



Legalization instructions | the Netherlands

For your immigration to the Netherlands, your personal certificates need to be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities. Your personal certificates may need to be:

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

The legalization process of certificates differs depending on the country that issued the certificate.

On the next page you will find a list of countries. Select the country where your personal certificates originate from to find the relevant legalization instructions. If your certificate(s) originate from different countries, you must follow the appropriate legalization instructions per country. If your country is not listed, please let us know.

Translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Please bear in mind that legalization does not prove the authenticity of a document or the truthfulness of its content. Legalization of your document simply means that your document bears the correct signature. During your application procedure, or upon your arrival to the Netherlands, a municipality, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) or another authority may decide to verify your document's authenticity.

Certificate issuing countries

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

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

Argentina



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Argentina must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an (e-)apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Argentinian authorities will issue an apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly.

If not, a sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Argentina by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an (e-)apostille.

If you will arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Argentinian authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Australia



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Australia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Australian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Documents in English do not have to be translated for use in the Netherlands.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Australian authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Austria



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Belarus



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Belarus must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Belarusian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly.

If not, a sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Belarus by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you will arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Belarusian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Belgium



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Brazil



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Brazil must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Brazilian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Portuguese must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Brazil by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Brazilian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Bulgaria



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Cambodia



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Cambodia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized: to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. In this case, the Cambodian authorities (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) will legalize the documents or certificates to make them suitable for use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please note that documents originally issued before 2007 cannot be used.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates [here](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Khmer must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Cambodia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The Cambodian Ministry of Foreign Affairs must legalize the documents (and translations, if applicable). Please find the contact details of the Ministry [here](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Canada



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Canada must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. In this case, the Canadian authorities (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the Dutch diplomatic missions will legalize the documents or certificates to make them suitable for use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

Also, for more information about the authentication services in Canada since the Apostille Convention has taken effect per January 11, 2024, please visit [here](#).

2. Translation

Documents in English or French do not have to be translated.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Canadian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Chile



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Chile must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Chilean authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Chile by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Chilean authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



China

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from China must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated into English by a notary in China;
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Chinese authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

You may find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via [this link](#).

Please carefully read the different rules applicable to Chinese birth certificates issued before and after **1 March 1996**. These rules must be followed for the Dutch authorities to accept your birth certificate(s).

Please inform us if you have been residing outside of China **1 year** prior to your relocation to the Netherlands. Different rules may be applicable to your special documents and household registration (*Hukou*).

For more information, please see the following [link](#).

2. Translation

In China documents are issued in Chinese. Have your Chinese document translated into English by a notary. The notary will attach the translation to the original document. You must then have this 'booklet' legalized with an apostille.

3. Apostille

Take your booklet to the Department of Consular Affairs at the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs or at a provincial Foreign Affairs Office. For more information on the Chinese authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#). The full list of competent authorities for issuing apostilles is available [here](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend that you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Colombia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Colombian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Colombia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Colombian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Costa Rica must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Costa Rican authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Costa Rica by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Costa Rican authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

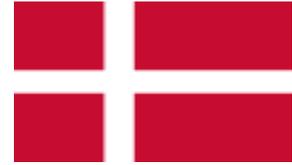
Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from the Dominican Republic must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Dominican authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Dominican Republic by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Dominican authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Ecuador must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Ecuadorian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Ecuador by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Ecuadorian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend that you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be used in the Netherlands, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Egypt must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated into English by a notary in China;
3. Double legalized by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs *and* by the Dutch embassy in Cairo.

1. General Information

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

2. Translation

If your certificate is in Arabic, you must have it translated into Dutch, English, French or German by a sworn translator.

Your document must be translated by the translation office of the Egyptian ministry that issued the document. It is important that your document is translated by a government translation office. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo does not accept any other translation.

The Egyptian civil status records office issues bilingual digital official copies of birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce certificates and additions to existing official copies. These are in English and Arabic and **do not** have to be translated.

3. Double legalization

Certificates from Egypt must be legalized following two steps (in the order) below:

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

The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs website can be found [here](#).

The contact details of the Dutch Embassy in Cairo can be found [here](#).

We recommend that you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

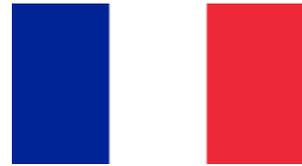
Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from India must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Indian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Hindi must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in India by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Indian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Indonesia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Indonesian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Indonesian must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Indonesia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Indonesian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Iran must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. The documents must be double legalized by the Iranian authorities *and* by the Dutch Embassy in Teheran.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

If your document is in Persian, you must have it translated into English in Iran by a sworn translator.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Iran must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the Iranian authorities
 - Iranian Ministry of Justice
 - Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. The certificate must then be legalized by the [Dutch embassy in Tehran](#).

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Iraq must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Iraq in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You must then obtain a consular declaration from the Iraqi embassy in The Hague/ Finally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands will legalize this consular declaration.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Arabic must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Iraq by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Iraq must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2. The certificate must then be legalized in the Netherlands:
 - Request a consular declaration for your document from [the Iraqi embassy in The Hague](#);
 - Once received, the consular declaration must then be legalized by the [Consular Service Centre](#) in The Hague.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

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Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Israel must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Israeli authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Hebrew must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Israel by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Israeli authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Japan must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Japanese authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.
3. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
4. Second apostille: please have the translation(s) of your document(s) legalized with an apostille.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please note that certain documents can be obtained in the Netherlands by:

- Requesting a consular declaration for your document from [the Japanese embassy in The Hague](#) and;
- Legalizing the consular declaration by the [Consular Service Centre](#) in The Hague.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Apostille

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not legalize documents that have already been translated. Please have your document legalized first and only then have it translated.

For more information on the Japanese authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

3. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Japanese must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Japan by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille. You can get an apostille on your translation from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Once your document and translation have been legalized they are fit for use in the Netherlands.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized original document with an apostille in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Jordan must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Jordan in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You must then have your documents legalized by the Dutch embassy in Amman.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Arabic must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Jordan by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Jordan must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the [Jordanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#);
2. The certificate must then be legalized by the [Dutch embassy in Amman](#).

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Latvia



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Lebanon must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Lebanon in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You must then have your documents legalized by the Dutch embassy in Beirut.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#). Here you may also find additional information on obtaining official copies as a Palestinian citizen residing in Lebanon.

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Arabic must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into English, French, or German. There are no translators in Lebanon who are sworn to translate into Dutch.

If you will arrange the translation in Lebanon by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Lebanon must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the [Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) (*note that the link may not work outside of Lebanon*);
2. The certificate must then be legalized by the [Dutch embassy in Beirut](#).

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Personal certificates originating from the EU

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Luxembourg



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In Luxembourg official documents are issued in the French language. In many cases a multilingual version is automatically attached to the document. French and multilingual documents do not have to be translated for use in the Netherlands.

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Malaysia

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Malaysia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Malaysia in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You must then have your documents legalized by the Dutch embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Malay must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Malaysia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Malaysia must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the [Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#); Please note that in Malaysia the legalization of documents is called 'attestation'.
2. The certificate must then be legalized by the [Dutch embassy in Kuala Lumpur](#).
Please make an appointment [here](#).

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Malta



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

Malta has two official languages, English and Maltese. Documents in English do not have to be translated nor legalized for use in the Netherlands, therefore you should request an English version of the document you need. If this is not possible in practice, you can ask the issuing authority to attach a multilingual standard form to the document. No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

If no multilingual form is available, the document must be translated by a sworn translator. In case translated in Malta, the original and the translation then need to be legalized with an apostille. In case translated in the Netherlands, then legalization with an apostille is not required.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Mexico



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Mexico must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Mexican authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

Please note that in Mexico, a document can only be translated if the document has already been legalized. You must then also have the translation legalized.

If you will arrange the translation in Mexico by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Mexican authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Moldova



Multilingual Extract Convention

Both Moldova and the Netherlands are party to the Multilingual Extracts Convention. Personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, name change certificates, and more) can therefore be obtained from the civil status records in a Multilingual format. The Multilingual extract is a uniform format for extracts on civil status records issued in several languages, including English. No further translation or legalization is required if your certificate is issued in a Multilingual format.

The extracts are also referred to as *Formule A* for birth certificates, *Formule B* for marriage certificates.

Please find more information about where you can obtain Multilingual Extracts or other personal certificates via this [link](#).

Please ensure that the certificates are not older than 6 months on the date of their submission to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Other documents

In case a the Multilingual format is inapplicable to your certificate, you must have your certificates translated and legalized with an Apostille. An Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Moldovan Authorities that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a certificate for its use in the Netherlands. Please follow the steps below:

1. Translation:

If your certificates are not written in Dutch, English, French or German, a sworn translator must translate the certificates into one of these languages.

If you will arrange the translation in Moldova by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

2. Apostille:

For more information on the Moldovan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Morocco



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Morocco must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Moroccan authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Arabic must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Morocco by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Moroccan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

See the [website of the Moroccan](#) government for contact details.

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Nepal



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Nepal must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Nepal in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Nepali Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates [here](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Nepali must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Nepal by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate (and the translation, if applicable) must be legalized by the [Nepali Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

New Zealand



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from New Zealand must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Issued in the English language;
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the authorities of New Zealand to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Documents in English do not have to be translated for use in the Netherlands.

3. Apostille

For more information on the authorities in New Zealand that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Nigeria



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Nigeria must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Nigeria in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates [here](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German?

If so, your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be legalized directly.

If not, a sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

If you will arrange the translation in Nigeria by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate (and the translation, if applicable) must be legalized by the [Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Please bear in mind that legalization does not prove the authenticity of a document or the truthfulness of its content. Legalization of your document simply means that your document bears the correct signature. During your application procedure, or upon your arrival to the Netherlands, a municipality, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) or another authority may decide to verify your document's authenticity.

Norway



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Norway must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Norwegian authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

Documents in English issued by a Norwegian embassy or consulate do not have to be legalized for use in the Netherlands.

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Norwegian must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Norway by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Norwegian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Pakistan must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Pakistani authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Urdu must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Pakistan by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization with Apostille

The legalization procedure in Pakistan is officially replaced by the apostille procedure in accordance with the Hague Convention per July 2022. Via the following [link](#) you can find more information on the Pakistani authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille.

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Panama



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Panama must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Panamanian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Panama by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

Please see the following [link](#) for more information on the Panamanian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille.

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Paraguay



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Paraguay must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Paraguayan authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Paraguay by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Paraguayan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Peru



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Peru must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Peruvian authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Peru by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Peruvian authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Poland



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Portugal



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Romania



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Russian Federation



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Russia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Russian authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Documents issued by a Russian embassy or consulate do not need to be legalized for use in the Netherlands.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be Apostilled directly. If your document is in Russian, you must have it translated by a sworn translator.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translations in Russia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, have the original document legalized with an apostille in Russia first. Then, have the legalized document translated by a sworn translator in the Netherlands. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

The competent Russian authorities that are to issue the apostille(s) are:

- The Civil Status Registry Office (ZAGS) issues personal certificates such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc. These certificates must be legalized with an apostille by ZAGS.
- The Russian Ministry of Justice places apostilles on copies of certificates which are legalized by a notary recognized by the Ministry of Justice. Translations of certificates made by, or through, a Russian notary are therefore to be provided with an apostille by the Russian Ministry of Justice.

In larger cities (such as Moscow) there are representatives of the above-mentioned authorities. Please also see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

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We recommend that you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible. Once you have obtained the legalized (and translated) personal certificates, please provide us with scanned copies so we may verify whether the certificates meet all requirements.

Saudi Arabia



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Saudi Arabia must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Saudi authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Arabic must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Saudi Arabia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the original document must be legalized in Saudi Arabia first. Then the legalized document can be translated in the Netherlands by a sworn translator. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Saudi authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

See also the website of the [Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

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



Senegal

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Senegal must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Senegal in the Netherlands, you must have it legalized by the Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Senegal by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate must be legalized by the [Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process (the processing times are estimated to take up to 6 months). We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Multilingual Extract Convention

Both Serbia and the Netherlands are party to the Multilingual Extracts Convention. Personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, name change certificates, and more) can therefore be obtained from the civil status records in a Multilingual format. The Multilingual extract is a uniform format for extracts on civil status records issued in several languages, including English. No further translation or legalization is required if your certificate is issued in a Multilingual format.

The extracts are also referred to as *Formule A* for birth certificates, *Formule B* for marriage certificates.

Please find more information about where you can obtain Multilingual Extracts or other personal certificates via this [link](#).

Please ensure that the certificates are not older than 6 months on the date of their submission to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Other documents

In case a the Multilingual format is inapplicable to your certificate, you must have your certificates translated and legalized with an Apostille. An Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Serbian Authorities that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a certificate for its use in the Netherlands. Please follow the steps below:

1. Translation:

If your certificates are not written in Dutch, English, French or German, a sworn translator must translate the certificates into one of these languages. Documents in Serbian must be translated for use in the Netherlands. A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Serbia by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

2. Apostille:

For more information on the Serbian authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend that you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Singapore

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Singapore must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Singaporean authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Singapore by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Singaporean authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

See also the website of the [Singapore Academy of Law \(SAL\)](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

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



Slovakia

Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.



Slovenia

Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

South Africa



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from South Africa must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the South African authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in South Africa by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille. If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

2. Apostille

Once you have obtained your unabridged certificates from the [South African Department of Home Affairs](#), you must have it apostilled by the legalization section of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).

Please read more about the authorities [here](#).

We recommend that you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

South Korea



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from South Korea must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the South Korean authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Korean must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in South Korea by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, have the original document legalized with an apostille in South Korea. Then, have the legalized document translated by a sworn translator in the Netherlands. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the South Korean authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Spain



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#), and fill in your country.

Sri Lanka



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Sri Lanka must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Sri Lanka in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Sri Lankan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This can be done digitally.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Sinhalese or Tamil must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Sri Lanka by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate (and the translation, if applicable) must be legalized by the [Sri Lankan Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#). This is done digitally.

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process (the processing times are estimated to take up to 6 months). We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Sweden



Personal certificates originating from the European Union (EU)

Unabridged copies of legal certificates such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates issued by the authorities of an EU member state must be accepted as authentic by the authorities of another EU member state without the need of an authenticity stamp (i.e. the apostille).

In practice, if your certificates are not issued in Dutch, English, French, or German, we advise you to obtain a multilingual extract. A multilingual format of a certificate is a standard form in several languages, including English. The multilingual model form is sometimes already attached to the original certificate.

No other translation or legalization will be required if the certificate is in a multilingual format.

The unabridged copy of your certificates may not be issued by your local authorities more than 6 months ago at the time of submission with the authorities in the Netherlands.

For more information on the apostille requirements please visit the following [website](#) and fill in your country.

Switzerland



Multilingual Extract Convention

Both Switzerland and the Netherlands are party to the Multilingual Extracts Convention. Personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, name change certificates, and more) can therefore be obtained from the civil status records in a Multilingual format. The Multilingual extract is a uniform format for extracts on civil status records issued in several languages, including English. No further translation or legalization is required if your certificate is issued in a Multilingual format.

The extracts are also referred to as *Formule A* for birth certificates, *Formule B* for marriage certificates.

Please find more information about where you can obtain Multilingual Extracts or other personal certificates via this [link](#).

Please ensure that the certificates are not older than 6 months on the date of their submission to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Other documents

In case a the Multilingual format is inapplicable to your certificate, you must have your certificates translated and legalized with an Apostille. An Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Swiss Authorities that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a certificate for its use in the Netherlands. Please follow the steps below:

1. Translation:

Certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German do not have to be translated. If your certificates are issued in another language, then a sworn translator must translate them into one of the languages listed above. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator.

If you arrange the translation in Switzerland by a sworn translator, then the translation must also be legalized.

2. Apostille:

For more information on the Swiss authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Syria



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Syria must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Syria in the Netherlands, you must have it legalized by the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

A Syrian family booklet is not accepted as a personal certificate for the purposes of immigration to the Netherlands. You may use it as supporting evidence together with your individual birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates. Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Arabic must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Syria by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate (and the translation, if applicable) must be legalized by the [Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process (the processing times are estimated to take up to 6 months). We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Taiwan

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Taiwan must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Taiwan in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the Taiwanese Bureau of Consular Affairs. You must then receive a legalization declaration from the Netherlands Office in Taipei.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Mandarin must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Taiwan by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Taiwan must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the [Taiwanese Bureau of Consular Affairs](#);
2. Make an appointment at the [Netherlands Office in Taipei](#) and receive a legalization declaration sticker on your document.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Thailand



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Thailand must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Thailand in the Netherlands, you must first have it legalized by the authorities of Thailand. You must then legalize it at the Dutch embassy in Bangkok.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Thai must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Thailand by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Double legalization

Certificates from Thailand must be legalized following the two steps (in the order) below:

1. The certificate must be legalized by the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand](#) or the liaison office in Bangkok (MRT Khlong Toei Station), Songkhla, Chiang Mai or Ubon Ratchatani;
2. The certificates (and their translations, if applicable), must be legalized by the [Dutch embassy in Bangkok](#).

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



The Philippines

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from The Philippines must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the authorities of The Philippines will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

You may access the Philippine Statistics Authority's website [here](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Filipino must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in the Philippines by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, have the original document legalized with an apostille in the Philippines first. Then, have the legalized document translated by a sworn translator in the Netherlands. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Filipino authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Turkey



Multilingual Extract Convention

Both Turkey and the Netherlands are party to the Multilingual Extracts Convention. Personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, name change certificates, and more) can therefore be obtained from the civil status records in a Multilingual format. The Multilingual extract is a uniform format for extracts on civil status records issued in several languages, including English. No further translation or legalization is required if your certificate is issued in a Multilingual format.

The extracts are also referred to as *Formule A* for birth certificates, *Formule B* for marriage certificates.

Please find more information about where you can obtain Multilingual Extracts or other personal certificates via this [link](#).

Please ensure that the certificates are not older than 6 months on the date of their submission to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Other documents

In case the Multilingual format is inapplicable to your certificate, you must have your certificates translated and legalized with an Apostille. An Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Turkish Authorities that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a certificate for its use in the Netherlands. Please follow the steps below:

1. Translation:

If your certificates are not written in Dutch, English, French or German, a sworn translator must translate the certificates into one of these languages. If you will have the document translated in Turkey by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you will have the legalized document translated in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, then the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

2. Apostille:

For more information on the Turkish authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Uganda



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Uganda must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Uganda in the Netherlands, you must have it legalized by the Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Swahili or Luganda must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Uganda by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate (and the translation, if applicable) must be legalized by the [Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process (the processing times are estimated to take up to 6 months). We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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

Ukraine



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Ukraine must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Ukrainian authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Ukrainian must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Ukraine by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, have the original document legalized with an apostille in Ukraine first. Then, have the legalized document translated by a sworn translator in the Netherlands. The translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Ukrainian authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from the United Kingdom must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Issued in the English language;
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a (digital) validation seal issued by the UK authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

Documents issued by a British embassy or consulate do not have to be legalized for use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Note that your personal documents must be original and unabridged. The birth certificate must state the names of your parents. You may request a duplicate of your certificate at the General Registry Office [here](#).

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Apostille

For more information on the UK authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

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



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Uruguay must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Uruguayan authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

You may access the Digital Civil Registry [here](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Uruguay by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTv - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Uruguayan authorities that are competent to issue the Apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The Apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Find the instructions below for documents issued by the Uruguayan consulate in Oranjestad (Aruba) or Willemstad (Curaçao):

- Oranjestad, Aruba: documents (and translations) must be legalized [by the Department of Legislation and Legal Affairs \(DWJZ\)](#) in Oranjestad.
- Willemstad, Curaçao: documents (and translations) must be legalized by [the Foreign Relations Department \(DBB\)](#) (information in Dutch) in Willemstad.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

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

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United States of America

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from the United States (USA, including Guam; the Northern Mariana Islands; the US Virgin Islands; Puerto Rico; and American Samoa) must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Issued in the English language;
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the US authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Apostille

For more information on the US authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Please be informed that legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

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



Uzbekistan

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Uzbekistan must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal that confirms the authenticity of an official signature on a foreign document for its use in another country. In this case, the Uzbek authorities will issue an Apostille to authenticate the signature of the public official on your certificate for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Uzbek or Russian must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Uzbekistan by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Apostille

For more information on the Uzbek authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



Venezuela

To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Venezuela must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized: the certificate (and if applicable the translation) need to be legalized by the Venezuelan Ministry of Justice and Peace;
4. Apostilled: an Apostille is a validation seal issued by the Venezuelan authorities to confirm the authenticity of an official signature on your document for its use in the Netherlands.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Spanish must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Venezuela by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

Have your document and, if applicable, the translation legalized by the Venezuelan Ministry of Justice and Peace.

4. Apostille

For more information on the Venezuelan authorities that are competent to issue the apostille, please see the following [link](#).

The apostille may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

Find the instructions below for documents issued by the Venezuelan consulate in Oranjestad (Aruba), Willemstad (Curaçao) or Kralendijk (Bonaire):

- Oranjestad, Aruba: documents (and translations) must be legalized [by the Department of Legislation and Legal Affairs \(DWJZ\)](#) in Oranjestad.
- Willemstad, Curaçao: documents (and translations) must be legalized by [the Foreign Relations Department \(DBB\)](#) (information in Dutch) in Willemstad.
- Kralendijk, Bonaire: documents (and translations) must be legalized by the Governor or

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Deputy Governor in Willemstad.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process. We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

We recommend you contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

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

Vietnam



To be acknowledged by the Dutch authorities, personal certificates (such as birth-, marriage-, divorce-, name change certificates, and more) originating from Vietnam must be:

1. Recently issued: the certificate cannot be issued more than 6 months ago;
2. Translated to Dutch, English, French, or German (if not already in one of these languages);
3. Legalized to confirm that the document's format is correct, that it is issued by an official authority, and the stamp/ seal/ signatures are genuine. To use a document from Vietnam in the Netherlands, you must have it legalized by the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. General Information

The recently issued documents must be original and complete. All annexes or documents the certificate refers to must be included in the legalization process.

Please find more information about where you can obtain the personal certificates via the following [link](#).

2. Translation

Are your certificates written in Dutch, English, French or German? Your certificates do not need to be translated. They can be apostilled directly. Documents in Vietnamese must be translated for use in the Netherlands.

A sworn translator must translate the certificates into Dutch, English, French, or German.

If you will arrange the translation in Vietnam by a sworn translator, the translation must also be legalized with an apostille.

If you arrange the translation of the legalized document in the Netherlands by a sworn translator, the translator must be registered in the Dutch Register of Sworn Interpreters and Translators (RBTV - confirmed through the court registration number). Please use the [Legal Aid Council website](#) to find a sworn translator. In this case the translation does not require an apostille.

3. Legalization

The certificate (and the translation, if applicable) must be legalized by the [Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The legalization stamp may not be older than 6 months on the date of the submission of the documents to the Dutch immigration authorities.

We recommend you to contact the local authorities to be informed about other requirements.

Please be informed that translation and legalization may be a lengthy process (the processing times are estimated to take up to 6 months). We strongly advise you to start this process as soon as possible.

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



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