

**LEGALISATION AND TRANSLATION, AUTHENTICATION AND VERIFICATION OF
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I. INFORMATION ABOUT LEGALISATION

1. Academic documents issued by European Union Member States or signatories to the Agreement on the European Economic Area

Legalisation is not a requirement for documents issued by authorities in:

Member states of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

Signatory States to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (excluding Member States of the European Union): Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland (under bilateral agreement).

2. Documents issued outside the European Union or the European Economic Area

- In order to be valid in Spain, these must be legalised.
- Legalisation will be carried out by means of one of the following two procedures, depending on the issuing country:
 - A) Hague Apostille. In accordance with the Hague Convention of 5th October 1961.
 - B) Diplomatic channels. This is the procedure for countries which are not signatories of the Hague Convention.
- The mark of legalisation must appear on the original document, before making the copy for verification or authentication (see point III below).
- The legalisation procedure must be carried out by the interested party or by someone authorised by him or her. The University of Alcalá can assume no responsibility for said procedures.

2.1. Documents to be legalised

- Degree titles or certificates attesting to their issue.
- Powers of attorney.

2.2 Legalisation procedures

A) Hague Apostille

a) Signatories of Hague Convention

In addition to the European Union Member States and the European Economic Area, the following are signatories:

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, China (Hong Kong), China (Macao), Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Fiji, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kosovo, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, North Macedonia, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Santa Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

Dependent territories: Netherlands (Dutch Antilles, Aruba); United Kingdom (Anguilla, Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands).

[Link to the complete list of the countries signatories of the Hague Convention](#)

b) Procedure

Legalisation by means of a single seal, known as the “Apostille”, and a single signature.

B) Diplomatic channels

a) Countries

All countries which are not signatories of the Hague Convention.

b) Procedure

1. Recognition by **the country of origin’s Ministry of Education** of the signatures which appear on the original document.

2. Legalisation by **the country of origin's Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of the recognition performed in the previous point.
3. Recognition of the signature of the aforementioned legalisation by **the Spanish consulate in the country of origin**.

3. Academic documents issued by the University of Alcalá

The University of Alcalá can assume no responsibility for the procedures which, subsequent to the issue and bestowing of the degree title or individual academic record, students may wish to carry out in order to legalise those documents for the purposes of presenting them in a foreign country.

For **Master's Degree and PhD studies**, consult the information published on the website of the [Ministry of Universities](#).

The procedure to be carried out for the legalisation of the degree title or certificate of the **Non-regulated studies** is as follows:

1. Recognition of the signature of the General Secretary of the University of Alcalá by a concerted notary (Plaza de Cervantes, 2 - 28801 Alcalá de Henares - Tel.: 91 883 65 44)
2. Recognition of the signature of the concerted notary by the College of Notaries (C/ Ruiz de Alarcón, 3, 3º 28014 Madrid - Tel.: 91 213 00 00). Consult the webpage.
3. Legalisation in the Ministry of Justice for the recognition of the signature of the College of Notaries (Legalisations Section - C/ Bolsa, 8 – 28012 Madrid). Consult the webpage.
4. Legalisation of the degree title in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (C/ General Pardiñas, 55 - 28006, Madrid). Consult the webpage.
5. Finally, in Spain, the Embassy or the Consulate of the country in which the document is to have effect.
6. Outside Spain, the Foreign Ministry of the student's country will recognise the signature of the Embassy or Consular official who legalised the document in Spain.

Students from Hague Convention signatory countries need only carry out the steps indicated in points 1 and 2.

II. INFORMATION ABOUT TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH

All documents issued in a foreign language by the competent authorities in the country of origin must be accompanied by a translation into Spanish, unless issued in any of the following languages: English, French, Italian or Portuguese. The translation may be done by:

- a) Any Spanish diplomatic or consular mission abroad.
- b) By the Spanish diplomatic or consular representation in the country of which the applicant is citizen or, where applicable, the country of origin of the document.
- c) By a sworn translator, duly authorised and registered in Spain.
- d) By translators belonging to the public administrations who may bestow on the document sufficient officialdom.

As far as it is possible, when the original document is written in an alphabet which differs from the western alphabet, it is recommended that the corresponding translation includes the name of the degree title in its original language transcribed into the western alphabet instead of translating that name.

The translation into Spanish is exempt of legalisation.

III. INFORMATION ABOUT VERIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

When the regulations governing an administrative procedure at the Postgraduate School, Doctoral School or Postgraduate and Non-Regulated Studies Students Office require the submission of certified copies of original documents:

If this authentication is carried out at the respective Schools or at the Postgraduate and Non-Regulated Studies Students Office, the interested party must submit the original document together with a copy of it. The Students Office will authenticate original and copy, verifying that the contents of both are identical and stamping the seal of authentication on each and every one of the pages of the copy. Once this process has been completed, the original document will be returned to the interested party and the authenticated copies will be placed on his or her file.

If the photocopies were already authenticated by the body which issued the original document or by a notary, or if, in the case of academic documents issued outside Spain, they were already authenticated by Spanish diplomatic or consular missions in the document's country of origin, there will be no need to submit the original document together with the copy.