



*PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE*

*at the Court of Milan*

*Civil Affairs Secretariat -*

European Regulation No. 1191 of 16 February 2016

In force for Italy since 16 February 2019

This Regulation reduces bureaucracy and lightens the burden on citizens by facilitating the free circulation of public documents between the States of the European Union.

MEMBER STATES

The following European Union states have signed Regulation no. 1191/2016 of 16/02/2019

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain  
Brittany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal,  
Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Hungary.

Exemption from legalization and Apostille for public documents aimed at ascertaining the following facts (art. 2, paragraph 1):

- a) birth;
- b) existence in life;
- c) death;
- d) name;
- e) marriage, including capacity to marry and marital status;
- f) divorce, legal separation o marriage annulment;
- g) registered partnership, including the ability to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status;
- h) dissolution of a registered partnership, legal separation and annulment of a registered partnership;
- i) filiation;
- j) adoption;
- k) domicile and/or residence;
- l) citizenship;
- m) absence of a criminal record, provided that public documents relating to that fact are issued to a

Union citizen by the authorities of his or her Member State of nationality.

The Regulation also applies to public documents for exercising the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections and elections to the European Parliament in the State of residence other than that of nationality (Article 2, paragraph 2).

For the purposes of the Regulation, 'public documents' means:

- a) documents issued by an authority or an official belonging to one of the courts of a Member State, including those issued by the public prosecutor, a registrar or a bailiff;
- b) administrative documents;
- c) notarial deeds;
- d) official declarations such as records of records, stamps for the certain date and authentication of signatures, affixed to a private deed;
- e) documents drawn up by diplomatic or consular agents of a Member State acting in the performance of their duties in the territory of any State, where such documents are to be presented on the territory of another Member State or to the diplomatic or consular agents of another Member State acting in the territory of a third country.

#### TRANSLATIONS

the Member State in which the public document is presented may NOT require a translation if it is drafted in one of its official languages or in a non-official but expressly accepted language (Article 6(1)(a)).

In addition, translation may NOT be required if the public document (relating to birth, existence, death, marriage, including capacity to marry and marital status, registered partnership, including capacity to enter into a registered partnership and registered partnership status, domicile, residence and absence of a criminal record) is accompanied by a multilingual standard form, provided that the authority to which the public document is submitted considers that the information contained in the form is sufficient for the processing of the document (Article 6, paragraph 1, letter b).

Finally, a certified translation carried out by a person qualified for that purpose under the law of the Member State where it was carried out is accepted in all Member States.