

Acceptance Standard for Documents

1. Certificate of marital relation

[Note: The original document should be exhibited for authentication if a copy is submitted.]

An **official certificate of marital relation (see table below) and a declaration^{Remark 1,2} of the interested person and his/her spouse (claiming to be maintaining marital relation and cohabiting)** should be submitted with the application for Special Authorization to Stay of non-resident workers' reuniting kindred on the basis of reunion of husband and wife.

Place of Issue	Requirement
Macao SAR	Certificate of latest Macao marriage registration issued within 3 months
Mainland China	Notarial marriage certificate issued within 6 months ^{Remark 6}
Hong Kong SAR	Original marriage certificate or true copy of marriage certificate (issued within 6 months ^{Remark 6}) archived at the office of the Registrar in Hong Kong
Region of Taiwan	Original marriage certificate + household registry transcript / household register ^{Remark 6} of the Region of Taiwan (bearing the marriage registration) issued within 6 months
Others	<p>(1) In cases where the marriage registration system is the same as that in Macao (e.g. Angora...etc.): Certificate of latest marriage registration^{Remark 6} issued within 6 months by the authorities is subject to 'diplomatic authentication' (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by the Chinese embassy located there) or 'consular authentication' (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by an embassy or consulate of the original country)</p> <p>(2) In other cases: Original marriage certificate is subject to 'diplomatic authentication' (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by the Chinese embassy located there) or 'consular authentication' (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by an embassy or consulate of the original country)</p> <p><i>See Remark 5 for the 'diplomatic authentication' or 'consular authentication' procedure for certificates issued by the Philippine authorities.</i></p>

2. Certificate of de facto marital relation

[Note: The original document should be exhibited for authentication if a copy is submitted.]

An official certificate of no marriage, divorce or death certificate of spouse (see table below) and 2 witnesses testifying that the de facto marital relation between the interested person and his/her partner has been maintained for at least two years should be presented with the application for Special Authorization to Stay of non-resident workers' reuniting kindred on the basis of de facto marital relation.

Type of Certificate	Requirement
<p>Certificate of de facto Marital Relation (in accordance with Article 1472 of the Civil Code)</p>	<p>(1) Declaration of the interested person, his/her de facto marriage partner and two witnesses^{Remark 1,2} (claiming the interested person and his/her partner have been cohabiting voluntarily like husband and wife for at least two years)</p> <p>(2) “Certificate of no marriage” issued within 6 months^{Remark 6} by the competent authorities of the place of origin (or issued within 3 months in Macao) if both parties have never been married; ‘diplomatic authentication’ (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by the Chinese embassy located there) or ‘consular authentication’ (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by an embassy or consulate of the original country) is required if the certificate is issued in a place other than Mainland China, the Macao SAR, the Hong Kong SAR and the Region of Taiwan</p> <p>(3) Certificate of marriage dissolution if any party had married before:</p> <p>A. Issued in the Macao SAR: Certificate of marriage registration bearing the marriage dissolution record (issued within 3 months)</p> <p>B. Issued in the Hong Kong SAR: Divorce certificate (affixed with a confirmation stamp^{Remark 6} of the competent authorities of Hong Kong within 6 months)</p> <p>C. Issued in the Region of Taiwan: Original divorce certificate + household registry transcript / household register of the Region of Taiwan bearing the divorce record (issued within 6 months^{Remark 6})</p> <p>D. Issued in Mainland China: Notarial divorce certificate (issued within 6 months^{Remark 6})</p> <p>E. Issued in other places: Certificate is subject to ‘diplomatic authentication’ (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by the Chinese embassy located there and issued within 6 months) or ‘consular authentication’ (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by an embassy or consulate of the original country and issued within 6 months)</p> <p>(4) Death certificate of the original spouse if any party is a widow / widower (see the requirements for death certificate for details)</p> <p><i>See Remark 5 for the ‘diplomatic authentication’ or ‘consular authentication’ procedure for certificates issued by the Philippine authorities.</i></p>

3. Birth / adoption / death certificate and certificate of no criminal record

[Note: The original document should be exhibited for authentication if a copy is submitted.]

Type of Certificate	Place of Issue	Requirement
<p>Birth / Adoption / Death Certificate</p> <p>[The requirement that the birth certificate with ‘*’ should be issued or authenticated within 6 months is directed at cases where the birth certificate is required to serve as proof of kindred and cases where the personal information declared before by the interested person is different from that declared in this application.]</p>	Macao SAR	Certificate of birth registry / adoption / death issued by the Macao Civil Affairs Registry (within 3 months)
	Mainland China	Notarial birth* / adoption / death certificate issued by the competent authorities of Mainland China (within 6 months ^{Remark 6})
	Hong Kong SAR	Certificate of birth registry* / adoption / death issued by the competent authorities of Hong Kong (within 6 months ^{Remark 6})
	Region of Taiwan	Original birth / adoption / death certificate + household registry transcript / household register of the Region of Taiwan bearing the birth* / adoption / death record (issued within 6 months ^{Remark 6})
	Others	<p>Birth* / adoption / death certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country is subject to ‘diplomatic authentication’ (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by the Chinese embassy located there and issued within 6 months) or ‘consular authentication’ (^{Remark 3, 4, 6} by an embassy or consulate of the original country and issued within 6 months)</p> <p><i>See Remark 5 for the ‘diplomatic authentication’ or ‘consular authentication’ procedure for certificates issued by the Philippine authorities.</i></p>
<p>Certificate of Criminal Record Issued in Latest Place of Domicile</p>	Macao SAR	‘Certificate of Criminal Record’ issued by the Macao Identification Bureau (within 3 months)
	Mainland China	<p>‘Notarial Certificate of No Criminal Conviction’ or ‘Notarial Certificate of Criminal Record’ issued by the competent authorities of Mainland China; the certificate acceptance standard differs according to the application type:</p> <p>(1) Application for ‘Authorization to Stay for Non-resident Workers’ for the purpose of employment in Macao: date of issue and last date of criminal record should be within 6 months ^{Remark 6})</p> <p>(2) Other applications: issued within 6 months ^{Remark 6}</p>
	Hong Kong SAR	‘Certificate of No Criminal Conviction’ issued by the Hong Kong Police Headquarters (within 6 months ^{Remark 6})
	Region of Taiwan	‘Police Criminal Record Certificate’ issued by the Police of the Region of Taiwan (within 6 months ^{Remark 6})

	Vietnam	Judicial Record Card No.2 issued by the competent authorities of Vietnam is subject to ‘diplomatic authentication’ (Remark 3, 4, 6 by the Chinese embassy located there and issued within 6 months Remark 6) or ‘consular authentication’ (Remark 3, 4, 6 by an embassy or consulate of the original country and issued within 6 months Remark 6)
	Others	National certificate of criminal record issued by the competent authorities of the country is subject to ‘diplomatic authentication’ (Remark 3, 4, 6 by the Chinese embassy located there and issued within 6 months Remark 6) or ‘consular authentication’ (Remark 3, 4, 6 by an embassy or consulate of the original country and issued within 6 months Remark 6) <i>See Remark 5 for the ‘diplomatic authentication’ or ‘consular authentication’ procedure for certificates issued by the Philippine authorities.</i>

[Remark:

1. The signature of the interested person, his / her spouse (or de facto marriage partner) and the two witnesses on the declaration listed in Tables 1. and 2. serving as proof of (maintaining) marriage or de facto marital relation should be authenticated by the local competent authorities or the competent authorities of another country / region. Otherwise, the above persons are required to come in person, sign the declaration in front of an immigration department staff and present the original of their identification document for authentication;
2. The template of ‘Declaration of Conjugal Relation / De Facto Marital Relation’ will be provided by the service unit, or it can be downloaded from the Public Security Police Forces website at http://www.fsm.gov.mo/psp/cht/psp_top6.html;
3. In accordance with international practice, the above foreign documents (not including the documents of Mainland China, the Hong Kong SAR and the Region of Taiwan) are subject to ‘diplomatic authentication’ (by the Chinese embassy located there and issued within 6 months) or ‘consular authentication’ (by an embassy or consulate of the original country and issued within 6 months) in order to ensure their authenticity. However, such authentication is not applicable in the following situations:
 - i. The document comes with the Apostille authentication concluded by the Hague Convention (the Apostille certificate should be issued within 6 months. For details, please see the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalization for Foreign Public Documents, 5 October 1961 at the website: <http://www.hcch.net>);
 - ii. The document is issued by a country which has certification-free agreement with Macao (e.g. according to the legal and judicial assistance agreement with Portugal, East Timor and Cape Verde, documents and translations issued or certified by the court or competent authorities of these three countries required no authentication as long as they are affixed with an official stamp).

4. Certificates submitted to the service unit are subject to Apostille authentication concluded by the Hague Convention, 'diplomatic authentication' or 'consular authentication':
 - i. If the authentication is not made in the official languages of Macao (Chinese or Portuguese) or English, it should be translated into any of these three languages;
 - ii. Besides the original text of the certificate, translations made by the translators whose professional qualification is certified by a local official organization is also subject to 'diplomatic authentication' (by the Chinese embassy located there and issued within 6 months) or 'consular authentication' (by an embassy or consulate of the original country and issued within 6 months). However, translations made by the Chinese embassy located there require no 'diplomatic authentication'.
 - iii. Translators of documents translated in Macao are required to attest under oath at a Public Notary Office that the translation is true to the original (within 3 months from the date of notarization).
5. The current procedure of 'diplomatic authentication' or 'consular authentication' of certificates issued by the Philippine authorities is as follows:
 - i. The certificate is verified by the competent body of the department issuing the document;
 - ii. A consular official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines issues an Authentication Certificate to certify that the document is truly issued by the competent authorities of the country;
 - iii. The Philippine consulate in Macao or the Chinese Embassy in the Philippines certifies the authenticity and legality of the signature of the above consular official.
6. The requirement that foreign documents are accepted only if they are issued or authenticated within 6 months is stipulated in Article 28 of Decree No. 5/98/M.