

Apostille vs. Sworn Translation — LATAM Checklist

Use this checklist before you file foreign public documents with a LATAM regulator. The apostille authenticates the source document. The sworn translation makes it readable and admissible in the destination country. They are two separate steps, and doing them out of order is the most common cause of a formalities rejection.

Step order — run this sequence for every foreign public document

- ☐ 1. Classify the document: public instrument (POA, corporate resolution, GMP, CPP, notarized affidavit) or scientific dossier section.
- ☐ 2. Confirm the country of origin and the destination country are both parties to the Hague Apostille Convention.
- ☐ 3. Obtain the apostille from the competent authority in the country of origin, on the original or the notarized copy.
- ☐ 4. Only then commission the sworn / official translator recognized by the destination regulator.
- ☐ 5. Have the translator translate the apostille certificate itself along with the document body.
- ☐ 6. Confirm whether the destination requires signature legalization on the translation (Argentina does).
- ☐ 7. Bind translation + source + apostille as one continuous, page-numbered file with the translator's seal.
- ☐ 8. Log translator registry number, date, and issuing authority in your submission index.

Country matrix — 8 LATAM regulators

Country / regulator	Hague since	Recognized translator	Apostille on source document	Apostille on translation
Brazil ANVISA / CONEP	2016	Tradutor Público e Intérprete Comercial (TPIC)	Required for foreign public documents (POA, corporate resolutions, GMP, CPP).	No
Mexico COFEPRIS	1995	Perito Traductor autorizado	Required for legal instruments; scientific dossier sections often accept a qualified translator declaration.	No
Colombia INVIMA	2001	Traductor Oficial certificado por el MEN	Required for POA, corporate resolutions, GMP certificates, and CPPs.	No
Argentina ANMAT	1988	Traductor Público matriculado	Required for foreign public documents under Disposición 6677/10 filings.	Signature legalization
Chile ISP	2016	Traductor MINREL or qualified private translator	Required for legal instruments; ISP accepts translator declaration + CV for dossier science.	No
Peru DIGEMID	2010	Traductor Público Juramentado (TPJ)	Required for legal and manufacturing documents before TPJ translation.	No
Ecuador ARCSA	2005	Qualified translator + notarial certification	Required for foreign public documents; no national sworn-translator registry exists.	No
Panama MINSA (DNFD)	1991	Traductor Público autorizado	Required for legal annexes filed with the dossier.	No

Verify current requirements with the regulator before filing. This reference reflects Amavita Sciences™ working practice and is not legal advice.

Non-Hague origin route

- ☐ Consular legalization at the destination country's consulate in the country of origin.
- ☐ Ministry of Foreign Affairs authentication in the destination country.
- ☐ Sworn translation after both authentications are complete — never before.
- ☐ Budget 10–20 additional business days versus the apostille route.

Rejection triggers to check before you file

- ☐ Apostille obtained after the translation was produced.
- ☐ Apostille certificate itself left untranslated.
- ☐ Translator not on the destination regulator's recognized register.
- ☐ Translation not physically or digitally bound to the source document.
- ☐ Missing translator seal, registry number, or dated declaration.
- ☐ Scanned copy apostilled instead of the original or notarized copy.

Need this run for a live dossier? Amavita Sciences™ handles apostille sequencing, sworn translation, and physician review as one workflow. → amavitasciences.com/start-your-latam-pilot