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Article abstract

This article examines the case of translation of official documents from Spanish into English in Canada. The article begins by providing some background information about immigration in Canada and in the Ottawa region in particular, and discussing the impact that this is having on translation needs. It then describes the types of official documents that need to be translated (e.g., birth, death, marriage certificates). Next, a type of translation tool known as a Translation Memory is briefly introduced, followed by an explanation of why, contrary to expectations, such a tool is not necessarily suitable for translating official documents. Finally, an alternative strategy that entails the creation and application of templates is presented. This templating approach is being developed and taught in Spanish translation courses at the University of Ottawa in Canada.

Templating as a Strategy for Translating Official Documents from Spanish to English

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RÉSUMÉ

Cet article se penche sur la traduction de documents officiels de l'espagnol vers l'anglais. À la suite d'un bref aperçu de l'immigration au Canada, et dans la région d'Ottawa-Gatineau en particulier, ainsi que de sa répercussion sur les besoins en traduction de documents juridiques et officiels, cet article examine les genres de documents requis par Immigration Canada, tels les certificats de naissance, mariage et décès. En dépit de la prolifération de logiciels de traduction, le modèle ou grille de traduction est parfois plus apte à subvenir aux besoins de traducteurs dans de tels cas. Cette approche est non seulement développée mais aussi enseignée dans les cours de traduction espagnole à l'université d'Ottawa au Canada.

ABSTRACT

This article examines the case of translation of official documents from Spanish into English in Canada. The article begins by providing some background information about immigration in Canada and in the Ottawa region in particular, and discussing the impact that this is having on translation needs. It then describes the types of official documents that need to be translated (e.g., birth, death, marriage certificates). Next, a type of translation tool known as a Translation Memory is briefly introduced, followed by an explanation of why, contrary to expectations, such a tool is not necessarily suitable for translating official documents. Finally, an alternative strategy that entails the creation and application of templates is presented. This templating approach is being developed and taught in Spanish translation courses at the University of Ottawa in Canada.

MOTS-CLÉS/KEYWORDS

immigration, Spanish, templating, translation memory, translation of official documents

Introduction

The volume of text that needs to be translated is on the rise. The reasons for this are varied and include the development of new and more sophisticated products that require accompanying documentation, the introduction of new types of media, such as the World Wide Web, and the increased mobility of people around the world, which has led to a rise in immigration.

As the volume of translation increases, so does the pressure on translators to work more quickly and hence, more efficiently. Some translators turn to computerized tools in the hope that technology may help them increase their productivity. While this may be a reasonable solution in some cases, it is not necessarily a viable strategy in all situations.

This article examines the case of translation of official documents from Spanish into English in Canada. The article begins by providing some general background

information about immigration in Canada, and by discussing the impact that this is having on translation needs. It then describes the types of official documents that need to be translated (e.g., birth, death, and marriage certificates). Next, a type of translation tool known as a Translation Memory is briefly introduced, followed by an explanation of why, contrary to expectations, such a tool may not necessarily be suitable for translating official documents. Finally, an alternative strategy that entails the creation and application of templates is presented. This templating approach is being developed and taught in Spanish-to-English translation courses at the University of Ottawa in Canada.

Immigration in Canada

Canada's population is expected to increase by five million by the middle of this century, defying a global trend that will likely see many developed countries lose population. In its forecast for 2050, the U.S.-based Population Reference Bureau projected that the number of inhabitants in Canada will rise to nearly 37 million, up from the current 32 million (PRB 2005: 8). Despite Canada's low fertility rate of 1.5 children per couple, the population will be bolstered by thousands of immigrants expected to arrive here each year.

The increasing number of immigrants to Canada is making growing demands on translation and court interpretation services in the languages of these immigrants (Barabé 2003: 4). In addition, Canadian nationals may require translation services in languages other than English and French. For example, a growing number of Canadians are opting to marry abroad (e.g., Mexico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic). Upon their return to Canada, the marriage certificates need to be translated into English or French, and certified. Similarly, Canadian nationals requiring medical treatment while traveling abroad need to have medical reports translated for their family physicians, and for insurance coverage, once they return to Canada.

In 1999, the Canadian Translation Industry Sectoral Committee (CTISC) released a report in which it stated that, while the bulk of translation work in Canada takes place between this country's official languages of English and French, additional languages that are becoming increasingly used include Spanish, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Korean. Among these, the language in greatest demand is Spanish (1999: 15). Interestingly, the CTISC notes that although large translation firms tend to work primarily between Canada's official languages, "small firms are more open to working with other languages: 30% of their revenues derive from combinations involving one of the official languages *and* a foreign language. The Spanish-official language combinations alone account for almost 10% of revenues for small firms" (CTISC 1999: 15).

The CTISC (1999: 52) emphasizes that "knowing a third language well is considered increasingly to be a necessity around the world," and encourages Canadian universities to offer more advanced training in languages in addition to English and French.

In addition, the CTISC reports a gap between employers' expectations and the training acquired by university graduates. Employers who were surveyed "are finding that the universities fall short of meeting expectations regarding required skills and preparation for being on the work force. [...] Translation firms claim that university

training is too theoretical" (1999: 19). An example of this gap is that, in Canada, to the best of my knowledge, no practical courses are offered to train translators to learn how to translate documents for immigrants, although this type of training is included in the curriculum of some European universities (e.g., Zaro and Truman 1998). Furthermore, no translation course in any Canadian university provides any specific training to prepare students for the national translators' certification examination, namely CTTIC (Canadian Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters' Council).

In an effort to reduce this gap, I have incorporated a number of types of "official document" texts into my Spanish-English translation classes at the University of Ottawa. In addition, because these documents differ from culture to culture, I have integrated examples from a range of Spanish-speaking countries, including Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Cuba.

Legal and official documents

Unfortunately, official translation is not always well circumscribed. As pointed out by Roberto Mayoral Ascencio (2003: 1), it overlaps with fields such as oral translation, legal translation, court translating and interpreting, and community interpreting. Nevertheless, he proposes the following broad definition for official translations: "translations that meet the requirements to serve as legally valid instruments in a target country" (2003: 1). These may include birth, death, marriage or divorce certificates, academic transcripts, and legal documents. This specialized field of translation is as important as it is fraught with difficulties, for only in few fields are cultural differences so acute and the consequences of errors so palpable. In a globalizing world, and in the increasingly smaller world we live in, official institutions increasingly depend on translations of official documents, and yet relatively little is being done to develop the necessary skills and tools to help translators working in this field.

As pointed out by Zaro and Truman (1998: 77), the language used in legal and official documents in Spanish and English has some common characteristics: it is highly stereotypical, conventionalized and conservative in nature, with a high proportion of set formulae. In addition, it retains morphological, syntactical and lexical features that are no longer used in other types of texts:

KNOW ALL MEN by the Presents that I, Edward J. Morrison, HEREBY APPOINT Eleanor Abercrombie, hereafter called my *Attorney*, to act for me in every respect as fully and effectually as I could act in person concerning all my present and future affairs.

AND I HEREBY DECLARE that these presents shall be irrevocable for Twelve months from the date hereof and shall at all times be conclusively binding on me and my personal Representatives in favour of third parties.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal this 23rd day of the month of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand, nine hundred and Ninety-eight.

The main aim of this style of language is to make very specific and precise statements, and to avoid wherever possible connotations and ambiguities, to such an extent that it frequently becomes reiterative and repetitive. Nevertheless, there are significant differences in terms of cultural contexts. The countries of Latin America and of continental Europe (including Spain) have legal systems based on Roman Law,

whereas those of most of the English-speaking countries (including the English-speaking provinces of Canada) are based on Common Law. A good example of such cultural differences becomes apparent in the following divorce decree, issued in Mexico.

En nombre de la República de México y como Oficial único del Registro Civil de este lugar, hago saber a los que la presente vieren y Certifico ser cierto que en el libro número uno Tomo 1 del Registro Civil que es [está in Peninsular Spanish] a mi cargo a la foja(s) [hoja in Peninsular Spanish, but foja in Spanish-speaking America] número(s) 107, se encuentra asentada un acta [acta de divorcio] del tenor siguiente:

In the Name of the Republic of Mexico and as the sole official of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (commonly known as the Registry Office, and the official in charge of it is known as the Registrar) of this locality, I do solemnly declare to all who may read this document and certify that in book number one Volume 1 of the Civil Register in my keeping on page(s) number(s) 107 is recorded the following certificate [divorce certificate is not a standard legal term in English, but *divorce decree* would be used to denote the document certifying that an individual's marriage has been dissolved], worded as follows:

Given the differences between legal systems, the translator often has to resort to adaptation and is obliged to convey the message by replacing cultural elements in the source language with their nearest equivalents in the target language.

Zaro and Truman (1998: 77) emphasize that legal translation represents something of a compromise. Translators usually strive to achieve *acceptability* in both the target language and the cultural references that it contains, especially in official translations, which have a clearly defined role to play in legal processes. One fact that makes life easier for the translators is the constant repetition of set formulae and text types, which can facilitate the translation process (assuming, of course, that the translator has acquired the experience and knowledge to deal confidently with the specialized terminology). This constant repetition of formulae and text types might lead translators to wonder whether Translation Memory tools could be helpful for the translation of official documents.

Legal genres in translation

A useful innovation in the theory and practice of specialized translation is the concept of *genre*. According to Alcaraz and Hugues (2002), 'genre' or 'text type' refers to "each of the specific classes of texts characteristic of a given scientific community or professional group and distinguished from each other by certain features of vocabulary, form and style, which are wholly function-specific and conventional in nature."

Texts belonging to a given genre display at least the following stylistic and formal features:

- (a) A shared communicative function expressed by means of the same performative verb. For example, all injunctions are in the form of orders that must be strictly complied with, whether they involve performing an act or refraining from a specific action; this peremptory nature of the order is thus built into the text in the form of a warning as to the consequences of non-compliance.
- (b) A similar macrostructure, *i.e.*, format or organizational outlines. For instance, all judgments are arranged into a minimum of three basic sections: facts as found, relevant law, and decision or ruling.

- (c) A similar discursive mode of developing the macrostructure (narrative, descriptive, imperative, optative) and similar discourse techniques aimed at satisfying the discourse expectations of the recipient or addressee.
- (d) A common lexical and syntactic arrangement of the material and a common set of functional units and formal features, e.g. in statutes and other legislative texts, the abundant use of indefinite pronouns, passives and impersonal forms of the verb, 'shall' forms of the future to indicate legal obligation, extensive lists of categories or classes of persons and objects to whom or to which the law applies, and so on.
- (e) Common socio-pragmatic conventions, e.g. the hierarchical structure of the judiciary as reflected in the abbreviated titles of different judges, and the appropriate style of address ('my Lord,' 'your Lordships,' 'your Honour,' 'your Worship,' together with the highly conventional use of certain verbs or verb phrases in given contexts ('submit,' 'put it to you,' 'crave,' 'petition,' 'pray,' 'grant,' 'give leave,' 'restore [an injunction],' 'discharge [an injunction],' 'strike out,' etc.).

(Alcaraz and Hugues, 2002: 101-102)

The identification of genres is useful for translators since it helps them focus on the particular needs and functions being catered to in the original document, and to look further and deeper into the nature of the particular texts they are dealing with, such as issues of lexical equivalence (polysemy, synonymity), syntactic equivalence (nominalization, passivity, modality, word order) or stylistic equivalence (solemnity, formality, figures of speech and other rhetorical devices, severity or asperity of tone in oral utterances, and so on).

The macrostructure of legal genres: university degrees and diplomas

A good example of a highly conventional genre is the university degree or diploma. Because of the increasing mobility of university students and researchers, and Canada's growing need for professional and skilled immigrants, translators encounter this type of administrative text on a regular basis. Appendix A includes a typical Cuban university diploma and Appendix B, a Peruvian high-school transcript.

A brief look at the standard layout of English and Spanish examples shows a striking similarity of macrostructure, which may be brought under the following heads:

Identification of the issuing authorities:

Spanish: *El Jefe de la Oficina de Registros Académicos Certifica:*

English: The Chief Registrar of the University of XXXXXXXX hereby attests to the fact that:

Academic justification for the award:

Spanish: ... *considerando que, conforme a las disposiciones y circunstancias prevenidas por la legislación vigente ...*

English: ... on the recommendation of the Senate of the University

Purpose of the certificate (expressed by a performative verb):

Spanish: ... *expide el presente título de ...*

English: ... does hereby confer upon XXXXXXXX the degree of

Rights and privileges conferred by the award:

Spanish: ... *que faculta al interesado para disfrutar los derechos que a este título otorgan las disposiciones vigentes...*

English: ... with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto

The marking scale:

Spanish: *Se considera nota desaprobada de “0” a “10” y nota aprobada de “11” a “20.”*

English: Marking scale: Failing marks range from “0” to “10” and passing marks, from “11” to “20.”

Place and date of issue:

Spanish: *En XXXX, a 12 de junio de mil novecientos ochenta y ocho.*

English: Drawn up at X, this twelfth day of June, nineteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Signature:

Spanish: *El Rector.*

English: The University Chancellor/Rector/Board of Trustees.

(Adapted from Alcaraz and Hugues 2002: 103-104)

Certificates

In many situations, a certificate must *look like* a certificate in order to be accepted as such, and all efforts must be made to have the translation resemble the original. On more than one occasion, I have spent more time on formatting a template than on the actual translation!

Birth certificates

Two examples of birth certificates are provided, namely one from Cuba (Appendix C) and the other, from Mexico (Appendix D), to highlight the difference in the amount of detailed information provided in the Mexican birth certificate, compared to the Cuban certificate. Mexico’s birth certificate includes a certificate number, the time of birth, the parents’ occupation and address, the grandparents’ nationality and address, and the witnesses’ ages and addresses, not to mention a fingerprint. To facilitate matters for Immigration Canada, I provide my clients with two documents: the verbatim translation of the original birth certificate and a selective translation of the birth certificate, (Appendix E), a format used at the Translation Bureau in Ottawa.

Marriage certificates

Three samples of marriage certificates are included in the Appendices: one from the Dominican Republic (Appendix F), one from Peru (Appendix G), and one from Mexico (Appendix H), once again to showcase the significant differences between the amount of information required, as well as the different formatting demands required in each case.

Since a growing number of young Canadians are opting to marry in exotic locations such as Cuba or the Dominican Republic, a sample of a Dominican marriage certificate is provided in the Appendix. Two other examples include a marriage certificate from Peru and one from the State of Puebla, Mexico. Again, the Mexican certificate is the most painstakingly detailed and includes information on the witnesses, their occupation and addresses, but crucial information that does not appear in the other countries’ certificates, namely whether the marriage contract is subject to joint or separate ownership of property during marriage. Appendix I is a selective translation of a marriage certificate, containing the most important data as far as Canadian immigration authorities and lawyers are concerned.

Divorce certificates

Although most divorce proceedings can rarely be pared down to a standard “certificate,” Mexico provides a divorce certificate that contains the final outcome of the court sentence. In the sample provided here in Appendix J, only the essential information and the court decision are listed. Most divorce certificates normally contain significantly more details on childcare and alimony.

Death certificates

Appendix K is a sample of a death certificate from the state of Veracruz, Mexico. Fortunately, I am pleased to report that over a ten-year period, I have managed to need to create only three such templates.

Police-clearance certificates

Appendix L is a police-clearance certificate from Spain. Such criminal-record checks are commonly required when immigrants apply for landed-immigrant status in Canada. On more than one occasion, the client has inadvertently allowed the six-month validity to elapse and had to apply for a new clearance certificate containing the same information but with a new expiry date.

Translation Memory: a problematic approach for translating official documents

In recent years, a new type of translation technology known as a Translation Memory has been introduced with the aim of helping translators to increase their productivity. There are a number of detailed descriptions in the literature explaining precisely how a Translation Memory works (e.g., L’Homme 1999; Austerlühl 2001; Bowker 2002), so only a brief summary will be provided here. Essentially, a Translation Memory consists of a database of previously translated texts. New source texts to be translated are automatically compared against previous source texts stored in the Translation Memory database. If the computer finds a match between a sentence in the new source text and one in a previous source text, it retrieves this previous source text sentence and its corresponding translation and presents them to the translator, who can then decide whether or not to incorporate this previous translation into the new target text.

Since the idea behind a Translation Memory is to allow translators to “recycle” portions of previously translated texts, this type of technology works best when the texts in question are repetitive in nature (Austerlühl 2001: 139). As noted above, official documents such as birth certificates or transcripts, are certainly repetitive, which gives the initial impression that they are good candidates for being translated with the help of a Translation Memory. However, a deeper look reveals that the use of a Translation Memory may not be the most viable strategy for translating such texts.

As previously mentioned, it is small operators, such as freelancers or small firms, which tend to take on the bulk of the Spanish translation work in Canada. Unfortunately, however, they may be less well positioned than larger firms to integrate Translation Memory technology into their workflow. There are several reasons for this, including the format of the source texts, human resources factors, and economic factors.

Firstly, there is an extremely practical reason that will likely impede translators from employing Translation Memory tools to help with the translation of official documents, and that is the fact that having a source text in electronic form is a pre-requisite for using a Translation Memory. Since the bulk of official documents that need to be translated are made available to the translator in hard copy only, it would be cumbersome and time-consuming to first convert them to electronic form. This would need to be done by either keying in the data, or using optical character recognition software, both of which are error prone and would require careful proofreading and editing to correct any errors that were introduced during this step. As a result, any time that might potentially be saved by using a Translation Memory to recycle relevant parts of a text would likely be lost during the labour-intensive step of converting the source text into electronic form.

In addition, there can be other time-draining factors associated with Translation Memories. Firstly, these are sophisticated tools that often have a steep learning curve – so much so that translators may see an initial drop in productivity (Rode 2000:12). While a large firm may be able to absorb this loss, for a smaller operation, this may not be an option. In a similar vein, Translation Memory can be time-consuming to maintain on a long-term basis. There is a considerable amount of hidden work associated with the maintenance of the Translation Memory databases, and while larger firms may employ someone whose primary responsibility is managing technological tools and resources, in a smaller operation, it is often the translator him – or herself who has to take on these tasks (Rode 2000: 13). This could be costly because time that is spent on database maintenance is time that is not spent translating, and translation is what brings in the money.

A final factor that may deter smaller translation firms or freelancers from adopting Translation Memory technology is that such tools can be prohibitively expensive (Rode 2000: 12). Although prices are beginning to come down, and “lite” versions of some tools are now available, these may still be beyond the reach of some independent translators. This is especially true if a translator has multiple clients who use different products. Since data cannot always be transferred easily between products,¹ a translator may end up having to buy several different expensive software packages to meet the needs of different clients. This would not only be expensive in terms of initial outlay, but it would also multiply the learning curve since each package differs with regard to interface and features. Maintenance time would also be increased as multiple Translation Memory databases would need to be created and maintained.

Templating: a more viable solution?

The purpose of this article is to suggest that the creation of templates of official documents offers a viable alternative for translators who are not in a position to employ Translation Memories in their work. Templates can be created using a standard word processor, and consist of those parts of the text that are common to all official documents of a given type. For instance, different templates can be created for “Mexican Birth Certificates,” “Cuban Marriage Certificates,” “Columbian Death Certificates,” “Venezuelan University Transcripts,” etc.

Once the templates have been developed, the translator can focus primarily on those parts of the text that correspond to the “blanks” that are filled in on the official

documents. As straightforward as this may sound, translators need to remain vigilant and never become complacent. Every entry must be checked and double-checked given that certificates are amended and updated on a yearly basis. One such case is that of the Colombian driver's license: a driver's license issued in the 1980s and 1990s used to have permanent validity. Canadian officials, understandably suspicious, required an affidavit from the Colombian Embassy, which also had to be translated, since it was issued in Spanish. Recently, newer versions of Colombian driver's licenses now have an expiry date. In another example, some marriage certificates (e.g., Mexico, see Appendix) clearly indicate whether the marriage is subject to separate ownership of property during marriage [*separación de bienes*] as opposed to joint ownership of property by husband and wife [*sociedad conyugal*]; other marriage certificates (e.g., Cuba) make no mention of this fact. Some countries list the names and addresses of at least four witnesses to a marriage (e.g., Mexico), whereas other countries do not (e.g., Cuba). Some countries present both the baptismal certificate and the birth certificate, whereas other countries only submit the official birth certificate.

Given the range of documents submitted from Latin American countries, the Translation Bureau of the Government of Canada has devised a user-friendly "selective translation" of birth and marriage certificates, the purpose of which is to extract the most crucial information, as far as lawyers and Immigration Canada officials are concerned, and which I have provided to my students. To date, I recommend that my students submit both the *verbatim* translation of a birth or a marriage certificate and include the selective translation at their own discretion. Examples of both types of documents are included in the Appendix.

The creation of a template can be a time-consuming process. For example, the template for the marriage certificate from Puebla, Mexico, which is contained in the Appendix, took the students in my class an average of seven hours to create. This raises a question of ethics, which I discuss with the students: should the initial client – for whom the first template is being created – be charged more than the next client whose translation will take only minutes? In other words, would it be unethical to charge the initial client by the hour, and then charge all other clients from Puebla, Mexico, only on a per-document-basis? Similar issues are currently being debated by translators who use Translation Memory tools (Bowker 2002: 121-122; Cohen 2002: 16-17). In the case of Translation Memories, clients sometimes want to pay a lower rate for translations where a match is found in the database; however, translators argue that the rate of pay should be the same since this potential match must still be evaluated and integrated into the text, which requires professional skill. Returning to the templating example, in my opinion, there should be a standard price for the translation of a marriage certificate that is charged to all clients from Puebla, even if changes need to be made to the translator's original template. After all, the fact that the contents of the certificate may have changed is in no way the client's fault, so that the client should not be required to pay additional charges simply because a translator needs to update a given template.

Organizing and storing the templates for efficient retrieval poses another set of challenges. Not only is there a specific format for a given type of official document for each country, but in many cases, there can be variations between documents issued in different states within a given country, as well as differences between documents issued in different years. As mentioned earlier, driver's licenses are regularly updated.

Old-fashioned hand-written birth certificates from the 1920s and 1930s, which served as excellent teaching material in my classes to see which students were capable of deciphering illegible hand-writing in their second language, were gradually replaced by type-written documents in the 50s and 60s, and eventually made way for computerized forms often including much more information. Baptism certificates are increasingly rare and replaced by birth certificates only.

How to save the templates is up to each individual. Personally, at first, I could not decide whether to save templates according to the type of document, namely birth, marriage, death, divorce, adoption, or by country. The answer became apparent quite early on when for Mexico alone, I began creating sub-directories for each state, such as Coahuila, Nayarit, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Estado de Mexico, Mexico City, Chihuahua, to name but a few, and another set of sub-directories within each state, when I discovered that a birth certificate from Guadalajara, Jalisco is not identical to a birth certificate from Monterrey, Nuevo León. Also, as mentioned in the introduction, a growing number of Canadian nationals choose to marry in Cancún, Quintana Roo, and return to Canada only to learn that they now need to have their Mexican marriage certificate translated into English or French and certified.

My translation classes are carefully designed to introduce students to all facets of professional translation. In other words, in addition to having students design their own templates, I normally ask them to enclose an invoice with their very first assignment. Students invariably ask me if the template they create should be identical to the original document, and what to do if they come across an error in the document, such as a mis-spelled name. As far as how much to charge a client is concerned, students readily admit that they have no idea what the going rate is in the national capital area, whether they should charge per word, per document, or based on source text or target text. I encourage my students to call several translation agencies in the area to inquire about company rates, and to compare these findings with what translators who are certified by the Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario (ATIO) charge, all of which leads to animated class discussions. Invariably, students in my class have had first-hand experience working as interns in translation agencies and provide us with the latest information. I also inform my students about the growing trend in some translation agencies, such as Lexi-tech in Ottawa, to pay their freelance translators by the hour and not by the word.

As boring as translating official documents may sound to the inexperienced, I make a point of including assignments consisting of translations of quasi-illegible hand-written Spanish reports of the medical condition of Canadian tourists who have become ill or injured while on vacation in Latin America, and on occasion, documents involving refugee claimants – whose names have been scrupulously deleted – and the horrors they have endured in their native countries prior to applying for refugee status to be welcomed into Canada. In their evaluations of my classes, students generally find the course stimulating and appreciate the fact that they get to work on “real-life” translations of documents that were useful to people and to the outcome of their lives.

Concluding remarks

Given the growing volume of text that needs to be translated, and the ever-increasing number of Allophone immigrants welcomed into Canada, Canadian universities

might want to consider a pro-active approach to the whole process of translation and interpretation training programs. In addition to the languages of our founding fathers, which deserve all-due respect, Canada should consider adopting a more pioneering and pro-active approach by making plans now to incorporate languages such as Mandarin, Cantonese, Punjabi, Portuguese and Spanish into its cultural and linguistic mosaic.² Termium® on-line, for example, which is the linguistic database created and maintained by the Translation Bureau of the Canadian Federal Government, was originally developed to serve translators working between Canada's two official languages, but it now includes Spanish entries, and there are plans to begin including entries in Portuguese and Chinese.

Once the policies are finally implemented, the next step will be to consider how to actually *teach* the templating strategy: at the moment, students are simply provided with a description or with the help of a visual aid such as a photocopied example, and then told to put it into practice on their own in a computer laboratory or at home later. A much more effective solution would be for students to receive hands-on practice in class and to develop their templates in "real time" while discussing relevant issues as they are encountered. Such an integrated and realistic approach is supported by an increasing number of researchers. For example, Yuste (2000) describes an experiment in integrating technology into a Spanish-English translation course at Staffordshire University in the United Kingdom; Quirion (2003) describes efforts that are being made to integrate technology throughout the translator-training program at the Université du Québec en Outaouais (Canada); Bowker (2003: 71) explains that the integration of technology into the course does not necessarily take away from time spent on other translation skills. In contrast, if properly integrated, it not only allows the students to develop new skills, but can also lead to an intensification of the basic translation curriculum itself. For instance, students who use technology to produce term records or templates, to find solutions in parallel documentation, or to produce actual translations, are reinforcing their basic translation skills as well as developing sound and realistic working practices that can later be applied in the workplace.

In addition to crucial courses on translation theory and comparative stylistics, students are also entitled to professional courses that will prepare them not only to successfully pass the CTTIC admission examination on the first attempt, but how to deal with clients from day-one, whether it be how to negotiate a price or prepare an invoice. If university programs are not equipped to provide this type of training, translation and interpretation companies will eventually learn to rely on their own in-house training programs.

NOTES

1. The Localisation Industry Standards Association (LISA) is working towards the development of a new Translation Memory eXchange (TMX) standard that will go some way toward alleviating this problem in the future, but for the time being, it remains a serious issue. (<http://www.lisa.org/standards/tmx> consulted January 12, 2006).
2. Personal communication with Donald Barabé, Vice President – Operations, Translation Bureau, Public Works and Government Services Canada, 14 November 2005.

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APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A Cuban university diploma
- APPENDIX B Peruvian high school transcript
- APPENDIX C Cuban birth certificate
- APPENDIX D Mexican birth certificate
- APPENDIX E Selective translation of birth certificate
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APPENDIX A Cuban university diploma



REPUBLIC OF CUBA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Rector of the
Universidad de la Habana

by virtue of the faculties vested in him and on behalf of the Dean of the Faculty, hereby awards the Diploma of

Bachelor of Sciences (Hons) in Physics

to: XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX

*in view of the fact that she met all the requirements stipulated for the studies in the specialty and fulfilled all the corresponding exercises for their successful completion, on **the tenth day of July, nineteen hundred and ninety-XXXXX.***

*In witness whereof, the following people sign below in **Havana**, on the **tenth** day of the month of **July** of the year **nineteen hundred and ninety-XXXXXX.***

[illegible signature]

Dean

[illegible signature]

Director

Authenticated:

[illegible signature]

General Secretary

Registered in volume XX number XXXX of the book corresponding to the Secretariat of this Centre of Higher Education.

Registered in volume X number XXX of the book corresponding to the Physics Department.

APPENDIX B Peruvian high school transcript

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT
SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR MINORS
REGIONAL/DEPARTMENTAL BOARD: LIMA SUB-REGIONAL/EDUCATIVE SERVICES UNIT: E.S.U. 03
The undersigned Director of the Secondary School / Education Centre / Program (*): SAGRADO CORAZON
"SOPHIANUM"..... Department of LIMA, Province of LIMA, District of San Isidro,
HEREBY CERTIFIES
That Mr (Mrs): Cxxxxxx Exxxxxxxxx Exxxxxxxxx Txxxxxxx has successfully completed the: fig.....Grade(s)
OF THE SECONDARY-EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR MINORS. The final results obtained are as follows:

COURSES	GRADES				
	First	Second "C"	Third "A"	Fourth "A"	Fifth "A"
REPUBLIC OF PERU	19--	1993	1994	1995	1996
Language and Literature	-	12	11	13	13
English Language	-	17	16	16	18
Geography of Peru and of the World	-	13	14	-	12
History and Geography	-	-	-	-	-
Religious Studies	-	15	16	13	15
Psychology	-	-	-	13	-
Civic Education	-	15	13	16	17
Family and Civics	-	-	-	-	-
Economics	-	-	-	-	12
Philosophy and Logic	-	-	-	-	15
Mathematics	-	13	11	14	13
Artistic Education	-	17	17	17	17
Art and Creativity	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Education	-	15	15	15	15
Family Education	-	14	15	-	-
Natural Sciences	-	14	-	-	-
Employment Education	-	17	16	14	17
Peruvian History within the American and World Process	-	14	13	12	15
Chemistry	-	-	13	-	-
Physics	-	-	-	-	13
Biology	-	-	-	13	-

As it appears in Minutes and other Archive Documents, the ones I may provide if necessary.
EJERCITO PRESS

DEL
NOVEMBER
1995 3'100,000 UNITS

November 5, 20XX



Student
Photo

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.- This format is used to certify studies corresponding to all or some grades/years of Secondary-Education studies.
- 2.- Write out the pass marks in letters in liquid blue ink. The mark ELEVEN is the minimum passing mark and TWENTY is the maximum.

IN ORDER:

Gxxxxxx Xxxxxxxxxx

DIRECTOR (A)

Signature, counter-signature and seal

Mxxxx Exxxxxxxx Bxxxx

SECRETARY

Signature, counter-signature and seal

APPENDIX C Cuban birth certificate


**REPUBLIC OF CUBA
CIVIL STATUS REGISTRY
BIRTH CERTIFICATE**

Request N° XXXXX
[seal-bearing stamp]

To be used in:
To be effective in:

yrotirreT lanoitaN
dezilagel ecno seirtnuoc rehtO

xaT -exempt
dexaT

LAW N° 73
DE 4-8-94

REGISTRATION DATE OF ENTRY Civil Status Registry of Playa
Volume | Page Day | Month | Year
XX | XXX xx | xx | xxxx Municipality Playa Province Ciudad de la Habana

REGISTRY INFORMATION

First and last names: XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX-

Place of birth: Playa Ciudad de la Habana
Municipality Province

xx October 19xx Female
Date of Birth Gender

Father's first and last names: XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Born in: Havana

Mother's first and last names: XXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX
Born in: Havana

Paternal grandparents XXXXXX and XXXXX

Maternal grandparents XXXXXXX and XXXXX XXXXXXX

Registration carried out by virtue of the declaration of the mother

OBSERVATIONS: [none]
THE CIVIL STATUS REGISTRAR OF Playa Ciudad de la Habana
Municipality Province

HEREBY CERTIFIES: That the above information faithfully agrees with the information contained in the above-mentioned registration.

Prepared by: xxxxx Date of Issue xx xxxx xxxx
Day Month Year

Compared by: [illegible signature]

[illegible signature]
CIVIL STATUS REGISTRAR
Seal and signature

APPENDIX D Mexican birth certificate

"Q" [seal of the United Mexican States]
No. xxxxxxxx

**CIVIL REGISTRY
BIRTH CERTIFICATE**

MZO-udear-000

RC-5

No. xxxxx

Single Population Registration Code
00-000-00-00-00000-0

Entity	Delegation	Court	Certificate	Year	Class	Year of Registration		
xx	xx	xx	xxxxx	19xx	BIRTH	xx	JUNE	19xx

REGISTERED INDIVIDUAL

Name: Sxxxxx Mxxxxx AxxxxxxDate of birth: xx MARCH 19xxat 0:00 a.m.Place of birth: xxxxxxx, BENITO JUAREZ, MEXICO CITYThe following child was presented: A LIVE, MALE CHILDDeclaring parties: BOTH THE MOTHER AND THE FATHER

PARENTS

Father's name: Mxxxxx Mxxxxx CxxxxxxAge: 3xNationality: MEXICANOccupation: ENGINEERMother's name: Axx Gxxxxxx Axxxxxx SxxxxxxAge: 3xNationality: MEXICANOccupation: HOMEMAKERAddress: 10 xxxxxxxxxxxx, POLANCO, FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO CITY, [MEXICO]

GRANDPARENTS

Paternal grandfather: Rxxxxxx Mxxxxxx RxxxxxxNationality: MEXICANPaternal grandmother: Axxxxx Cxxxxxx Sxxxxxx (DECEASED)Nationality: MEXICANAddress: Sxxxx Cxxxx, Exxxxxxxxx, STATE OF MEXICO, [MEXICO]Maternal grandfather: Lxxxxx Axxxxxx Axxxxxx (DECEASED)Nationality: MEXICANMaternal grandmother: Axx Sxxxxxx BxxxxxxNationality: MEXICANAddress: 6x Xxxxxx, BENITO JUAREZ, FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO CITY, [MEXICO]

WITNESSES

Name: Exxxxx Axxxxxx CxxxxxxNationality: MEXICANAge: 3xAddress: 5x Sxx Mxxxxxx, Cxxxxxx, FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO CITY, [MEXICO]Name: Exxxxxx Fxxxxxx FxxxxxxNationality: MEXICANAge: 6xAddress: 5xx Cxxxxx, Cxxxxxx, TLALPAN, FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO CITY

[signature]

[signature]

[fingerprint]

[signatures and seal]

This act was concluded. For the record, those who signed below included those who were involved and who knew how to sign, otherwise, they left their fingerprint. The act is concluded and hereby authorized. In witness whereof

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, AND AS JUDGE OF MEXICO CITY'S CIVIL REGISTRY, I HEREBY ATTEST TO THE FACT THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS AN EXACT AND FAITHFUL COPY OF ITS ORIGINAL, AND WHICH I AM HEREBY ISSUING IN Xxxxxx, FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO CITY, ON xx Axxxxx 20xx.

[signed]

CIVIL REGISTRY JUDGE
Jxxx Rxxxxx Lxxxxxx

APPENDIX E Selective translation of birth certificate

Sylvie Lambert-Tierrafría
ATIO-certified Spanish-English translator (# xxxx)
Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario
Vox: (613) xxx-xxxx—Fax: (613) xxx-xxxx
E-mail: sylvielambert@sympatico.ca or sylvielambert@rogers.com

SELECTIVE TRANSLATION OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE

REGISTERED CHILD	
Name	Mxxxxxx Xxxxxxxxxx Xxxxxxxxxxxx
Sex	Female
Date of birth	00 Xxxxx, 19xx
Place of birth	Havana, CUBA
FATHER	
Name	Exxxxxxxx Dxxxxxxxx Rxxxxxxxx
Date of birth (or age)	
Nationality	CUBAN
MOTHER	
Name	Axx Mxxxxxx Xxxxxxxxxx Xxxxxx
Date of birth (or age)	
Nationality	CUBAN
DECLARANT	
Name of declarant	
Identification	
Signature of declarant	
Kinship	
REGISTRATION DATA	
Date	06 Xxxxxxx, 19xx
Place	Havana, Cuba
Registration information	Book xxx Page xxx
Issuing authority	Civil Status Registrar
Date of issue	Xx Xxxxxxx, 19xx
Place of issue	Havana, Cuba
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION	

APPENDIX F Dominican Republic marriage certificate

FORM OC-11
[emblem]XXXXXX
[bar code]

[crest]

Dominican Republic
CENTRAL ELECTORAL BOARD
VITAL RECORDS OFFICE
EXTRACT OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE
 (Art. 99, Law No. 669, dated 17-7-1944)

I, DR. XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX, Official of the Civil Status of SOSÚA, Dominican Republic, **HEREBY ATTEST TO THE FACT:** That in the archives of which I am in charge, there is a MARRIAGE certificate, registered under number xx, Book 1-20xx, Folio xx, for the year 20xx containing the following information:

Mxxxxx Rxxxxx Bxxxx and Mxxxxx Axxx Pxxxxx Hxxxx: In the city of Sosúa, on the fifth (05) day of the month of JANUARY, in the year two thousand and six (20xx), in the presence of the Civil Registry Official, DR. XXXXXXXX XXXXX, the following parties entered into a legal marriage contract: on the one hand, Mxxxxx XXXXXXXX XXXXX, Canadian, residing in Canada, professor, bearer of passport number JPxxxxxx, son of Mr. Gxxxxxx Bxxxx and Ms. Mxxxxx Bxxxxx; and on the other hand, Mxxxxx Axxx Pxxxxx Hxxxx, Canadian, residing in Canada, professor, bearer of passport number JPxxxxxx, daughter of Mr. Rxxxx Hxxxxx and of Ms. XXXXX XXXXX; in the presence of the following witnesses: Nxxxx Pxxxxx Gxxxxx and Exxx Exxxxx Rxxxxxxx.

[seal and stamp]

NOTES:

S.R.I.

xxxxxxxxx

This extract is issued at the request of the interested party in Sosúa, Dominican Republic, on this day, 05 of January in the year TWO THOUSAND AND xxxxx (200x).

[signed]

CIVIL STATUS OFFICIAL

APPENDIX G Peruvian marriage certificate

MARRIAGE		CERTIFICATE		Number <u>XXX</u>
<p>The following parties presented themselves before this Municipality:</p> <p>Mr. <u>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u></p> <p>Mrs. <u>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u></p> <p>They expressed their desire to enter into a civil marriage contract. Having met the legal requirements, the parties were legally entitled to marry. For this reason, the ceremony occurred in the presence of the witnesses selected by the applicants.</p> <p>The certificate was issued in Book Number <u>XX</u>, Page Number <u> </u>, which will be signed by the contracting parties, the witnesses and the Mayor or Municipal official, pursuant to Article 55, Section III of the Civil Registry Regulation.</p> <p>Following the act, I will proceed to read Articles 287 to 290-418 and 419 of the Civil Code referring to the rights and duties inherent to marriage and to custody:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The spouses both undertake to feed and educate the children that will result from the marriage. - The spouses both undertake to remain faithful to one another and to support one another. - Both spouses undertake to live together in the marital home. The Court may suspend this duty when its fulfillment represents a serious threat to the life, health or honour of either spouse or to the economic activity upon which the family's sustenance depends. - Both spouses have the right and duty to share in the management of the household and to cooperate for its optimal progress. - Both parties are also responsible for establishing and moving the marital home and for deciding on household-related financial issues. - With regard to custody, the parents have the right and duty to take care of both the person and assets of their children. - Custody is shared jointly by the father and the mother during the marriage, both sharing the child's legal representation. - In case of dissent, the Children's Court will resolve incidental proceedings. 		<p>Mr. <u>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u></p> <p>Mrs. <u>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</u></p> <p>Having been informed of the rights and duties that arise from marriage, I proceeded to ask the parties if they still wished to enter into a marriage contract.</p> <p>In light of the favorable response provided by you and as legal representative of this Municipality, on behalf of the Law, I hereby declare you husband and wife.</p> <p>SANTIAGO DE SURCO, <u>XX</u> DECEMBER 19<u>XX</u></p> <p>[signed] THE HUSBAND</p> <p>[signed] THE WIFE</p> <p>[signed] THE WITNESS</p> <p>[signed] THE WITNESS</p> <p>[signed] THE WITNESS</p> <p>[signed] THE WITNESS</p> <p>[signed] THE REGISTRAR</p> <p>[signed and sealed] CIVIL REGISTRY DIRECTOR</p> <p>----- THE MAYOR</p>		

APPENDIX I Selective marriage certificate

SELECTIVE TRANSLATION OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

INFORMATION ON THE GROOM		
Name		
Date of birth (or age)		
Place of birth		Citizenship:
Birth registration number		
Identification card number		Issued at:
Previous marital status		
Father's name		
Mother's name		
INFORMATION ON THE BRIDE		
Name		
Date of birth (or age)		
Place of birth		Citizenship:
Birth registration number		
Identification card number		Issued at:
Previous marital status		
Father's name		
Mother's name		
REGISTRATION INFORMATION		
Date of marriage		
Place of marriage		
Registration date		
Registration number		
Issuing authority		
Date of issue		
Place of issue		
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION		
Joint or separate ownership of property during marriage		

APPENDIX J Mexican divorce certificate

[seal] The United Mexican States

DIVORCE CERTIFICATE
Registration and Personal Identity Code

THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF PUEBLA
STATUS REGISTRY OFFICE

Court No. 19	Book No. 01	Certificate No. 000xx	Location PUEBLA	Time	Day	Month	Year
Municipality PUEBLA			Federal Entity PUEBLA	14:43:38	02	07 (July)	19xx
DATA ON THE DIVORCING HUSBAND							
NAME	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	AGE 27 YEARS OF AGE			
	Name(s)	(First surname)	(Second surname)				
NATIONALITY	MEXICAN-----						
ADDRESS	PRIVADA xx B SUR xxx, 22 DE SEPTIEMBRE, PUEBLA-----						
DATA ON THE DIVORCING WIFE							
NAME	XXXXXX-XXXX	XXXXX	XXXXXXXX	AGE 28 YEARS OF AGE			
	Name(s)	(First surname)	(Second surname)				
NATIONALITY	MEXICAN-----						
ADDRESS	PRIVADA xx B SUR xxx, 22 DE SEPTIEMBRE, PUEBLA-----						
DATA ON THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF THE DIVORCING PARTY							
REGISTRATION DATE	COURT AND CLERKSHIP	BOOK NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	LOCATION			
DAY MONTH YEAR	19	2	209	PUEBLA-----			
02 JULY 19xx	MUNICIPALITY OR DELEGATION			FEDERAL ENTITY			
	PUEBLA-----			PUEBLA-----			
ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTION OR RESOLUTION CERTIFICATE OF THE JUDICIAL SENTENCE							
<p><i>AT 2:30 P.M. ON JULY 2, 19xx, BEFORE ME, ATTORNEY Jxxx Axxxxx Lxxxx Axxxxx, SECOND JUDGE OF THE STATUS OFFICE FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS, XXXXXXXXXXXX AND XXXXXXXXXXXX, APPEARED AT THE MEETING TO WHICH THEY HAD BEEN CONVENED, REPORTING AND RATIFYING THAT THEIR DECISION TO DIVORCE WAS IRREVOCABLE PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 438 OF THE CIVIL CODE AND GIVEN THAT THE DOCUMENTS THEY SUBMITTED AND HEREBY APPENDED COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLE 436 OF THE CIVIL CODE, AS WELL AS ARTICLES 437 AND 440 OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CIVIL CODE: "I DECLARE THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MARRIAGE OF XXXXX XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX."</i></p> <p>DATA ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATES OF THE DIVORCING PARTY:</p> <p>THE GROOM: - BOOK NUMBER ONE.- BIRTH CERTIFICATE NO. xx.- REGISTRATION DATE: xx JANUARY, 19xx.- SECOND COURT OF THIS CITY.</p> <p>THE BRIDE: - BOOK NUMBER EIGHT.- BIRTH CERTIFICATE NO. xx. REGISTRATION DATE: xx AUGUST, 19xx.- FIRST COURT OF THIS CITY.</p>							
DATE OF THE RESOLUTION AND AUTHORITY WHO DICTATED IT							
XX JULY, 19xx				THE SECOND JUDGE OF THE REGISTRY OF THE CIVIL STATE			
SIGNATURES IN CASE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DIVORCE							
XXXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX				Signature (illegible)			
XXXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX-XXXXXX				Signature (illegible)			
<p>HAVING READ THIS DOCUMENT AND AGREEING WITH ITS CONTENT, THOSE INVOLVED RATIFIED AND SIGNED, BEING ABLE TO DO SO. I HEREBY CERTIFY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STATUS OFFICE JUDGE</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Seal of the Court of The Status Office</p>							
ATTORNEY Jxxx Mxxxxx XXXXX XXXXX							
NAME				SIGNATURE			
<p>THIS CERTIFICATE HAS THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS APPENDED:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">THIRD COURT OF THE STATUS REGISTRY OFFICE CODE xx-xxx-xx PUEBLA, PUE.</p>							
PROCESSED BY		Fxxxxxxx		INTERESTED PARTY			

APPENDIX K Mexican death certificate

[Emblem of the
United Mexican
States]

UNITED MEXICAN STATES
CIVIL REGISTRY

CONTROL No. **XXXX**

DEATH CERTIFICATE

UNIQUE PERSONAL REGISTRY CODE

OFFICE No.	BOOK No.	CERTIFICATE No.	CITY	DATE OF REGISTRY		
01	01	000XX	HUEYAPAN DE OCAMPO	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OR DISTRICT			STATE			
HUEYACAN DE OCAMPO			VERACRUZ	XX	XX	XXXX

DECEASED

GENDER: MALE ☒ FEMALE ☐

NAME XXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX
MARITAL STATUS MARRIED. - - - - - NATIONALITY MEXICAN. - - - - AGE XX YEARS
ADDRESS (CO) XXXX XXXXX NO.XX IN XXXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - -
NAME OF SPOUSE AXXXXX MXXXXXX SXXXXX. - - - - - NATIONALITY MEXICAN
FATHER'S NAME MXXXXX MXXXXX FXXXXX. DECEASED. MOTHER'S NAME: XXXXXX XXXXXXX

DEATH

DESTINATION OF BODY: BURIAL ☒ CREMATION ☐ CEMETARY OR CREMATORIUM GENERAL CEMETARY

LOCATION XXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - - ORDER No.

DATE OF DEATH: 0X OCTOBER , 19XX. - - - - - TIME: 0X:15

PLACE XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - -

CAUSE (S) OF DEATH a) ACUTE RENAL FAILURE. - b) ELECTROLYTE IMBALANCE. - - - - -

NAME OF PHYSICIAN CERTIFYING THE DEATH	PROFESSIONAL CARD NO.
DR. MXXXXXX AXXXXX AXXXXXXX.-	XXXXX

ADDRESS KNOWN, IN XXXXXXXX XX XXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - -

DECLARANTS

NAME AXXXXX MXXXXXX SXXXXX. - - - - - AGE YEARS

NATIONALITY MEXICAN.- - - - - RELATIONSHIP WIFE.- - - - -

ADDRESS XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX NO. XX IN XXXXXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - -

WITNESSES

NAME MXXXX DXX CXXXXX MXXXXX RXXXX. - - - - - AGE XX YEARS

NATIONALITY MEXICAN.- - - - - RELATIONSHIP NIECE.- - - - -

ADDRESS KNOWN, IN XXXXXXXX XX XXXXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - -

NAME AXXXXX MXXXXX MXXXXXX. - - - - - AGE XX YEARS

NATIONALITY MEXICAN.- - - - - RELATIONSHIP SON.- - - - -

ADDRESS XXXXX XXXXXXXX NO. XX IN XXXXXXXX, VERACRUZ. - - - - -

THIS CERTIFICATE WAS READ AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS CONTENT, THE PARTIES INVOLVED HEREBY SIGN OR OPPOSE THEIR FINGERPRINT. I SOLEMNLY SWEAR.

OFFICIAL #1 OF THE CIVIL REGISTRY

Pxxxxx Axxxxxx Vxxxxxxxx.

NAME _____

[Signature]

SIGNATURE

APPENDIX L Spanish police-clearance certificate

[emblem]
JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT

Central Registry of
Criminal Records and
Conviction

First family surname: XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Second family surname: XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Name of the interested party: XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Place of birth (city): XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Province: XXXXXX Country: XXXXXXXXXXXXX
Sex: MALE Date of birth: XX OCTOBER XXXX I.D. XXXXXX-X
Father's name XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX Mother's name XXXXXX XXXX
Reason for requesting a criminal record check:
FOR IMMIGRATION PURPOSES TO CANADA

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICIAL HEREBY CERTIFIES:
That after consulting the criminal records notes that are kept in this Central Registry,
no record was found that refers to the person whose details are mentioned above.
This certification is to be used solely for the requested purpose, and expires three months
after the date of issue (Royal Ordinance of April 1, 1896, Section 3, and January 9,
1914).

Seen and approved THE OFFICIAL
Head Registrar

Cataluña
Government
seal
[signature]
MANAGER
[signature]
[s.] XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX
[signature]
Signed: XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX

FILL OUT ONLY IF YOU NEED TO RECEIVE THIS CERTIFICATE BY MAIL
NO RETURN POSTAGE NECESSARY

15 May XXXX

Name:
Address:
City:
Postal Code: Province:

NOTE: THIS CERTIFICATE IS NULL AND VOID IF IT CONTAINS ANY AMENDMENTS,
STRIKETHROUGHS, SCRATCHES, ADDED WORDS OR WORDS BETWEEN LINES