



COLLECTION OF DECISIONS AND ORDINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH BOHEMIA IN ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

number: R 450

date: November 18, 2020

Rector's ordinance on assessing compliance with the requirement of prior education of applicants for admission to studies

Article 1 Introductory provision

1. This ordinance implements the provision of Section 48 of the Act No. 111/1998 Coll., on Higher Education Institutions and on the Modification and on Amendments and Supplements to some other Acts (the Higher Education Act), as amended by later regulations (hereinafter as the "Act"), in accordance with requirements of the Decree of the Government No. 274/2016 Coll, on Standards for Accreditation in Higher Education, or its annexe, part two, title I, chapter C, item II, paragraph 3.
2. Pursuant to the provision in Section 48 (1) of the Act, the attainment of secondary education including secondary school-leaving examination is a requirement for admission to a bachelor's or master's degree programme. Completion of study in due form in any degree programme type is also a requirement for admission to a master's degree programme that follows a bachelor's degree programme. Pursuant to Section 48 (3) of the Act, completion of study in due form of a master's degree programme is a requirement of admission to studies in a doctoral degree programme. The possibility of setting other requirements for admission to studies pursuant to Section 49 of the Act and article 18 of the Statutes of the University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice is not affected by the abovementioned.
3. The University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice (hereinafter as the "USB") is a higher education institution that meets the requirement set in Section 48 (6) of the Act since it obtained institutional accreditation for at least one area of education and, therefore, it is authorised to assess foreign secondary and higher education of the applicant in the context of admission procedures in accordance with Section 48 (4), subsection d) and (5), subsection c) of the Act.

Article 2 Scope of the ordinance

1. This ordinance determines rules, principles and the process of assessing compliance with requirements for admission to studies pursuant to Section 48 of the Act (hereinafter as the "requirement of prior education") in the context of admission procedures executed at faculties of the USB.



2. The right of the dean of a faculty to set rules for the admission procedure by an ordinance and requirements for admission to studies in accredited degree programmes of the faculty in accordance with article 18 of the USB Statutes is not affected by this ordinance.
3. Details related to assessing compliance with the requirement of prior education in the context of admission procedures may be amended by an internal norm of the faculty at individual faculties of the USB in accordance with Sections 48 to 50 of the Act and article 18 of the USB Statutes and by this ordinance.

Article 3

Process of assessing compliance with the requirement of prior education of applicants for studies

1. The assessment of compliance with the requirement of prior education is a part of the admission procedure.
2. The admission procedure, pursuant to Section 50 (1) of the Act, is initiated by the delivery of an application for admission to studies to the faculty that is executing the relevant degree programme. The applicant shall always state his/her name or names, surname, personal identification number (if it had been assigned) and the permanent place of residence on the territory of the Czech Republic or residence outside the territory of the Czech Republic; the foreigner shall also state the birth date, sex, residence in the Czech Republic and nationality. Only the applicant whose application for studies is concerned is a participant in the admission procedure (hereinafter as the "applicant").
3. Documents proving compliance with the requirement of prior education are a part of the file of the admission procedure and they are resource materials for issuing a decision in the matter of the application for admission to studies.
4. The assessment of whether the applicant is in compliance with the requirement of prior education is an integral part of the decision of a dean in the matter of the application for admission to studies. In the matter of assessing whether the applicant is in compliance with the requirement of prior education, there is no independent administrative proceeding.

Article 4

Rules and principles for assessing compliance with the requirement of prior education of applicants for studies

1. The assessment of compliance with the requirement of prior education is a part of the admission procedure and the following principles arising from relevant provisions of the Act No. 500/2004 Coll., on Administrative Procedure, as amended, apply to the assessment inter alia:
 - a) Proceed in accordance with laws and other legal regulations as well as international treaties that are a part of the legal order;
 - b) Heed that the solution adopted is in accordance with the public interest and that it corresponds with circumstances of the case in question as well as that unfounded differences do not arise when deciding factually identical or similar cases;
 - c) Proceed in such a way that the state of affairs of which there are no reasonable doubts is ascertained to the extent that is necessary for the correspondence with abovementioned requirements;



- d) Treat participants of proceedings politely and help them as possible, provide the person in question with adequate advice of his/her rights and obligations, inform persons in question sufficiently in advance about acts that should be performed should it be needed for defending their rights, allow persons in question to exercise their rights and lawful interests;
 - e) Proceed in such a way that unnecessary costs do not arise for anyone and burden the persons in question as little as possible, request materials from the person in question only when it is required by legislation; if it is possible to obtain information needed from official records that the USB keeps and should the person in question request it, the faculty is required to arrange for their obtention;
 - f) Heed mutual correspondence of all processes that take place concurrently and are related to the same rights or obligations of the person in question.
2. Compliance with the requirement of prior education is verified on the basis of valid documents or their authenticated copies presented by the applicant in the manner and within deadlines set by the dean. Resource materials must be presented in paper format, in the electronic document format issued by the relevant institution or as an electronic document (PDF) created by an authorised conversion; materials in different formats will not be accepted.
 3. Should the applicant be a person who was granted international protection in the form of asylum or subsidiary protection in the Czech Republic or another member state of the European Union or a person that should be viewed as a refugee or exile or a person in a similar situation as refugees on the basis of international commitments of the Czech Republic, the submission of a document per section 2 can be substituted by an affidavit of the applicant concerning facts otherwise demonstrated by such a document.
 4. Should the situation of the applicant require it, the applicant shall provide the following materials as well:
 - a) Power of attorney, should the attorney-in-fact act on behalf of the applicant,
 - b) Document demonstrating a change of name in the case of a name change (e.g., marriage certificate),
 - c) Decision on the grant of international protection, should the applicant wish to make use of the option per section 3.
 5. Recommended methods of verification of compliance with the requirement of prior education on the basis of documents concerning foreign secondary or higher education are indicated in the annexe of this ordinance. If the circumstances of the case allow that the state of affairs of which there are no reasonable doubts is ascertained in a manner that is less burdening for the applicant than the indicated recommended methods, it is necessary to select the method that is less burdening for the applicant instead of the indicated recommended method.
 6. In the case that the applicant does not present the documents for the verification of the requirement of prior education by the set deadline, the faculty will invite the applicant to complete the application by documents required by an appropriate substitute deadline and concurrently advise the applicant about the consequences of not presenting the documents required.
 7. The applicant who obtained his/her prior education at the USB or the applicant who had already substantiated his/her compliance with the requirement of prior education in the context of another admission procedure at the USB may request in writing that this fact is ascertained through the official records that are kept by the USB instead of substantiating prior education by a written document. Faculties will collaborate in the matter if need be.



8. In the case that the applicant submitted more than one application to studies at the USB concurrently, he/she is required to notify all faculties to which he/she submitted the application to studies about this fact without delay. In the case that the applicant complies with this obligation, it will suffice to only substantiate prior education in one admission procedure.
9. For the purposes of concurrent admission procedures within the same faculty, the requirement of prior education is considered met if it was established at least in the context of one admission procedure. The faculty will make a record in the file concerning this fact.
10. For the purposes of concurrent admission procedures at more than one faculty, the provision of section 9 will be used adequately if the applicant requests in writing that the fact that he/she is in compliance with the requirement of prior education is ascertained in the official records of the faculty at which he/she substantiated his/her compliance with the requirement of prior education.
11. The applicant whose prior education was not appropriately substantiated is viewed as an applicant who did not meet the requirement of prior education. Not complying with the requirement of prior education is a reason for issuing a rejection in the matter of the application for admission to studies.

Article 5

Procedure when assessing foreign secondary education

1. Should an applicant who obtained foreign secondary education by graduation from secondary education programme at a foreign school, international secondary school or European school operating according to the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools or at a school at which the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic has allowed the performance of compulsory school attendance pursuant to the Education Act (hereinafter as the "foreign secondary education") apply for admission to studies in a bachelor's degree programme or master's degree programme that is not consecutive to a bachelor's degree programme, the applicant substantiates compliance with the requirement of prior education by:
 - a) a document concerning general recognition of equivalence or validity of the foreign document concerning the attainment of secondary education in the Czech Republic obtained pursuant to the Education Act or under previous existing legislation,¹
 - b) a document concerning the award of the European Baccalaureate,²
 - c) a foreign document concerning foreign secondary education including the secondary school leaving examination of it is automatically equal in the Czech Republic on the basis of its international commitments without a further administrative procedure,³ or

¹ I.e., by a document proving recognition of foreign secondary education in the Czech Republic.

² Certificate of European Baccalaureate is automatically considered a document equal to the Czech school-leaving examination certificate without further procedures. Caution, so-called *International Baccalaureate* is a proof pursuant to subsection d). If the *International Baccalaureate* is a part of the school-leaving examination certificate, applicants provide the school-leaving examination certificate in the context of the admission procedure.

³ These are documents issued in Slovakia (Vysvedčenie o maturitnej skúške), v Polsku (Swiadectwo Dojrzalosci), Hungary (Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány, Szakközépiskolai Érettségi-Képesítő Bizonyítvány, Érettségi Szakiskolai Bizonyítvány) and Slovenia (Splošna Matura, Poklicna Matura).



- d) by a document concerning foreign secondary education that was obtained by graduating from a secondary education programme at a foreign secondary school operating pursuant to the foreign legislation and that authorises, in the foreign state in question, its holder to access studies in a bachelor's degree programme or master's degree programme that is not consequent of a bachelor's degree programme.
2. If the applicant provides evidence of his/her secondary education as defined in section 1, subsection d), the faculty to which the relevant documents were presented will assess compliance with the requirement of prior education in such a way that it verifies whether the substantiated foreign secondary education of the applicant in the foreign state indicated entitles the applicant to apply for admission to studies in a bachelor's degree programme or master's degree programme that is not consequent to a bachelor's degree programme. Should it be necessary with regard to the principles stated in article 4, section 1, the faculty may require that the applicant presents confirmation of the foreign secondary school in question or another relevant foreign body concerning the fact that the graduate of the secondary education programme of the secondary school in question is entitled to applying for admission to studies in a bachelor's degree or master's degree programme that is not consequent to a bachelor's degree programme in the indicated foreign state. In the case that doubt persists concerning whether the secondary education programme of the applicant substantiated by a foreign document as defined by section 1, subsection d) is sufficient for compliance with the requirement of prior education, the faculty will invite the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the requirement in the manner defined in section 1, subsection a).

Article 6

Procedure when assessing foreign higher education

1. If the applicant is applying for admission to a doctoral degree programme or master's degree programme that is consecutive to a bachelor's degree programme, the applicant who obtained foreign higher education by graduating from a higher education programme at a foreign higher education institution demonstrates compliance with the requirement of prior education:
- a) by a document concerning general recognition of foreign higher education in the Czech Republic obtained pursuant to Sections 89 and 90 of the Act or pursuant to previous existing legislation,⁴
 - b) by a foreign document concerning foreign higher education that is equal in the Czech Republic pursuant to its international commitments without a further administrative procedure,⁵ or
 - c) by a foreign document concerning foreign higher education that was obtained by graduating from a higher education programme at a foreign higher education institution operating pursuant to foreign legislation
2. If the applicant provides evidence of his/her higher education as defined by section 1, subsection c), the faculty to which the documents were presented will assess compliance with the requirement of prior education in such a way that:

⁴ I.e., by a document proving recognition of foreign higher education in the Czech Republic.

⁵ These are documents concerning foreign higher education issued in the following countries: Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.



- a) the faculty will verify whether the substantiated higher education was obtained at a foreign higher education institution that is authorised to provide higher education in the foreign state in question. Should it be necessary with regard to principles stated in article 4, section 1, the faculty may require that the applicant presents confirmation of a relevant foreign body concerning the fact that the foreign higher education institution in question is authorised to provide higher education in the foreign state in question;
 - b) and concurrently the faculty will verify whether the degree programme by the graduation from which the applicant obtained foreign higher education corresponds to the type that is necessary for compliance with the requirement of prior education (i.e., whether it entitles the graduate to access studies in a master's degree programme that is consecutive to a bachelor's degree programme or a doctoral degree programme in the foreign state in question). Should it be necessary with regard to principles stated in article 4, section 1, the faculty may require that the applicant presents supplemental information about the content and scope of the foreign higher education study apart from the degree certificate.
3. The Department of Study Activities of the Rectorate will provide the necessary collaboration to faculties when assessing foreign higher education of the applicant.

Article 7 **Provisional and final provisions**

1. This ordinance comes into force and effect on the day of publication in the collection of decisions and ordinances of the Rector in the public section of the website of the USB.
2. Assessments of compliance with the requirement of prior education of applicants for admission to studies executed in accordance with Section 48 of the Act prior to this ordinance becoming effective remain unaffected.
3. The effectiveness of this ordinance is bound to the period during which the USB is authorised to execute degree programmes under institutional accreditation awarded by the National Accreditation Bureau for Higher Education.

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Annexe: Recommended procedures for assessing compliance with the requirement of prior education on the basis of documents on foreign secondary or higher education

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Distributed to: Vice-Rectors of the USB, Deans of Faculties of the USB



Annexe (updated: February 2024)

USB Rector's ordinance R 450 concerning assessing compliance with the requirement of prior education of applicants for admission to studies

Recommended procedures for verifying compliance with the requirement of prior education on the basis of documents concerning foreign secondary or higher education

1 Formal requirements of documents

- 1.1 The applicant is required to provide resource materials in the form of originals or officially verified copies.
- 1.2 Resource materials that are not issued in the Czech language, English or Slovakian language as originals, must be officially translated into the Czech or English language. In the case that the official translation is prepared by other than a Czech certified interpreter, the translated pages must be enclosed with officially verified copies of the documents that they concern in a manner that does not allow for a later substitution of pages.
- 1.3 Pursuant to Section 12 of the Act No. 91/2012 Coll., on International Private Law, the document (e.g., certificate, degree certificate or diploma supplement) that is valid as a public instrument in the location where it was issued has the probative force of a public instrument in the Czech Republic as well if the prescribed verification is present. If it is not possible to secure the prescribed verification in accordance with international customs for the document issued abroad and the relevant diplomatic mission of the Czech Republic has no doubt concerning the authenticity of the document, it shall provide the document with a supplement stating that diplomatic mission has no doubt concerning the authenticity of the document.
- 1.4 Prescribed forms of verification are indicated in section 2. Requirements on the submission of duly verified documents will be met even in the case that the applicant presents officially verified copies of documents that are already verified in the required manner (e.g., the applicant presents an officially verified copy of legalized documents from Nigeria).

2 Form of verification

With respect to verification of documents, the states in which the foreign education was obtained are divided into:

- 2.1 States that concluded a convention on mutual legal assistance, i.e., documents are valid on the territory of state parties **without further verification**, an officially verified copy prepared by a notary of this country is considered sufficient: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, DPRK (North Korea), France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia (North), Moldavia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen.
- 2.2 States that concluded a convention on abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents (the Hague Convention) according to which a uniform form of **verification of authenticity of documents is set in the form of so-called apostille** that is issued by the authorised body of the state in which the certificate was issued: American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla (United Kingdom), Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba (Netherlands), Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bermuda (United



Kingdom), Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Antarctic Territory (United Kingdom), British Virgin Islands (United Kingdom), Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Canada, Cayman Islands (United Kingdom), Chile, China (incl. Hongkong and Macao), Colombia, Comoro Islands, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Falkland Islands (United Kingdom), Fiji, French Polynesia, Gibraltar (United Kingdom), Grenada, Guadalupe (France), Guam (USA), Guatemala, Guernsey (United Kingdom), Guyana (France), Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Isle of Man (United Kingdom), Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey (United Kingdom), Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lesotho, Liberia, Lichtenstein, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique (France), Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montserrat (United Kingdom), Morocco, Mozambique (Portugal), Namibia, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia (France), Nicaragua, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands (USA), Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico (USA), Republic of Korea (South Korea), Republic of South Africa, Réunion – France, Rwanda*, Saint Helena (United Kingdom), Saint Kitts and Nevis (France), Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France), Saint Thomas and Prince, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands (United Kingdom), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (United Kingdom), Surinam, Tajikistan, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands (United Kingdom), United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna (France).

- 2.3 States where the apostille may be **substituted by an official verification of the document supplemented by a confirmation issued by the foreign school**: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America (USA).
- 2.4 Other states where the authenticity of the document concerning education obtained abroad must be verified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the state where the school, which issued the document, has its registered office and, furthermore, by a diplomatic mission of the Czech Republic (so-called legalization).

Alphabetical list of countries and prescribed methods of document verification

Explanatory notes

- OVC in the case of submission of the original of the document, the document does not need to be further verified; officially verified copy prepared by a notary of the foreign country is considered sufficient (there is an agreement of mutual legal assistance)
- A verification by an apostille pursuant to the Hague Convention is required
- L verification of the document by legalization, i.e., by a foreign authority or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the foreign state and concurrently by a diplomatic mission of the Czech Republic
- OVC + verification of the document by an apostille/legalization may be substituted by a verified copy and supplemental confirmation issued by a foreign school

State in which the diploma was issued	Verification	State in which the diploma was issued	Verification
Afghanistan	OVC	Antigua and Barbuda	A
Albania	OVC	Argentina	A
Algeria	OVC	Armenia	A
American Samoa	A	Aruba (Netherlands)	A
Andorra	A	Australia	A / OVC +
Angola	A	Austria	OVC
Anguilla (UK)	A	Azerbaijan	A



State in which the diploma was issued	Verification	State in which the diploma was issued	Verification
Bahamas	A	Estonia	A / OVC +
Bahrain	A	Eswatini	A
Bangladesh	L	Ethiopia	L
Barbados	A	Falkland Islands (UK)	A
Belarus	OVC	Faroe Islands	L
Belgium	A	Fiji	A
Belize	A	Finland	A / OVC +
Benin	L	France	OVC
Bermuda (UK)	A	French Polynesia	A
Bhutan	L	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	L
Bolivia	A	Gabon	L
Bosnia and Herzegovina	OVC	Gambia	L
Botswana	A	Georgia	OVC
Bouvet Island	L	Germany	A / OVC +
Brazil	A	Ghana	L
British Antarctic Territory (UK)	A	Gibraltar (UK)	A
British Virgin Islands (UK)	A	Greece	OVC
Brunei Darussalam	A	Greenland	L
Bulgaria	OVC	Grenada	A
Burkina Faso	L	Guadalupe (France)	A
Burundi	A	Guam (USA)	A
Cambodia	L	Guatemala	A
Cameroon	L	Guernsey (UK)	A
Canada	A / OVC +	Guinea	L
Cape Verde	L	Guinea-Bissau	L
Cayman Islands (UK)	A	Guyana (France)	A
Central African Republic	L	Haiti	L
Ceuta (Spain)	L	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	L
Chad	S	Honduras	A
Chile	A	Hungary	OVC
China (incl. Hongkong and Macao)	A	Iceland	A
Christmas Island	L	India	A
Colombia	A	Indonesia	A
Comoro Islands	A	Iran	L
Congo	L	Iraq	L
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	L	Ireland	A / OVC +
Cook Islands	A	Isle of Man (UK)	A
Costa Rica	A	Israel	A
Croatia	OVC	Italy	A / OVC +
Cuba	OVC	Ivory Coast	L
Cyprus	OVC	Jamaica	A
Denmark	A / OVC +	Japan	A
Djibouti	L	Jersey (UK)	A
Dominica	A	Jordan	L
Dominican Republic	A	Kazakhstan	A
East Timor	L	Kenya	L
Ecuador	A	Kiribati	L
Egypt	L	DPRK (North Korea)	OVC
El Salvador	A	Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	A
Equatorial Guinea	L	Kosovo	A
Eritrea	L	Kuwait	L



State in which the diploma was issued	Verification	State in which the diploma was issued	Verification
Kyrgyzstan	OVC	Panama	A
Laos	L	Papua New Guinea	L
Latvia	A / OVC +	Paraguay	A
Lebanon	L	Peru	A
Lesotho	A	Philippines	A
Liberia	A	Pitcairn Islands	L
Libya	L	Poland	OVC
Lichtenstein	A	Portugal	A / OVC +
Lithuania	A / OVC +	Puerto Rico (USA)	A
Luxembourg	A / OVC +	Qatar	L
Macao	L	Réunion – France	A
Macedonia, (North)	OVC	Romania	OVC
Madagascar	L	Russian Federation	OVC
Malawi	A	Rwanda	A*
Malaysia	L	Saint Helena (UK)	A
Maldives	L	Saint Kitts and Nevis (France)	A
Mali	L	Saint Lucia	A
Malta	A	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)	A
Marshall Islands	A	Saint Thomas and Prince	A
Martinique (France)	A	Saint Vincent and Grenadines	A
Mauretania	L	Samoa	A
Mauritius	A	San Marino	A
Mayotte (France)	L	Saudi Arabia	A
Melilla (Spain)	L	Senegal	A
Mexico	A	Serbia	OVC
Micronesia	L	Seychelles	A
Moldova	OVC	Sierra Leone	L
Monaco	A	Singapore	A
Mongolia	OVC	Slovakia	OVC
Morocco	A	Slovenia	OVC
Montenegro	OVC	Solomon Islands (UK)	A
Montserrat (UK)	A	Somalia	L
Mozambique (Portugal)	A	South Africa, Republic of	A
Myanmar	L	South Georgia and the South	A
Namibia	A	Sandwich Islands (UK)	
Nauru	L	Spain	OVC
Nepal	L	Sri Lanka	L
Netherlands	A / OVC +	Sudan	L
Netherlands Antilles	A	Suriname	A
New Caledonia (France)	A	Sweden	A / OVC +
New Zealand	A / OVC +	Switzerland	OVC
Nicaragua	A	Syria	OVC
Niger	L	Taiwan	L
Nigeria	L	Tajikistan	A
Niue	A	Tanzania	L
Norfolk	L	Thailand	L
Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	A	Togo	L
Norway	A / OVC +	Tokelau	L
Oman	A	Tonga	A
Pakistan	L	Trinidad and Tobago	A
Palau	A	Tunisia	A



State in which the diploma was issued	Verification	State in which the diploma was issued	Verification
Turkey	A	Uruguay	A / OVC +
Turkmenistan	L	Uzbekistan	A
Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	A	Vanuatu	A
Tuvalu	L	Vatican City State	L
Uganda	L	Venezuela	A
Ukraine	OVC	Vietnam	OVC
United Arab Emirates	L	Wallis and Futuna (France)	A
United Kingdom	OVC	Yemen	OVC
United States of America	A / OVC +	Zambia	L
United States Minor Outlying Islands	L	Zimbabwe	L
United States Virgin Islands	A		

Notes

* Verification of documents by an apostille can be used as of 5 June 2024. Until then, verification by legalization is required.