

It comes forth from the above standards that they are to be applied only to foreign judgments. In *Márquez Estrella, Ex parte*, 128 D.P.R. 243, 250 [28 P.R. Offic. Trans. ___] (1991), we specifically defined, for purposes and within the context of the exequatur procedure, what constitutes a judgment of this type, and stated that it is any judgment rendered by a **court** foreign to the Commonwealth, including state courts of the United States.

Now then, if the judgment is from a state of the United States, we have acknowledged that the exequatur procedure is relatively simpler.⁸ Therefore, and unlike foreign judgments, the recognition in Puerto Rico of judgments from a state of the United States is simply subject to the limitations of the full faith and credit clause of the United States Constitution.⁹ In these cases, Puerto Rican courts only have to give full faith and credit to these state judgments as long as they had been rendered by a court with personal and subject-matter jurisdiction, in keeping with due process guarantees, and as long as they had not been obtained through fraud.¹⁰ Thus, the exequatur procedure applies only to **judgments** rendered by courts that are not part of Puerto Rican jurisdiction; in turn, the requirements depend on whether the judgment sought to be validated is from a foreign country or from a state of the United States.

⁸ *Roseberry v. Registrador*, 114 D.P.R. 743 [14 P.R. Offic. Trans. 958] (1983); *Márquez Estrella, Ex parte*, 128 D.P.R. at 255-256 [28 P.R. Offic. Trans. at ___].

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Márquez Estrella, Ex parte*, 128 D.P.R. at 255-256 [28 P.R. Offic. Trans. at ___].