

Civil Registration Process: Place, Time, Cost, Late Registration



Recommended reading

- Place, time, cost, late registration and registration proofs
 - a) Principles and Recommendations, para 356-373
 - b) Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System: Preparation of a Legal Framework, paras. 44, 111-135 and 403
 - c) Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System: Management, Operations and Maintenance, para. 292-318 and 333-336



Place of registration

- Place of occurrence
 - Usually straight-forward
- Place of usual residence
 - In certain circumstances more complicated
- Law has to specify which one applies for which specific event
 - The two options are not mutually exclusive
 - In many cases the law requires both
- International guidelines
 - Live births
 Place of usual residence of the mother
 - Foetal deaths Place of usual residence of the mother
 - Infant deaths Place of usual residence of the mother or the infant (if different)
 - Death Place of usual residence of the deceased
 - Marriage Place of occurrence previous place of residence not relevant



Time allowed for registration

The period of time within which the informant must report the occurrence of vital event and its characteristics to the registrar			
	This time should be cle	early specified in the Registration Law for each vital event	
	•	rable to longer period – passage of time may lead to miss- ng and factual errors in reporting	
	The shorter period is a	lso necessary for public health reason – in cases of deaths	
	The time period has to be identical throughout the country		
	for registration – one for	s for deaths, for example, there may be more than one deadline or the death itself and another for the cause of death, given the cation of the cause of death in certain circumstances	
	Grace period – usually up to one year		
Exa	xamples		
	Live births	Up to one month	
	Deaths/foetal deaths	Three days	
	Marriage	Same day	
	Divorce	Seven days from the date the court granted the divorce	



Late and delayed registration

Cost of registration high

Within the community

Lack of awareness

Lack of interest

Registration offices not easily accessible

Late registration is a registration of the vital event after the legally specified period but within the grace period
 Delayed registration is a registration of the vital event after the grace period has expired
 The Registration Law has to contain specific provisions
 Additional documentation and proof
 Fees, but not penalties
 Causes for late and delayed registration
 Within the registration system
 Proceedings too demanding in terms of time and complexity



Proofs for registration

The rec	gistration process starts when the registrar is presented with	
a proof of the occurrence of the vital event by the informant		
	Legal document	
	Medical certificate	
	Personal declaration	
	Witness	
Docum	Documentary proofs, in general, more reliable	
	Not always available	
	In some cases irreplaceable	
	□ Divorce	
	Annulments of marriage	
	Judicial separation	
	Recognitions	
	Legitimations	
	Adoptions	
	Marriage	



Proofs for registration

- Documentary evidence presented to the registrar originates in many different institutions
 - Registrar needs to be familiar with these forms and formats
 - Registration system has to be consulted when forms change
 - Regular updates and training
 - Particular importance in terms of content of the documentation related to statistical requirements



Concluding remarks

- Place of registration
 - Place of occurrence
 - Place of usual residence
- Time of registration
 - Different deadlines
 - Short period of time
 - Grace period
- Late and delayed registration
 - Fees, not penalties
 - Additional documentation
 - Causes and remedies
- Proofs
 - Preferably documents
 - Content