1.- OUR HISTORY

The Civil Registry was created by law in 1884 and it started to record all vital data on 1 January 1885. Before that, all records relating to baptisms (births), marriages, and deaths were conducted by the Catholic Church.
1.- OUR HISTORY

In 1942, by DFL 51/7102, the National Service was required to be responsible for one more task, which was recording people’s personal data, in other words: identifying them. For this reason, in 1952, it changed its name to Civil Registry and Identification Service.
2.- CHILE’S CIVIL REGISTRY SYSTEM

Chile is a unitary state, and the Civil Registry System is centralized, consequently:

• There is only one administrative regime for the whole country.

• The Administration of the Civil Registry is centralized and therefore is the direct responsibility of its National Office, which has a legal power nationwide.

• The Civil Registry and Identification Service Office gives statistical information, yet it is not the responsible for elaborating this data.
3.- FUNCTIONS AND COVERAGE.

In order to carry out its tasks, the Civil Registry Office has:

- 15 regional directors
- 471 offices throughout the country
- Mobile ground units
- Maritime office called Civil Sur (Civil South)

All these are run by a team of 2,931 people.

Our website is: www.registrocivil.cl

All these aspects make us one of the most expanded public services and with the widest coverage nationwide.
3.- FUNCTIONS AND COVERAGE.

The Office has the following responsibilities:

• Record of Births (1885)
• Record of Marriages (1885)
• Record of Deaths (1885)
• General Record of Penal Convictions (1925)
• Record of Criminal Punishment (1925)
• Identity Cards (1925)
• Passport Records (1925)
• Record of Aprehension, Detention, and Pre-trial Detention (1960)
• Record of Professionals (1981)
• National Record for Vehicles (1985)
• National Record of Licensed Drivers (1985)
3.- FUNCTIONS AND COVERAGE.

• National Registry for Special Physical Needs and Disability (1994)
• National Registry for Domestic Violence (1994)
• National Registry for Ground Load Transportation (2003)
• National Registry for Constructive Possession (2003)
• National Registry for Testaments (2003)
• National System of DNA Records (2004)
• Registry of Immovable Property (2011)
• Registry of Legal Entities (2012)
• Civil Union Agreement (2015)
3.- FUNCTIONS AND COVERAGE.

- The Office records all Vital facts and data taking place within the Chilean territory, regardless of the person’s origin. Therefore, the users are every single one the country’s inhabitants.

- Besides, the Office has special records, in order to keep data relating to births, marriages, and deaths of the Chileans and/or their children overseas.
4. - INCORPORATING TECHNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES.

In 1982 –
Incorporation of the PIN (Personal Identification Number [Rol Unico Nacional]) to each registration of birth.

Since 1990 –
Massive document digitalization of birth, marriage, and death data. – Massive document emission of digital certificates is available.

Since 2001 –
Online incorporation for birth, marriage, and deaths. – Online certificate emission is available.
5.- LAYOUTS AND FORMAT OF THE RECORDS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Páginas</th>
<th>Observaciones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Registro de NACIMIENTOS en la Circunscripción de Las Palmas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Núm.</th>
<th>Nombre(s)</th>
<th>Apellidos</th>
<th>Edad</th>
<th>Ciudad natal</th>
<th>Estado civil</th>
<th>Marido</th>
<th>Edad</th>
<th>Ciudad natal</th>
<th>Estado civil</th>
<th>Observaciones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Juan José</td>
<td>Pérez</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Las Palmas</td>
<td>Casado</td>
<td>María Pérez</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Las Palmas</td>
<td>Casado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Julio</td>
<td>Pérez</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Las Palmas</td>
<td>Soltero</td>
<td>María Pérez</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Las Palmas</td>
<td>Soltero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Observaciones

- Notas adicionales sobre la circunscripción de Las Palmas.
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL REGISTRO CIVIL NACIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHILE

PÁGINA 103

DE NACIMIENTO DE LA CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN DE:

PLANTA DE NACIMIENTO Y DE SUS PADRES

COMPOSICIÓN DEL NACIMIENTO

SUBScripciones

DIRECCIÓN CORRELATIVA POSTERIOR

DEL DIA DE NACIMIENTO CON MATRIMONIO CON

DECLARACIÓN DE PUESTOS

DIBUJOS DE SANTIAGO SEGUNDO NUÑEZ

CIRCUITOS

SEÑORAS

LAS INSCRIPCIONES EN LA DIGRAFÍA

P.. F. TINOCO 2.- Morales
5.- LAYOUTS AND FORMAT OF THE RECORDS.

Registration of Birth.
5.- LAYOUTS AND FORMAT OF THE RECORDS.
Registration of Marriage.
5.- LAYOUTS AND FORMAT OF THE RECORDS.
Registration of Death.
Layout and Format Evolution of the Documents and Certificates throughout Time.
6.- COMPULSORY NATURE OF THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS.

• All previously mentioned registrations are mandatory and free of charge since 1885.

• Currently, the great majority of birth registrations are digitally verified; thus, the users can have immediate access to process and validate their personal data in order for the appropriate entities to elaborate the vital statistics.
6.- COMPULSORY NATURE OF THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS.

The birth, marriage, and death registrations, in Chile, are paper-based, and they are fully integrated into a nationwide-coverage database, which allows us to deliver certificates simultaneously in our offices and from the internet.

In addition, the system allows the possibility of transferring information about Vital statistics digitally.
6.- COMPULSORY NATURE OF THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS.

Registration of Birth.

Regarding births, their registration and the assignation of the PIN gives the newborn multiple benefits in different áreas, such as health, education, access to housing.
6.- COMPULSORY NATURE OF THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS.

Office units of the Civil Registry were incorporated inside the main hospitals in Chile during the 1960s in order to facilitate a prompt registration of children, taking into consideration that, at the time, 99% of births took place in public hospitals. This is still a current measure.
6.- COMPULSORY NATURE OF THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

In Chile, only marriage ceremonies that are celebrated before the Civil Registry Officer are valid.

Marriage ceremonies before the Minister for Church or Religious Affairs are valid as long as they are registered at the Civil Registry within the following 8 days.

Additionally, Civil Union Agreements, which can also be celebrated by a same-sex couple, are registered at the Civil Registry Office.
6.- COMPULSORY NATURE OF THE BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH RECORDS.

REGISTRATION OF DEATH

The registration of the decease is mandatory for the proper interment of the dead person.

Preventing the proper registration of a dead person’s burial constitutes a crime for illegal interment.
6.- ELABORATING VITAL STATISTICS.

They are elaborated by the National Institute for Statistics, which is a public entity unrelated to the Civil Registry and Identification Office.
6.- ELABORATING VITAL STATISTICS.

The cooperation between the National Institute for Statistics and the Civil Registry Office dates back to laws established in 1930.
6.- ELABORATING VITAL STATISTICS.

In the year 1982, a new collaborative partnership between the Ministry of Health, the Civil Registry and Identification Service Office, and the National Institute for Statistics was created.
6.- ELABORATING VITAL STATISTICS.

The partnership creates a Tripartite Committee for the production system of Vital statistics.

The Civil Registry collects statistical information from birth, marriage, and death registrations.
6.- ELABORATING VITAL STATISTICS.

The format and layout of the records is designed and agreed in the Tripartite Committee.

The Civil Registry Office gives the National Institute for Statistics and the Ministry of Health digital access to the information.
6.- ELABORATING VITAL STATISTICS.

The National Institute for Statistics elaborates the official Vital statistics, and it publishes them in the annual directory, which is in turn part of the official numbers for the country.
Regardless of the structure, the overall process of production of Vital statistics composes, in general, the collection of events through mandatory, universal and continuous registration; the analysis, evaluation and the correction (validation) of the data (mainly through consultation from the original source), the processing and statistical presentation, and the publication of the data collected.
Gracias