Relationship between Civil Registration and Legal Identity in Asia and the Pacific

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OUTLINE

1. INSTITUTIONALISING CRVS

2. IMPORTANCE AND BENEFIT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

3. PRODUCTS OF CRVS

4. GOVERNANCE OF CRVS
THE CRVS SYSTEM

Introduction
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System, which is the process to record the vital events such as births, adoption, identification, marriages, divorces and deaths and using all these information to produce statistics. These statistics serve as important inputs for the formulation of policies and planning of programmes related to population development, health, education and occupation as well as a useful source of reference for researchers and academia.
There are a special laws and acts for registering the vital events which is Federal Constitution of Malaysia, Part III – Citizenship, Registration of Births and Death Ordinance 1951 (Sabah CAP.123), Registration of Births and Death Ordinance 1951 (Sarawak CAP.10), Registration of Births and Death Act 1957 (Act 299), National Registration Act 1959 (Act 78) and Law Reform Act (Marriage and Divorce) 1976 (Act 164).

• **Section 8 Of Registration of Birth and Death Ordinance 1951 (Sabah CAP.123)** “Every Assistant Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth, still-birth and death occurring in his area and shall forward particulars of the same, through Deputy Registrar, if any, of the area, in the prescribed form to the Registrar of the District, who shall register the same in the prescribed register”

• **Section 9 of the Registration of Birth and Death Ordinance 1951 (Sarawak CAP.10)** “Every Deputy Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth, still-birth and death occurring in his area, and shall forward particulars of the same in the prescribed form to the Registrar of the District, who shall, subject to the provision of subsection (4) and after making such verification thereof as he may deem necessary, forward such particulars in the prescribed form to Senior Registrar for registration.

• **Section 7 of The Birth and Death Registration Act 1957 (Act 299)** “Subject to the provisions of this part, the birth of every child born in Malaysia shall be registered by the Registrar for the registration area in which the child was born by entering in a register in duplicate manner prescribed such particular concerning the birth as may be prescribed....”
• In 2016, Birth and Death Registration Act (Act 299) 1957 was revised with extending the period of birth registration up to 60 days and abolished late birth registration. The extension of the death registration/confirmation of death and post mortem from 12 hours to 7 days. Combining burial permit with death registration as well as to introduce on line system for this two procedures.

• Section 18 of The Birth and Death Registration Act 1957 (Act 299) “Subject to the provisions of this Part, the death of every person dying in Malaysia and the cause thereof shall be registered by the Registrar for the registration area in which the death occurred 18 Laws of Malaysia ACT 299 by entering in a register in duplicate in manner prescribed such particulars concerning the death as may be prescribed...”

• Section 3, Section 4 and Schedule of The Law Reform (Marriage and Divorce) 1976 Act 164 (compulsory registration)
Civil Registrations play an important role in terms of providing governance facilitating services to the population and

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<th>No.</th>
<th>THE IMPORTANCE</th>
<th>THE BENEFIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Provide an identity to an individual</td>
<td>Legal identity that facilitates access to all services provided by the authorities such as health facilities, education facilities, government financial assistance and etc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Consolidating assistance received using id no.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Provides input to government for the formulation of policies and planning of programmes</td>
<td>Complete information on population registration with valid national identification (ID) will help government to formulate policy or any government programmes based on the targeted population and geographical areas.</td>
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ID – EVOLUTION AND BENEFIT

Type of Identity Card

**MyKad** (Malaysian Citizen)
**MyTentera** (Army in Service)
**MyPR** (Permanent Resident)
**MyKAS** (Temporary Resident)

Benefit of New MyKAD:

Financial Services
i. Personal loan  
ii. Business loan

License
i. Easier to renew license  
ii. Authentic Self Verification

Touch n Go
i. Toll  
ii. Cashless payment (e-wallet)  
iii. Car park
Relationship between Civil Registration and Legal Identity has been embedded in the CRVS system. It was used by most countries in Asia & Pacific with different governance.

CRVS SYSTEM AND VITAL SYSTEM

Data Provider
- National Registration Department (NRD)
- Royal Malaysia Police (RMP)
- Ministry of Health (MOH)
- Federal and States Religious Department
- National Registration Department (NRD)
- Department of Syariah Judiciary Malaysia

Civil Registration, including population registers
Principles:
- Compulsory
- Universal
- Continuous
- Confidentiality

To give individual legal identity such as:
- National ID’s (MyCard/MyKid/MyPR)
- Passports
- Birth & Death Certificates

NRD is centralise agency for CR

Vital Statistics
- Compilation
- Processing
- Validation
- Quality control
- Dissemination

DOSM is responsible agency to process VS in Malaysia

Complementary/Interim sources
- Population estimation
- Census
- Surveys
- Sample registration areas

Additional administrative sources
- Coronary
- Police
- Registries

CR in Malaysia

National Registration Department (NRD)

Authorized institutions
- Live births
- Deaths
- Fatal deaths

- Marriages
- Divorces
- Annulments
- Judicial separations

- Adoptions
- Legitimation
- Recognition

- Courts
- Judicial institution
### THE GOVERNANCE OF CRVS IN MALAYSIA

#### Steering Committee

**Chaired by Secretary General of Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)**

Consist of representatives from various related government agencies:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)
2. Ministry of Health (MOH)
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Ministry of Women & Family
5. Ministry of Education (MOE)
6. Ministry of Economy Affairs (MEA)
7. National Registration Department (NRD)
8. Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
9. Attorney General's Chambers (AGC)
10. Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU)
11. Department of Islamic Development

To evaluate and endorse the suggestion, planning or enhancement activities on CRVS

#### Technical Committee

**Chaired by Director General of National Registration Department (NRD)**

Consist of representatives from various related government agencies:

1. National Registration Department (NRD)
2. Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)
3. Ministry of Health (MOH)
4. Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
5. Immigration Department of Malaysia
6. Royal Malaysian Police (RMP)
7. Social Welfare
8. Department of Islamic Development
9. Sabah State Secretary
10. Sarawak State Secretary

To prepare suggestion, planning and execute the enhancement on CRVS

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THANK YOU