Thailand’s Registration Development and Initiatives to address CRVS inequalities

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AGENDA

• Evolution of Registration System
• Benefits of Registration System Development
• Database Development and Services in Digital Age
• Initiatives to address inequalities
• Conclusion
Evolution of Registration System

Manual operation (1956-1983)
Nation-wide public census with information manually written on papers

Computerization (1984)
Manual records keyed into a computer system

Electronic registration system (2005)
Utilize computer software system to register the entire system
Evolution of Registration System


• Nation-wide public census
• Household documents were initiated as the base for civil registration
• Manually registered on papers
• ID cards were first issued people over 17-year-old, then over 15-year-old, and presently to 7-year-old.
ID Cards and Household Documents
Paper Documents Problems

- Time-consuming to find the document
- Not linked or stored in central database
- Prone to corruption and forgery
Phrase 2: Computerization (1984 onwards)

- Population and housing database was established on computer system
- Transferred paper records to computer system
- Registration documents can be issued from computer system
- ID cards with 13 digits ID numbers can be issued in 15 minutes
Phrase 2: **Computerization (1984 onwards)**

- Face picture and fingerprints were stored in the registration database
- Issuance of ID cards for Non-Thai, long-term residents
- Registration services for Thai people abroad at Thai embassy and Consulates
Phrase 3: Electronic Registration System (2005 onwards)

- Data sharing of the Registration Database with government agencies, banks and financial institutions, and private sectors
- Issuance of “Smart Card” ID cards
- Linking various databases with government agencies through the usage of “Smart Card” ID cards
Benefits of Registration System Development

• The Improvement and safety of the database ensure security and fast public services for various government agencies
• “Smart Card” ID cards decrease the needs for paper documents when receiving public services
• Public services more accessible and convenient because only the “Smart Card” ID cards is needed at all government agencies
Database Development and Services in Digital Age

- Identity Verification through electronic system and Digital ID system
- Registration services can be done through application, which is both fast and secure
- The linkage of information through Digital Services is comprehensive and include both public and private sectors
Initiatives to Address Inequalities

To address CRVS inequalities and lack of access to CRVS system, the Department had implemented methods as followed:

• Law amendments to be more inclusive of Non-Thai persons’ registrations
• Provide registration services in all district offices and municipality in Thailand
• Mobile Units for ID card issuance for people who cannot travel to the offices
CRVS documents for Thai citizen

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Household document

Birth Certificate

Death Certificate

Marriage Certificate

Divorce Certificate

Thai National Smart ID Card
Temporary shelter for displaced persons
Mobile Units
Remote area services
Registered Migrant Workers
Person with disabilities
Bedridden patient
Elderly people

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Improving registration of hard to reach and marginalized groups (Mobile Units)
Conclusion

• Thailand’s Civil Registration service spans from birth to death
• Unique 13-digits identification number for all ID card holders
• Face Verification System and Data-sharing across government sectors
• Development of registration system with comparable standards
Thank you