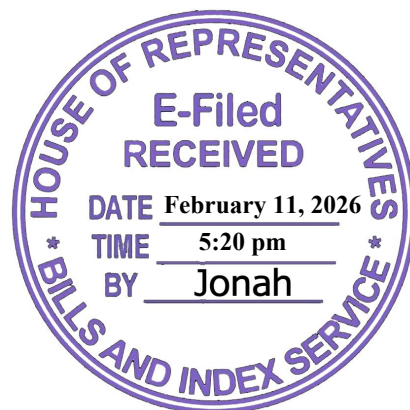


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

20th CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 7776



Introduced by. **REP. JUAN CARLOS "ARJO" C. ATAYDE**

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR A COMPREHENSIVE AND RESPONSIVE CIVIL
REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM AMENDING FOR THE
PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT 3753 OR THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL REGISTRY ACT OF
1930 AND PROVIDING FINDS THEREOF

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Republic Act 3753 or the Philippine Civil Registry Act of 1930, which governs the registration of vital events such as births, deaths, and marriages, is long overdue for modernization to reflect current demographic realities and technological advancements. Outdated framework results in inefficiencies and limits the inter-operability of vital systems necessary for inclusive governance and national development. It does not adequately provide mechanisms for civil registration in crisis settings—such as natural disasters, displacement, or pandemics—nor does it include sufficient safeguards against the falsification of civil documents. The absence of timely and complete data undermines the effectiveness of government interventions, particularly for the most vulnerable. The data from the 2020 Census illustrates the scale of this challenge.

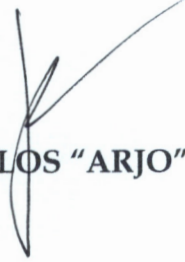
Data from the Philippine Statistics Authority released in 2020, there are at least 3.7 million Filipinos - 1.4 million of them children - remain unregistered. The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) is particularly affected, with a birth registration rate of only 77%, far below the national average of 96.6%. This means approximately 1.1 million unregistered individuals are located in BARMM alone. Low medical certification of deaths is another concern in BARMM, where only 10-15% of deaths are certified, compared to the 40-50% national average. The prevalence of home deaths, limited access to health services, and cultural practices—such as requiring burial within 24 hours—contribute to underreporting and inaccuracies in death data. The absence of accurate, timely mortality statistics also stems from underutilization of the Medical Certificate on the Cause of Death (MCCOD), especially in conflict-affected or remote areas. There is a shortage of physicians and accredited facilities, and families often rely on informal documentation, further compromising the quality of national health and mortality data. This significant gap is attributed to a combination of cultural norms,

geographic inaccessibility, and inadequate infrastructure, all of which hinder timely and universal civil registration.

The passage of Republic Act 11055, or the Philippine Identification System Act, introduced a national ID system that aids in streamlining demographic data collection. However, a cohesive and integrated CRVS framework is critical in harmonizing CRVS with health and social protection information systems to improve data-driven policymaking and service delivery.

To address these long-standing systemic challenges, a modern, inclusive, responsive, and comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics system bill is central to this reform agenda. This proposed legislation envisions a fully digitized and modernized CRVS system that ensures universal and inclusive registration. It responds to evolving social norms and structures while enabling the use of real-time data to guide policymaking and development planning. The new system will integrate existing government databases such as the national ID registry and align with international standards. Its key innovation lies in its child rights-based and equity-centered approach, prioritizing inclusion of every Filipino, especially the marginalized. By institutionalizing a rights-based, gender- and culture-sensitive framework for civil registration and ensuring interoperability with other government systems, the new CRVS law will enhance the State's capacity to provide legal identity for all—laying the foundation for inclusive development, better governance, and stronger protection of human rights.

With the aforementioned backdrop of the issue, immediate passage of this bill is sought.



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PURPOSE ACT NO. 3753 OR THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL REGISTRY ACT OF 1930
AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREOF

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the “Philippine Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Act”

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. - The State shall promote and maintain an efficient, responsive, inclusive, and accessible civil registration and vital statistics system. Towards this end, standardization and modernization of registration procedures is necessary to establish the identity of an individual for administrative and legal purposes. Moreover, efficient and simplified procedures in recording vital events must be applied in civil registration in order to establish the most precise identity of an individual for the benefit of the general public.

The State declares the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages without discrimination as a national State policy.

In the implementation Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Act, institutionalizes and hereby maintains a legal of the policy stated above, the State, in enacting this framework related to the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), ensuring a system that provides equal access that is affordable, available, and protects the rights of all citizens, especially children. Such system will also ensure the generation of statistics and easier retrieval and recording of statistics.

The enactment of this law reaffirms the commitment of the State to the international standards and recommendations, according to the principles of the universal human right to be recognized as a person before the law Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR Art.VI), to children’s right to nationality, registration after birth United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC Art. VII), the right to identity (UN CRC

1 Art. VIII), the right to be protected from discrimination based on race, sex, color,
2 language, religion, national or social origin International Covenant on Civil and Political
3 Rights (ICCPR Art. XXIV), the right to nationality of persons with disabilities Convention
4 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD Art. XVIII), the right of adolescents to
5 birth registration (UN CRCGC 20, Art. VIII), the right of children in street situations to be
6 proactively supported to obtain legal identity documents and the right of ail children at
7 all ages to free, accessible, simple and expeditious birth registration (UN CRC General
8 Comment 21, Art. XV), and the right of all Filipino migrant workers to be recognized as
9 a person of the law International Convention on Migrant Workers (ICMW, Art. XXIV) on
10 CRVS.

11
12 The State shall endeavor to facilitate the realization of the people's rights and support
13 good governance, health and development through the universal and responsive CRVS
14 system. In this light, the State shall work towards reaching the goals from the UN
15 Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Declaration of Civil Registration and Vital
16 Statistics in Southeast Asia.

17 **SECTION 3. Guiding Principles.** - In the implementation of a comprehensive and
18 responsive Philippine Civil Registration Act, the State institutionalizes and hereby
19 maintains a legal framework that is equally accessible, affordable, efficient and most
20 responsive civil registration system that can provide the most reliable and accurate vital
21 statistics from the civil registry database for the grant of social programs and timely
22 delivery of services from the government.

23
24 The enactment of a comprehensive and responsive Philippine Civil Registration and Vita!
25 Statistics Act reaffirms the commitment of the State to international standards and
26 recommendations, according to the principles of:

- 27 a) The universal human right to be recognized everywhere as a person before the
28 law as provided under Art. 6 of UDHR;
- 29 b) The rights of the child to nationality and registration after birth provided
30 under Art. 7 of UNCRC;
- 31 c) The right to identity provided under Art. 8 of the UNCRC;
- 32 d) The right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, suffrage, equal access to
33 public service and be protected from discrimination based on race, color, sex,
34 language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin,
35 provided under Art. 25 of ICCPR;
- 36 e) The right to nationality of persons with disabilities and be registered provided
37 under Art. 18 of CRPD;
- 38 f) The right of the child to birth registration during adolescence provided under
39 General Comment No. 20, Art. 8 of the UNCRC;
- 40 g) The right of children in street situations to be proactively supported to obtain

1 legal identity documents with their limited access to education, healthcare,
2 predisposed poverty, susceptible to abuse, exploitation and trafficking; and

3 h) The right of all Filipino migrant workers to be recognized as a person of the
4 law provided under Art. 24 of the ICMW.

5 **SECTION 4.** Coverage. - This law shall embrace all acts, vital events, judicial decrees
6 and administrative issuances affecting the civil status of persons in the Philippines
7 and of all Filipino citizens abroad.

8 **SECTION 5.** Definition of Terms. - As used in this Act, the following terms are defined
9 as follows:

10 a) Abandoned child refers to a child who has no proper parental care or
11 guardianship, a foundling, or one who has been deserted by one's parents for a
12 period of at least three (3) continuous months and has been declared as such by the
13 National Authority for Child Care (NACC).

14 b) Abandoned Filipino child in a foreign country refers to an unregistered or
15 undocumented child found outside the Philippine territory, with known or
16 unknown facts of birth, separated from or deserted by the biological Filipino
17 parent guardian, or custodian for a period of at least three (3) continuous months
18 and committed to a foreign orphanage or charitable institution or in a temporary
19 informal care, and has been declared as such by the National Authority for Child
20 Care, upon recommendation of the office of the Social Welfare Attache of the
21 Department Of Social Welfare and Development, or the Department of Foreign
22 Affairs;

23 c) Adoption refers to the socio-legal process of providing a permanent family to a
24 child whose parents had voluntarily or involuntarily given up their parental rights,
25 permanently transferring all rights and responsibilities, along with filiation,
26 making the child a legitimate child of the adoptive parents;

27 d) Barangay Civil Registration System (BCRS) refers to a scheme to facilitate
28 extensive civil registration at the barangay level involving all barangay officials
29 assisting the Local Civil Registrars (LCRs) in civil registration work, as provided
30 in Section 394 (d) (5) Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local
31 Government Code of the Philippines;

32 e) Barangay Secretary refers to the person appointed by the Punong Barangay
33 pursuant to Section 394, Book III, Title I, Chapter V of Republic Act No.7160;

34 f) Birth Attendant refers to attending Physician at birth or other health professional
35 such as, midwives, and nurses who have the skills necessary to manage normal
36 deliveries and diagnose, manage, or refer obstetric complications;

37 g) Cause of death refers to diseases, morbid conditions, or injuries which either
38 resulted in or contributed to the death, and the circumstances of the accident or
39 violence which produced such injuries for purposes of registration, aligned with

1 International Classification Standards;

2 h) Child refers to any person below eighteen (18) years of age or eighteen (18) years
3 and above who is unable to fully take care of himself/herself from abuse, neglect,
4 cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or
5 condition;

6 i) Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) refer to all Filipino children who
7 are vulnerable to or are victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation, cruelty,
8 discrimination, and nature-induced or human-induced violence, which include
9 the following:

- 10
11 i) Abandoned, abused, neglected, and exploited or without primary caregiver;
12 ii) Those with mental, physical, learning and other disabilities;
13 iii) Victims of prostitution and pedophilia and other sexual violence;
14 iv) Those engaged in worst forms of labor;
15 v) Those at risk or in conflict with the law;
16 vi) Those affected by the use of illegal substance;
17 vii) Those living in street situation;
18 viii) Those in situations of armed conflict;
19 ix) Children of persons deprived of liberty;
20 x) Those affected by the war on drugs;
21 xi) Those living with human immunodeficiency virus and acquired
22 immunodeficiency syndrome or other sexually-transmitted infections;
23 xii) Victims of nature-induced or human-induced disasters;
24 xiii) Abandoned in a foreign country; and
25 xiv) Those experiencing any other analogous condition prejudicial to their
26 development;

27 j) Circuit Registrar refers to the Clerk of Court of a Shari'a Circuit Court acting as
28 Circuit Registrar with the duty to register Muslim marriages, divorces, revocation
29 of divorces, and conversions within the respective court's jurisdiction, as provided
30 in Tide VI, Book Two of Presidential Decree No.1083 otherwise known as the Code
31 of Muslim Personal Laws of the Philippines;

32 k) Civil Registration refers to the continuous, permanent, universal and compulsory
33 recording of occurrences and characteristics of vital events in the life of a person,
34 including any modifications thereof during his lifetime and until his death, as
35 provided for by this Act;

36 l) Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system registers all births and deaths,
37 issues birth and death certificates, and compiles and disseminates vital statistics,
38 including cause of death information. It may also record marriages and divorces.

39 m) Civil register refers to the various civil registry books and related certificates and
40 documents, including digital or electronic copies thereof, where registrable acts,
41 events, judicial decrees and administrative issuances concerning the civil status of
42 a person are recorded and kept in the archives of the civil registrar's offices,
43 Philippine Foreign Service Posts, Shari'a District and Circuit Courts, and the

1 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

- 2 n) Civil Registrar (CR) refers to the officers performing civil registry functions such
3 as the Local Civil Registry Office (Civil Registrar's Office), the Consul General (CG)
4 in the Philippine Consulate Offices, or the Clerk of Court in Shari'a Circuit court;
- 5 o) Civil registry document refers to a certificate or any document, including digital
6 or electronic copy thereof, concerning the acts and events affecting the civil status
7 of persons which are recorded and kept in the civil registry.
- 8 p) Clerical or typographical error refers to a mistake committed in the performance
9 of clerical work in writing, copying, transcribing or typing an entry in the civil
10 register that is harmless and innocuous, such as misspelled name or misspelled
11 place of birth, mistake in the entry of day and month in the date of birth or the sex
12 of the person or the like, which is visible to the eyes or obvious to the
13 understanding, and can be corrected or changed only by reference to other existing
14 record or records.
- 15 q) Consul General (CG) refers to an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs
16 (DFA) who has been issued a consular commission and acts as the head of a
17 consular post or the head of the consular section of an Embassy and entrusted in
18 that capacity with the exercise of diplomatic and consular functions, including civil
19 registration duties;
- 20 r) Consul/vice consul refers to an official of the DFA who has been issued a consular
21 commission and entrusted in that capacity with the exercise of diplomatic and
22 consular functions. In exigencies, the civil registration duties herein provided for
23 the consul general may be delegated and can be exercised and performed by the
24 consul or vice consul.
- 25 s) Customary marriage refers to a marriage that is performed in accordance with
26 customary laws, rites, traditions, and practices, of indigenous people and ethnic
27 cultural communities, and recognized as valid under Republic Act No. 8371 and
28 other related laws.
- 29 t) Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after
30 live birth has taken place (post-natal cessation of vital functions without capability
31 of resuscitation).
- 32 u) Delayed registration refers to the registration of a vital event beyond the
33 reglementary period. May be used interchangeably with late registration.
- 34 v) Dissolution of Customary Marriage refers to the termination of marriage as
35 declared in a ruling or decision of the Council of Elders, Council of Timuays,
36 Bodong Holders, or other tribunal and body authorized under the indigenous
37 political structure of the ethnic cultural community, indigenous cultural
38 community or indigenous peoples for causes sanctioned by established customary
39 law or practice.

- 1 w) District Registrar (DR) refers to the Clerk of Court of the Shari'a District Court
2 performing civil registration functions as district recorder of Muslim Marriages,
3 Divorces, Revocation of Divorces, and Conversions, within the court's territorial
4 jurisdiction, as provided in Title VI, Book Two of Presidential Decree No. 1083,
5 otherwise known as the Code of Muslim Personal Laws.
- 6 x) Divorce refers to the final legal dissolution of marriage which confers on the parties
7 the right to remarriage under P.D. 1083.
- 8 y) Document owner refers to the individual whose legal identity and other vital
9 statistics are recorded in the civil registry document or legal instrument in
10 accordance with this Act.
- 11 z) Fetal Death refers to death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its
12 mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy,
13 where the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does
14 not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart,
15 pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, where
16 the fetus has a weight, gestational age, or body length to be prescribed in
17 accordance with this act.
- 18 aa) Foreign service post refers to all Philippine embassies, missions, consulates
19 general, and other foreign service establishments maintained by the Department
20 of Foreign Affairs.
- 21 bb) Foundling refers to a deserted or abandoned child or infant with unknown facts of
22 birth and parentage, or those who have been duly registered as a foundling during
23 infancy, but have reached the age of majority and have not benefitted from
24 adoption pursuant to RA 11767, or the "Foundling Recognition and Protection
25 Act".
- 26 cc) Health facility refers to facilities or institutions, whether stationary or mobile, land-
27 based or otherwise that provides diagnostics, therapeutic, rehabilitative, and other
28 healthcare services, except medical radiation facilities and hospital-based or stand-
29 alone pharmacies.
- 30 dd) Informant refers to the person responsible for providing the facts of birth, death,
31 or marriage, who shall certify the accuracy of the personal information recorded
32 for purposes of registration.
- 33 ee) Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) refer to
34 a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and
35 ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on
36 communally bounded and self-defined territory, and who have, under claims of
37 ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such
38 territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other
39 distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and
40 cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became
41 historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. ICC/IPs shall likewise

1 include people who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from
2 the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or
3 colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or
4 the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own
5 social, economic, cultural, and political institutions, but who may have been
6 displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their
7 ancestral domains.

8 ff) Legal Instruments are registrable instruments in the form of an affidavit or
9 certificate which affect the civil status of persons as enumerated in this Act. These
10 acts are executed or issued without an order from the court.

11 gg) Live birth refers to a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, of a product
12 of human conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, that after such
13 expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as
14 beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of
15 voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta
16 is attached;

17 hh) Local Civil Registrar (LCR) refers to the head of the city or municipality in charge
18 of Civil Registry Office, as the case may be, who is appointed as such by the city or
19 municipal mayor in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

20 ii) Local Civil Registry Office (LCRO) refers to an office or department in the city or
21 municipal government that is mandated to perform civil registration functions.

22 jj) Manner of Death refers to the circumstances in which a death arose as stated on
23 the medical certification of cause of death form.

24 kk) Marriage is a special contract of permanent union between a man and a woman
25 entered into in accordance with law for the establishment of conjugal and family
26 life. It is the foundation of the family and an inviolable social institution whose
27 nature, consequences, and incidents are governed by law and not subject to
28 stipulation, except that marriage settlements may fix the property relations during
29 the marriage within the limits provided by the Family Code.

30 ll) Mass death occurs when several persons die due to natural calamities, accidents,
31 epidemics etc.

32 mm) Medicolegal Death refers to death that must be reported to medicolegal officers of
33 the Philippine National Police or National Bureau of Investigation, in accordance
34 with this act.

35 nn) Medicolegal Death Investigation (MLDI) refers to the non-legally binding fact-
36 finding process of seeking to understand how and why a person died, by
37 determining the identity of the decedent, the date, time, place of occurrence of
38 death, and the cause and manner of death.

39 oo) Muslim Marriage refers to a marriage where both parties are Muslims, or only the

- 1 male party is a Muslim and the marriage is solemnized in accordance with Muslim
2 law or Presidential Decree No. 1083.
- 3 pp) National Statistician and Civil Registrar General (CRG) refers to the head of the
4 PSA who is also the National Statistician of the government of the Philippines.
- 5 qq) Next-of-Kin refers to a deceased's spouse, ascendant, descendant, brother or sister,
6 or any person under the deceased's guardianship or related by consanguinity or
7 affinity within the sixth civil degree or any other person who lived with the
8 deceased in the same household immediately prior to the death.
- 9 rr) Out-of-Town Reporting refers to the occurrence wherein the certificate of live birth
10 or death is presented to the civil registrar of a city or municipality which is not the
11 place of birth or death, not for registration but to be forwarded to the civil registrar
12 of the city or municipality where the birth or death occurred and where it should
13 be registered.
- 14 ss) Philippine foreign service posts refer to the Philippine embassies, consulate offices
15 and missions or other foreign service establishments maintained by the
16 Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA);
- 17 tt) PhilSys card number is a randomly generated, unique, and derivative of the
18 PhilSys number that will be assigned to every citizen or resident alien upon birth
19 or registration by the PSA, in accordance with the registration process.
- 20 uu) Solemnizing officer refers to any religious solemnizing officers as provided under
21 Article 7(2) of Executive Order No. 209 otherwise known as the Family Code of the
22 Philippines and Presidential Decree No. 1083. These includes community elders,
23 tribal leaders or authorities certified by National Commission on Indigenous
24 Peoples (NCIP), or authorities duly acclaimed and respected in the tribal
25 communities who perform and solemnize marriage in accordance with the
26 customs, traditions and practices of the community for marriages among
27 Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICC) or Indigenous Peoples (IP).
- 28 vv) Supplemental Report is an administrative remedy used to supply information
29 inadvertently omitted when the document was registered.
- 30 ww) Verbal autopsy refers to a structured questionnaire or interview on a decedent's
31 medical history and signs and symptoms prior to death that is completed by a
32 reliable next of kin to determine a probable cause of death in deaths that are not
33 medically attended.
- 34 xx) Vital event refers to an event concerning life and death of individuals, as well as
35 their family and civil status, including live birth, death, fetal death, marriage,
36 annulment or declaration of nullity of marriage, divorce, adoption, and recognition
37 of paternity.

38 **SECTION 6.** Implementing Agency. — The PSA, headed by the National Statistician and
39 Civil Registrar General (NSCRG), shall be the primary implementing agency of

1 this Act. The PSA shall issue rules in the implementation and enhancement of the
2 civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system, including, but not limited to,
3 registration, copy issuance, and data governance in accordance with the provisions
4 of this Act, including all other applicable laws and policies.

5 The PSA shall collaborate with local government units (LGUs), other government
6 agencies, and government-owned and -controlled corporations (GOCCs) in order
7 to facilitate the registration or reporting of all vital events of persons in the country
8 and Filipinos abroad.

9 **SECTION 7.** Reorganization of the Civil Registration Service of the PSA. To better
10 implement the provisions of this Act and attain its objectives and purposes, the
11 Civil Registration Service shall be reorganized and strengthened into a Civil
12 Registration Office which shall perform the functions provided for under this Act.

13 The Civil Registration Office shall be headed by a Deputy Civil Registrar-General
14 with the equivalent rank of a Deputy National Statistician and shall be responsible
15 for central registry document management and archiving, modernization of the
16 Philippine Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, policy development and
17 advocacy on civil registration matters, and overseeing the performance of civil
18 registration services.

19 There shall be three (3) Services under the Deputy Civil Registrar General headed
20 by an Assistant Civil Registrar General with the equivalent rank of Assistant
21 National Statistician;

- 22
23 a) National Civil Register Service;
24 b) Civil Registration Operations and Management Service; and
25 c) Civil Registration Advocacy and Frontline Services.
26

27 **SECTION 8.** Creation of Regional and Field Offices for Civil Registration. – To perform
28 the foregoing functions, the regional and field officer of the PSA shall be
29 strengthened through the creation of new Plantilla positions, subject to existing
30 laws, rules, and regulations.

31 **SECTION 9.** Civil Registration Inter-Agency Cooperation Committee. - There shall be a
32 Civil Registration Inter-Agency Cooperation Committee whose functions shall be
33 defined in the implementing rules and regulations of this law.

34 The Inter-Agency Cooperation Committee shall convene on a quarterly basis to
35 discuss coordination on enforcement of CRVS laws and recommend policies
36 relating to civil registration and vital statistics for the approval of the CRG. The
37 Civil Registration Inter-Agency Cooperation Committee shall be composed of:

- 38
39 a) The PSA thru its Deputy National Statistician as Chairperson;
40 b) Department of Health (DOH) representative with a rank of at least director level
41 as Vice-Chairperson; and
42 c) One (1) representative from each of the following agencies with a rank of director
43 or higher, nominated by their respective agencies, with two (2) permanent staff

members as designated alternate representatives:

- 1) Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA);
- 2) Department of Justice (DOJ);
- 3) Department of Education (DepEd);
- 4) Commission on Higher Education (CHED);
- 5) Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);
- 6) Commission on Population and Development;
- 7) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- 8) National Authority for Child Care (NACC);
- 9) Philippine National Police (PNP);
- 10) Bureau of Immigration (BI);
- 11) Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT);
- 12) Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;
- 13) National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF);
- 14) National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP); and
- 15) National Bureau of Investigation (NBI).

- d) One representative from among the associations of the Local Civil Registrars, both National and Local as determined by the IAC, in accordance with the guidelines set by the CRG.

The Civil Registration Inter-Agency Cooperation Committee may establish technical working groups and task forces, and invite other members or participants, as the need arises, to address specific concerns on the enforcement of CRVS laws and may establish interagency task forces at the regional, provincial and city/municipal level to ensure nationwide coordination and enforcement.

SECTION 10. Powers and functions of the National Statistician and Civil Registrar General (NSCRG). - The National Statistician and Civil Registrar General shall enforce the provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations and, for this purpose, have the following powers and functions:

- a) Maintain the National Civil Register.
- b) Maintain the National Register for Solemnizing Officers.
- c) Enforce the provisions of this Act and other laws relative to civil registration and vital statistics.
- d) Exercise technical control and supervision over Local Civil Registrars, Shari'a Circuit/District registrars, and Foreign Service Officers, in the exercise of civil registration functions
- e) Issue certificates and certifications of entries in civil registers maintained by the office in accordance with the provisions of this act and upon payment of prescribed fees.
- f) Assign a PhilSys number (PSN) upon registration of birth, which shall be used by each registrant for the registration and reporting of all vital events.
- g) Develop modules and training programs for stakeholders involved in providing civil registration services.
- h) Establish and implement strategies and mechanisms to ensure the accessibility

- 1 of civil registration services.
- 2 i) Develop and adopt appropriate technology to facilitate and improve access to
- 3 modernize the Philippine civil registration and vital statistics system and to
- 4 improve access to and efficiency of civil registration services.
- 5 j) Issue guidelines on reconstruction of burned, destroyed and lost civil registry
- 6 records.
- 7 k) In cases of national calamity or disasters, coordinate with the national, regional,
- 8 or local disaster risk reduction and management council to ensure continuity or
- 9 resumption of civil registration services.
- 10 l) Conduct a comprehensive, nationwide information, education, and
- 11 communications campaign regarding this Act.
- 12 m) Deny requests for copy issuance of civil registry documents and certificates
- 13 found to be fraudulent and/or fictitious, except for investigation purposes from
- 14 law enforcement agencies and other government agencies with investigative
- 15 and/or quasi-judicial powers, and court orders, subject to the implementing rules
- 16 and regulations of this Act, RA 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and its
- 17 implementing guidelines;
- 18 n) To block civil registry documents in the database upon findings of fraud and to
- 19 unblock civil registry documents, through a court order or an administrative
- 20 order;
- 21 o) To ensure accuracy of annotation in the civil registry documents including
- 22 modification, revision, and correction of clerical errors in the annotation of
- 23 administrative decisions, court decrees and legal instrument (CDLI);
- 24 p) exercise quasi-judicial function in accordance with this Act;
- 25 q) to exercise inspection and visitorial functions over stakeholders exercising civil
- 26 registration function; and
- 27 r) such other functions in connection with the implementation of this Act.

28 **SECITON 11.** Technical Control and Supervision. The CRG shall have technical control

29 and supervision over Local Civil Registrars, Shari'a Circuit and District Registrars,

30 and Consul General/Consul/Vice Consul, and shall:

- 31 a. Review motu proprio, and declare ultra vires acts or omissions of Local Civil
- 32 Registrars, Shari'a Circuit and District Registrars, and Consul
- 33 General/Consul/Vice Consul in the exercise of civil registration functions, and
- 34 order modification of such acts or omissions;
- 35 b. issue rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Act and other
- 36 laws relative to civil registration and vital statistics, and to prescribe the
- 37 necessary forms for proper compliance with these laws.
- 38 c. issue rules, regulations, guidelines, criteria, and standard operating
- 39 procedures to guide the performance of civil registration functions by Local
- 40 Civil Registrars, Shari'a Circuit and District Registrars, and Consul
- 41 General/Consul/Vice Consul, and other officers who may be designated by
- 42 law.
- 43 d. Standardize Civil Registration and Vital Statistics processes and procedures

1 through the issuance of policies and guidelines;

2
3 **SECTION 12.** Visitorial Power of CRG. The CRG in the exercise of its Technical
4 Control and Supervision over the civil registration functions of the Local Civil
5 Registrars, Shari'a Circuit and District Registrars, and Consul General/ Consul/Vice
6 Consul, and other officers who may be designated by law, shall have the power to
7 inspect, visit and review acts or omissions in the exercise of civil registration
8 functions.

9
10 The CRG, in the exercise of its visitorial power shall coordinate with the Office of
11 the Mayor, Office of the Court Administrator, or the Secretary of Foreign Affairs as
12 the case maybe. Above provision notwithstanding, nothing in this act shall diminish
13 the visitorial powers of the CRG.

14
15 **SECTION 13.** Investigative Power of CRG. The CRG, in the exercise of its investigative
16 powers, shall:

- 17
18 a. Take action or report any violation of the provisions of this Act, and other
19 issuances relating to civil registration, including acts and omissions of local
20 civil registrars, Shari'a circuit or district registrars, or foreign service officers,
21 insofar as their civil registration functions are concerned.
22 b. Conduct investigation in relation to any violation of the provisions of this Act
23 and all irregularities, negligence or incompetency on the part of the city and
24 municipal registrars, Shari'a circuit or district registrars, and foreign service
25 officers, in connection with their civil registration function;
26 c. Initiate administrative action based on reports of misfeasance, malfeasance,
27 nonfeasance, or other errors or omissions of stakeholders in the exercise of
28 their civil registration functions through endorsement for filing of appropriate
29 cases to the appropriate local government chief executive or agency concerned
30 for disciplinary action.
31 d. Cause the filing of criminal actions for any violations of this Act and pursuant
32 to the Rules on Criminal Proceedings.
33 e. Cause the filing of civil actions for cases related to civil registration.

34 The CRG, in the exercise of its investigative power shall coordinate with the Office
35 of the Mayor, Office of the Court Administrator, or the Secretary of Foreign Affairs
36 as the case maybe. Above provision notwithstanding, nothing in this act shall
37 diminish the investigative powers of the CRG.

38 **SECTION 14.** Appointment of City/Municipal Civil Registrar (C/MCR). The
39 appointment of Local Civil Registrar or C/MCRs shall be mandatory for city and
40 municipal governments. The C/MCR shall be responsible for the civil registration
41 programs in the local government unit concerned, pursuant to this Act, other
42 existing laws, rules and regulations.

43 Temporary appointment of Local Civil Registrar shall only be allowed in the
44 absence of any eligible candidates from the list submitted by the concerned Local
45 Chief Executive. Provided that temporary appointment shall only be for a period

of 1 (one) year. Provided further that the local civil registrar temporarily appointed shall substantially meet the requirements of this provision.

SECTION 15. Duties and Responsibilities of the Civil Registrar. - The civil registrar shall be responsible for the civil registry programs in the city or the municipality of jurisdiction, pursuant to this Act, other existing laws, rules and regulations.

The civil registrars shall develop plans and strategies and upon approval thereof by the CRG, implement the same, particularly those which pertains to civil registry programs and projects in their respective jurisdiction.

The civil registrar in every city and municipality, with the approval of the CRG, shall:

- a) Accept for registration reports of vital events, court orders and decrees and legal instruments and validate the correctness and completeness of information affecting the civil status of persons;
- b) Receive application for delayed, late, and deferred registration of birth, scrutinize the COLB form upon receipt to check for completeness and accuracy of information contained therein, examine the attached documentary requirements to evaluate the veracity and genuineness of the statements indicated in the affidavits and the completeness of the documents submitted and information supplied, to include the attached civil registry certificates digitized and printed on security paper to validate its authenticity which shall be deemed received after processing, subsequent posting, verified by the concerned civil registrar on the completeness and veracity of the documents;
- c) Classify, digitize, index and preserve all registered documents in accordance with the appropriate archiving procedure;
- d) Collate records of inhabitants from barangay secretaries or through the BCRS on an annual basis, and seek assistance from barangay secretaries for registration of births, deaths and marriages;
- e) Adopt mechanisms to improve access to civil registration services in the respective locality, such as the establishment of secondary registration offices, mobile registration, and BCRS;
- f) Compile copies of every civil registry document registered and transmit to CRG within the first ten (10) calendar days of the succeeding month or within the prescribed period;
- g) Act on petitions for revocation of certificates of live birth under RA 11767;
- h) Apply for cancellation of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in case of multiple registration under this Act;
- i) Conduct community education campaigns on vital registration and assist in the preparation of demographic and other statistics for the local government unit (LGU) concerned;
- j) Issue certified transcripts or certified copies of any certificate or civil registry document registered, in accordance with this Act without payment of the prescribed fees;
- k) Administer oaths, free of charge, for civil registry purposes;

- 1 l) File, keep and preserve in a secure place the civil registry book as required by law;
- 2 m) Receive all registrable documents and transcribe in the corresponding civil register
- 3 all documents accepted for registration;
- 4 n) Receive applications for the issuance of a marriage license and, after determining
- 5 that the requirements and supporting certificates and publication thereof for the
- 6 prescribed period have been complied with, issue the license upon payment of the
- 7 authorized fee to the local treasurer;
- 8 o) Recommend to the legislative bodies and collaborate with administrative agencies
- 9 in the formulation of systems, procedures, policies, rules and regulations on civil
- 10 registration;
- 11 p) Submit status reports to the CRG on the condition of civil registry documents filed
- 12 in the LCR of jurisdiction whenever there are substantial changes in the status of
- 13 files in case of fire, flood, earthquake and other natural and or manmade calamities;
- 14 q) Reconstruct destroyed civil registry records upon compliance with the requirements
- 15 following the procedures established by the CRG;
- 16 r) Make civil registry forms available at all times in the LCR;
- 17 s) Exercise quasi-judicial functions pursuant to RA 9048, as amended by RA 10172, RA
- 18 11642 or the "Domestic Administrative Adoption and Alternative Child Care Act",
- 19 and other relevant existing laws.

20
21 **SECTION 16. Duties and Responsibilities of the District Registrar of a Shari'a District**
22 **Court.-** The clerk of court of the Shari'a district court shall, in addition to the regular
23 functions, perform the tasks of a civil registrar and act as district registrar of Muslim
24 marriages, divorces, revocations of divorces, and conversions within the territorial
25 jurisdiction of said court.

26 Every district registrar shall exercise supervision over circuit registrars in every Shari'a
27 district court and shall, in addition to maintaining an entry book, preserve copies of
28 certificates of marriage, divorce, revocation of divorce, and conversion received from
29 circuit registrars in separate general registers. The district registrar shall transmit copies
30 of such civil registry documents to the CRG in the form and manner prescribed by the
31 CRG.

32
33 **SECTION 17. Duties and Responsibilities of the Shari'a Circuit Registrars. -** The clerk of
34 court of the Shari'a Circuit Court shall act as circuit registrars of Muslim marriages,
35 divorces, revocations of divorce, and conversions, within the respective territorial
36 jurisdiction. For this purpose, the circuit registrars shall:

- 37
38 a) Register and file certificates of Muslim marriages, divorces, revocations of divorce,
- 39 and conversions, and such other documents presented for registration;
- 40 b) Issue certified transcripts or copies of any certificate or document registered by the
- 41 office in accordance with this Act, free of charge;
- 42 c) Compile certificates of Muslim marriages, divorces, revocations of divorce, and
- 43 conversions to Islam and transmit the same to the district registrar in the manner
- 44 and form prescribed by the CRG; and

d) Administer oaths for civil registration purposes, free of charge.

SECTION 18. Duties and Responsibilities of Consul General/Consul/Vice Consul. - Consul General/Consul/Vice Consul within the Philippine Foreign Service Posts shall:

- a) Receive reports or records of vital events of Filipinos occurring abroad;
- b) Submit copies of reported vital events to CRG on a regular basis, as prescribed by the CRG;
- c) Register vital events occurring to Filipinos within the Philippine foreign service posts or while in transit to a foreign destination;
- d) Maintain records of such reported and registered vital events of Filipinos; and
- e) Facilitate the registration of undocumented Filipinos and Filipinos at risk of statelessness abroad, in coordination with the CRG.

SECTION 19. Civil Registry Books. The civil registry books making up the civil register under this Act, and all records relating thereto shall be considered public documents and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein.

In cases of discrepancy between civil registry documents issued by local civil registrars, Shari'a circuit or district registrars, and consul general/vice consul, and the civil registry documents issued by the Civil Registrar General, the latter shall prevail.

Every Local Civil Registrar shall maintain, keep, and preserve in a secured place in his/her office the following registry books where he/she shall properly enter the acts, events, and judicial decrees concerning the civil status of persons:

- a. Register of births;
- b. Register of foundlings or persons with no known parents;
- c. Register of deaths;
- d. Register of fetal deaths;
- e. Register of marriages;
- f. Register of court decrees/orders;
- g. Register of legal instruments; and
- h. Register of applications for marriage license.

The Circuit Registrar of the Court of Shari'a Circuit Court shall maintain, keep, and preserve in a secured place in his/her office the following registry books where he/she shall properly enter the acts, events, and judicial decrees concerning the civil status of persons in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1083:

- a. Register of Muslim marriages;
- b. Register of Muslim divorces;
- c. Register of revocation of Muslim divorces;
- d. Register of conversion to Islam; and
- e. Register of Court Decrees / Orders.

Foreign service posts shall maintain the following registers:

- 1 a. Register of Marriage between Filipinos, celebrated within foreign service posts;
- 2 b. Register of births of Foundlings / persons with no known parents;
- 3 c. Register of Legal Instrument

4
5 The PFSPs shall likewise maintain a database for the following:

- 6
- 7 a. Reports of Birth;
- 8 b. Reports of Death; and
- 9 c. Reports of Marriages;

10
11 The CRG may prescribe additional registers for other registrable documents.

12
13 **SECTION 20.** Operative Act of Registration. Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the
14 Local Civil Registrar and Shari'a Circuit Registrar shall register the vital event upon
15 ensuring that:

- 16
- 17 a. The appropriate form is used and the form is properly and completely
- 18 accomplished.
- 19 b. The information provided is complete and correct based on the documents
- 20 submitted.
- 21 c. All required documents are submitted.
- 22 d. The information insofar as the identity and civil status of the persons involved
- 23 are correct; and
- 24 e. Based on available information, the vital event has not been previously registered.

25
26 When all the foregoing conditions are present, the presumption of regularity on the
27 performance of the duty of the Local Civil Registrar, Sharia Circuit Registrar, and Consul
28 General/Consul/Vice Consul in the registration of the vital event shall apply.

29
30 **SECTION 21.** Registration of Court Decree/Order. Judicial decrees concerning the civil
31 status of persons shall be recorded in the Civil Register. The following are the Registrable
32 Orders or Decrees of Courts:

- 33
- 34 a. Judicial Adoption;
- 35 b. Rescission of Judicial Adoption;
- 36 c. Annulment of Marriage;
- 37 d. Declaration of Nullity of Marriage;
- 38 e. Declaration of Presumptive Death,
- 39 f. Compulsory Recognition of Illegitimate Child;
- 40 g. Voluntary Recognition of Minor Illegitimate Child;
- 41 h. Appointment of Guardian;
- 42 i. Termination of Guardianship;
- 43 j. Judicial Determination of Filiation;
- 44 k. Judicial naturalization;
- 45 l. Judicial Cancellation of Naturalization;
- 46 m. Judicial Determination of the Fact of Reappearance, if Disputed;
- 47 n. Separation of Property;
- 48 o. Revival of Former Property Regime;

- p. Correction/Cancellation of entries in the Civil Register;
- q. Recognition of Foreign Court Orders; and
- r. Other court orders/decrees that pertain to the civil status of a person.

The civil registrar shall properly enter the registrable events and court orders or decrees.

The Civil Registrar shall likewise properly enter final decisions on administrative adoption and other orders/decrees affecting civil status of persons rendered by quasi-judicial administrative body.

SECTION 22. FREE CIVIL REGISTRATION SERVICES. The timely civil registration of vital events shall be completely free of charge. No fees for processing or for the preparation of supporting documents, including miscellaneous and computer fees, shall be imposed; provided that, in case of late or delayed registration of births, deaths or marriages, a processing fee may be charged, subject to limits prescribed by the CRG.

Upon registration of the vital event, the applicant shall be given a personal copy of the civil registry document free of charge. Succeeding copies of birth, death, marriage certificates and other civil registry documents may be issued upon payment of fees as prescribed by the CRG.

For registration of registrable judicial order, administrative issuances, and legal instruments, a standard fee shall be collected as prescribed by the CRG.

SECTION 23. Place of Registration. - Vital events occurring in the Philippines shall be registered in the city or municipality where said vital event occurred.

The CRG shall issue guidelines on out-of-town reporting and the registration of vital events in special cases as defined in this Act.

SECTION 24. Reporting of Vital Events Occurring Abroad. All vital events occurring to Filipinos residing abroad (permanently or temporarily) shall be reported to the Philippine Foreign Service Posts of the country of residence or where the vital event took place. Where none is located thereat, in the PFSP of the country nearest the place of residence of the party concerned or where the vital event occurred.

SECTION 25. Out-of-town Reporting. The CRG shall issue guidelines on Out-of-town Reporting and registration of vital events, and the registration of vital events in special cases as defined in this Act, including those vital events occurring abroad and the parties are already residing in the Philippines. This shall likewise apply to vital events which occurred in the Philippines and the parties are already residing abroad.

SECTION 26. Mandatory Continuing Education and Training Program. – To ensure the efficient and effective delivery of civil registration services, the CRG, in coordination with LGUs, the Supreme Court, the DFA, and other relevant stakeholders, shall conduct continuing education and training program for LCRs, Shari'a District/Circuit Registrars, Consul Generals/Consuls/Vice Consuls, their staff, and all barangay officials under this Act. Such training programs shall be initiated and conducted based on Training Needs Analysis, and evaluated regularly throughout the year by the CRG, through the Civil

1 Registration Office. In addition to civil registrars, all physicians shall be required to
2 undergo training on their duties and responsibilities in relation to civil registration,
3 including on medical certification of cause of death. The Department of Health (DOH)
4 shall provide capacity building for local health officers, physicians, and other members
5 of the health sector on their duties and responsibilities in relation to civil registration. The
6 Commission on Higher Education (CHED) shall likewise ensure that birth registration,
7 death registration, and medical certification of cause of death are integrated in the
8 curriculum of all medical schools in the Philippines.

9
10 **SECTION 27.** Professionalization of Civil Registration profession. - In order to build a
11 cadre of civil registrar professionals, the DBM shall create Civil Registrar positions in the
12 government based on the qualification standards recommended by the CRG and
13 approved by the Civil Service Commission (CSC). The PSA shall ensure the
14 professionalization of civil registrar practitioners and for these purposes, shall develop
15 the following:

- 16
17 (a) A competency framework to identify the skills, knowledge, and attribute of each
18 of the civil registrar positions;
19 (b) A certification framework to upscale civil registration competencies and ensure
20 continued professional development;
21 (c) A code of ethics for civil registrar professionals; and
22 (d) An inclusive capacity development program in order to enhance accountability
23 of all civil registrars, promote supplier diversity, promote competition, and
24 optimize efficiency and value for money.

25
26 Moreover, the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC), in consultation with the CRG,
27 shall establish, administer, and regulate a professional licensing program and the
28 continuing education of Civil Registrars as the requirement for holding Civil Registrar
29 positions in government.

30
31 **SECTION 28.** Mandatory Continuing Education and Training Program for local health
32 officers, provincial health officers, physicians, and other members of the health sector on
33 their duties and responsibilities in relation to civil registration. All physicians shall be
34 required to undergo training on their duties and responsibilities in relation to civil
35 registration, including on medical certification of cause of death. The Department of
36 Health is mandated to provide capacity building for provincial health officers, local
37 health officers, physicians, and other members of the health sector on their duties and
38 responsibilities in relation to civil registration. The Commission on Higher Education
39 shall likewise ensure that birth registration, death registration, and medical certification
40 of cause of death are integrated in the curriculum of all medical schools in the Philippines.

41 **SECTION 29.** Barangay Civil Registration System. - The CRG shall, in coordination with
42 the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), establish a
43 systematic civil registration procedure at the barangay level, to be called the Barangay
44 Civil Registration System or the "BCRS", where elected and appointed barangay officials
45 shall be mandated to assist in the facilitation of civil registration within the area of
46 jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of this Act.

1 The Barangay Captain shall submit to the LCR of the city or municipality of residence, the
2 names of the Barangay Secretary as Ex-Officio Civil Registration Officer (CRO) and
3 another deputized barangay official as Civil Registration Assistant who shall assist in the
4 registration of all vital events of every individual within the area of jurisdiction.

5 The CRO or Barangay Secretary shall engage the barangay to support the implementation
6 of this Act, including the provision of fiscal and budgetary support to ensure the
7 mandatory registration of all born Filipinos. The CRG shall, in partnership with the LGUs,
8 and the PACR and other accredited government or private institutions, conduct regular
9 training and capacity building programs to upgrade the knowledge and skills in civil
10 registration functions of all partners in the barangay.

11 **SECTION 30.** Mandatory Continuing Education and Training Program for Barangay
12 Secretaries and Deputized BCRAs. To ensure that the efficient and effective delivery of
13 civil registration services meet the quality standards of civil registrars who shall perform
14 civil registration functions, the Civil Registrar General in coordination with the LGU,
15 shall conduct continuing education and training program for Barangay Secretaries and
16 Deputized BCRAs, in collaboration with relevant partners in the government, academe,
17 industry, and non-governmental organizations in accordance with this Act.

18
19 **CHAPTER II.**
20 **REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH**
21

22 **SECTION 31.** Mandatory Registration of Live Births. All live births occurring within the
23 Philippines shall be registered in accordance with this Act; provided that, the birth of a
24 fetus with an intrauterine life of less than seven (7) months that dies within twenty-four
25 (24) hours after its complete delivery from the maternal womb, shall be reported to the
26 local civil registrar for statistical purposes, but shall not be entered in the register of live
27 births; provided further, that, a fetus with an intrauterine life of seven (7) months or more
28 and born alive at the time it was completely delivered from the maternal womb, but died
29 later, shall be considered a live birth and shall be registered in the register of births and
30 register of deaths, accordingly.

31
32 **SECTION 32.** Persons and Institutions responsible for reporting a live birth. The
33 following persons and institutions shall be responsible for reporting a live birth that
34 occurs within the Philippines, to the LCR:

- 35
36 a. The administrator of a health facility, physician, or midwife who attended the
37 birth, in such order, for live births that occur in a health facility.
38 b. The physician, nurse, midwife, or any person who attended to the birth, for live
39 births that occur outside a health facility, such as at home or in a community
40 setting; and
41 c. In default of the health facility administrator or attendant at birth, the mother of
42 the child, the father of the child, or next-of-kin.
43 d. The barangay secretary or deputized BCRAs through the BCRS notification
44 system.

45
46 The declaration of the following persons shall be sufficient for purposes of registration:

- a. either parent of the newborn child born within a valid marriage.
- b. the mother, or in her absence, the guardian, in case of a child born outside a valid marriage.
- c. any responsible person who has knowledge of the facts of birth; or
- d. the person himself/herself, if 18 years old or over.

SECTION 33. Other persons responsible for informing live births under special circumstances. The following persons shall be responsible to inform the fact of a live birth that occurs under special circumstances, to the LCR:

- a. The driver of a vehicle, captain of a vessel, or pilot of an airplane, as the case may be, and the parents of the child, in case of a live birth that occurs aboard a vehicle, vessel, or airplane while in transit.
- b. The imam, priest, or religious leader, village chief, community or tribal leader, as the case may be, for a live birth that occurs within the religious, or indigenous cultural community. in default thereof, either parent of the child in accordance with this act.
- c. The head of the facility that has custody over the mother for live births that occur while she is in state custody.

The CRG shall issue guidelines on the registration of live birth under special circumstances.

SECTION 34. Duty to Report to the Local Civil Registrar of Live Birth. It shall be the duty of the informants mentioned under this act to report a live birth within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the live birth, to the local civil registrar's office in the city or municipality of the place where the birth occurred.

SECTION 35. Duty to Keep Records of Birth. All health facilities shall submit to the Local Civil Registrar a record of all births occurring in such facility, which shall contain information required for registration, such as, but not limited to, the name of the child, the parents, the medical attendant at birth and the date of submission of registration documents to the LCR.

SECTION 36. Registration of Foundlings with No Known Parents. - The registration of a foundling or person with no known parents shall be governed by the relevant provisions of RA 11767 and other relevant issuances.

The out-of-town registration of birth shall be allowed in the case of delayed registration where the place of application for registration is other than the place of birth of the person requesting civil registration. The civil registrars and the CRG shall issue a COLB free of charge regardless of delay.

SECTION 37. Live Births in Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) or among Indigenous peoples (IPs). The CRG in coordination with the NCIP, shall prescribe guidelines for the registration of ethnic or indigenous affiliation of a child and his/her parents and for recording of names of children in accordance with naming conventions

1 of Indigenous Cultural Communities.

2
3 **SECTION 38.** Live Births among Muslim Filipinos. The CRG in coordination with the
4 NCMF, shall prescribe guidelines for the registration of religion of Muslim Filipinos and
5 for recording of names of children in accordance with naming conventions of Muslim
6 Filipinos.

7
8 **SECTION 39.** Strict Confidentiality of Birth Records. The record of a person's birth shall
9 be kept confidential and no information relating thereto shall be issued except upon
10 request of the following:

- 11
12 a) The concerned person herself/himself, or any person authorized by him/her
13 b) Legal Spouse
14 c) Any or both the parents, direct descendants, or the guardian or institution
15 legally in-charge in case of a minor
16 d) The Court or appropriate public official whenever absolutely necessary in
17 administrative, judicial or other official proceedings to determine the identity
18 of the child's parents or other circumstances surrounding the birth, and
19 e) The nearest of kin in case of a person's death.
20

21 **SECTION 40.** Registration of Children in Need of Special Protection. - The registration of
22 CNSP shall be made in the LCR where the child was born, if known. If the place of birth
23 is unknown, the registration shall be made in the place where the child was found.
24

25 A finder in custody of a CNSP shall, within forty-eight (48) hours, refer the CNSP to any
26 of the following receiving agencies for documentation and evaluation:

- 27
28 a. The RACCO or the local social welfare and development divisions;
29 b. The Punong Barangay of the locality where the CNSP was found;
30 c. The nearest police station; or
31 d. Child caring agency.
32

33 The registration shall be made sixty (60) days from the date of the actual custody of the
34 child by:

- 35
36 a) The licensed social worker who has custody of the CNSP; or
37 b) Those persons or institutions who are in immediate and protective custody of
38 the CNSP.
39

40 For the registration of birth of a CNSP, the requirements are:

- 41
42 a) Negative certification or Omnibus Certification from the PSA;
43 b) Child case study report prepared by a licensed social worker;
44 c) Certification from the nearest RACCO:
45
46 i. Name of the child;
47 ii. Sex of the child;
48 iii. Date of birth;

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