

## **Royal Kram**

NS/RKM/0723/009

**We,**

**Preahkaruna Preah Bat Samdech Boramniat NORODOM SIHAMONI  
Samanphum Cheatsasna Rakhatkateya Khemrarotheas  
Puthinthreathoreamohaksat Khemareachnea Samohorpheas  
Kampuchak Eakreachroath Boranaksante Sopheakmonglea  
Sereivibolea Khemarasreypireas Preah Chao Krong Kampuchea  
Thipdey,**

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925, dated 6 September 2018, on the Appointment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0320/421, dated 30 March 2020, on the Appointment and Revision of the Composition of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0618/012, dated 28 June 2018, promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers;
- Having seen Royal Kram No. NS/RKM/0196/08, dated 24 January 1996, promulgating the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Interior;
- Pursuant to the proposal of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

**HEREBY PROMULGATE**

The Law on Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identification enacted by the National Assembly on 12 June 2023 at its 9<sup>th</sup> session of the sixth legislature, and entirely approved on its form and legal concepts by the Senate on 21 June 2023 at its 10<sup>th</sup> plenary session of the fourth legislature with the full substance as follows:

**Law**

**On**

**Civil Registration,  
Vital Statistics and  
Identification**

## **CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 1: Purpose**

This law defines the rules and procedures relating to civil registration, residence registration, preparation of vital statistics, personal identity registration, organization and management of the population register with an aim to:

- a. Ensure the civil registration is compulsory, universal, continuous and permanent;
- b. Ensure the personal identity registration is universal, continuous and permanent;
- c. Ensure the residence registration is compulsory, universal, continuous and permanent;
- d. Ensure all people obtain legal identity through civil and identity registration, and issuance of a personal identification number to each individual person, and
- e. Ensure respect for human rights, access to all services, and to serve as the basis for the preparation of development plans and monitoring of social progress.

### **Article 2: Scope**

This law shall be applicable to all people living in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Khmer citizens living abroad.

### **Article 3: Definition**

Key terms used and their definitions are defined in the glossary contained in the Annex to this law.

## **CHAPTER 2: CIVIL REGISTRATION SECTION 1 GENERAL RULES**

### **Article 4: Vital events to be registered**

1. The vital events required to be registered are live birth, death, and marriage.
2. In addition to the vital events listed in paragraph 1, other vital events that shall be registered include acknowledgment of a child, confirmation of paternity, confirmation of maternity, adoption, dissolution of adoption, divorce, annulment of marriage, dissolution of marriage and other vital events mandated by the other laws and regulations to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this law.

## **SECTION 2 CIVIL REGISTERS**

### **Article 5: Type of civil registers**

Civil registers include live birth register, death register, and marriage register.

### **Article 6: Format of civil registers**

1. Civil registers may be retained in paper format and/or electronic format.

2. The format and information contained in the civil registers, and the forms used to notify, inform and register a vital event, shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior, unless otherwise stated in a specific provision of this law.

### **SECTION 3 CIVIL REGISTRARS**

#### **Article 7: National civil registrar**

1. The Director General of the General Department of Identification is the national civil registrar.
2. In the absence of the Director General of the General Department of Identification, a deputy director general who has been assigned as the acting Director General shall take charge as the national civil registrar.

#### **Article 8: Capital/provincial civil registrar**

1. The governor of the capital/provincial board of governors is the registrar of the capital/province that he or she administers.
2. In his or her absence, the deputy governor of the capital/province who has been assigned as the acting capital/provincial governor shall take charge as the capital/provincial civil registrar and shall officially report to the national civil registrar.

#### **Article 9: Municipal/district/khan civil registrar**

1. The governor of the municipal/district/khan board of governors is the registrar of the municipality/district/khan that he or she administers.
2. In his or her absence, the deputy governor of the municipality/district/khan who has been assigned as the acting municipal/district/khan governor shall take charge as the municipal/district/khan civil registrar and shall officially report to the capital/provincial civil registrar.

#### **Article 10: Commune/sangkat civil registrar**

1. The chief of commune/sangkat is the registrar of the commune/sangkat that he or she administers.
2. In his or her absence, the chief of a commune/sangkat shall give power of attorney in writing to his or her assistant in order of hierarchy, and shall officially report to the Municipal/District/Khan civil registrar.
3. In case of absence due to death or termination of position of a chief of a commune/sangkat, in the transitional period during which a new chief of the commune/sangkat has not been appointed, the acting commune/sangkat chief shall be the commune/sangkat civil registrar.

#### **Article 11: Civil registrar at missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation shall nominate 01 (one) official as a civil registrar at a mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia abroad and shall notify the Minister of Interior about the nomination.

## SECTION 4 COMPETENCE OF CIVIL REGISTRARS

### **Article 12: Competence of national civil registrar**

The competence of the national civil registrar are as follows:

- a. Manage and maintain all types of civil registers that have been implemented;
- b. Ensure the implementation of provisions and regulations on civil registration under this law;
- c. Issue principles, guidelines, and procedures in accordance with the provisions of this law;
- d. Oversee and give guidance to civil registrars of all levels, including registrars at missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia abroad, on the implementation of civil registration work;
- e. Develop training plan and provide trainings to civil registrars;
- f. Encourage capital/provincial civil registrars and registrars at missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia abroad to provide civil registration reports in a regular and timely manner;
- g. Report on any violation of the provisions of this law committed by a civil registrar to the Minister of Interior for legal actions;
- h. Review, decide, and give permission to correct civil registration data or permit re-registration in accordance with the provisions of this law;
- i. Review and decide on civil registration where registrars at other levels cannot make a decision;
- j. Review and decide on appeals against the arrangement, including decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement on civil registration by civil registrars at all levels and at the missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia abroad;
- k. Issue copies of birth, death and marriage certificates if there is a request;
- l. Seek approval from the Minister of Interior, as necessary, to establish a civil registration office at health facilities or other places where vital events may happen by making available civil registration staff or delegating the duties of civil registrar to health officials;
- m. Fulfill other necessary duties, as prescribed by sub-decree.

### **Article 13: Competence of capital/provincial civil registrar**

The competence of the capital/provincial civil registrar are as follows:

- a. Issue copies of birth, death and marriage certificates upon request;
- b. Correct errors in the civil registers under the jurisdiction of the civil registrar in accordance with the provisions of this law or other laws or regulations.
- c. Oversee and support the work of Municipal/District/Khan civil registrars to ensure the implementation of the provisions and regulations on civil registration under this law;
- d. Develop training plan and provide trainings to civil registrars within their jurisdiction;
- e. Encourage civil registrars within their jurisdiction to provide civil registration reports in a regular and timely manner;

- f. Review and make decision on civil registration where a registrar at municipal/district/ khan level cannot make a decision;
- g. Review and decide on appeals against the arrangement, including decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement on civil registration by a civil registrar at municipal/district/khan level;
- h. Fulfill other necessary duties, as prescribed by sub-decree.

**Article 14: Competence of municipal/district/khan civil registrar**

The competence of the municipal/district/Khan civil registrar are as follows:

- a. Issue copies of birth, death and marriage certificates upon request;
- b. Correct errors in the civil registers under the jurisdiction of the civil registrar in accordance with the provisions of this law or other laws or regulations;
- c. Oversee and support the work of the commune/sangkat civil registrars to ensure the implementation of the provisions and regulations on civil registration under this law;
- d. Support and strengthen the capacity of civil registrars within their jurisdiction;
- e. Encourage civil registrars within their jurisdiction to provide civil registration reports in a regular and timely manner;
- f. Review and make decision on civil registration where a registrar at commune/sangkat level cannot make a decision;
- g. Review and decide on appeals against the arrangement, including decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement on civil registration by a civil registrar at commune/sangkat level;
- h. Fulfill other necessary duties, as prescribed by sub-decree.

**Article 15: Competence of commune/sangkat civil registrar**

The competence of the commune/sangkat civil registrar are as follows:

- a. Examine and record important information relating to live birth, death, and marriage;
- b. Issue the original birth, death and marriage certificates and their copies;
- c. Correct errors in the civil registers under the jurisdiction of the civil registrar in accordance with the provisions of this law or other laws or regulations;
- d. Issue permission for cremation or burial;
- e. Record, amend, or nullify a civil registration record in accordance with a final judgment of a court and/or an applicable final decision of a higher-level civil registrar;
- f. Provide civil registration reports in a regular and timely manner;
- g. Raise awareness among the people of their rights and obligations concerning civil registration and facilitate the process of civil registration;
- h. Collaborate with local authorities, health and education officials, social workers, and officials of other relevant ministries/institutions on the work of civil registration, where necessary;
- i. Conduct mobile civil registration outreach within their jurisdiction in order to achieve complete civil registration;
- j. Fulfill other necessary duties, as prescribed by a sub-decree.

**Article 16: Competence of civil registrar at missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia**

The competence of the civil registrar at a mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia are as follows:

- a. Examine and record important information relating to live birth, death and marriage;
- b. Issue the original birth, death and marriage certificates and their copies;
- c. Correct errors in the civil registers under the jurisdiction of the civil registrar in accordance with the provisions of this law or other laws or regulations;
- d. Provide civil registration reports in a regular and timely manner;
- e. Fulfill other necessary duties, as prescribed by sub-decree.

## **SECTION 5**

### **LIVE BIRTH REGISTRATION**

#### **Article 17: Live birth registration**

Every live birth that occurs in Cambodia shall be reported and registered in accordance with the provisions of this law.

#### **Article 18: Place of registration of live birth**

The informant shall apply to register a live birth at the civil registration office of:

- a. The commune/sangkat where the live birth occurred, or
- b. The commune/sangkat of the place of residence of the informant, or
- c. Any other place, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.

#### **Article 19: Time period for registration of live birth**

1. The informant shall apply to register a live birth within 30 (thirty) days from the date the baby was born.
2. The Ministry of Interior may extend the live birth application time period for a specific geographical areas or ethnic groups, or for any other reasons, where necessary, by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

#### **Article 20: Live birth informant**

1. The person responsible for reporting a live birth is in the following order:
  - a. Mother of the baby;
  - b. Father of the baby;
  - c. General guardian of the parents of the baby;
  - d. Adult relative providing care for the baby;
  - e. Minister of a ministry or head of an institution, or his or her representative, or other persons as prescribed by this law or other laws.
2. Where necessary, informant other than the individuals listed above shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

**Article 21: Notification of a live birth occurring in a health facility**

1. The head of the health facility where a live birth occurs, or his/her designee, shall provide a copy of a document attesting to live birth to the informant in the order prescribed in article 20 (Live birth informants) of this law;
2. The head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall provide a copy of a document attesting to live birth to the informant, in the order prescribed in article 20 (Live birth informants) of this law, if the baby was born outside a health facility and the mother and baby traveled to the health facility within 48 (forty-eight) hours;
3. In the case of paragraphs one and two above, the head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall forward a copy of the document attesting to live birth to the competent civil registrar;
4. The procedures for providing one copy of the document attesting to live birth to the competent civil registrar shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Health.

**Article 22: Notification of a live birth occurring outside a health facility**

If a live birth occurs outside a health facility and the mother and baby did not travel to the health facility within 48 (forty-eight) hours, the person or institution who knows about this live birth event may be required to provide information or document(s) as prescribed by Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Health.

**Article 23: Application form for live birth registration**

1. The informant may apply for live birth registration in writing, verbally or electronically.
2. In the application form for live birth registration, the informant shall fill in the following fields:
  - a. Name of the baby;
  - b. Sex of the baby;
  - c. Date, time and place of live birth of the baby;
  - d. Name, date of birth, unique identification code, nationality and place of residence of the baby's parents;
  - e. Name, date of birth, unique identification code, nationality and current address of the informant, in case the informant is neither of the parents;
  - f. Date the application was filled;
  - g. Other fields as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The application form and procedures shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 24: Supporting documents for live birth registration**

1. The informant shall enclose the document attesting to live birth, as described in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of article 21 (Notification of a live birth occurring in a health facility), with the live birth registration application form. If the informant does not have document attesting to live birth, the informant shall enclose another document attesting to the live birth of the baby.
2. The informant shall also enclose a document proving the identity of the parents of the baby together with the live birth registration form.

3. Other documents which are able to prove the live birth of the baby as stated in the second sentence of paragraph 1, and the document proving the identity of the parents of the baby as stated in paragraph 2 above, shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 25: Procedures for live birth registration**

1. Upon receipt of an application form for live birth registration and supporting documents as stated in Article 23 (Application form for live birth registration) and Article 24 (Supporting documents of live birth registration) of this law, the civil registrar shall review, verify and record the information into live birth register.
2. Minimum information required for live birth registration includes name, sex, date of birth and place of birth of the person who was born.
3. If the civil registrar finds that application form for live birth registration lacks any of the required minimum information as stated in paragraph 2 above, the civil registrar shall require the informant to provide the missing information within a reasonable timeframe. In the event that the informant fails to provide the information within a reasonable timeframe set by the civil registrar, the registrar may refuse the application.
4. The civil registrar shall not refuse a live birth registration application due to the lack of parental information.
5. If the civil registrar finds that the application form for live birth registration lacks some of the information required under paragraph 2 of Article 23 (Application form for live birth registration) other than the minimum information prescribed under paragraph 2 above or lacks supporting documents as stated in article 24 (supporting documents of live birth registration) of this law, the civil registrar shall register the live birth based on the information available. In such case, the civil registrar shall require the informant to provide additional information within a reasonable timeframe.
6. Notwithstanding the provision stipulated in paragraph 4 above, the civil registrar at his/her discretion or with the permission of a higher-level civil registrar may proceed with registration if she/he receives the minimum information as stated in paragraph 2 above through notification by the relevant competent institutions or other means.

**Article 26: Issuance of the unique identification code**

1. After the civil registrar accepts and records the information relating to a live birth, the civil registrar must make a request to the National Center of Population Identification Management of the National Authority of Population Identification Management to provide the unique identification code for the person who was born, as stated in Chapter 6 (Integrated Population Identification System) of this law.
2. The issuance of the unique identification code shall follow Chapter 6 (Integrated Population Identification System) of this law.
3. After receiving the unique identification code, the civil registrar shall provide the unique identification code of the person who was born to the informant.

**Article 27: Birth certificate**

1. After a live birth has been registered, the competent civil registrar shall issue an original birth certificate to the informant free of charge.
2. The information on the birth certificate includes:
  - a. Name of the person who was born,
  - b. Sex of the person who was born,
  - c. Name of the parent(s) of the person who was born,
  - d. Place and date of birth of the person who was born,
  - e. Any other required information, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 28: Copy of birth certificate and extract of birth record**

1. Persons who may request a copy of a birth certificate include:
  - a. The person who is the subject of the birth certificate;
  - b. The next of kin and spouse of the person who is the subject of the birth certificate;
  - c. The legal representative or authorized representative of the above persons, as stated in subparagraphs a and b;
  - d. Any other persons with a legitimate interest, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
2. If the civil registrar believes that the person requesting a copy of a birth certificate does not satisfy the criteria under paragraph 1 above or that the request was improper because it could affect the privacy of the person that is the subject of the birth certificate, the civil registrar shall refuse the request and shall provide a reason for the refusal. The refusal may be appealed based on the provisions of section 13 (Appeals) of this chapter.
3. The competent authority or the court may make a request in writing for a copy of a birth certificate or an extract of a birth record where it is necessary to fulfill their duties based on other laws or regulations. Where there is such a request, the competent civil registrar shall provide the requested document quickly at no cost.

**Article 29: Birth certificate and copy of birth certificate forms**

1. Birth certificate and copy of birth certificate shall contain security features to prevent counterfeit.
2. The birth certificate and copy of birth certificate forms shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 30: Live birth registration for foundling baby**

1. Any person that finds an abandoned living baby shall report the event to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where the baby was found without delay.
2. The person who found the living baby shall provide:
  - a. The date and place where he/she found the baby,
  - b. Sex of baby,
  - c. An estimated date of birth of the baby, if possible,
  - d. Name and residence of the person who found the baby.
3. Upon receipt of the information stated in paragraph 2, the registrar shall record the information and register live birth of the baby, giving him or her a name even without

an application by the informant. Where necessary, if the date of birth of the baby cannot be estimated, the civil registrar shall consult with a health official to assign a date of birth of the foundling. If the place of birth of the baby is uncertain, the place where the baby was found shall be assumed to be the baby's place of birth.

4. After the birth of the baby has been registered, the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where the baby was found shall refer the baby to the public center for child welfare, enclosing his or her birth certificate for further legal procedures.
5. The guardian of a foundling may file an application with the competent civil registrar to change or add information of the baby in the live birth record of the baby. The provisions of Section 10 (Correction to Civil Registration Records) of this chapter shall not be applied in this case.
6. The foundling who was found in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be considered to have Khmer citizenship from birth.

**Article 31: Nullification of live birth registration record of the foundling**

If a foundling has his or her live birth registered in accordance with article 30 (Live birth registration for foundling baby) of this law and it is later found by the civil registrar that the live birth of the baby had previously been registered, the new birth record created under this law shall be nullified and the civil registrar shall revoke the new birth certificate and copies of the new birth certificate which have been issued.

**Article 32: Live birth registration of a child in public center for child welfare**

1. The live birth registration of a child in a public center for child welfare shall proceed according to Article 23 (Application form for live birth registration), Article 24 (Supporting documents for live birth registration) and Article 25 (Procedures for live birth registration) of this law.
2. The head of a public center for child welfare shall ensure that all children living in the public center for child welfare have their live birth registered. The head of the public center for child welfare carry out his or her obligations as an informant in accordance with the provisions of article 20 (Live birth informant) of this law.

**Article 33: Nullification of live birth registration of a child in public center for child welfare**

Where a child in a public center for child welfare has his or her live birth registered in accordance with Article 32 (Live birth registration of a child in public center for child welfare) of this law, and, it was later found by the civil registrar that the live birth of the child had previously been registered, the new birth record created under this law shall be nullified and the civil registrar shall revoke the new birth certificate and copies of the new birth certificate which have been issued.

**Article 34: Live birth registration of a baby born to a female detainee in prison or youth rehabilitation center**

The head of the prison or youth rehabilitation center shall ensure that all babies born to a female detainee in the prison or youth rehabilitation center shall have their live birth registered. The head of the prison or youth rehabilitation center shall bear the duty of an informant.

**Article 35: Live birth registration for baby born in moving vehicles**

1. If a woman traveling to Cambodia or in Cambodia by train, ship, aircraft or other public vehicle delivers a baby on that vehicle, the place of occurrence of the live birth shall be considered to be the commune/sangkat where the train, ship, aircraft, or other vehicle stops and the mother leaves the vehicle after the delivery.
2. If a Cambodian woman traveling out of Cambodia by train, ship, aircraft or other public vehicle delivers a baby on that vehicle, the place of occurrence of the live birth shall be considered to be the place where the train, ship, aircraft, or other vehicle stops and the mother leaves the vehicle after the delivery.
3. In the case defined under paragraph 1 above, the informant shall register a live birth at a place prescribed under article 18 (Place of registration of live birth) of this law.

**Article 36: Reporting a live birth of a baby born to a citizen of Cambodia outside Cambodia**

1. If a citizen of Cambodia gives birth to baby outside Cambodia, the informant listed in Article 20 (Live birth informant) of this law may apply for this live birth registration with the competent civil registrar at the mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the country in which the baby was born, by providing the following supporting documents:
  - a. Evidence proving the live birth or birth certificate from the country in which the baby was born;
  - b. Any other supporting documents, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
2. If there is no mission, or the informant cannot or is unable to apply for live birth registration at the mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia in that country, the informant may apply for live birth registration to the competent registrar upon return to the Kingdom of Cambodia by providing the following supporting documents:
  - a. Evidence proving the live birth or birth certificate from the country in which the baby was born;
  - b. Any other supporting documents, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
3. In the cases defined in paragraphs 1 and paragraph 2 above, the civil registrar shall record the live birth event and issue a birth certificate in accordance with Article 25 (Procedures for live birth registration) and Article 27 (Birth certificate) of this law.

**Article 37: Live birth registration of a baby born to foreign parents**

Live birth of a baby born to foreign parents in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 (Live birth registration) of this chapter.

**Article 38: Live birth registration within a one-year grace period**

1. If the informant does not apply for live birth registration within 30 days (thirty days) from the date of birth of the baby, or other time period stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 19 (Time period for registration of live birth) of this law, the informant shall apply for live birth registration within the grace period of 1 (one) year from the date of birth of the baby. The informant must explain the reason(s) for not applying for live

birth registration within 30 (thirty) days after the birth of the baby, or other time period stipulated under Article 19 (Time period for registration of live birth) of this law.

2. Upon receipt of the registration application as stated in paragraph 1 above, the civil registrar shall register the live birth in accordance with Article 25 (Procedures for live birth registration) of this law. A civil registrar may not refuse the live birth registration application based on the explanation for the delay.

**Article 39: Live birth registration after expiration of a one-year grace period**

1. If the informant has not applied for a live birth registration after the expiration of the one-year grace period, the informant shall provide, in addition to the supporting documents required under Article 24 (Supporting documents for live birth registration), any of the following information or additional documents:
  - a. A declaration of a witness to the live birth before a civil registrar;
  - b. A health record of the child;
  - c. Any other documents or information confirming the birth event, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
2. Upon receipt of the information and documents stated in paragraph 1 above, the civil registrar shall register the live birth. A civil registrar may not refuse the registration application due to the expiration of the grace period.

**Article 40: Reminder and Mobile outreach for live birth registration**

1. When a civil registrar is aware of the occurrence of a live birth event through the notification by a relevant authority or other sources and the civil registrar knows that the informant has not filed an application for live birth registration, the civil registrar shall remind the informant to file an application for registration within a reasonable timeframe.
2. A commune/sangkat civil registrar may conduct mobile outreach within their jurisdiction in order to register live births that have not been previously registered, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 (Live birth registration) of this chapter.

**SECTION 6  
DEATH REGISTRATION**

**Article 41: Death registration**

Every death that occurs in the Kingdom of Cambodia must be reported and registered in accordance with the provisions of this law.

**Article 42: Place of death registration**

The informant shall apply to register a death at any of the civil registration offices below:

- a. The commune/sangkat where the death occurred;
- b. The commune/sangkat of the current residence of the deceased;
- c. Any other place, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.

**Article 43: Time period for death registration**

The informant shall apply to register a death within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of the occurrence of the death.

**Article 44: Death informant**

1. The person responsible for reporting a death is in the following order:
  - a. For the death of a minor:
    - Mother, father or guardian of the minor;
    - Adult relative of the deceased;
    - Minister of a ministry or head of an institution, or his or her representative, or other persons as prescribed by this law or other laws.
  - b. For the death of an adult:
    - Spouse of the deceased;
    - Adult relative of the deceased;
    - Minister of a ministry or head of an institution, or his or her representative, or other persons as determined by this law or other laws.
  - c. Deaths due to unnatural or suspicious causes, or natural disaster or mass emergency, shall be reported by individuals or a relevant competent authority, as prescribed by the provisions of this law and regulations under this law.
2. If the informant is a minor or an individual under general guardianship, the form, rules and procedures shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 45: Notification of a death that occurs in a health facility**

1. The head of the health facility where a death occurs, or his/her designee, shall provide a copy of a document attesting to death to the informant in their order of priority as prescribed in Article 44 (Death informant) of this law.
2. The head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall provide a document attesting to a person's death to the informant if the death occurred enroute prior to arriving the health facility.
3. In the cases as defined in paragraphs 1 and paragraph 2 above, the head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall submit a copy of the document attesting to death to the competent civil registrar.
4. The procedures for providing document attesting to death to the competent civil registrar shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Health.

**Article 46: Notification of a death that occurs outside a health facility**

1. If a death occurs outside a health facility, the informant shall inform the competent authority about the death. The competent authority shall collaborate with the health facility to carry out the examination, in order for the health facility to confirm the death and issue a document attesting to death to the informant.
2. The health facility shall submit a copy of the document attesting to death to the competent civil registrar.
3. The form, rules and procedures for submitting the document attesting to death to the competent civil registrar shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Health.

**Article 47: Notification of deaths that occur as a result of a natural disaster or mass emergency**

1. In the event that Articles 45 (Notification of a death that occurs in a health facility) and Article 46 (Notification of a death that occurs outside a health facility) of this law cannot be applied due to mass fatalities that occur as a result of a natural disaster or mass emergency, the procedures to notify the competent civil registrar of these deaths shall be prescribed by sub-decree.
2. The natural disaster or mass emergency stated in paragraph 1 above shall be declared by the Royal Government.

**Article 48: Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of a natural death**

1. When a death of a person occurs in a health facility or en route to the health facility, the head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall certify the cause of death, if possible.
2. When a death of a person occurs outside a health facility, the head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall certify the cause of death, if possible.
3. The form, rules and procedures to certify the cause of death shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Health.
4. The head of the health facility, or his/her designee, shall ensure that information on the cause of death is sent to the competent civil registrar. The procedures for sending such information shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Health.

**Article 49: Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of an unnatural or suspicious death**

1. The head of a health facility, medical professional, civil registrar or relevant individuals shall report a death to the competent authority to investigate if he or she suspects a death is due to unnatural causes.
2. After concluding the investigation on the cause of death, the competent authority shall certify the cause of death following the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health.
3. The competent authority as stated in paragraph 2 above shall ensure that the information on the cause of death is sent to competent civil registrar.
4. The procedures for sending the information as stated in paragraph 3 above shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Health.

**Article 50: Medical certificate of cause of death in the event of natural disaster or mass emergency**

In the event that Article 48 (Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of a natural death) and Article 49 (Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of an unnatural or suspicious death) cannot be applied due to mass fatalities that occur as a result of a natural disaster or mass emergency, the procedures for providing a medical certificate of cause of death shall be prescribed by sub-decree.

**Article 51: Verbal autopsy to determine the cause of death**

1. In the event that the cause of death may not be determined in accordance with the provisions of article 48 (Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of a natural death), the cause of death may be determined by verbal autopsy procedures.

2. The procedures to carry out verbal autopsy shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Health.

**Article 52: Death registration application form**

1. The informant may apply for death registration in writing, verbally or electronically.
2. In the death registration application form, the informant shall fill in the following fields:
  - a. Name of the deceased;
  - b. Sex of the deceased;
  - c. Date of birth of the deceased;
  - d. Date, time and place of death;
  - e. Name, date of birth, current address of the informant, and relationship between the informant and the deceased;
  - f. Date the application was filed;
  - g. Other fields, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The application procedures shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 53. Death registration supporting documents**

1. The informant shall enclose the document attesting to death, as stated in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of article 45 (Notification of a death that occurs in a health facility) or article 46 (Notification of a death that occurs outside a health facility) or article 47 (Notification of deaths that occur as a result of a natural disaster or mass emergency) of this law, with the death registration application form.
2. The informant shall also enclose with the death registration form a document proving the identity of the deceased.

**Article 54: Death registration procedures**

1. Upon receipt of death registration application form and supporting documents as stated in article 52 (Death registration application form) and article 53 (Death registration supporting documents) above, the civil registrar shall review, verify and record the information into the death register.
2. Minimum information required for death registration includes name, sex, date and place of death.
3. If the civil registrar finds that the death registration application form lacks any of the minimum information required as stated in paragraph 2 above, the civil registrar shall require the informant to provide the missing information within a reasonable timeframe.
4. The competent civil registrar shall not refuse a death registration due to the lack of medical certificate of cause of death.
5. If the civil registrar finds that death registration application form lacks some of the information required under paragraph 2 of article 52 (Death registration application form) of this law other than the minimum information prescribed under paragraph 2 above, or lacks supporting documents as stated in article 53 (Death registration supporting documents) of this law, the civil registrar shall register the death based on the available information. In such case, the civil registrar shall require the informant to provide additional information within a reasonable timeframe.

6. Notwithstanding paragraph 3 above, the civil registrar may register at his or her discretion or with the permission by a higher-level civil registrar if he or she receives the minimum information as stated in paragraph 2 above through notification by relevant competent institutions or other means.

**Article 55: Death certificate**

1. After a death has been registered, the competent civil registrar shall issue an original death certificate to the informant free of charge.
2. The information on the original death certificate includes:
  - a. Name of the deceased,
  - b. Date of birth of the deceased,
  - c. Sex of the deceased,
  - d. Place and date of death of the deceased,
  - e. Any other necessary information, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 56: Copy of death certificate and extract of death record**

1. Persons who may request a copy of a death certificate and extract of death record include:
  - a. Relative of the deceased,
  - b. Legal representative or authorized representative of the relative of the deceased,
  - c. Any other person with a legitimate interest, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
2. If the civil registrar believes that the person requesting a copy of a death certificate does not belong to any of the categories stated in paragraph 1 above or that the request was improper because it could affect the interest of the relative(s) of the deceased, the civil registrar shall refuse the request and shall provide a reason for the refusal. The refusal may be appealed based on the provisions of section 13 (Appeals) of this chapter.
3. The competent authority or the court may request in writing for a copy of death certificate or extract of death record when necessary to fulfill their duties based on other laws or regulations. When there is such a request, the competent civil registrar shall provide the requested document quickly at no cost.

**Article 57: Death certificate and copy of death certificate forms**

1. Death certificate and copy of death certificate shall contain security features to prevent counterfeit.
2. The death certificate and copy of death certificate forms shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 58: Closure of legal identity of the deceased**

1. After registration of a death, the national civil registrar shall ensure verification of the death record with other vital records of the deceased to make a notation in other vital records that the person is deceased. Thereafter, if there is a request for a copy of other vital certificates of the deceased, the certificate shall bear the word "deceased" on it.

2. The procedures for verification of the death record with other vital records as stated in paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The national civil registrar shall provide the information to the National Center of Population Identity Management of the National Authority of Population Identity Management. The National Center of Population Identity Management of the National Authority of Population Identity Management shall close the unique identification code of the deceased, as stated in Chapter 6 (Integrated Population Identification System) of this law.

**Article 59: Procedures for registration of a death of a foreigner**

The death of a foreigner that occurs in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be registered in accordance with the procedures stated in Section 6 (Death Registration) of this chapter. The competent civil registrar shall issue a death certificate as soon as possible to facilitate cross-border transportation, cremation or burial of the body.

**Article 60: Registration of a death of an unknown person**

1. Where the identity of the deceased is unknown, the person who found the body shall report to competent authority to carry out an investigation.
2. The competent authority shall provide the competent civil registrar the following information and documents to serve as the basis for death registration of the unknown deceased:
  - a. as much death related information as possible, as stated in the document attesting to death, as prescribed in an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Health;
  - b. One copy of medical certificate of cause of death, if available;
  - c. Investigation record number;
  - d. Other information, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
3. In the case of paragraph 2 above, despite lacking minimum required information as stated in paragraph 2 of article 54 (Death registration procedures), the civil registrar shall register the death.

**Article 61: Registration of a person deemed deceased**

1. The competent civil registrar shall register the death of a person deemed deceased upon receipt of the judicial declaration of disappearance in accordance with articles 41 (Requirements for declaration of disappearance), article 42 (Notification by publication) and article 43 (Effect of declaration of disappearance) of the Civil Code.
2. The competent civil registrar shall nullify the death registration record upon receipt of a court decision rescinding the judicial declaration of disappearance in accordance with article 44 (Handling of absentee's return) of the Civil Code. In this case, the death record registered based on paragraph 1 above shall be kept in accordance with Section 11 (Update, Maintenance, Storage and Submission of Records, Information and Reports on Civil Registration) of this chapter.

**Article 62: Reporting of a death that occurs outside the Kingdom of Cambodia**

1. If a citizen of Cambodia, whether or not he or she has been assigned a unique identification code under this law, or a non-Cambodian who has been assigned a unique identification code under this law, dies outside the Kingdom of Cambodia:
  - a. The informant shall file a death registration application to the competent civil registrar at the mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the country in which the death occurred, by providing the following supporting documents:
    - death certificate or other proofs of death from the country in which the death occurred;
    - any other supporting documents, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
  - b. If there is no mission, or the informant cannot or is unable to report the death to the competent mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the informant shall file a death registration application to the competent civil registrar upon return to the Kingdom of Cambodia by providing the following supporting documents:
    - death certificate or other proofs of death from the country in which the death occurred;
    - any other supporting documents, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
2. As in the cases of paragraph 1 above, the competent civil registrar shall verify and record information concerning the death event as it appears in the death certificate or other proofs of death from the country in which the death occurred and issue a death certificate in accordance with article 55 (Death certificate) of this law.

**Article 63: Permission for cremation or burial**

1. The civil registrar has the authority to issue a cremation or burial permit. No body shall be cremated or buried without a cremation or burial permit issued by a competent civil registrar, unless otherwise stated in this law or other laws.
2. Upon receipt of a death registration application form as stated in article 52 (Death registration application form) enclosing documents required under article 53 (Death registration supporting documents) of this law, the civil registrar shall issue a cremation or burial permit.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 above, the competent civil registrar may issue an urgent cremation or burial permit upon receiving information and confirmation on the necessity to bury or cremate the body from competent authority.
4. If an urgent cremation or burial permit was issued according to paragraph 3 above, the competent civil registrar shall follow up with the family of the deceased to ensure that a suitable informant applies for death registration in accordance with article 52 (Death registration application form), article 53 (Death registration supporting documents) and article 54 (Death registration procedures) of this law.
5. The responsible person of the crematorium or burial ground shall require the person requesting to cremate or bury the body to present the cremation or burial permit.

**Article 64: Death registration within a one-year grace period**

1. If the informant has not filed a death registration application within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of the death, the informant shall file a death registration application within a grace period of 1 (one) year from the date of the death. The informant must enclose

a document explaining the reason(s) for not filing a registration application within 15 (fifteen) days after the death occurred.

2. Upon receipt of the registration application as in paragraph 1 above, the civil registrar shall register the death in accordance with article 54 (Death registration procedures) of this law. A civil registrar may not refuse the death registration application based on the explanation for the delay.

**Article 65: Death registration after expiration of the one-year grace period**

1. If the informant has not filed a death registration application after expiration of the one-year grace period, the informant shall provide, in addition to the supporting documents required under article 53 (Death registration supporting documents), the following information or additional documents:
  - a declaration of a witness to the death before the civil registrar;
  - any other documents or information confirming the death event, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
2. The informant must also enclose a document explaining the reason for not filing a registration application within the one-year grace period.
3. Upon receipt of the information and documents as stated in paragraph 1 above, the competent civil registrar shall register the death. The civil registrar may not refuse the death registration due to the expiration of the grace period.

**Article 66: Reminder and mobile outreach death registration**

1. When a civil registrar is aware of the occurrence of a death event through the notification by relevant authority or other sources and the informant did not file an application for death registration within the timeframe as stipulated in article 43 (Time period for death registration) of this law, the civil registrar shall remind the informant to file an application for registration within a reasonable timeframe.
2. A commune/sangkat registrar may conduct mobile outreach within their jurisdiction in order to register deaths that have not been previously registered, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 (Death Registration) of this chapter.

**SECTION 7  
MARRIAGE REGISTRATION**

**Article 67: Place of marriage permit application**

A man and woman who are willing to marry shall file an application for the permission to marry to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where the man or the woman resides.

**Article 68: Application for the permission to marry**

1. A man and woman who are willing to marry shall file an application for the permission to marry to the civil registrar as set out in article 67 (Place of marriage permit application) of this law. The marriage application form shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
2. The marriage application form shall enclose identity document and other documents, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

3. If the man or the woman has not reached the age of majority, but marriageable age, in accordance with article 948 (Marriageable age) of the Civil Code, the parental power holder or guardian for minor of the man or woman shall provide their consent before the civil registrar or in writing.
4. The civil registrar shall examine and verify the application and supporting documents in accordance with article 956 (Acceptance of notification of marriage) of the Civil Code.

**Article 69: Public announcement of marriage**

1. The civil registrar shall make a public announcement of the marriage by posting one copy of the publication at the residence of the woman and another copy at the office of the commune/sangkat where the woman resides, and shall send another two copies of the publication to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where the man resides so as to post one copy at the man's residence and another at the office of the commune/sangkat where the man resides.
2. The form and content of the publication shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The publication shall be posted for 10 consecutive days with the purpose to enable any person that has an interest in this matter to file an objection against such marriage within the 10-day period. If there is no objection within the 10-day period, the marriage may be held any time within the period of 6 (six) months from the date of marriage application.
4. If the man and the woman who applied for the permission to marry have not returned to have their marriage registered before the competent civil registrar, the competent civil registrar may remind them with a notification.

**Article 70: Marriage registration before a civil registrar**

1. A marriage shall be considered legitimate only when a man and a woman have their marriage registered before the commune/sangkat civil registrar who accepted their marriage application.
2. Facts pertaining to the marriage shall be entered into the marriage register, signed by the civil registrar, with the signature or thumbprint of the prospective spouses and two adult witnesses.

**Article 71: Issuance of marriage certificate**

After the marriage has been registered, the competent civil registrar shall issue an original marriage certificate to the spouses for free.

**Article 72: Issuance of copy of marriage certificate and extract of marriage record**

1. Persons who may request a copy of marriage certificate include:
  - a. The person that is the subject of the marriage certificate;
  - b. The next of kin of the person that is the subject of the marriage certificate;
  - c. The legal representative or authorized representative of the above persons, as stated in subparagraphs (a) and (b);
  - d. Any other person with a legitimate interest, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

2. If the civil registrar believes that the person requesting a copy of the marriage certificate does not belong to any of the categories stated in paragraph 1 above or the request was improper because it could affect the privacy of the person that is the subject of the marriage certificate, the civil registrar shall refuse the request and shall provide a reason for the refusal. The refusal may be appealed in accordance with Section 13 (Appeals) of this chapter.
3. The competent authority or the court may request in writing for a copy of marriage certificate or extract of marriage record where it is necessary to fulfill their duties based on other laws or regulations. Where there is such a request, the competent civil registrar shall provide the requested document quickly at no cost.

**Article 73: Marriage certificate and copy of marriage certificate forms**

1. Marriage certificate and copy of marriage certificate shall contain security features to prevent counterfeit.
2. The marriage certificate and copy of marriage certificate forms shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 74: Registration of marriage of citizen of Cambodia abroad**

A request for marriage between citizens of Cambodia, or between a citizen of Cambodia and a foreigner, living lawfully abroad, may take place in the presence of the competent civil registrar of the mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the country where the persons concerned reside in accordance with the law of the Kingdom of Cambodia, except for the public announcement described in article 69 (Public announcement of marriage) of this law which shall only be carried out at the mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the country where the persons concerned reside.

**Article 75: Recognition of marriage of citizen of Cambodia abroad**

1. Marriage between citizens of Cambodia, or between a citizen of Cambodia and a foreigner, which was held in compliance with the procedures outlined in the applicable laws of the foreign country where the marriage took place shall be recognized for registration in the Kingdom of Cambodia as long as the marriage does not contradict legal provisions of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. A marriage conducted as described in paragraph 1 above may be registered at the competent mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the country where the marriage took place, or at the commune/sangkat with jurisdiction over the residence where the spouse settles by presenting a marriage certificate from the country, and any other required information, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. After registration of the marriage, the competent civil registrar of the competent mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia or the competent civil registrar shall issue an original marriage certificate to the spouses.

**Article 76: Marriage in the Kingdom of Cambodia of a citizen of Cambodia and a foreigner**

1. Marriage between a citizen of Cambodia and a foreigner entering or residing in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

2. In the case of paragraph 1 above, if the foreigner does not have a residence in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the public announcement as described in article 69 (Public announcement of marriage) of this law shall be carried out by posting a copy of the announcement at the residence of the Cambodian citizen and another at the office of the commune/sangkat where the Cambodian citizen resides.
3. The procedures for such marriage between a citizen of Cambodia and a foreigner shall be prescribed by sub-decree.

**Article 77: Marriage between Foreigners in Cambodia**

1. A foreigner entering or residing lawfully in the Kingdom of Cambodia may apply for the permission to marry another foreigner entering or residing lawfully in the Kingdom of Cambodia, in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. If foreigners get married under the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the registration of a foreigner's name shall be written in Khmer script, accompanying with Latin script.

**SECTION 8**

**REGISTRATION OF DIVORCE, ANNULMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE**

**Article 78: Notification of divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage**

1. When a court decision on divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage becomes final, the court applicant shall report to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where he or she lives, enclosing a certified copy of the court decision and certification of the date the decision becomes final, within 15 (fifteen) days from the date the decision becomes final.
2. Where the court decision, as described in paragraph 1 above, becomes final at the capital/provincial court of first instance, the administrative secretariate of the capital/provincial court of first instance issuing the decision shall notify the civil registrar of the capital/province where the court is located regarding the decision of the court.
3. Where the decision, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, becomes final at the court of appeal or supreme court, the administrative general secretariate of the court of appeal or supreme court issuing the decision shall notify the decision to the national civil registrar.

**Article 79: Procedures for registration of divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage**

After receiving notification as in paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 of article 78 (Registration of divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage) of this law, the competent civil registrar shall check and match the information with the marriage record of the two persons concerned and shall make a notation on the marriage record.

**Article 80: Recognition and registration of divorce abroad**

If a couple who was married in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia obtains a divorce outside of the Kingdom of Cambodia in compliance with the laws of that country, the divorce shall be valid in Cambodia. The person who obtains such divorce shall provide the decision on or letter attesting to the divorce issued by the competent institution abroad to the competent civil registrar. The competent civil registrar shall check and match the information with the marriage record of the two persons concerned, and shall make a notation on the marriage record.

**SECTION 9  
OTHER CIVIL REGISTRATIONS**

**Article 81: Registration according to court decision**

1. Where the court decision on the following cases become final, the court applicant shall report to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where live birth of a child is registered, or commune/sangkat of residence of the applicant, or commune/sangkat prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior, enclosing a certified copy of the court decision and certification of the date the decision becomes final, within 15 (fifteen) days from the date the decision becomes final:
  - a. Denial of paternity prescribed under article 989 (Denial of paternity) of the Civil Code;
  - b. Acknowledgement prescribed under article 1001 (Suit of acknowledgement) of the Civil Code;
  - c. Confirmation of absence of parenthood prescribed under article 1002 (Suit confirming absence of parenthood) of the Civil Code;
  - d. Confirmation of maternity prescribed under article 1004 (Suit by child seeking confirmation of maternity) or article 1005 (Suit by mother seeking confirmation of maternity) of the Civil Code;
  - e. Full adoption prescribed under article 1007 (Formalities of establishment of full adoption) of the Civil Code;
  - f. Dissolution of full adoption prescribed under article 1016 (Dissolution of full adoption) of the Civil Code;
  - g. Simple adoption prescribed under article 1020 (Petition for simple adoption) of the Civil Code;
  - h. Dissolution of simple adoption prescribed under article 1028 (petition for dissolution of simple adoption) of the Civil Code;
2. Where the decision, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, has become final at the capital/provincial court of first instance, the administrative secretariat of the capital/

- provincial court of first instance issuing the decision shall notify the capital/provincial civil registrar of the capital/province where the court is located regarding the decision.
3. Where the decision, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, becomes final at the court of appeal or supreme court, the administrative general secretariate of the court of appeal or supreme court issuing the decision shall notify the national civil registrar regarding the decision.
  4. Where the civil registrar receives the report, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, the civil registrar shall register or make correction to the record based on the report, withdraw the old birth certificate and issue a new one.
  5. The form, rules and procedures for registration of cases set out under paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
  6. The provision under paragraph 1 of article 40 (Reminder and mobile outreach live birth registration) of this law shall be implemented in the same manner to registration prescribed under paragraph 1 above.

**Article 82: Registration concerning voluntary acknowledgement**

1. Where the father voluntarily acknowledges the child according to the provisions of article 993 (voluntary acknowledgement) of the Civil Code, the father shall so inform to the civil registrar of the commune or sangkat where live birth of the child was registered.
2. Where the father acknowledges a child in the womb according to the provision under paragraph 2 of article 995 (Acknowledgement by father) of the Civil Code, the father shall so inform to the competent civil registrar of the commune or sangkat having jurisdiction over the residence of the mother of the child, acknowledging her consent. In such case, if the child in the womb, acknowledged by the father, dies before birth, the mother or father of the child, other than recording fetal death information, shall report the event to the civil registrar of the commune or sangkat where the father has informed of the acknowledgement.
3. The provision under paragraph 4 of article 81 (Registration according to court decision) of this law shall be implemented in the same manner to the case prescribed under paragraph 1 above.
4. Where the father acknowledges a deceased child according to the provision under paragraph 2 of article 996 (Acknowledgement of child who attained majority and of deceased child) of the Civil Code, the father shall inform to the civil registrar of the commune or sangkat where live birth of the child was registered by confirming the date of death and inform to the lineal descendant(s) of the child.
5. Where the father acknowledges a child through testament, according to the provision under sentence 2, paragraph 1 of article 997 (Formalities of acknowledgement) of the Civil Code, the executor of the testament shall inform to the civil registrar of the commune or sangkat where live birth of the child was registered, enclosing a certified copy of the testament, within 15 (fifteen) days, starting from the date the testament executor is in charge of his or her function.
6. The forms, rules and procedures for registration of cases under paragraphs 1 to 5 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 83: Registration of extinguishment of affinity due to the death of a spouse**

1. If a spouse has passed away and the other living spouse wishes to terminate affinity in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 941 (Extinguishment of affinity) of the Civil Code, the living spouse shall declare his or her intention to terminate affinity before the civil registrar of his or her place of residence. This provision does not prevent the living spouse from declaring his or her intention to terminate affinity before the civil registrar to whom he or she reports the death of his or her spouse.
2. In the event of declaration of intention to terminate affinity, as stated in paragraph 1 above, the competent civil registrar shall make a notation in the marriage record of the living and deceased spouse.

**Article 84: Registration of disinheritance**

1. In case the court decides to disinherit a presumptive successor pursuant to articles 1151 (Disinheritance of successor) and 1152 (Disinheritance by will) of the Civil Code or decision of the court to revoke disinheritance of successor pursuant to article 1154 (Revocation of disinheritance) of the Civil Code becomes final, the court applicant shall report to the civil registrar of the commune or sangkat of his or her residence, enclosing a certified copy of the court decision and certification of the date the decision becomes final, within 15 (fifteen) days, from the date the decision becomes final.
2. Where the court decision, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, becomes final at the capital/provincial court of first instance, the administrative secretariat of the court issuing the decision shall notify the capital/provincial civil registrar of the capital/province where the court is located regarding the decision.
3. Where the decision, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, becomes final at the court of appeal, the administrative general secretariate of the court of appeal issuing the decision shall notify the decision to the national civil registrar.
4. In the event of a report as described in paragraph 1 above, the competent civil registrar shall make a notation in the live birth record of the successor.

**SECTION 10**

**CORRECTION TO CIVIL REGISTRATION RECORDS**

**Article 85: Persons who may request for correction**

The following persons may request for correction to a civil registration record:

- a. The person who is the subject of the civil registration record;
- b. In case of correction to a live birth registration record of a minor, the father, mother, or guardian for minor;
- c. In case of correction to a death registration record, the next of kin and spouse of the deceased;
- d. Any other person with a legitimate interest in the correction to the civil registration record, as prescribed by the Minister of Interior.

**Article 86: Correction of technical errors by a civil registrar**

1. In case of an error by a competent civil registrar in a civil registration, the civil registrar may correct the technical error upon request or at his/her discretion.
2. The technical error as stated in paragraph 1 above refers to data whose information was incorrectly written by a civil registrar as follows:
  - a. Spelling error of the surname and/or given name in “Khmer” and “Latin” of the person concerned or of the father or of the mother – the same sound but different spelling;
  - b. Incorrect indication of “sex” from the supporting document during registration;
  - c. Incorrect indication of “date of birth” of the person concerned, of the father or of the mother from the supporting document;
  - d. Incorrect date of birth according to solar calendar;
  - e. Incorrect date of birth according to lunar calendar;
  - e. Confusion regarding administrative geographical location of the place of birth, place of death or residence;
  - f. Other technical errors, as prescribed by an Inter-ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Justice.
3. The rules and procedures for correction of technical errors shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 87: Correction to civil registration records according to court decision**

1. Other than technical errors by a competent civil registrar as stated in Article 86 (Correction of technical errors by a civil registrar) of this law, the correction to a civil registration record shall be done through an application to a court.
2. Where there is an application as stated in paragraph 1 above, the legal provisions of Non-Suit Civil Case Procedural Lawes shall be applied in the same manner.
3. Where the court decision in favor of the correction has become final, the court applicant shall report to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where the civil registration record subject to correction was made, or to the commune/sangkat of the applicant’s residence or Commune/Sangkat determined by a Prakas of the Minster of Interior, by enclosing a certified copy of the court decision and certification of the date the decision becomes final, within 15 (fifteen) days, from the date the decision becomes final.
4. Where the decision in favor of the correction becomes final at the capital/provincial court of first instance, the administrative secretariat of the court issuing the decision shall notify the capital/provincial civil registrar of the capital/province where the court of first instance is located regarding the decision.
5. Where the decision, as prescribed in paragraph 1 above, becomes final at the court of appeal, the administrative general secretariate of the court of appeal issuing the decision shall notify the decision to the national civil registrar.
6. Where a civil registrar receives a notification as described in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, without receiving any report by the court applicant as described in paragraph 3 above, the civil registrar may also make correction accordingly. In such case, the civil registrar shall notify the court applicant.
7. The competent civil registrar shall make correction to the civil registration record according to the court decision and shall make a notation on the civil registration record, retaining the original data.

**Article 88: Surname change after marriage or after divorce**

If a person requests to change his or her surname after marriage, or to change his or her surname back to the previous surname after divorce or dissolution of marriage, the competent civil registrar shall change the surname and make a notation on the civil registration record, retaining the original data.

**Article 89: Name change by order of the court**

1. In the event that the name of a person affects his or her personal reputation or is against the public order and good custom, or if it is especially necessary to change the name, the person may file an application to change his or her name to the court having jurisdiction over the residence of the applicant, stating the reason(s) for such application.
2. The provisions of Non-Suit Civil Case Procedural Law shall be implemented in the same manner to the case of name change based on the provision of paragraph 1 above.
3. Where the decision of the court on name change becomes final, the court applicant shall report to the civil registrar of the commune/sangkat where the civil registration record subject to correction was made, enclosing a certified copy of the court decision and certification of the date the decision becomes final, within 15 (fifteen) days, from the date the decision becomes final;
4. Where the decision on name change becomes final at the capital/provincial court of first instance, the administrative secretariat of the capital/provincial court of first instance issuing the decision shall notify the capital/provincial civil registrar of the capital/province where the court is located regarding the decision.
5. Where the decision on correction becomes final at the court of appeal, the administrative general secretariate of the court of appeal issuing the decision shall notify the decision to the national civil registrar.
6. The competent civil registrar shall make correction to the name based on the decision of the court and shall make a notation on the civil registration record, retaining the original data.

**Article 90: Notification Procedures**

The procedures for notification as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 78 (Registration of divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage), paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 81 (Registration according to court decision), paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 84 (Registration of disinheritance), paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 87 (Correction to civil registration records according to court decision), paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 89 (Name change by order of the court) of this law shall be prescribed by an inter-ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Justice.

**SECTION 11**

**UPDATE, MAINTENANCE, STORAGE AND SUBMISSION OF RECORDS, INFORMATION AND REPORTS ON CIVIL REGISTRATION**

**Article 91: Update of civil registration records**

1. Where civil registration is conducted based on the provisions from section 3 (Civil Registrars) to section 10 (Correction to Civil Registration Records), the competent civil registrar shall update all other relevant records.
2. The national civil registrar shall ensure that the update as in paragraph 1 above is complete and accurate.
3. The procedures for updating the civil registration records shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 92: Maintenance and storage of records**

The procedures for maintenance and storage of civil registration records at sub-national and national levels shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 93: Reproduction of civil registers**

In case of loss or damage of civil registers, in part or in full, the national civil registrar shall take action to enable competent civil registrars to reproduce the civil registers.

**Article 94: Submission of civil registration records and reports**

1. Commune/Sangkat civil registrar shall submit civil registration records to Municipal/District/Khan civil registrar and/or Capital/Provincial civil registrar and/or national civil registrar.
2. Commune/Sangkat civil registrar shall submit monthly report on civil registration to Municipal/District/Khan civil registrar and/or Capital/Provincial civil registrar.
3. Municipal/District/Khan civil registrar shall submit reports on civil registration to the Capital/Provincial Civil Registrar and/or national civil registrar.
4. Capital/Provincial civil registrar shall submit reports on civil registration to national civil registrar.
5. The method and time for submission of the records and reports as stated in paragraphs 1, paragraph 2, paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 95: Submission of records and reports by the mission**

The civil registrar at a mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia shall submit civil registration records, and reports on civil registration to national civil registrar in accordance with the method and time prescribed by an inter-ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

**Article 96: Submission of data**

The national civil registrar shall ensure that the required data relating to vital events are submitted to the National Center of Population Identification Management as stated in Chapter 6 (Integrated Population Identification System) of this law.

**SECTION 12**  
**LEGAL EFFECTS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION RECORDS AND CERTIFICATES**

**Article 97: Legal effects of civil registration records and certificates**

Civil registration records and certificates issued by a competent civil registrar shall be considered valid legal evidence of:

- a. The registration of vital events to which the certificates relate;
- b. The information presented in the civil registration records and certificates.

**SECTION 13**  
**APPEALS**

**Article 98: Appeals against the arrangement, including the decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement of a civil registrar**

1. A person requesting a civil registrar to register a vital event or correct a civil registration record or making other requests permissible under this chapter may appeal against the arrangement including the decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement.
2. The rules and procedures for the appeal as stated in paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The provision of paragraph 1 above does not prevent any direct appeal to the court.

**CHAPTER 3:**  
**VITAL STATISTICS**

**SECTION 1:**  
**GENERAL RULES**

**Article 99: Basic principles**

Vital statistics shall follow the basic principles below:

- Ensure the production of quality, accurate, complete, timely and reliable vital statistics;
- Ensure the availability of required information on population statistics to support the organization of administrative affairs and planning.

**SECTION 2:****COMPILATION, PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF VITAL STATISTICS****Article 100: Competence of National Institute of Statistics**

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning has the competence to collect, process, compile, analyze and produce vital statistics for the entire nation, disaggregated by geographical locations of sub-national and national administration, and publish and disseminate vital statistics.

**Article 101: Data source of vital statistics**

1. The source of vital statistics is derived from data collection during the process of registration of live birth, death, marriage and other vital events, and record of fetal death.
2. The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning may use the data source above and other information to supplement civil registration information.

**Article 102: Transmission of civil registration and fetal death information**

1. The Ministry of Interior shall ensure that necessary information is transmitted from the civil registers to the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning on a regular and timely basis. The Ministry of Interior shall not transmit personal identifiable information, such as name, from the civil registers to the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. The time, procedures and information for transmission shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Planning.
2. The Ministry of Health shall ensure that fetal death information is transmitted to the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning on a regular and timely basis. The Ministry of Health shall not transmit personal identifiable information, such as names of parents, to the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. The time, procedures and information for the transmission, shall be prescribed by an Inter-Ministerial Prakas of the Minister of Interior and Minister of Planning.

**Article 103: Compilation, production, publication and dissemination of vital statistics**

1. The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning shall compile, produce and publish vital statistics that are timely, accurate and complete, on a regular basis, and share vital statistics report immediately, at least annually for each calendar year, after the production of vital statistics, and shall disseminate vital statistics on its website and by any other means as appropriate.
2. Apart from other existing laws and regulations, necessary procedures for the compilation, production, publication and dissemination of vital statistics shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Planning.

**SECTION 3:  
RECORD AND ATTESTATION OF FETAL DEATH**

**Article 104: Record of fetal death**

The health facility shall record information of each fetal death as follows:

- a. Date and place of the fetal death,
- b. Sex, weight, gestational age, and length of the fetus, if known,
- c. Medical certification of cause of fetal death, if possible,
- d. Date of birth and place of residence of the mother,
- e. Any other information prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Health.

**CHAPTER 4:  
RESIDENCE REGISTRATION**

**SECTION 1:  
GENERAL RULES**

**Article 105: Basic principles**

Residence registration shall follow basic principles below:

- Ensure people are counted and update the address of all individuals residing in the Kingdom of Cambodia in order to contribute to maintaining security, safety, public order, socio-economic development, administration and planning;
- Ensure that all individuals have the rights to residence registration;
- Strengthen effective establishment of a nationally unified system to properly collect and manage residence-related data of all individuals;
- Ensure that residence-related data are utilized as the basis for public service delivery.

**SECTION 2:  
COMPETENCE AND RESIDENCE REGISTRAR**

**Article 106: Competence**

Residence registration and management is the competence of the Ministry of Interior.

**Article 107: Residence registrar**

1. The chief of a commune/sangkat administrative police post is the residence registrar.
2. In the absence or death or termination of function of the chief of commune/sangkat administrative police post, the vice chief of commune/sangkat administrative police

post who has been assigned as the acting chief of commune/sangkat administrative police post shall be the residence registrar.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above do not prevent the Minister of Interior from assigning other residence registrars, where necessary.

**Article 108: Responsibilities of residence registrar**

The residence registrar shall be responsible for the followings:

- a. Review, record and register residence within their jurisdiction;
- b. Issue document attesting to residence;
- c. Correct errors, cancel residence record, nullify and revoke document attesting to residence;
- d. Collaborate with relevant authority with regard to residence management and registration;
- e. Conduct regular administrative monitoring of residence within their jurisdiction to verify any changes to the members of each residence, aiming at updating the residence record and residence registration to its full extent.
- f. Raise the awareness and remind residents of their rights and obligations concerning residence registration;
- g. Submit report relating to residence registration and management in order of hierarchy in a timely and accurate manner as prescribed;
- h. Fulfill other necessary duties as prescribed by the Minister of Interior.

**SECTION 3:  
RESIDENCE REGISTRATION**

**Article 109: Residence record**

1. Residence record may be in the form of paper format and/or electronic format.
2. The residence record format and information to be collected and recorded in the residence record shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 110: Residence registration**

1. All individuals shall have their current residence registered in order to be recognized.
2. All individuals may have only one place of residence registered even if they may have more than one place of residence.
3. The person responsible for requesting each residence registration is obliged to have all members living with him/her on a regular basis registered.

**Article 111: Person responsible for requesting residence registration**

1. The person responsible for requesting residence registration includes:
  - a. Representative of each residence,
  - b. Residence owner, or landlord, or his/her representative, in case the residence is subject to lease,
  - c. The head of a unit, manager or his/her representative, in case of collective residence,
  - d. Actual resident,

- e. Other persons or head of a unit, manager or his/her representative permitted by this law or other laws.
2. The Ministry of Interior may prescribe additional persons with the responsibility to request for residence registration, where necessary.

**Article 112: Place of residence registration**

Place of residence registration includes:

- a. Commune/sangkat administrative police post of the current place of residence of the person concerned,
- b. Other places, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.

**Article 113: Reporting for residence registration**

1. The person responsible for requesting residence registration shall report to the residence registrar about members staying in the residence and shall apply for residence registration.
2. The person responsible for requesting residence registration shall report about members moving in and out, and, death of members living with him/her on a regular basis, to the residence registrar and shall apply for residence registration.

**Article 114: Issuance of document attesting to residence**

1. After residence registration is completed, the residence registrar shall issue an original document attesting to residence to the person responsible for requesting residence registration as stipulated in article 111 (Person responsible for requesting residence registration) of this chapter.
2. If the residence registrar finds that the person requesting residence registration does not have the right supporting documents, he or she may refuse the request for registration and shall provide reason(s) for the refusal in writing. Such refusal may be appealed based on Section 7 (Appeals) of this chapter.

**Article 115: Request for residence certificate**

1. Persons who may request for a residence certificate include:
  - a. Person who is the subject of the residence certificate,
  - b. Representative of the person who is the subject of the residence certificate;
  - c. Legal representative or authorized representative of the individual as stated in subparagraphs (a) and (b);
  - d. Other persons who are deemed to have a legitimate interest, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
2. The residence registrar may refuse the request for residence certificate and shall provide reason(s) for the refusal in writing. Such refusal may be appealed based on Section 7 (Appeals) of this chapter.
3. The competent authority or the court may obtain a copy of residence certificate for legal purpose.

**Article 116: Rules and procedures for residence registration**

The rules and procedures for residence registration and issuance of document attesting to residence shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 117: Document attesting to residence format**

1. Document attesting to residence shall contain security features to prevent counterfeit.
2. The document attesting to residence format shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**SECTION 4:**

**CORRECTION, ANNULMENT, CANCELLATION OF RESIDENCE RECORD  
AND REVOCATION OF DOCUMENT ATTESTING TO RESIDENCE**

**Article 118: Persons who may request for correction**

Persons who may request for correction to residence record include:

- a. Person who is the subject of the residence record,
- b. Father or mother, in case the person who is the subject of the request is a minor,
- c. Legal representative or authorized representative of the individual as stated in subparagraphs (a) and (b),
- d. Other persons having a legitimate interest in the correction to the residence record, as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 119: Correction of errors in the residence record**

1. A residence registrar having custody of, or access to, a residence registration record may correct an error as requested or at his/her discretion. The correction shall be recorded and a notation made in the residence record, retaining the original data.
2. If the residence registrar finds that the request for correction is not correct or does not have sufficient supporting documents, he or she may refuse the request for correction in writing and shall provide reason(s) for the refusal. Such refusal may be appealed as prescribed in Section 7 (Appeals) of this chapter.
3. The rules and procedures for correction of errors in the residence record shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 120: Cancellation of residence record, annulment and revocation of document attesting to residence**

1. The residence record is cancelled under any of the following circumstances:
  - If it is found that the residence has been registered in a manner that does not comply with the procedures prescribed in the law;
  - If it is found that more than one place of residence has been registered;
  - If it is found that the person having his or her residence registered has moved or died;
2. Document attesting to residence is annulled under any of the following circumstances:
  - The document attesting to residence which has been issued in a manner that does not comply with or that violates the procedures prescribed in the law;
  - The document attesting to residence which has been issued by incompetent individuals;
  - The document attesting to residence which has been issued without any record;

- The document attesting to residence whose data have been found to have been self-corrected or self-erased.
- 3. The document attesting to residence is revoked in case of cancellation or annulment as stipulated under paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above.
- 4. The provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above do not prevent the Minister of Interior from issuing a Prakas to prescribe other circumstances.
- 5. The procedures for cancellation of residence record, annulment of document attesting to residence, and revocation of document attesting to residence shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

#### **SECTION 5:**

#### **STORAGE, MAINTENANCE OF RESIDENCE RECORD AND SUBMISSION OF RESIDENCE RECORD INFORMATION**

#### **Article 121: Storage, maintenance of residence record and submission of residence record information**

1. In case the residence registration is in paper format, the residence record shall be stored at the commune/sangkat administrative police post or at another place, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.
2. In case the residence registration is in electronic format, the residence record shall be stored in the residence registration system and any necessary information relating to residence registration shall be submitted to the National Center of Population Identification Management.
3. The storage, maintenance of residence record and submission of residence record information shall ensure the confidentiality and safety of the personal identity information.
4. The rules and procedures for the storage and maintenance of residence record shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

#### **SECTION 6:**

#### **LEGAL EFFECTS OF RESIDENCE RECORD AND DOCUMENT ATTESTING TO RESIDENCE**

#### **Article 122: Legal effects of residence record and document attesting to residence**

1. Record and document attesting to residence shall be considered legal proof of:
  - a. Residence registration to which the document attesting to residence, duly done in accordance with the conditions and procedures stated in this law, relates;
  - b. The information presented in the document attesting to residence duly done in accordance with this law.
2. Residence registration does not establish the right to have nationality automatically granted, ownership over immovable properties, and legal rights of a foreigner to settle in the Kingdom of Cambodia. Entitlement to these rights shall be prescribed by a separate law.

**SECTION 7:  
APPEALS**

**Article 123: Appeals against the arrangement, including the decision or delay, or negligence in the arrangement of a residence registrar**

1. A person requesting a residence registrar to register a residence or correct a residence record or making other requests permissible under this chapter may appeal against the arrangement, including the decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement.
2. The rules and procedures for the appeal as stated in paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The provision of paragraph 1 above does not prevent any direct appeal to the court.

**CHAPTER 5  
REGISTRATION OF KHMER IDENTITY CARD**

**SECTION 1  
GENERAL RULES**

**Article 124: Basic principles**

Registration of Khmer identity card shall follow basic principles below:

- Ensure individuals with Khmer nationality have the rights to register for a Khmer identity card;
- Strengthen the effectiveness of the establishment of accurate personal identity data collection and management system of individuals with Khmer nationality through Information Communication Technology and strengthen digital quality to avoid duplication of Khmer identity card in the Khmer Identity Card Management System;
- Use data relating to Khmer identity registration as the basis to verify and confirm the accuracy of personal identity data of individuals with Khmer nationality when there is a request or when deliver public services;
- Ensure participation in the execution of rights and obligations as a Khmer citizen, according to laws and regulations, and contribution to maintaining security, safety, public order, social and economic developments.

**SECTION 2  
COMPETENCE AND KHMER IDENTITY CARD REGISTRAR**

**Article 125: Competence**

Registration of Khmer identity card is the competence of the Ministry of Interior.

**Article 126: Khmer Identity Card registrars**

Khmer identity card registrars include:

- a. Official in charge of Khmer identity card of the commune/Sangkat administrative police post;
- b. Official in charge of Khmer identity card of the municipal/district/Khan police inspectorate;
- c. Official in charge of Khmer identity card of the capital/provincial police commissariat;
- d. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above do not prevent the Minister of Interior from assigning other officials to be in charge of Khmer identity card registration, where necessary.

**Article 127: Responsibilities of Khmer identity card registrars**

The Khmer identity card registrars shall be responsible for the followings:

- a. Review, record, register or refuse Khmer identity card application within their jurisdiction;
- b. Issue Khmer identity card, as prescribed by the Ministry of Interior;
- c. Prepare the procedures for correction, annulment, cancellation of Khmer identity card record, and revocation of Khmer identity card, and submit to the competent official in charge of Khmer identity card to review and decide;
- d. Collaborate with relevant authority with regard to Khmer identity card registration;
- e. Raise the awareness and remind citizens of their rights and obligations concerning registration and use of Khmer identity card;
- f. Submit report relating to Khmer identity card registration in order of hierarchy in a timely and accurate manner, as prescribed;
- g. Fulfill other necessary duties, as prescribed by the Minister of Interior.

**SECTION 3**

**KHMER IDENTITY CARD REGISTRATION**

**Article 128: Khmer identity card record**

1. Khmer identity card record shall be in electronic format.
2. Format and information that contain in the Khmer identity card record shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

**Article 129: Khmer Identity Card**

1. Khmer identity card is an official document to prove the identity of a person with Khmer nationality, and it shall not be allowed to be transferred to another person, nor shall it be used to establish proprietary rights.
2. The format, feature, information, validity period and age determination for a Khmer identity card to be granted shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

**Article 130: Place of Khmer identity card registration**

Place of Khmer identity card registration includes:

- a. Commune/sangkat of the current place of residence of the person concerned,
- b. Other places, as prescribed by regulations of the Ministry of Interior.

**Article 131: Request for registration of Khmer identity card and its duplicate**

1. A person with Khmer nationality who has reached the legal age, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of article 129 (Khmer identity card) of this law, may request for registration of a Khmer identity card.
2. A person with Khmer nationality may request for registration of one Khmer identity card only.
3. A person with Khmer nationality may request for a new Khmer identity card if his or her Khmer identity card is damaged, lost, or expired or the data related to the identity card has been corrected.
4. The application for registration of a Khmer identity card and for its duplicate shall be made in writing, enclosing a number of supporting documents as required by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 132: Issuance of Khmer identity card to the person concerned**

1. After completion of Khmer identity card registration, the Khmer identity card registrar shall issue a Khmer identity card to the person concerned.
2. If the Khmer identity card registrar finds that the Khmer identity card application and its supporting documents lack any of the information as stated in paragraph 4 of article 131 (Request for registration Khmer identity card and its duplicate) of this law, the Khmer identity card registrar shall require the applicant to provide the missing information within a reasonable timeframe. In the event that the applicant fails to provide the information within the set timeframe, the Khmer identity card registrar may reject the application.
3. The rules and procedures for issuance of a Khmer identity card and its duplicate shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**SECTION 4:  
CORRECTION, ANNULMENT, CANCELLATION OF RECORD  
AND REVOCATION OF KHMER IDENTITY CARD**

**Article 133: Correction of personal data in the Khmer identity card and record**

1. The person concerned may submit an application for correction of his or her identity data in the Khmer identity card and record where the civil registration record has been corrected according to the provisions of Section 10 (Correction to Civil Registration Records) of chapter 2 (Civil Registration) or in the case the information contained in the Khmer identity registration record differs from that in the civil registration record.
2. A person who has obtained Khmer nationality but has not had his or her civil status registered may submit an application for correction of his or her identity data in the Khmer identity card and record based on the information in his or her Royal Decree on Naturalization.
3. The application as in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above shall be submitted to the official in charge of Khmer identity card authorized to manage Khmer identity card record. The official in charge of Khmer identity card authorized to manage Khmer identity card record shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
4. Necessary information to be provided in the application for correction to Khmer identity card record and supporting documents shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
5. If the official in charge of Khmer identity card authorized to manage Khmer identity card record as stated in paragraph 2 above finds that the application for correction to Khmer identity card lacks the necessary information as set forth in paragraph 3 above, the official in charge of Khmer identity card authorized to manage Khmer identity card record shall require the applicant to provide the information within a reasonable timeframe. In the event that the applicant fails to provide the missing information within the set timeframe, the official in charge of Khmer identity card authorized to manage Khmer identity card record may reject the application.
6. The rules and procedures for correction of personal identity data in Khmer identity card and record shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**Article 134: Cancellation of Khmer identity card record, annulment and revocation of Khmer identity card**

1. The Khmer identity card record is cancelled under any of the following circumstances:
  - If it is found that the Khmer identity card has been registered in a manner that does not comply with the procedures prescribed in the law;
  - If it is found that the person having his or her Khmer identity card registered has died;
  - If it is found that the person having his or her Khmer identity card registered has lost his or her Khmer nationality.
2. The Khmer identity card is annulled under any of the following circumstances:
  - The Khmer identity card has been issued in a manner that does not comply with or violates the procedures prescribed in the law;
  - The Khmer identity card which has been issued by incompetent individuals;

- If it is found that a person has been using more than one valid Khmer identity card;
  - If it is found that the person having his or her Khmer identity card registered has died;
  - If it is found that the person having his or her Khmer identity card registered has lost his or her Khmer nationality.
3. The Khmer identity card is revoked in the case of cancellation or annulment as stipulated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above.
  4. The provision of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 above do not prevent the Minister of Interior from issuing a Prakas to prescribe other circumstances.
  5. The procedures for cancellation of Khmer identity card record, annulment and revocation of Khmer identity card shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

**SECTION 5:  
SUBMISSION AND MAINTENANCE OF KHMER IDENTITY CARD DATA**

**Article 135: Submission and maintenance of Khmer identity card data**

1. Data in Khmer identity card record shall be submitted automatically to the National Center of Population Identity Management as in Chapter 6 (Integrated Population Identification System) of this law.
2. Personal identity data registered into Khmer identity card record shall be maintained in a manner that is most secured as in Chapter 7 (Use of Data, Protection of Personal Privacy and Data Security) of this law.
3. Personal data recorded and maintained in the Khmer identity card record shall be protected and managed by the state.

**SECTION 6:  
LEGAL EFFECTS OF KHMER IDENTITY CARD RECORD AND KHMER IDENTITY CARD**

**Article 136: Legal effects of Khmer identity card record and Khmer identity card**

Khmer identity card record and Khmer identity card shall be considered legally valid proof of:

- a. Khmer identity card has been registered in a manner that complies with the conditions and procedures prescribed in this law;
- b. Personal data containing in the Khmer identity card record, personal information on Khmer identity card and data contained in the electronic chip of the Khmer identity card were lawfully prepared under this law.

**SECTION 7:  
APPEALS**

**Article 137: Appeals against the arrangement, including the decision or delay, or negligence in the arrangement of an official in charge of Khmer identity card**

1. A person requesting an official in charge of Khmer identity card to register a Khmer identity card or correct a Khmer identity card record or making other requests permissible under this chapter may appeal against the arrangement, including the decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement.
2. The procedures for the appeal as stated in paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
3. The provision of paragraph 1 above does not prevent any direct appeal to the court.

## **CHAPTER 6 INTEGRATED POPULATION IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

### **SECTION 1 GENERAL RULES**

#### **Article 138: Basic principles**

The Integrated Population Identification System shall follow the basic principles below:

- Ensure the aggregation of digital population data, following the interaction principle of population data management system and integration of inter-ministerial governance mechanism, for various institutions and for their system to use as the main, sole and reliable population data source.
- Ensure the quality and principle of individualization of personal identification information, and ensure institutions or individuals, as permitted by the law, are able to have access to accurate and genuine personal data.
- Ensure individuals with Khmer nationality and those who were born and/or reside in the Kingdom of Cambodia have one single and permanent unique identification code.

**SECTION 2**  
**INTEGRATED POPULATION IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

**Article 139: Integrated Population Identification System**

1. Integrated Population Identification System is the core system for personal identity data.
2. Establishment and development of an Integrated Population Identification System using Information and Communication Technology to connect and interact with civil registration system, Khmer identity card management system, passport management system, residence management system, nationality data management system, and other systems.
3. The Integrated Population Identification System is under the supervision of the National Center of Population Identity Management.

**Article 140: Functions of the Integrated Population Identification System**

1. The Integrated Population Identification System has the following functions:
  - a. Transmit and continuously update personal identity data in the population register;
  - b. Automatically create a unique identification code;
  - c. Interact between various civil registration systems, Khmer identity card management system, passport management system, residence management system, nationality data management system, and other systems in order to record, maintain for data updates, and verify personal identity data;
  - d. Share personal identity data from the population register.
2. Where necessary and to ensure efficient management of the Integrated Population Identification System, the National Authority of Population Identity Management has the authority to assign additional functions to the Integrated Population Identification System.

**SECTION 3:**  
**UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION CODE**

**Article 141: Creation of a unique identification code**

1. A unique identification code is created by the Integrated Population Identification System through random and automatic generation and is issued to all Cambodian citizens and any individuals who are born and/or who stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. Forms and detailed chronological order of the unique identification code shall be prescribed by a sub-decree following the request of the National Authority of Population Identity Management.

**Article 142: Issuance of a unique identification code**

1. A unique identification code is granted to an individual permanently, to use for his/her lifetime.
2. Each individual person who is born in the Kingdom of Cambodia and Cambodian citizens born abroad after the date of implementation of the law will be granted a unique identification code through a live birth registration application. For Cambodian citizens who were born before the date of implementation of the law, the unique identification code will be granted through an application for Khmer identity card registration. Immigrants residing in the Kingdom of Cambodia and those who become Cambodian citizens through naturalization shall be granted a unique identification code through the registration of immigration or nationality.
3. The procedures for granting a unique identification code to each individual person shall be prescribed by a sub-decree following the request of the National Authority of Population Identity Management.

**Article 143: Deactivation of a unique identification code**

1. A unique identification code is de-activated in the following cases:
  - a. When the owner of the unique identification code dies;
  - b. When it is found that a fraud occurred during the nationality registration, civil registration and immigration registration;
  - c. When the unique identification code is suspended in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 144 (Suspension of a unique identification code) of this law, and the unique identification code has not been re-activated in accordance with Article 145 (Re-activation of a unique identification code) of this law within the duration stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 144 (Suspension of a unique identification code) of this law.
2. The unique identification code which has been de-activated shall not be reused for another person.

**Article 144: Suspension of a unique identification code**

1. A unique identification code is suspended in the following cases:
  - a. When a foreigner loses his/her rights to stay in or enter/exit the Kingdom of Cambodia;
  - b. When an individual has relinquished his/her Khmer nationality and no longer stays in the Kingdom of Cambodia.
2. The suspended unique identification code shall be kept within the duration prescribed by a sub-decree.

**Article 145: Re-activation of a unique identification code**

The de-activated or suspended unique identification code shall be re-activated in the event that the National Center of Population Identity Management finds any of the reasons for the de-activation or suspension as stated in paragraph 1 of Article 143 (De-activation of a unique identification code) or in paragraph 1 of Article 144 (Suspension of a unique identification code) did not happen.

**Article 146: Procedures for de-activation, suspension and re-activation**

The procedures for de-activation, suspension, and re-activation of a unique identification code shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

**SECTION 4  
POPULATION REGISTER**

**Article 147: Population register of the Integrated Population Identity System**

Population register is the only main data source of population data, as stated in article 148 (Personal identity data in the population register) of this law.

**Article 148: Personal identity data in the population register**

Personal identity data in the population register includes:

- a. Unique identification code
- b. Biographic information
  - Name
  - Gender
  - Date of birth
  - Place of birth
  - Mother's name and unique identification code
  - Father's name and unique identification code
  - Nationality
  - Ethnicity, if precise information is available
  - Current address
  - Marital status
  - Mobile phone number and/or email, if any
  - Other necessary biographic information to be prescribed by the National Authority of Population Identity Management.
- c. Biometric information
  - Digital photo
  - Fingerprints
  - Iris scanned image
  - In addition to the digital photo, fingerprints and iris scanned image above, the National Authority of Population Identity Management may require other biometric information as necessary and based on actual situation. In the event that the biometric information of a person cannot

be captured due to his/her disabilities or the biometric information is not sufficient to meet the technical standard, the National Authority of Population Identity Management shall issue an instruction to prescribe alternative information required in lieu of the biometric information that cannot be captured.

- d. Information about the document attesting to personal identity which has been registered.

**Article 149: Modifications, corrections and updates of data**

The modifications, corrections, and updates of data which have been registered in the population register shall be prescribed in an instruction of the National Authority of Population Identity Management.

**Article 150: Managing, maintaining and sharing of personal identity data**

1. The National Center of Population Identity Management is responsible for managing, maintaining and sharing of personal identity data from the population register in the manner that is most secured as stated in Chapter 7 (Use of Data, Protection of Personal Privacy and Data Security) of this law.
2. The personal identity data recorded and maintained in the population register shall be protected and managed by the state.

**SECTION 5**

**NATIONAL AUTHORITY OF POPULATION IDENTITY MANAGEMENT**

**Article 151: Establishment of the National Authority**

1. The National Authority of Population Identity Management shall be established to lead, manage, and ensure the organization and update of personal identity register and use of data. The National Authority of Population Identity Management is assisted by the National Center of Population Identity Management.
2. The organization and functioning of the National Authority of Population Identity Management shall be prescribed by a Royal Decree.

**CHAPTER 7**  
**USE OF DATA, PROTECTION OF PERSONAL PRIVACY AND DATA SECURITY**

**SECTION 1**  
**USE OF DATA**

**Article 152: Rights to access personal identity information**

1. Each individual person has the rights to access his/her personal identity information which is recorded and maintained in the population register, civil registers, Khmer identity card register, residence register, nationality register, and passport register by filling out an application prescribed by a competent authority.
2. The application for accessing personal identity information as stated in paragraph 1 above may be filed by the person concerned, or immediate ascendant or descendant, or spouse of the person concerned or any other persons with a legitimate interest.
3. In case the person concerned is a minor or is under general guardianship, the application for personal identity information may be filed by a parental power holder, or a guardian for minor, or a general guardian.
4. The application for accessing personal identity information shall be submitted together with a document attesting to the identity of the applicant and/or his or her representative.
5. The rules and procedures for filing an application for accessing personal identity information shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
6. The competent authority may reject the application for accessing personal identity information where such an application fails to meet all the requirements. There shall be reason(s) explaining such rejection.

**Article 153: Extracts of personal identity information**

1. The extracts of information issued to the applicant shall contain exactly the same information as recorded and maintained in the population register, civil registers, Khmer identity card register, residence register, nationality register, and passport register.
2. An extract of personal identity information issued to the applicant shall be certified by the competent authority.

**Article 154: Correction of extract of information**

1. In the event that the extract of information issued to the applicant contains incomplete or inaccurate information, the applicant may request the competent authority to add or correct the information, enclosing an official document or evidence. If the applicant is not the person concerned and the person concerned is alive and is an adult, the competent authority may not add or correct information unless notified and agreed by the person concerned. In case the person concerned is a minor or is under general guardianship, the competent authority shall notify and seek consent from the parental power holder or guardian for minor or general guardian.

2. The request to add or correct information as stipulated in paragraph 1 above shall be done as follows:
  - a. In case of a request to add or correct information in a civil registration record, the requester shall submit an application in accordance with the provisions of article 85 (Persons who may request for correction) and Article 87 (Correction to civil registration records according to court decision) of Chapter 2 (Civil Registration) of this law.
  - b. In case of a request to add or correct information in the residence record, the requester shall submit an application in accordance with the provision of Article 119 (Correction of errors in the residence record) of Chapter 4 (Residence Registration) of this law.
  - c. In case of a request to add or correct information in the Khmer identity card record, the requester shall submit an application in accordance with the provisions of Article 133 (Correction of personal data in the Khmer identity card and record) of Chapter 5 (Registration of Khmer Identity Card) of this law.
  - d. In case of a request to add or correct information in other records other than those specified under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above, the requester shall submit an application for correction to the institution or entity managing those records.
  - e. In case of incomplete or inaccurate information in the information extracts issued by the National Center of Population Identity Management and the requester is not able to know the source of the incomplete or inaccurate information, he or she shall submit the application to the National Center of Population Identity Management. After the National Center of Population Identity Management has found the record to which the incomplete or inaccurate information belongs, it shall inform and instruct the requester to file an application to add or correct the information to the competent authority in accordance with the provisions stipulated in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) above.
3. The competent authority may reject the request to add or correct personal identity information by stating reason(s) in writing.

**Article 155: Population register data**

Data in the population register is the official source of information of personal data.

**Article 156: Use of data in the population register**

1. The competent authority of public institutions may use data in the population register for the performance of public functions legally assigned to such institutions, including for the purposes of administrative affairs, economy, tax, statistics, education, health, social affairs, security, justice, election and other matters which serve public interests. Data shared for the purpose of performance of public functions shall be limited to the extent which is necessary and proportional to the specified use. Data shall be shared in a manner that ensures the confidentiality of personal identity data, in accordance with Article 159 (Maintaining the confidentiality of personal identity data) of this law.

2. Public and private service providers may use the population register or other component of the Integrated Population Identification System to authenticate identity. The authentication service will respond with a “yes/no” response message only and no personal identity data or information will be shared as part of the response message to the authentication request.

**Art 157: Production of statistical data from the population register**

1. The head of the National Center of Population Identity Management may authorize or reject a request by a person or an institution or an entity to produce statistical data from the population register. Where the head of the National Center of Population Identity Management authorizes the production of such data from the population register, the use of the data shall be subject to an agreement between the National Center of Population Identity Management and the requester, which shall maintain the protection of personal privacy, security and confidentiality.
2. When the data produced from the population register have been provided to the requester, they should not contain any personal identifiable information, which risk disclosure of personal identity.

**Article 158: Appeals against the decision or refusal relating to the rights to access personal identity information**

1. Every person has the right to appeal against a decision or refusal relating to the right to access personal identity information as stated in Article 152 (Right to access personal identity information) or the to correction of extracts of information as in Article 154 (Correction of extract of information) of this law.
2. An appeal as stipulated in paragraph 1 above shall be filed as follows:
  - a. An appeal relating to a decision or refusal by the General Department of Identification shall be filed with the Minister of Interior within 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receiving that decision or refusal. The Minister of Interior shall make a decision on the appeal within 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receiving that appeal. The procedures for the appeal to the Minister of Interior shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.
  - b. Where a person disagrees with the decision of the Minister of Interior, he or she may file a complaint to a competent court within 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receiving that decision or refusal.
3. An appeal against a decision or refusal by the National Center of Population Identity Management as stipulated in paragraph 2, subparagraph (e), of Article 154 (Correction of extract of information) of this law shall be filed directly with a competent court within 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receiving that decision or refusal.

**SECTION 2**  
**PROTECTION OF PERSONAL PRIVACY**

**Article 159: Maintaining the confidentiality of personal identity data**

1. The information in the register shall be protected. The confidentiality of private information of individuals recorded and maintained in the population register, civil registers, residence register, Khmer identity card register and other personal identity registers under this law shall be protected.
2. The name list of persons in the population register, civil registers, residence register, Khmer identity card register and other personal identity registers under this law shall not be disseminated or disclosed by an individual or establishment or entity who is not authorized by law, regulation or decision of the Minister of Interior.

### **SECTION 3 DATA SECURITY**

#### **Article 160: Data safety during data collection, transmission, use and storage**

1. The collection, transmission, use and storage of personal identity data shall be conducted in a manner that ensures the security, accuracy and integrity of data and protects them from unauthorized use and loss.
2. The procedures for collection, transmission, use and storage of data shall be prescribed by an instruction of the Ministry of Interior or other relevant ministries or institutions.

#### **Article 161: The authority of public officials to use personal identity data**

1. The authority of public officials to use personal identity data are limited to only personal identity data necessary for the performance of their public functions.
2. The procedures for the use of personal identity data by public officials as in paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

#### **Article 162: Permanent Archive**

1. Despite the provisions of the Law on Archives,
  - a. The civil registers and Khmer identity card register shall be maintained permanently at the Ministry of Interior;
  - b. The population register shall be maintained permanently at the National Center of Population Identity Management;
  - c. The residence register, nationality register, passport register and immigration register shall be maintained at the Ministry of Interior.
2. The duration for which the records in the registers stated in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 above are retained shall be prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of Interior.

### **CHAPTER 8 SERVICE FEES**

#### **Article 163: Scope of services**

Services under this chapter refer to the services prescribed in Chapter 2 (Civil Registration), Chapter 3 (Vital Statistics), Chapter 4 (Residence Registration), Chapter 5 (Khmer Identity Card Registration) and Chapter 7 (Use of Data, Protection of Personal Privacy and Data Security).

**Article 164: Free services**

Free services include:

- a. Registrations of live birth, death, marriage and correction of technical errors by a civil registrar;
- b. Registration according to court decision;
- c. Residence registration;
- d. Other free services shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

**Article 165: Determination of service fees to be paid**

1. Other than the free services as stated in article 164 (Free services) of this law, competent institutions may impose service fees.
2. The service fees as in paragraph 1 above shall be prescribed by a sub-decree.

**CHAPTER 9  
MONITORING AND INSPECTION**

**Article 166: Monitoring and inspection**

1. The works of civil registration, vital statistics, residence registration, identification and other works under this law shall be subject to a systematic monitoring and internal audit or inspection.
2. The procedures for the monitoring and internal audit or inspection shall be prescribed by relevant competent ministries/institutions.

**CHAPTER 10  
PENALTIES**

**Article 167: Acts of refusal to civil registration and other registrations**

A registrar who knowingly refuses, without a reason, to carry out civil registration or residence registration or Khmer identity card registration as required by this law or who refuses to record civil status, residence or Khmer identity card related information required by this law shall be subject to imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 2 (two) years and a fine of 100,000 (one hundred thousand) Riels to 2,000,000 (two million) Riels.

**Article 168: Intentional damage to or destruction of or loss of registers**

An officer whose competence is to maintain civil registers, or residence register, or Khmer identity card register or population register required by this law, and, who knowingly causes damage to or destruction of or loss of these registers, shall be subject to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.

**Article 169: Deletion or alteration of information in a register or entering false data into a register**

A competent officer managing civil registers, or residence register, or Khmer identity card register or population register who has deleted or altered information in a register or knowingly entered false data into a register shall be subject to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.

**Article 170: Intentional access to a register**

1. An unauthorized officer who knowingly accesses civil registers, or residence register, or Khmer identity card register or population register, or a competent officer who knowingly accesses civil registers, or residence register, or Khmer identity card register or population register to the extent exceeding his or her competence, or a competent officer who allows others to have access to or share information from civil registers, or residence register, or Khmer identity card register or population register shall be imprisoned from 6 (six) months to 2 (two) years and a fine of 1,000,000 (one million) Riels to 4,000,000 (four million) Riels.
2. In the event the acts as in paragraph 1 above have caused damage to the registers or their functioning system, the punishment will be a term of imprisonment of 2 (two) years to 5 (five) years and a fine of 4,000,000 (four million) Riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) Riels.

**Article 171: Intentional acts of providing false information or documents for registration, recording or notification**

A person who knowingly provides false information or documents for civil registration, residence registration, Khmer identity card registration or for recording or notification relating to civil status, or residence, or Khmer identity card, shall be subject to imprisonment from 1 (one) month to 6 (six) months and a fine of 1,000,000 (one million) Riels to 3,000,000 (three million) Riels.

**Article 172: Intentional acts of falsification of or alteration to civil registration certificates, residence book, or Khmer identity card, or copy or extract of civil registration records, residence record, or Khmer identity card record or population register**

A person who knowingly falsifies or alters civil registration certificates, residence book, Khmer identity card, or copy or extract of civil registration records, residence record, or Khmer identity card record, or population register shall be subject to imprisonment from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years.

**CHAPTER 11  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 1  
EXISTING REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES PRIOR TO THE GENERAL APPLICATION  
DATE**

**Article 173: Transition of the implementation of the existing regulations**

When this law comes into force, the existing regulations relating to civil registration, residence registration, registration of Khmer identity card, and vital statistics that are being implemented remain in effect until they are replaced by new provisions, except for provisions that contradict this law.

**Article 174: Procedures that have commenced prior to the application of this law**

After the application of this law, any procedures that have commenced in accordance with the old regulations, but have not yet been completed, shall continue in accordance with the old regulations.

**SECTION 2**

**VITAL EVENTS AND COURT DECISIONS THAT OCCURRED BEFORE THE GENERAL APPLICATION DATE**

**Article 175: Live birth or death events that occurred before the general application date**

1. A live birth or death event that occurred before the application date of this law, and for which the informant has not applied for registration as of the application date of this law, shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this law.
2. The provision in paragraph 1 above shall not apply to death registration of an unknown person as stipulated in article 60 (registration of a death of an unknown person) of this law.

**Article 176: Court decisions relating to civil registration before the general application date**

1. Any court decision relating to civil registration of divorce, paternity, maternity, adoption, disinheritance, and correction of errors that became final before the general application date, but has not been reported to the competent civil registrar, may be reported by the court applicant or person having an interest in the court decision to the competent civil registrar.
2. Any court decision relating to name change that became final before the general application date, but has not been reported to the competent civil registrar, shall be reported by the court applicant to competent civil registrar following paragraph 3, article 89 (Name change by the court) of this law.

**CHAPTER 12**

**FINAL PROVISIONS**

**SECTION 1**

**VALIDITY OF EXISTING RECORDS, PRIOR PROCEDURES AND OTHER LEGAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 177: Validity of records existing before the general application date of this law**

1. Any record in the civil registers, residence register, and Khmer identity card register made before the general application date shall remain valid and have the same validity as any civil registration records, residence registration record or Khmer identity card registration record made under this law.
2. Any valid civil registration certificates, residence book, and Khmer identity card issued before the general application date, and all certified copies or extracts obtained from civil registration records and residence registration record made before the general application date shall remain valid and have the same validity as any civil registration certificates, residence book, Khmer identity card, and their copies and extracts issued under this law.

## **SECTION 2**

### **APPLICATION DATES OF THE LAW**

#### **Article 178: Application Dates of this Law**

1. The application dates of this law include the general application date and the application dates stipulated in Article 179 (Application date for provisions relating to the National Authority of Population Identity Management, National Center of Population Identity Management, and Integrated Population Identity System), Article 180 (Application date for provisions relating to health sector notification and cause of death certification), and Article 181 (Application date for provisions relating to notification by the courts) of this law.
2. Provisions of this law, except for the provisions in Article 179 (Application date for provisions relating to the National Authority of Population Identity Management, National Center of Population Identity Management, and Integrated Population Identity System), Article 180 (Application date for provisions relating to health sector notification and cause of death certification), and Article 181 (Application date for provisions relating to notification by the courts) of this law, shall take effect immediately on the day the twelve-month period has passed after the law has come into force. This date is referred to as the general application date.

#### **Article 179: Application date for provisions relating to the National Authority of Population Identity Management, National Center of Population Identity Management, and Integrated Population Identity System**

After the general application date, the following provisions shall apply from the date of application set by a sub-decree after the establishment and operationalization of the National Authority of Population Identity Management, the National Center of Population Identity Management, and the Integrated Population Identification System:

- a. Article 26 (Issuance of the unique identification code);
- b. Article 58 (Closure of legal identity of the deceased);
- c. Article 96 (Submission of data);
- d. Paragraph 2 of Article 121, (Storage, maintenance of residence record and submission of residence record information);
- e. Paragraph 1 of Article 135, (Submission and maintenance of Khmer identity card data);

- f. All articles of Chapter 6 (Integrated Population Identification System), from Article 138 through Article 151;
- g. Subparagraph (e) of Paragraph 2, Article 154 (Correction to extracts of information);
- h. Article 155 (Population register data);
- i. Article 156 (Use of data in the population register);
- j. Article 157 (Production of statistical data from the population register);
- k. Paragraph 3 of Article 158 (Appeals against a decision or refusal relating to the rights to access personal identity information).

**Article 180: Application date for provisions relating to health sector notification and cause of death certification**

1. After the general application date, the following provisions relating to health sector notification shall apply from the date of application set by a sub-decree:
  - a. Paragraph 3 of Article 21 (Notification of a live birth occurring in a health facility);
  - b. Paragraph 1 of Article 22 (Notification of a live birth occurring outside a health facility);
  - c. Paragraph 3 of Article 45 (Notification of a death that occurs in a health facility);
  - d. Paragraph 2 of Article 46 (Notification of a death that occurs outside a health facility).
  - e. Article 47 (Notification of deaths that occur as a result of a natural disaster or mass emergency).
2. After the general application date, the following provisions relating to certification of cause of death shall apply from the date of application set by a sub-decree:
  - a. Article 48 (Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of a natural death);
  - b. Paragraphs 2 and Paragraph 3 of Article 49 (Medical certificate of cause of death in the case of an unnatural or suspicious death)
  - c. Article 50 (Medical certificate of cause of death in the event of natural disaster or mass emergency).

**Article 181: Application date for provisions relating to notification by the courts**

After the general application date, the following provisions relating to notification by the courts shall apply from the date of application set by a sub-decree:

- a. Paragraphs 2 and Paragraph 3 of Article 78 (Registration of divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage);
- b. Article 79 (Procedures for registration of divorce, annulment or dissolution of marriage);
- c. Paragraph 2 of Article 81 (Registration according to court decision);
- d. Paragraph 2 of Article 84 (Registration of disinheritance);
- e. Paragraphs 4 and Paragraph 5 of Article 87 (Correction to civil registration records according to court decision);
- f. Paragraph 4 of Article 89 (Name change by the court).

**Article 182: Nullification of provisions of other laws**

Provisions of other laws that remain in effect while this law is being implemented, and that contradict the provisions of this law, shall be considered ineffective within the scope of their contradiction from the application date of this law.

Saturday, 14<sup>th</sup> day of the waxing moon, lunar month of Badhamasad,  
lunar year of Rabbit, Pagnjaksak, 2567 B.E.

Done at the Royal Palace, 01<sup>st</sup> July 2023  
*(Royal signature)*  
**Norodom Sihamoni**

PRL.2307.1369  
*Royal stamp impressed*

Having respectfully submitted to His Majesty  
the King for his royal signature

**Prime Minister**  
*(Signature)*  
**Samdech Aka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN**

Having respectfully submitted to Samdech Aka Moha Sena Padei Techo  
HUN SEN, Prime Minister

**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior**  
*(Signature)*  
**Samdech Krala Hom SAR KHENG**

**ANNEX TO THE LAW ON CIVIL REGISTRATION, VITAL STATISTICS AND IDENTIFICATION**

**GLOSSARY**

- 1. Compilation of Vital Statistics:** the process of narrowing down and summarizing information of vital events through categorization and tabulation by types or groups to produce predetermined tabulation of vital statistics.
- 2. Live birth:** the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or any definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached
- 3. Fetal death:** death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a fetus and its life support system (including the placenta, the umbilical cord, the amniotic fluid, and the amniotic sac), irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord and no movement of muscles.
- 4. Personal Identity Data:** any information that enables the identification of a person.
- 5. Appeals:** administrative appeals by an individual person against the arrangement, including decision or delay or negligence in the arrangement, of the competent authority.
- 6. Biometric Information:** biological and other measurements including but not limited to fingerprint, iris, face, signature or voice, which could be collected digitally and used for the identification of a person.
- 7. Death:** the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place.
- 8. Health Facilities:** public and private health facilities.
- 9. Public Health Facilities:** national hospitals including military hospital, police hospital and capital/provincial and municipal/district/Khan referral hospitals, health centers and health posts.
- 10. Private Health Facilities:** private hospitals, poly clinics, medical centers, maternity and gynecological clinics, and private clinics.
- 11. Medical Certificate of Cause of Death:** the form completed by a medical professional prescribed by the law to record and certify the cause and manner of death according to the International Classification of Diseases.
- 12. Unique Identification Code:** a code to identify each individual person.
- 13. Missions of the Kingdom of Cambodia:** Embassies, Consulates General or Consulates.
- 14. Vital Statistics:** statistics of vital events of a citizen.

**15. Civil Registration Certificates:** the documents, paper or electronic format, issued by a civil registrar and containing all or part of the exact information contained in the civil registration records, and which, after issued by a civil registrar, shall have full effect and validity of the civil registration records.

**16. Identity:** the basic characteristics of personal identity including name, sex, place of birth and date of birth.

**17. Legal Identity:** the basic characteristics of personal identity including name, sex, place of birth and date of birth conferred and issued by a civil registrar through live birth registration. In the absence of live birth registration, legal identity may be conferred by a legally-recognized identification authority.

**18. Current Address:** location of the residence where a person is residing within a specific administrative geography including house number, names of road, group, village, commune/Sangkat, municipality/district/Khan, capital/province of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

**19. Marriage:** a special contract which occurs as a result of an agreement between a man and a woman who are willing to live and save each other, and the man and the woman shall meet the requirements as stated in the Civil Code.

**20. Residence Representative:** a person representing a residence for the purpose of residence registration.

**21. Informant:** the individual or institution whose responsibility, designated by law, is to report to the competent civil registrar the fact of the occurrence of the vital event and to provide all the information on and all the characteristics relating to the event. On the basis of such report, the event may be legally registered by the competent civil registrar.

**22. Privacy:** private aspects of life for which all individual persons are entitled to be legally protected.

**23. Document attesting to residence:** administrative documents used for the purpose of residence registration and administration of all people living in the Kingdom of Cambodia. Document attesting to residence may be in the form of book or card or certificate and other administrative documents confirming current address of one or more persons.