10.2 Turkey Presentation

AGENDA

- Conceptual Framework
- Civil Registration System
- MERNİS and new projects
- Identity Sharing System

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Civil Registers Conceptual Framework

- State actually means register.
- State is constituted of nation (people) and country (land).
- Register of people (population) and land (land register) is fundamental for State.
- Civil register is the record of people’s identity, family tree, civil status (nüfus olayları) and citizenship.
- Therefore, civil registers constitute the basis for many rights and obligations such as elections, education, health, social security, social aid, military service, and tax; institutions and organisations base on these records regarding the transactions and services for they provide.

OUR CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

- In Turkey, civil registration and nationality services are in the scope of central administration’s (Ministry of Interior) authority; those services are executed by NVİGM centrally, by provincial directorates of civil registration in the provinces and by foreign missions abroad. (The central organization consists of 1 General Director, 4 Deputy General Directors, 9 Department Heads, 31 Branch Chiefs, and Turkish National Section of International Commission on Civil Status (CIEC) and Operation Directorate of Revolving Funds with a total of 798 personnel and 81 provincial directorates of civil registration and 973 district directorates of civil registration with a total of 8774 personnel)
- Civil registers, which were constituted of the records obtained from the last census in the period of the Ottoman Empire in 1904, form the basis of our civil registration system. Civil registers are comprised of family trees where life events are kept, and private registers, where reference documents of civil records are kept which complement each other.
Information included in the family tree

- Information of the person such as: Republic of Turkey identity number, first name, last name, sex, father’s name, mother’s name, place of birth, date of birth, marital status and religion.
- Changes in civil status/ information of life events such as: Marriage, divorce, soybağının kurulması veya reddi, acquisition and loss of citizenship and death.
- Information of the person’s place of registry: Province, district, village or neighbourhood and log, family and person registry sequence.
- Place of residence

Principles and guidelines

- Registries are kept (Province, district, village and neighbourhood /log) on the basis of family tree.
- Registry is compulsory for each and every Turkish citizen. (Obligation of registration).
- Every record is based on a reference document. (Obligation of reference document in registration.)
- Civil registries are confidential, only accessible by people and institutions mentioned in the law.
- These registries can only be corrected through a court decision. Bu kayıtlar yalnızca mahkeme kararı ile düzeltilebilir. (An error of fact is corrected by civil registration office in compliance with the reference document.)
- Registries cannot be deleted, but they can be corrected with a written explanation or they can be closed. (open/closed registry system).
Needs stemming from the globalization and the information age and the opportunities provided by it and above all gradually increasing population movements and developments in information technologies and shift of paradigm in the public administration approaches require the provision of civil registration services in an efficient, safe and quick manner.

In this context, Central Civil Registration System (MERNİS) was set up in order to establish a structure in accordance with the necessities of the era and the new public administration approach.

Mainly, MERNİS is a system which allows:
• registries to be kept electronically in a central database,
• the collected information to be used for public services and citizens in a sophisticated manner.

What MERNİS Brings

- A central database is constructed by transferring the registries in paper to the electronic environment which includes all of the registries,
- All transactions regarding civil registration are carried out in one center in an efficient and quick manner through the on-line connection between the center and all of the civil registration offices. Through a closed circuit network, (From now on every registration office is registration office of Turkey, every registrar is the registrar of Turkey)
- Registries are kept safely and easily backed up,
- Statistics of population and family are obtained in a quick and reliable manner.
A unique national identity number is assigned to every Turkish citizen electronically and automatically which cannot be changed; accessing civil registries through one key number, establishing a link between them, and accessing registries about people in a variety of institutions and fields (taxation, health, military service, social security and so on).

- Electronically sharing of the registries in the central database with public institutions and other Merkezi bir veritabanında tutulan nüfus kayıtlarının belirli esaslar çerçevesinde elektronik ortamda kamu kurumlarının ve diğer tüzel kişilerin paylaşımına açılması (Information Sharing System/KPS),

- Setting up Address Registration System and keeping National Address Database and residential address information in one center in compliance with the standards and sharing the information with public institutions according to and certain principles,

- Carrying out transaction processes regarding the acquisition and loss of Turkish citizenship electronically (e-Citizenship Project)

- Implementation of the Disaster Recovery Center (FKM) in another city in 2005 which keeps shadow copy of MERNIS data to protect them against natural disasters and emergencies, and can function simultaneously (synchronize) with the center in Ankara without interruption in case the center cannot function due to any reason. (Center of Work Permenance/FKM Development Project)
NEW PROJECTS

- MERNİS is Turkey’s one of the first and foremost national information projects.
- MERNİS is the backbone of the e-Government structure in that transactions and services provided by institutions and organizations are based on civil registries.
- MERNİS is a living and ever-growing main system; new projects are produced out of it according to the new needs and developments in the project cycle.

New Projects following MERNIS

- **Electronic ID Card Project** which enables the production of a new identity card that is easily-portable, prevents counterfeiting, tampering and identity fraud; can be used as a means of identity validation conventionally and electronically; includes biometric elements; is in compliance with international standards and can be used as a travel document.
- **Spatial Address Registration System Project (MAKS)** which adds geographical dimension to the address components (province, district, quarter, road, street name and house number) that are kept in National Address Database System as text by working integrated with geographical information system.
- **e-Reference Document Project** which transfer the reference documents (birth, marriage, divorce, death, rectification and so on) that are issued by other institutions and keep them in MERNİS database.
WHAT IS IDENTITY SHARING SYSTEM (KPS)?

It is a system which enables sharing of civil registries kept by General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality

- with recipient institutions (public organizations) and other people (other legal entities)
- in compliance with the principles and guidelines in the relevant legislation,
- up-to-date and safely,
- 7/24,
- on-line.

Legal Regulations (Relevant Legislation)

- Civil Registration Services Law,
- Identity Sharing System Regulation,
- Address Registration System Regulation,
- Prime Ministry Circular no. 2008/8,
- Regulation on the Principles and Guidelines regarding the Provision of Public Services and
- Bilateral Agreements with institutions and organizations
What do the regulations bring?

Civil Registration Services Law
- constitutes Identity Sharing System legally.
- defines principles and guidelines of sharing.

Identity Information Sharing System Regulation
- elaborates basis and procedures of sharing.
- rules that public institutions and banks cannot demand any document from persons whose identity information is accessible through Identity Information Sharing System.

Address Registration System Regulation
- rules that public institutions and banks cannot demand any document about from persons whose address information is accessible through Identity Information Sharing System.

Prime Ministry Circular (2008/8)
- Obliges the use of KPS by the public institutions (Article.1,2)

Regulation on Procedures and Principles in Providing Public Services
- Bring the principle of transferring of hardcopy information and documents and sharing databases (Article.4/1)
- By forbidding the asking of information and documents that other institutions had opened to access electronically from the applicant, (necessary information can be in order to access the information easily) asked confirm the obligation of using KPS indirectly.
What are the principles of sharing?

- Information kept in KPS database can be opened to the access of institutions within the frame of procedures and principles defined in law.
- **Residence address information** can only be opened to the access of public institutions, banks that are functioning within the frame of Banking Act nr. 5411 and insurance and retirement companies working within the frame of Insuranca Act Nr. 5684 (5490 Md. 45/1)
- Complete or partial information in the KPS database cannot be given to any institution collectively.
- Institutions can access the information of the persons they keep the record of considering their own processes. (5490 Md. 45/2)

Institutions cannot use the information they access other than meeting their defined services.

They cannot give these information to anyone who is irrelevant (privacy protection principle). Authorities working in all phases are to comply with these rules. This responsibility continues after leaving their jobs. (5490 Md. 45/3)

Legal effects of using the information gained through KPS is of the institutions responsibility who accessed the information. (5490 Md. 45/4)
Our Institutional Principles (For the protection of personal data)

- “Written application, legal reason”
- “Limited authority” (opinion of the relevant authority if necessary)
- “Different institution, different authority; same institution, same authority”
- “Authority area, information limit” (for address information)
- “Single institution, single protocol”
- “Single static IP, single contact/administrative user”
- “Follow” (warning, protocol cancellation if necessary)

How does the Connection Process to KPS function?

- Institutions who want to use KPS apply to the Ministry by mentioning their reason and legal basis of using the demanded information (KPS Yön. Md. 7/1)
- The Ministry defines which information the institutions can access and which inquiries they can do within the frame of signed agreements/administrative authorization. (KPS Yön. Md. 9/1)
- KPS services with the authorization gained by the agreements are defined in the system/technical authorization (KPS Yön. Md. 9/2)
A password and a username is given to each institution in order to log into the system and access KPS (KPS Yön. Md. 9/3).

Institutions connected to KPS provides this services in their provincial organizations or divisions through their institutional network. (KPS Yön. Md. 17/2)

Security, is provided by connecting SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) between two connection points.

And, every institution is given a username and password in order to log into the system.

This cyphesed secure network connection provides the privacy of;
• Usernames and passwords,
• Inquiries the user does and
• The responses given to the user
How is an Inquiry Done?

There are two methods of doing an inquiry from KPS

- **WEB PAGES**
  
  Users can do an inquiry by logging into KPS Web pages and using their existing menus and can have a hardcopy of the results.

- **WEB SERVICES (XML)**
  
  Institutions can do inquiries by accessing KPS Web Services with the softwares they develop or any application.
Information of any process done from KPS is kept with the date, time, user and inquiry information (inquiry and the result) is kept as a backtracking information for 8 years.

Processes done from KPS are supervised by inquiring information.

Public Institutions and other persons other than institutions within the context of general administration (defined in Public Finance and Supervision Act nr. 5018) are charged share for sharing the information from KPS.

Share charge for institutions is 2 cents for institutions. This amount is calculated basing on our registries.
What did KPS Bring?

For Public Institutions
- Identity validation can be done in all electronic processes,
- Areas that need to be filled can be given automatically by the database in KPS,
- Information can be processed collectively instead of processing them one by one,
- Connections can be made with information of a person in a different institution by identity number.

For the country and our Citizens
- Contributes to the country’s e-transformation by paving the way to an integrated e-service structure.
- Saves time, manpower and resource.
- Provides services in a quicker, simplified manner by reducing paperwork.

Awards
- General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality was given “the award of simplifying transactions about citizens by reducing bureaucratic transactions and processes” by Prime Minister Mr. Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN on 21 September 2006 due to these functions of Identity Information Sharing System within the framework of “The Project Of Efficient Use Of Resources And Reducing Costs In The Public Sector”.
- Moreover, General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality was gratified with the E-Tr award in the category of “e-services from public to public” within the third congress of E-Tr which was organized by the cooperation of Turkish Industry & Business Association and Turkish Foundation for Science.
### TC İÇİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI
Nüfus ve Vatandaşlık İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü

#### Total Inquiries

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Inquiry</th>
<th>Monthly average</th>
<th>Daily Average</th>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>56,545,082</td>
<td>4,712,090</td>
<td>172,394</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>354,153,042</td>
<td>29,512,754</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>886,780,114</td>
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<td>2,429,535</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,813,075,130</td>
<td>151,089,594</td>
<td>4,953,757</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>4,164,789,389</td>
<td>347,065,782</td>
<td>11,568,869</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,636,503,781</td>
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<td>12,702,750</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>461,844,029</td>
<td>15,183,913</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6,170,897,834</td>
<td>514,241,486</td>
<td>17,141,383</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOPLAM</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,624,872,720</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subunit: 344 Free of Charge- 1740 Charged- 819
Thank You

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Electronic Identity Card (TCKK)
### FROM OTTOMAN IDENTITY TO MODERN IDENTITY CARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Identity Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Ottoman Identity (In Notebook Form)</td>
<td>Loading Name, Father’s Name, Occupation, Birth Date, Place, and Signature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Identity (In Card Form)</td>
<td>Loading Name, Father’s Name, Address, and Birth Date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>R.T. IDENTITY CARD</td>
<td>Loading Name, ID Number, Date of Issue, Expiry Date, and Photo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WHY IDENTITY CARD?

- Providing portability and strength
- Avoiding imitation, manipulation and identity forgery
- Easing our citizens’ lives by providing a faster service system in institutions
- Supporting e-government practices
- Having a key role in services in electronic format.
PREPARATION STUDIES

The studies are held taking below into consideration:

• Identity card practices of EU countries
• European Nationality Card standard studies (CEN/TS 15480)
• International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO 9303) standard
• Relevant ISO standards

Any application of identity cards are followed constantly.

ELECTRONIC IDENTITY CARD PILOT STUDIES

The project has been carried on as an R&D study and within this frame a pilot study has been rendered in Bolu, covering all citizens and 220,000 cards have been distributed.

Method and Technologies used in pilot study

- **Chip**: Contacted and Contactless
- **Operating System**: National Operating Systems (AKİS and UKİS)
- **Card Material**: Policarbon, PVC, PET
- **Publication**: ENGRAVING
- **Biometric data**: Finger print, vein print
- **Personalization models**: Central, Distributed
GENERAL APPLICATION STUDIES

- Pilot application results are evaluated.
- Feasibility study has been completed.
- Tender has been done in May 2012
- Identity cards will be personalized in a single centre in Ankara.
- Personalized cards will be delivered to the address of the citizens.
- Generalization was tendered in May 2012 and it is planned to be completed until the end of 2016.

IDENTITY VALIDATION METHODS

Identity validation methods with different security levels can be used considering the feature of the service.

- VALIDATION WITH PHOTO
- VALIDATION of IDENTUTY CERTIFFICATE
- PIN VALIDATION
- BIOMETRIC VALIDATION
- PIN+ BIOMETRIC VALIDATION
ITS ADVANTAGES FOR THE CITIZENS

Citizens will be able to validate their identity without the need of any different document, card, etc.

Single card- single password will be used as in R.T. Identity Number application.

Citizens will not suffer forgery.

E-government services can be accessed from everywhere (house, office, etc.) with the identity card.

Identity card can be used as a travel document.

Identity card will decrease the bureaucracy by supporting electronic processes in public institution and organization services.

Supervising the title of right of the persons benefiting

Thank you
РАЗВИТИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ В ТУРКМЕНИСТАНЕ

Аразнуры Атаев,
исполняющий обязанности начальника Управления сводного экономического анализа и информации Государственного комитета Туркменистана по статистике

За последние годы национальная статистика в Туркменистане развивалась в соответствии с Государственной программой перехода системы статистики Туркменистана на международные стандарты на 2010–2012 годы. В результате реализации данной программы осуществлено приведение методологии статистики в соответствие с международными стандартами. Подготовлены десятки разработок методологического характера, укреплена методическая база проведения выборочных статистических наблюдений, усовершенствованы применяемые статистические классификации, в частности, внедрен Государственный классификатор видов экономической деятельности.

Наряду с осуществлением комплекса взаимосвязанных мер методологического, организационного и технологического характера, важным событием стало проведение в 2012 году сплошной переписи населения и жилищного фонда Туркменистана в рамках раунда 2010 года.

К данному важному мероприятию предшествовала большая
подготовительная работа. При этом приоритетное значение придавалось соблюдению международных стандартов, прежде всего – рекомендаций ООН в области статистики. По данному поводу было установлено тесное сотрудничество с Фондом народонаселения ООН, который оказывал методологическое и техническое содействие к надлежащей подготовке к переписи. В результате данное мероприятие успешно проведено. В настоящее время продолжается компьютерная обработка результатов переписи.

В 2012 году был принят Закон Туркменистана «О статистике», который в концентрированном виде отразил результаты, достигнутые в ходе совершенствования национальной статистики за последние годы. Этот документ учитывает международную практику статистического законодательства. В нём отражены рекомендации Евростата по разработке законодательства в области статистики, основные принципы официальной статистики, одобренные Статистической комиссией ООН, а также накопленный опыт развития национальной статистики с учетом потребностей развития страны, где установилась и укрепляется национальная модель социально ориентированной рыночной экономики.

В настоящее время работа Государственного комитета...
Туркменистана по статистике организована с учетом задач, поставленных Программой развития экономической, финансовой и банковской систем Туркменистана на 2012–2016 годы в части государственной статистики.

Целью развития системы государственной статистики Туркменистана на среднесрочную перспективу является совершенствование организации официальной статистики в стране в соответствии с международными стандартами и особенностей управления национальной экономикой с тем, чтобы качественно удовлетворить потребности в статистической информации.

В связи с этим, предусматривается рациональное сочетание сплошных и выборочных статистических наблюдений, широкое использование административных источников данных. В системе национальных счетов будут проведены работы по международным сопоставлениям валового внутреннего продукта, финансовому счету и счету капитала, совершенствованию методов расчета макроэкономических показателей по национальным счетам, формированию целостной методологической базы для разработки таблиц «Затраты–выпуск». Также будет усовершенствована финансовая статистика в ходе внедрения в практику Международных стандартов финансовой отчетности.
В соответствии с данной программой приоритеты придаются статистике сельского хозяйства и окружающей среды, статистике здравоохранения, образованию, инновациям, развитию демографической статистики, применению новых компьютерных технологий сбора и обработки статистических данных. В частности, предусматривается усовершенствование методов расчета статистических показателей по народонаселению.
Также последовательно будут усовершенствованы применяемые статистические классификации. В этом плане представляет интерес недавно утвержденная Международная стандартная классификация образования 2011 года.
Задачи развития государственной статистики Туркменистана будут решены в тесной связи с международными организациями и статистическими службами других стран. При этом участие в международных форумах по вопросам статистики будет сочетаться с повышением квалификации работников системы государственной статистики путем организации различных обучающих семинаров.
В плане регионального сотрудничества представляет интерес разработки системы статистических показателей, более конкретно учитывающих географические особенности нашего региона, и соответствующих метаданных. Так, например, при оценке эффективности орошаемого земледелия в систему показателей можно включить...
водоёмкость отдельных видов продукции растениеводства, их водоотдачу в стоимостном выражении, кормовая продуктивность пустынных пастбищ.

Также при оценке благосостояния и жилищной обеспеченности населения можно учитывать климатическую и национальную специфику.

Таким образом, дальнейшее развитие национальной статистики в Туркменистане будет продолжаться с учетом новых реалий в обществе и мировых тенденций развития статистики.