

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
UCS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/IRGN2554

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This document is in response to Recommendation IRG M58.10 ([IRGN2530](#)), so TCA actively visited authorities at the Ministry of the Interior who are in charge of the Household Registration Information System, legal and information databases.

This document introduces the name regulation in Taiwan and the Household Registration Database that manages the name and other household information. Both from the legal system and the management of the household registration system, the law guarantees the freedom of naming, but also strictly regulates the rights of the people, and strictly manages the household registration data.

1. Foreword

In 1996, Justice of Constitutional Court explained the "Interpretation No. 399", that "the right to a name is a kind of personality right, and a name is an expression of personality, so the people have the freedom to decide how to name themselves, and this freedom is also a right guaranteed by Article 22 of the Constitution." After the emergence of the interpretation, the year 2001 was the watershed year for Taiwan's name policy.

Prior to the year, if you think your name is vulgar or have other reasons to change your name, you must get the approval of the household authorities before you can change it, and it is limited to one time.

After that, on October 5, 2001, Article 2 and Article 9 of the Name Act concerning the use of name characters came into effect, and the name must

be taken/changed from a character already in the household database or from a limited dictionary. Each person can have three opportunities to change his or her name.

The "Salmon Incident" in 2021, in which nearly 100 people changed their names to have the character "鮭魚(salmon)" in it, seemed crazy, but it did not cause any confusion in the coding because according to the "Name Act", the glyphs for name changes are required to be characters that already exist in the household registration database or are included in the dictionary.

2. Name usages

The name recognized by law is the "real name (本名)" as defined in the "Name Act" for the purpose of registering as a household, and is limited to one (Article 1, Section 1). Therefore, all citizens who have the rights (voting, compulsory national education, health insurance, etc.) and responsibilities (military service, tax payment, etc.) granted by law, or any documents representing themselves (property, education, qualifications, or other licenses) should use their own names according to the Name Act (Articles 5 to 7) and apply them to the above-mentioned documents, and the scope of use is quite wide.

3. Will the data be deleted after the death of a national?

Since 1906, the household registration system has played an important role in Taiwan, and the government has always relied on household registration data as the basis for its policies. If a person dies, his or her household registration data will be converted to non-current population data and stored permanently. Therefore, people can apply for household registration information of their immediate family members from as early as 1906 at the Household Registration Office.

4. Data Retention

- (1) In 1997, the household registration database was fully computerized, including:
 - A. "Data digitization" - means that the data is stored in the database in the form of digital information, for example, the household registration data before 1997 was transcribed by hand, and the computerized data must be

completely registered according to the original data.

- B. "Document Image Digitization" - refers to the scanning of document images into digital information archives, such as all household transcripts scanned and archived after the Taiwan Restoration.

(2) The preservation of paper documents is governed by strict legal regulations:

- A. According to Article 14(1) of the Enforcement Rule of the Household Registration Act, the purpose of the legislation is that births, deaths, death announcements, and initial family registration are important registrations for individuals, and in order to enhance the accuracy of the documents they provide, the original documents must be retained.

- B. According to Article 21(2) of the Enforcement Rule of the Household Registration Act, the household registration office shall register the registration information into the computer system, print out the application for household registration, and store the original or photocopy of the application for household registration and the supporting documents kept on paper in the Household Registration Office by year and by village.

- C. In accordance with the "Retention Schedule for Household Records", documents related to household registration (including identity and birth registration, correction, revocation and annulment of registration, and change of registration, etc.) must be kept permanently.

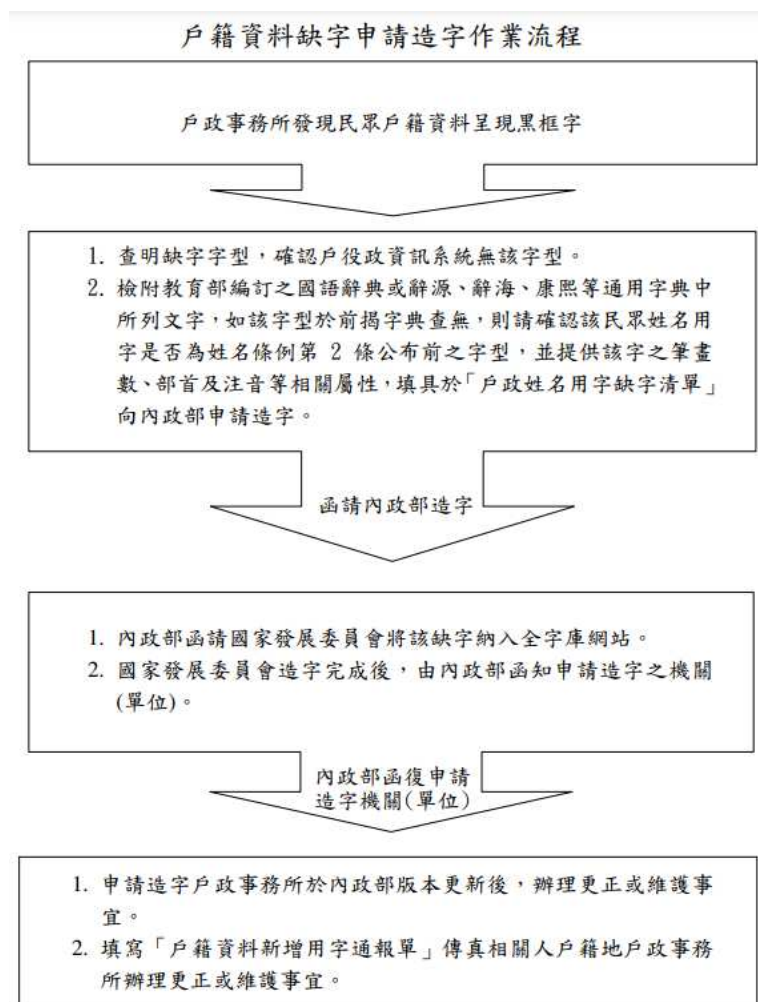
(3) Strict control mechanism for the maintenance of the database of household services:

- A. Once the characters and data are entered into the database, they will be stored permanently and will not be deleted voluntarily, because deletion will cause data errors.
- B. For every update and change in the database, there will be a paper copy of the change request form and a log record in the database.

5. lack of characters processing process

In 1997, the computerization of household information not only scanned the paper data into electronic files, but also registered and saved the data according to the original data. At that time, some special characters could not

be displayed on the computer, so they had to be replaced by "■" for the time being, which became the lacking(missing) characters on the computer. Later, in response to the problem of the computer system not being able to input characters, the "Application Process for lacking (missing) characters in Household Registration Data" was established (see the flow chart below).



Source : <https://www-ws.pthg.gov.tw/Upload/2015pthg/17/ckfile/a0d901a3-ff99-4601-932e-e60019033d1e.pdf>

This process has been using so far, and the possible situations where lacking (missing) characters are currently expected are described below:

- (1) The name of the character is registered before 2001, through the household registrar to collate the lacking (missing) character information, register and apply for new characters:

As mentioned in the above paragraph, when the household registration data was computerized, some characters that could not be typed were first replaced with black boxes(■). When people apply for household registration transcripts and encounter black boxes characters, the contractor has to check the original data manually, which is time-consuming and labor-intensive work. Therefore, in order to solve this kind of situation, some counties and cities' household registration staffs collate information on black boxes in advance, find out the original handwritten data, and create a register with the writing method for the lacking (missing) characters and submit it to the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the purpose of creating characters. Since the purpose of creating characters is to allow black boxes to be stored in the system with correct glyphs, so the glyphs are the main focus, supplemented by Chang-Jei, and other attributes, such as Bopomofo, are provided when available, and are not required information.

申請項目代號	申請字形	點陣字型	注音	筆劃	部首	倉頡碼	EUC	Unicode-plus
168	熒			12	火	FFBIK	8EA9FDD3	FFF09
170	汧			9	水	EHJJ	8EA9FDD2	FFF08
171	崱			17	山	UTJR	8EA9FDD1	FFF07
172	礪			17	石	MRMMI	8EA9FDD0	FFF06
173	崱			11	山	UKWL	8EA9FDCF	FFF05

(2) The name was registered before 2001, as CNS 11643 17-2142 "滌":

A citizen with the surname Zhu applied for a household survey document from the earliest period and found that the name of the spouse of his great-grandfather (who died in 1957) was mistakenly planted as "朱○婆仔", which should be "朱○滌仔" in handwriting. Since the character was not available in the household registration database, the household authorities

will apply for a new character according to the process in order to make the household registration information correct.

屏東縣恆春戶政事務所案例分享單					
日期	107年4月2日	分享單位	恆春戶政事務所 恆春本所	編號	004
案情摘要					
有關本轄居民朱○輝申請曾祖父朱○仔配偶姓名更正為「朱○ <u>遜</u> 仔」，惟戶役政系統查無「 <u>遜</u> 」字，該如何處理？					

- (3) This name character is included in the dictionary , but it is not yet included in the household registration database, such as CNS 11643 17-2162 "馬驗": This character is not included in the database, but it is included in the Ministry of Education's "Dictionary of Variant Characters" and "Kangxi Dictionary", etc. Therefore, the household authorities will apply for the new character.

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>驗</td> <td>C16708-001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>部首筆畫</td> <td>馬 - 09 - 19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>內容</td> <td>〔 關鍵文獻 〕 《 正字通 》。</td> </tr> </table>	驗	C16708-001	部首筆畫	馬 - 09 - 19	內容	〔 關鍵文獻 〕 《 正字通 》。	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>驗</td> <td>廣韻羊朱切 集韻容朱切 按即穆天子</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>驗</td> <td>廣韻羊朱切 集韻容朱切 按即穆天子</td> </tr> </table>	驗	廣韻羊朱切 集韻容朱切 按即穆天子
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異體字字典 C16708-001	康熙字典(武英殿本)									

6. Conclusion

Thank you all for your interest in the name character set submitted by TCA, and for expressing your concerns directly in writing. This is out of professional persistence and discussion, which is admirable.

TCA hopes that the above explanation can make IRG member bodies and experts understand more about Taiwan's household registration information system, which appears to be tolerant from the system, but in a restricted range (which is important); after the new Name Act was published in 2001, the law

gave people the right to take/change names, but did not give them the right to "create new characters". So, it will not cause the waste of the coding space.

Remarks:

1. Release No. 399 釋字第 399 號：

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/ExContent.aspx?ty=C&CC=D&CNO=399>

2. Name Act 姓名條例：

<HTTPS://LAW.MOJ.GOV.TW/LAWCLASS/LAWALL.ASPX?PCODE=D0030011>

3. Details of the implementation of the Domicile Act 戶籍法施行細則：

<https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=D0030007>

(End of document)

(Chinese version)

此份文件是為了回應 Recommendation IRG M58.10，因此 TCA 積極拜訪了負責戶籍制度、法律和資訊資料庫管理的內政部官員。

本文件主要介紹臺灣的姓名規範，以及管理姓名用字等戶籍資料的戶役政系統，無論是從法律制度或是系統管理來看，法律保障了人民命名的自由，但也嚴格的規範人民權利，以及嚴謹的管理戶籍資料。

1. 前言

1996 年，大法官解釋的《釋字第 399 號》，即「姓名權是人格權的一種，姓名就是一種人格表現，因此人民有決定要怎麼命名的自由，而這項自由也是《憲法》第 22 條保障的權利。」釋字出現後，讓臺灣的姓名政策以 2001 年作為分水嶺。

在此之前，若是覺得自己名字的字義粗俗不雅，或有其他原因想改名，必須經過戶政機關審核同意才能改，且以 1 次為限。

之後，2001 年 10 月 5 日施行姓名條例第 2 條、第 9 條有關姓名用字之規定，取/改名需系統有的字或出自限定字典。可以有三次改名。(第 9 條)。

因此，以 2021 年引起風波的「鮭魚事件」，將近百人為了吃免費壽司，而將名字改成了「鮭魚」兩個字；雖然看起來很瘋狂，實際上對編碼並沒有造成任何亂象，因為依據《姓名條例》規定，所更改的名字是有限定的範圍，也就不會增加新造字。現在，申請的新造字幾乎是 2001 年法規公告之前已經登記的字。

2. 姓名用途

法律認定的姓名，是《姓名條例》所明確定義為登記戶籍時的「本名」，並以 1 個為限(第 1 條第 1 項)。因此，凡是國民享有法律賦予的權利(選舉投票、國民義務教育、健康保險等)與負擔義務(兵役、繳稅等)、或是任何代表自己的證件(財產、學歷、資歷、或其他執照)等，依據《姓名條例》(第 5 條至第 7 條)皆應使用本名，並應用於上述相關文件上，使用範圍相當廣泛。

3. 國人死亡後的資料是否會刪除？

臺灣的戶政制度自 1906 年迄今，一直扮演著重要的角色，政府的各項措施無不借重戶籍資料作為施政之依據。1997 年戶政資訊系統電腦化時，從 1906 年戶籍謄本迄今的資料皆全面性電腦化。若國人死亡後之戶籍資料，會轉為非現住人口資料且永久保存。

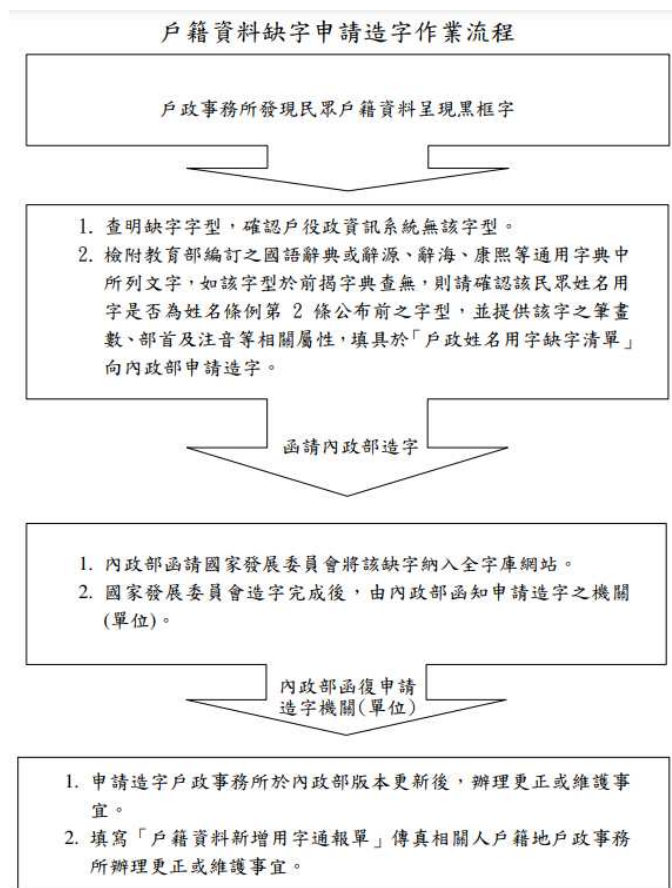
因此，民眾皆能向戶政事務所申請最早至 1906 年時期之直系親屬的戶籍資料。(https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/local/paper/421789)

4. 資料保存

- (1) 臺灣的戶役政系統自 1997 年全面電腦化作業，包括兩方面：
 - A. 「資料數位化」——指資料以數位資訊形式表現儲存於資料庫，像是 1997 年之前的戶籍資料由人工謄寫，因應電腦化須完全依原始資料登錄。
 - B. 「文件影像數位化」——指文件影像掃描成數位化資訊存檔，像是台灣光復後所有戶籍謄本皆有掃描建檔。
- (2) 關於紙本文件的保存，有嚴謹的法律規範：
 - A. 依據戶籍法施行細則第 14 條第 1 項，其立法意旨係因出生、死亡、死亡宣告及初設戶籍登記均為個人重要之登記，為提高其所憑證明文件之正確性，需留存證明文件正本。
 - B. 依據戶籍法施行細則第 21 條第 2 項，戶政事務所受理戶籍登記，應將受理登記資料登錄於電腦系統，列印戶籍登記申請書，並以戶籍登記申請書及紙本留存之證明文件正本或影本，按年及村（里）分類裝釘存放戶政事務所。
 - C. 承上，依據「戶政類檔案保存年限基準表」，有關戶籍登記(包括身分及出生地登記、更正、撤銷及廢止登記、變更登記等)之相關文件者需要永久保存。
- (3) 戶役政資料庫資料維護，有嚴格的管控機制：
 - A. 一旦收錄進戶役政系統的字與資料需要永久保存，不會主動刪，因為刪除會造成資料錯誤。
 - B. 戶役政系統的每一筆更新與異動，皆會有異動紀錄。

5. 缺字處理流程

1997 年戶政資訊電腦化，不僅將紙本資料掃描成電子檔，亦同步完全依照原始資料進行登錄與保存。當時一些特殊文字電腦無法顯示，得暫時先以「■」代替，遂成了電腦缺字；後來，為因應系統無法輸入字的問題，訂定了「戶籍資料缺字申請造字作業流程」(見下圖)。



此流程沿用迄今，目前遇到缺字的可能情形說明如下：

(1) 該姓名用字是登記於 2001 年之前的字，經由戶籍人員整理缺字資料、造冊與申請新增造字：

如上段所述，當初戶籍資料電腦化作業時，一些無法打的字先用黑框字替代。當民眾申辦戶籍謄本時遇到黑框字，承辦人員就得以人工查詢原始資料，如此一來，耗時又費力。因此，一些縣市的戶籍人員為解決這類情形，預先整理黑框字資訊，找出原始手寫資料，並將缺字情形造冊註明寫法，提報內政部申請造字。由於造字目的是為讓黑框字能以正確字形儲存於系統，所以，以字形為主，倉頡為輔，其他如注音等屬性，能提供則提供，並非是必備資料。

申請項目代號	申請字形	點陣字型	注音	筆劃	部首	倉頡碼	EUC	Unicode-plus
168	熒			12	火	FFBIK	8EA9FDD3	FFF09
170	汗			9	水	EHJJ	8EA9FDD2	FFF08
171	嶸			17	山	UTJR	8EA9FDD1	FFF07
172	礪			17	石	MRMMI	8EA9FDD0	FFF06
173	崧			11	山	UKWL	8EA9FDCF	FFF05

- (2) 該姓名用字是登記於 2001 年之前的字，像是 T11-2142「愫」：
該民眾請領日據時期戶口調查簿時，發現他的曾祖父(1957 年已過世)的配偶欄姓名被誤植為「朱○婆仔」，依手寫應為「朱○愫仔」。由於戶役政系統查無「愫」字，為讓戶籍資料正確，因此依照流程申請新造字。

屏東縣恆春戶政事務所案例分享單					
日期	107 年 4 月 2 日	分享單位	恆春戶政事務所 恆春本所	編號	004
案情摘要					
有關本轄居民朱○輝申請曾祖父朱○仔配偶姓名更正為「朱○愫仔」，惟戶役政系統查無「愫」字，該如何處理？					

- (3) 該姓名用字收錄於通用字辭典，但戶役政系統尚未收錄，像是 T11-2162「驗」：
此字未收錄於戶役政系統，由於教育部《異體字字典》、《康熙字典》等皆有收錄，因此，民眾提出後，戶政機關依規定申請造字。

 C16708-001		
部首筆畫	馬 - 09 - 19	
內容	〔關鍵文獻〕 《正字通》。	
異體字字典 C16708-001		康熙字典 (武英殿本)

6. 結語

感謝大家對 TCA 提交的姓名用字字集的關注，並將疑慮直接以書面文字表達出來，這是在出於專業上的堅持與討論，令人敬佩。

TCA 期望以上說明可以讓 IRG 的各會員體和專家對於台灣戶籍制度更加了解，從制度上看起來是寬容，但是在有限制的範圍（這很重要）；2001 年新的姓名條例公布之後，法律賦予人民有取名字的權利，但並沒有給人民新造字的權利。所以不會造成編碼空間的浪費。