Standard Report
on
Methods and Quality
for
Deaths Registration

Standard Report on Methods and Quality for Deaths Registration

This documentation applies to the reporting period:
<2007 onwards>

Last edited: 30/03/2023

CENTRAL STATISTICS

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Table of Contents

1 Overview

Every death occurring in Ireland must be registered with the General Register Office. The details of these death registrations are compiled into statistical reports by the Central Statistics Office, acting on behalf of the Minister for Social Protection.
Statistics on deaths registered in Ireland have been collected and published since 1864.
They provide a comprehensive picture of the number of deaths, ages at death, and underlying causes of death of the population. They are crucial for demographic research and for much health research.

2 General Information

2.1 Statistical Category

Compilation based on administrative data

2.2 Area of Activity

Social Statistics

2.3 Organisational Unit Responsible, Persons to Contact

Vital Statistics

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VitalStats@cso.ie

2.4 Objectives and Purpose; History

Statistics on deaths registered in Ireland have been collected and published since 1864. This was initially done by the General Register Office. Since 1953 the reports have been compiled by the Central Statistics Office, based on administrative data supplied by the General Register Office.
They provide a comprehensive picture of the number of deaths, ages at death, and underlying causes of death of the population. They are crucial for demographic research, and for much of health research.

2.5 Periodicity

There are quarterly publications of births and deaths based on the registration date for the relevant quarter with a yearly summary included with the fourth quarter. A death may have occurred in one year and registered in a subsequent year. This publication includes all deaths that were registered in the reference year.

There is an annual publication of births and deaths occurring in the year. This publication only includes deaths that occur in the reference year.

2.6 Client

Vital Statistics releases and publications are prepared on behalf of the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Vital Statistics and Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1952 (as amended by section 7 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1972) and Section 73 (when commenced) of the Civil Registration Act 2004.

2.7 Users

Government

Other CSO sections e.g. Census, Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Demographic Researchers, Health

Researchers The general public

Professional Bodies

European Union/Eurostat

World Health

Organisation

2.8 Legal basis
Vital Statistics releases and publications are prepared on behalf of the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Vital Statistics and Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1952 (as amended by section 7 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1972) and Section 73 (when commenced) of the Civil Registration Act 2004.

The preparation of Vital Statistics releases and publications is delegated by the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection to the CSO in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Vital Statistics and Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1952 (as amended by section 7 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1972) and Section 73 (when commenced) of the Civil Registration Act 2004. Where a death involves an inquest, the CSO sends a form (form 104) to the Garda Síochána. This form should be completed by the Garda who investigated the death. The Garda states whether, in his/her opinion, the death was accidental, suicidal, homicidal, or the intent cannot be determined, and this additional information is used by the CSO in determining the underlying cause of death statistical code. Form 104 is collected by the CSO under the Statistics Act, 1993 and the terms of that act in relation to protection of information apply to form 104; the information provided on the form is confidential and may only be used for statistical purposes.

3 Statistical Concepts, Methods

3.1 Subject of the Statistics

Information on deaths occurring in Ireland.

3.2 Units of Observation/Collection Units/Units of Presentation

Deaths as recorded on death certificates.
For the quarterly publication on births, deaths and marriages registered in the reference quarter, tables on deaths are presented by age, sex, underlying cause of death and area of residence. Crude death rates are also presented. For the annual publication on births and deaths occurring in the reference year, tables on deaths are presented by date, month and quarter of occurrence, age, sex, underlying cause of death, area of residence, marital status and place of occurrence. Crude and standardised death rates are also presented.

3.3 Data Sources

General Registration Office, Gardaí, Coroner reports.

3.4 Reporting Unit/Respondents

Every death occurring in Ireland must be registered with the General Register Office.

3.5 Type of Survey/Process

Aggregation of administrative data concerning occurred deaths.

3.6 Characteristics of the Sample/Process

3.6.1 Population and Sampling Frame

There is a minor change in methodology concerning the calculation of the death rates at a county level for the annual report from 2013. Prior to this the county population used in the calculation of birth and death rates was calculated by applying the same factor of change in the population at a state level to each county during the inter-census years. For example:

State Population (habitual residence) in 2011 Census year is
4,574,888 Carlow population Census year = 54,723
2012 inter-census year estimate 4,585,400
Factor of change = (4,585,400 /4,574,888) * 1.0022977
Estimate population in Carlow for 2012 using factor of .0022977 as follows:
Carlow 54,723*1.0022977= 54, 848= population estimate 2012
Regional population was calculated by summing the relevant counties and county boroughs.

For calculating the birth and death rates used for the annual report, the factor of change is calculated at the regional (NUTS3) level first and this is used to calculate the population at the relevant county level. For example:

South East Region Population (habitual residence) in 2011 Census year is
499,304 Carlow population Census year = 54,723
2012 inter-census year estimate 500,831
Factor of change = (500,831 /499,304) * 1.0030582
Estimate population in Carlow for 2012 using factor of .0030582 as follows:
Carlow 54,723*1.0030582 = 54,890 = population estimate 2012

The overall rate at national level is unaffected by this revision.

The same proportion of the breakdown of the state population by county and age in the Census year 2011 has been applied to the population in 2013.

Sampling frame - Not applicable

3.6.2 Sampling/Census Design

Not applicable

3.7 Survey Technique/Data Transfer

Weekly files of deaths registered in the previous week are sent electronically from the General Register Office (GRO) to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in encrypted xml format. File is downloaded, decrypted and uploaded on to the CSO Data Capture System (for 2013 onwards). Demography coding is done in the DMS and cause of death coding is done outside of the DMS. Reconciliation sheets containing the reference number of each death is sent by the GRO to the CSO weekly. The number of deaths per the Reconciliation sheets is checked against the number of deaths in the DMS to ensure that numbers are the same.
For deaths involving an inquest, a form (form 104) is posted by the CSO to the Gardai investigating the death. This form is completed by the Gardai and returned to the CSO.

3.8 Questionnaire (including explanations)

For deaths that required an inquest, a survey form (form 104) is sent to the Garda Inspector in whose area the death occurred. The Garda Inspector then forwards the form to the relevant garda subdistrict or station. The primary purpose of this form is to help determine whether the death was the result of an accident, homicide, suicide, or natural causes.

3.9 Participation in the Survey

Not applicable

3.10 Characteristics of the Survey/Process and its Results

Quarterly publications on death registrations include aggregation by age, sex, area of residence, underlying cause of death, crude death rates.

Annual publications on death occurrences include aggregation by date, month and quarter of occurrence,
age, sex, area of residence, underlying cause of death, place of occurrence crude and standardised death rates.

3.11 Classifications used

All deaths registered on or after 1, January 2007 are classified according to The World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases, ICD10. The current version is use is ICD10 2019 with updated decision tables provided by the IRIS institute which includes WHO and Table group updates effective from 2019.

https://icd.who.int/browse10/2019/en

ICD-10 codes are continuously being updated to include revisions by The World Health Organisation, see high- level ICD-10 codes below.

I	A00–B99	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
II	C00 – D48	Neoplasms
III	D50 – D89	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
IV	E00 – E90	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
V	F00 – F99	Mental and behavioural disorders
VI	G00 – G99	Diseases of the nervous system
VII	H00 – H59	Diseases of the eye and adnexa
VIII	H60 – H95	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
IX	I00–I99	Diseases of the circulatory

system X   [J00–J99](#) Diseases of the

respiratory system

Deaths from 1979 to 2006 were coded according to ICD-9. Causes of death for other years were classified by earlier versions of ICD.
There is a 8-category classification of Principal Economic Status: see directly below:

The principal economic status (PES) classification group:

1 = At work

2 = Unemployed

3 = Student

4 = Home

Duties 5 =

Retired

6 = Disabled

8 = Under 15

9 = Unknown

The PES replaced Social Class classification group from 2013 onwards.

The principal occupation classification groups:

There is a 10 category Standard Occupation Code (SOC2010) Classification used from 2012.

See directly below in alphabetical order:

Standard Occupation Codes	Occupations **included are as listed**
4	Administrative and secretarial occupations
3	Associate professional and Technical occupations
6	Caring, Leisure and Other service occupations
9	Elementary occupations
1	Managers, Directors and Senior officials
8	Process, Plant and Machine operatives
2	Professional occupations
7	Sales and Customer service occupations
5	Skilled trades occupations
0	Unemployed, Retired, Student and occupation

unknown The Standard Occupational Codes replaced the Socio-economic groupings

used prior to 2013.

3.12 Regional Breakdown of Results

Deaths are classified by the residence of the deceased. The classification is at the level of counties, cities and certain town, see directly hereunder:

New NUTS 3 breakdown used from 2018

The composition of the current NUTS regions effective from 1st January 2018 is as follows:

Northern and Western (Border and West), Southern (Mid-West, South-East and South-West) and Eastern and Midland (Dublin, Mid-East and Midland).

NUTS3 Regional Authority areas: Border, Midland, West, Dublin, Mid-East, Mid- West, South-East and South-West

The current regional classification came into effect on the 1st of January 2018. Tipperary North (Mid-West region) and Tipperary South (formally in the South-East region) were amalgamated into Tipperary and classified as part of the Mid-West region. Louth has moved from the Border region to the Mid-East region.

Border	Cavan		**Dublin**	Dublin City
	Donegal			Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
	Leitrim			Fingal
	Monaghan			South Dublin
	Sligo			
			Mid-East	Kildare
				Meath
Midland	Laois			Wicklow
	Longford			Louth
	Offaly			
	Westmeath		**Mid-West**	Clare
				Limerick City and County
West	Galway city			Tipperary
	Galway County			
	Mayo			
	Roscommon		**South-East**	Carlow
				Kilkenny
South-West	Cork City			Waterford City and County
	Cork County			Wexford
	Kerry			

Old NUTS 3 breakdown used to 2017

NUTS3 Regional Authority areas: Border, Midland, West, Dublin, Mid-East, Mid- West, South-East and South-West

Border:	Cavan, Donegal, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, Sligo.
Midland:	Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath.
West:	Galway City, Galway county, Mayo, Roscommon.
Dublin:	Dublin City, South Dublin, Fingal, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.
Mid-East:	Kildare, Meath, Wicklow.
Mid-West:	Clare, Limerick City, Limerick County, North Tipperary.
South-East:	Carlow, Kilkenny, South Tipperary, Waterford City, Waterford County, Wexford.
South-West:	Cork City, Cork County, Kerry.

4 Production of the Statistics, Data Processing, Quality Assurance

4.1 Data Capture

The attending physician completes the medical certificate of the cause of death on paper. This information, together with demographic information provided by the next of kin or other qualified informant, is entered electronically at registry offices around the country and forwarded to the General Registration Office. The registrations of the previous week from all registry offices are sent in a weekly encrypted XML file from the General Register Office to the Central Statistics Office.

For unexpected deaths or deaths due to external causes, the cause of death is determined by the coroner, following a post mortem and possibly an inquest. These deaths are included in the weekly file sent by the General Register Office to the Central Statistics Office. Copies of the Notification of Death form Part 1, Notification of Death form Part 2 and a sample of Death Certificate are at the end of this report.

4.2 Coding

The main form of coding is attributing an underlying cause of death code to each death. An Underlying Cause of Death Code is determined from the 4 lines on the medical certificate of the cause of death (see section 1 and 11 of Medical Cause of Death Details on Part 1 of the death notification form – part 1 at end of this document). World Health Organisation rules (ICD-10) are followed in choosing this underlying cause of death code. For deaths not involving an inquest, from the 1st January 2018 the CSO is using new automated software called IRIS for selecting the underlying cause of death code. The IRIS coding system has been developed by the IRIS core group to code mortality data and is the preferred coding tool for European countries. Please note that the underlying cause of death is still classified to the International Classification of Diseases, ICD-10. Prior to the use of IRIS software, the CSO used the Medical Mortality Data System (MMDS) software package provided by the US National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS). However, MMDS was replaced by IRIS when it ceased to be maintained/updated. The IRIS software codes the underlying cause of death in approximately 60% of deaths not involving an inquest, while the remaining 40% cases require manual intervention by mortality coders.

For some deaths, the CSO will send a query letter to the attending doctor, seeking details that will improve the quality of the code.

Deaths involving an inquest are all coded manually. The form 104 received from Gardai concerning a death will help determine the correct code. For some deaths a supplementary cause of death code is assigned in addition to the underlying cause of death. The most usual use of this is where the underlying cause of death is external (e.g. due to an accident, homicide or intentional self-harm), and the supplementary code describes the nature of the injuries sustained by the deceased.

Each death is geographically coded and given an Occupation code and Principal Economic Status (PES) code.

4.3 Data Editing

The death data held in excel format file is edited, to ensure that the ICD-10 code chosen as the underlying cause of death is appropriate to the sex and age of the deceased and is an acceptable underlying cause of death. This process follows Eurostat guidelines.

The file is also edited to eliminate inconsistencies between the sex/age of the deceased, and the Occupation and PES codes
.

4.4 Imputation (for Non-Response or Incomplete Data Sets)

No imputation.

4.5 Grossing and Weighting

No grossing or weighting.

4.6 Computation of Outputs, Estimation Methods Used

Results are aggregated – no estimation used.

4.7 Other Quality Assurance Techniques Used

Use of the IRIS software coding system for underlying cause of death helps ensure that statistics are comparable internationally, and consistent over time.

5 Quality

5.1 Relevance

Mortality statistics are fundamental to demographic analysis. They are also one of the most reliable and important statistics for health researchers.

5.2 Accuracy and Reliability

5.2.1. Sampling Effect & Representivity

Not applicable

5.2.2 Non-Sampling Effects

5.2.2.1 Quality of the Data Sources used

The sources of the data are the attending doctor for the cause of death, and the next of kin or other qualified informant for the demographic details. For unexpected deaths or deaths from external causes, the data sources are the coroner and the Gardai investigating the death.
In the case of deaths involving an inquest, the form 104 is used for the purpose of supplementing the information on the Coroner's Certificate for better statistical classification of cause of death.

5.2.2.2 Register Coverage

All deaths occurring in Ireland are legally obliged to be registered, (there are approximately 30,000 deaths annually). Non-registration is rare because of the necessity of a death certificate for many legal purposes. However, there can sometimes be considerable delay in registration of deaths, particularly in the case of deaths requiring an inquest. The current practice is that only deaths registered in the calendar year they occurred, or registered in the next calendar year, are included in the official annual statistics on deaths. Deaths registered after this date, are included in the Late Deaths data file instead. In recent years, approximately 2.5% of deaths registered are included in the Late Deaths data file.

5.2.2.3 Non-response (Unit and Item)

Not applicable

5.2.2.4 Measurement Errors

Not applicable

5.2.2.5 Processing Errors

Details of the death may be entered incorrectly at the registry office. However, usually the original intent of the attending doctor can be deciphered by the CSO cause of death coder.

Cause of Death coding is very complicated and has a subjective element, so errors can also occur here. However, the editing process will identify where the deceased has been assigned an underlying cause of death inappropriate to their age or sex.

5.2.2.6 Model-related Effects

Not applicable

5.3 Timeliness & Punctuality

5.3.1 Provisional Results

Not applicable

5.3.2 Final Results

The aim is to publish quarterly results on the deaths, births, and marriages registered within 4 months of the end of the quarter.
The annual report on births, deaths, and stillbirths is generally published within 22 months of the end of relevant year of occurrence.

5.4 Coherence

Vital Statistics data on births and deaths is the only comprehensive source of information for birth and death numbers. The annual population estimates produced by the CSO in intra-censal years rely on births and deaths figures produced by Vital Statistics, together with migration estimates.

5.5 Comparability

As cause of death coding strictly follows World Health Organisation guidelines, statistics are internationally comparable. These guidelines also ensure comparability over time.
Version 10 of ICD coding was introduced in Ireland in 2007. Deaths from 1979 to 2006 were coded according to ICD-9. Causes of death for other years were classified by earlier versions of ICD.

5.6 Accessibility and Clarity

5.6.1 Assistance to Users, Special Analyses

Specific user requests are acceded to where possible, and where confidentiality issues do not arise. Please contact vitalstats@cso.ie

5.6.2 Revisions

Generally, there are no revisions. However, additional information may be taken into account in the annual occurrence results, which may not have been available at the time of publication of the quarterly registration results.

5.6.3 Publications

5.6.3.1 Releases, Regular Publications

Vital Statistics - Quarterly
report Report on Vital Statistics
(annual)
The most recent versions of these reports can be accessed at:
https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/vitalstatistics/
5.6.3.2 Statistical Reports

Statistical Yearbook

5.6.3.3 Internet

More publications are in our archive at:
https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/archive/

Users can create their own tables from the CSO Main Data
Dissemination Service: PxStat:
https://www.cso.ie/en/databases/

5.6.4 Confidentiality

All data are treated as strictly confidential in accordance with Part V of the Statistics Act, 1993, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Vital Statistics and Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1952 (as amended by section 7 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1972) and Section 73 (when commenced) of the Civil Registration Act 2004.

6 Additional documentation and publications

Many of the regular thematic CSO publications include tables of death statistics. Examples are Measuring Ireland's progress, Women and Men in Ireland, Ireland – North and South, and Ageing in Ireland. These publications can be seen at:

https://www.cso.ie/en/index.html

Death Notification Form - Part 1

To register a death and obtain a Death Certificate it is the duty of the relative (where available and capable) to complete Part 2 of this form (overleaf) and bring it to any Registrar within 3 months of the death. After 3 months any other
qual ified informant (as defined overleaf) must do so.

Medical Certificate of Cause of Death . To be completed by a Registered Medical Prac titioner

Please use BLOCK CAP IT ALS.

Details of Deceased

Forename(s): ....Address at time of death:

Surname:

Date ofBirih: DCJOD'UJDD Age:....
(The date of birth sb.ould be en1.ered)

Date of Death: D D O DITJDD

Plac e of Death (in full): .. ..

Last seen alive by me on: D C JO   [J{IJDO   P.P.S. o.:

Whether seen after death by me (Answer "yes" or "no" in all cases)   D   yes   O no

If the deceased was female, was she known to have been pregnant at the time
of death, or within the previous 42 days ? (Answ er "yes" or "no" in aU cases)   Dyes   O no

Medical Cause of Death Details

		Approxim ate interval between onset and death
Disease or Condition directly leading to death (This does noL mean the mode of dying, e.g. bean failure , asthcnio etc. 1t means the disease which caused death.)	(a)....... .. .. due to (or as consequence of)	
Antecedent Causes (morbid conditions if any, giving rise to the above cause. stating the W1derlying condition J;:ist)	(b)....·········"················ .... due to (or as consequence of) (c).············	
II		
Other Significant Conditions contributmg 10 the de.ath, but not related to the disease or condition causing it.		

Details of Registered Medical Practitioner

Forename: ....

Surname: ... .

Registered Qualification:..

Signature:

Business Address:.

.....Date:.. ....   Daytime Telephone No: ....

Death Notification Form - Part 2

To register a death and obtain a **Death Certificate it is** the duty **of the relative (where available and capable) to complete Part 2 of this** form and bring it to any Registrar within 3 months of the death . After 3 mont b.s any other qualified informant (as de.fined hereunder) **must** do **so. The qualified** informant **must** bring **proof of identity (must be** in **date) when registering** the death.

Personal Details of Deceased - To be completed by the Qualified Informant - (see Note below) Please use BLOCK CAPITALS

	For Official use
Fo renarne(s): … . …… .	☐ ☐ ☐ bo me
Surname:...... . .	
BLrtb Surname	☐ ☐ ☐ age
Date of birth: DDO [} [ ] DOD	☐ ☐ Infant
(The date of birth shou ld be entered)	
Age: ….	PPS No.:
(Note: If age at death is less than I year in_sert age m hours, days, weeks, months, as appropriate)	OSC:X.
Date of Death: O [1[ ] 00 OD Male D Female D	☐ place
Place of Death (in full) :...	

Place and Country of Birth of Deceased:..... .... , , . ,

Nationality of Deceased

Civil Status: Single[1] B   Marrie D   Separated D   Widowed ☐   Divorced ☐   Civil Partner D
Former Civil Partner D   Surviving Civil Partner D

Occupation ....Retired D

Occupation of spouse or civil partner if married, widowed or the deceased had been in a

registered civil partnership ....Retired D

Forenarne(s) and birth surname of fatber of deceased:.... .. ..

Forename(s) and birth surname of mother of deceased:.

If under 18 years,
Occupatio n of Parent/Guardia☐ 1:.. .   D Retired

Occupation of Parent/Guardian 2:.. .   D Retired

This Part to be completed only in the presence of the Registrar.

Details of Qualified In for man t (see note below)

Forename(s):.... ....   Address

Surname:.

Qualification to Act as Jnformaut see note below:

I, hereby declare that the above details are to the best of my knowledge correct.
Signature:....

Note: A Qualified Informant is a person who has knowledge of the earticulars required lo register a death (a) a relative or civil partner of the deceased who has knowledge of the required particulars concerned (b) a person present at the death (c) my other person who has knowledge of the required particulars (d) 1f the death occurred in a buildin g used as a dwelling or part of a buildingso used, any person who was in the build- ing or part at the time of cfeath (e) if lhe death occurred in a hospital or other institution or in a buildmg or a part of a building occupied by any other organisation or entelJ)ri se, the chief officer of the institut ion, O!E anisatio n or ent rise (by whatever name called) or a person authorised by the chief officer to perform his or her fimctions (f) a person who found the body of the person concerned (!() a person who took charge of   or that body (h) the person who procured the disposal oftliat body, or (i) any other person wlio has knowledge the death.

For   Registrar   's Use   Only - Complete Part A or B

State whether certified O   or uncertified O   inquest D   or post mortem O

A: Computerised Offices: If notification is to be entered electronically
e nter the syste m notifica tion number in the adjac e nt box:

B: Non-Computerised Offices: If tbe notification in not being entered electronically then the information in the section below should be completed, and this form should lhen be sent to the Central Statistics Office

Date of Registration: ....

Entry Number in **Register:** , ... **Signature of Registrar:** ....

I Single should only be used where the deceased was never married, or never been in a registered civil partnership
2 Separated. shou ld only be used ifa legal or judicial separatioll was in place in respect of tbe deceased

Registrar's Stamp

Deimhniu Bais

Arna eis it1 int de bhun an Achta um Chlaru Sibhialta 2004

Eire

Death Certificate

Issued in pursuance of the Civil Registration Act 2004

Ireland

Ainm/Name

Sloinne/Surname

Sloinne Breithe/Birth

Surname Data Bais/Date of

Death Aois/Age

Data Breithe/Dnte of Birth

Gneas/Sex

Stadas S ib hialta/Civ il Starns

Iar-ait Ch6naitb e/Fonner Residence

SH Bbeatha an **.Eagaigh/Occupation of** Deceased

CERTIFICATE

Ionad Bais/Place of Death

Cuis Dheimhnithe an Bbais agus Fad Tinn is / Certified Cause of Death and Duration of Illness

Faisneiseoir / Informant

Sonrai an Liachleacht6ra / Medical Practitioner Details

Ainrn/Name
Sloinne/Surname
Q\ilfocht/Qualificati on
Seoladh/Address

Teileaf6n/felephone

Sinithe ag /Signed by

Clafajlheo ir/Registrar

CI:II-diodh in Oifig an Chluraithcora/Regi stered in the Registrar's Office

U mi,a6ar CJIDuc.ba.in an Pbrfomh-Chlfu"ai lheora / SuperinLendent Registrar's H.c gis.tralion Arca

Contac/County

Data an Chtan:ichain/Date of Registrntion

C l<lruimhir/R.c:g.istratio n Number

Dcimtw.ithc om cb6ip dhilis den taifoad faoi alt 13 den Acht um ChEinl Sibhialta 2004/Cen.ified to be a cr,py of the regisler mainkioed under section 1] of the Civil Re.gi<r:1tion

A 2004

E i sir.he ag/Issued by

Data /Date