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## Cedulas ecuador pdf

Please contact your Civil Registry identification number, name and name, date of birth, marital status, spouse, and other personal information. To view the map number, enter two names and a name, then click The Consult button. The card number. The card number is unique in Ecuador and consists of 10 digits. The first two digits of the IDENTITY card number represent the province in which the ID card was issued. How to consult the map number of Ecuador. For an effective search, it's a good idea to have names and names on hand if you don't have all the information you can search for with the following steps. To check the type card number in this order: FirstName SecondName SecondName If you don't have any data convenient place letter %, for example: Pinto % Sylvia % If you get a lot of results you can add letters (abcde, etc.) next to a letter to filter the information about the cards it receives, for example: Pinto % Sylvia P% Ecuador ID is the only official document for identification of people in Ecuador. The certificate is issued by the Ecuadorian Civil Registry. The card is classified on: Identity card and citizenship. A civil registry may issue an identity card or nationality to Ecuadorian or foreign residents. Persons who have received a certificate of minors and, after meeting the requirements established by law for the exercise of political rights, are required to apply for a redemption certificate. Advisory certificate in the Civil Registry When advising on the number of the card in the civil registry you also receive such data as: Class and Number of the Family Card and The Name of the Certificate of Residence and Date of Birth Of the Civil Registration Specification at Your Birth Nationality Photography to scrap the Marital Status Names of spouses The profession of the Profession of Instruction or profession Individual classification of fingerprint names and surnames of parents of the Signature cedulado and the competent body of the card. Identity or citizenship expires when: cedulado dies Deadline There is a enforcement decision, taking a call the identity of the person There is a material error obvious in his extradition and. They were issued in violation of this law. Identity and citizenship also expire due to the loss or suspension of the political rights of kedulado. Which province includes the map With the card number can quickly identify the province in which it was issued, for this we follow the following steps: 1. Identify the first 2 digits (let's name it number on map 2. Search in the following code table (identified in step 1) Provincial Code 01 Azuai 02 Bolivar 03 Kanyar 04 Karchi 05 Cotopaxi 06 Chimborazo 07 El Ora 08 Esmeraldas 09 Guayas 10 Imbabura 11 12 Los Rios 11 3 Manabi 14 Morona Santiago 15 Napo 16 Pastaza 17 Pichincha 18 Tungurahua 19 zamora chinchip 20 Galapagos Islands 21 Sukumbios 22 Orellana 23 Santo Domingo de los Cachaillas 24 Santa Elena can't find that What are you looking for? To view the card in the civil registry (card number, names, date of birth, marital status, wife's name, and status) select the type of search and enter the number or two names and names. Then click Consult. NEW FIELDS: CNT phone numbers, employment relations and employment certificates with the public sector or the National Police or FFAA, bachelor's degree, court history, criminal record, etc. Consult with the card data - the civil registry can not find what you are looking for? Identity card, also known as ID card (CI), citizenship (CC), IDENTITY (TI), passport card (TP), civil registry (RC), alien card (CE), ID card (CI), national identity card (ID), unique identity card (DUI), official identification or simple identification (ID), depending on names, used in each country, is a public document containing personal data, issued to public servants with competent powers allowing personal and unambiguous identification of citizens. The public nature refers to the fact that, in addition to being issued by a competent public servant, the document allows the citizen to identify himself in all scenarios or areas of relations within society. Not all countries issue identity documents, although the expansion of this practice has been accompanied by the establishment of national population registration systems and the development of public administrative controls. Possession of an identity document is mandatory in most European and Ibro-American countries, while it is rare for those with a legal system based on Anglo-Saxon law. The name of the country is Acronym Ibero-America abbreviation (including Spain and Portugal) Argentina, Spain, and Peru National Document IDENTITY DNI 2 Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and Venezuela CI IDENTITY card Brazil Carteira de Identidade or Register Geral RG Colombia, Certificate of Ecuadorian citizen CC Salvador Unique identity document DUI Guatemala Personal identity document Vote or voter credentials. CURP Panama Personal Identification Card CIP Paraguay Civic Identification Card CIC/CI Portugal Caricao de Cidadcao Puerto Rico Driver's License or ID Dominican Republic Identity and Electoral Code CIE Rest world Germany Personalausweis Belgium Identiteitskaart/Carte d'identit/Personalausweis Bosnia And Herzegovina Li'na karta/Osobna Osobna U.S. Passport Card France Cart nationale d'identit' Ireland Kurta Paz / Passport card Italia Carta d'identita Montenegro Li'na Map Polonia Dowd osobisty Romania Card by Identitate Serbia Li'na Karta Identification Document in Spain and Ibero-America Argentina See also: National Identity Document (Argentina) In Argentina Identity is the only identity document its format and use were governed by The Identification, Registration and Classification of National Human Capacity Act 17671, issued in 1968, which replaced enrolment notebooks issued to men on the occasion of compulsory military service and civilian notebooks that women received at the age of 18. It is issued for all persons born in the country from the date of birth and for all foreigners who are in the process of establishing (legal registration as a resident in Argentina) from the moment the National Directorate of Migration considers that it has met the minimum requirements for this purpose. Under the Act, an identity card cannot be supplemented by any other document for legal purposes; must exercise the right to vote and for identification in the judicial body. Argentine ID is also required to perform formalities before the public authorities, and also allows the bearer to work legally in the country (in accordance with national labor laws, which prohibits the work of children and adolescents). On November 4, 2009, as part of the process of modernizing and digitizing national documents, a new type of identity card, consisting of two parts, a laptop and a map, began to develop. Its daily use is fuzzy, but the laptop should be used to vote. The DNI laptop featured a sky-colored cover with laser prints for unique citizen numbered and silver prints for the rest of the presentation. Inside, it has a design identical to the map format, but also contains spaces that allow you to add civil status data, address changes, organ donations, and ID sealing after voting in a national election. The card ID is fully plasticized and contains all the data representing the person and the correct fingerprint printing. Since 2011, the ID has changed again, the laptop has been removed, and the map has been changed to a different model, higher quality plastic, and that will be used for everything. Another form of identification is the Single Tax Identification Key (CUIT). As of April 1, 2017, the ID card is the only valid ID card. Registration of Brazil's civil identity. The identity document in Brazil is known as the National Civil Identification Document. Carteira de Identidade or Registro Geral (RG); contains the Geral Register number, date of birth, date of issue, nationality (city and state of birth) parents' names, photo, signature and digital print of the owner's right thumb. His extradition is a duty of federal states and is valid throughout the country. It is interesting to note that there are no legal restrictions to apply for another card in another Federation state, just go to the issuance office and bring the necessary documentation and request it. The documents required to request the issuance of this document depend on the applicant's marital status. The original birth certificate (or notary copy) is required for singles. The original marriage certificate (or notary copy) is requested for married persons. For all previous cases, in addition, three photos are requested in a 3 by 4 centimeters format. Chile Identity Certificate Chile Identity Certificate, also known as an identity card or identity card, is an identity document that must be in the possession of any person over the age of 18 living in the country, however, this document can be requested from the birthday of a minor without any impediment to it, provided that was accepted by the majority of citizens promoted by the police agencies as a way of protecting minors in the face of any development of events. The identity card has a single national role (RUI), in conjunction with the Single Tax Role (RUT) assigned to any person (domestic or foreign) who is registered in the Civil Registry, and as well as the Chilean passport number. The delivery of an identity card depends on the Citizens Registration and Identification Service. After its reorganization on September 2, 2013, the national identity card (ID) and the biometric passport system began to operate in all registration and identification offices of citizens. The new system included a microchip in id and biometric passports in the format of a smart card for storing biometric data and fingerprint information. It follows that The International Civil Aviation Organization and the European Community, which will improve security and interoperability across the world, both photography and user signatures are encrypted electronically and stored in the document. The system included facial biometrics, which allows you to print a photo with a laser in a document. Since it is developed with polycarbonate, the possibilities of falsification or fraud with documents are completely negated. Both documents have an electronic chip with various security measures, such as the inclusion of polycarbonate in the deep layers and including only information established by the Act. The included technology allows you to immediately identify a person using a fingerprint sensor, in addition to incorporating the CD code, among others. The system also allows online blocking of documents in case of loss by users. Full updating of documents at the country level was planned for 10 years for identity cards and in 5 years for passports, i.e. 2023 and 2018, respectively. Checking the digits of the verifier In order to preserve the integrity of the identification document and avoid its duplication or input errors, the verification algorithm is used to obtain the digits of the verifier. This model, known as Basic Calculation 11, is located on the Chilean Civil Society Registration and Identification Service website. Certificate of Citizenship of Colombia in 2000. An identity card is called a citizenship card, or C.C., for Colombian citizens of majority. It is the only identity document valid for all civil, political, administrative and judicial acts under Act 39 of 1961. It is issued to Colombian citizens aged 18 (most of the age in Colombia). The authority responsible for issuing certificates is the National Register of the Civil State of Colombia. Identity card (up to 18 years old). There is an identity card for children under the age of 18, called an identity card (which does not apply in the acts for which the citizenship card is filed) is used for identification purposes that can be processed from the age of 7. The citizenship card can only be processed after the age of 18, for which the delivery of an identity card is a mandatory requirement. Once the procedure has been done before any registration, the citizen is given a password that serves as proof that the card is in the process, but this password is not valid as a document identification. In the case of foreigners, an Certificate of Foreign Affairs issued by Colombia's migration certificate is issued as an identity document, with the same consequences as the Certificate of Citizenship, with the exception of the right to vote. On 24 November 1952, the first citizenship certificate was issued to the then President of the Republic, Loreano Gomez Castro, number 1. Then, in 1954, women were able to exercise their right to choose and to be elected. The first women's certificate was issued on 25 May 1956 by Don Carola Correa de Rojas Pinilla, wife of the then President of the Republic, General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, at number 20,000.001. Since May 2000, the National Registry of the Civil State of Columbia has been producing the latest-generation citizenship card through a modern identification system based on AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), which consists of specialized equipment and software that automatically verifies people's identity by comparing citizens' fingerprints and storing them. Under the system, the same person could not be issued with another identity card. This identity document has special security conditions. Both the front and back of the new map format have physical and technological characteristics that minimize vulnerability and the possibility of counterfeiting. The new certificate allows certainty of full identification and the ease of authentication and authentication directly with the carrier of the same using an automatic system. Previously, Colombia had three formats of certificates, any of which was recognized as a legitimate means of identification of a citizen, but since 2005, and after a series of bureaucratic and technical inconveniences, the National Registry of the Civil State of Colombia, by decree, established that from January 1, 2010, the only valid certificate of citizenship will be that issued since 2000, yellow background and with security holograms. This date was subsequently rescheduled for July 31, 2010. In 2020, it was announced that a new ID card, digital, would be available before the end of the year. The document will allow citizens to identify themselves and carry out formalities without the need for a physical document that can be stored on a mobile phone. Costa Rica Costa Rica ID (front). The identity card is provided by the Civil Registry to all citizens of the Republic of Costa Rica over the age of 18 (over 18 years of age for legitimate purposes). He can start processing in a few months before he's 18. In the late 1990s, it ceased to be a typewriter and became fully electronic in the house, and includes an attachment containing information in the two-dimensional barcode format PDF417. It is valid for 10 years, after which the bearer must be present in the Civil Registry for photographing and updating personal information, such as marital status or profession. For those over the age of 12 and under the age of 18, The Supreme Court of Elections has a TIM or juvenile ID card, a document prior to id card that provides minors with the opportunity to open bank accounts, identification to leave the country, choose student scholarships among other legal and/or social formalities. It is not possible to exercise suffrage or vote with a team. The number consists of 3 groups of numbers. For example: 1-2222-3333. In this case, one is a province of birth or inscription (for Costa Ricans born abroad), and is assigned in this way: San Jose Alajuela Cartago Herediy Guanacaste Puntarenas Lima Costarricenses nationalized The other two groups of numbers correspond to the volume and folio where the birth certificate of the citizen in question is stored, in accordance with the chronological order in which the people were enrolled, so that the elderly have less. In addition, it must be shown to enter institutions prohibited for minors (e.g. bars, nightclubs or certain movies in movies, or for the purchase of cigars or alcoholic beverages if there is doubt in a person's age), and exercise the right to suffrage. Contrary to what is sometimes considered, the authorities may request (for example, to verify someone's criminal record) but cannot be withheld or revoked under any circumstances (except that citizenship is retracted from the person who purchased it in violation of due process or in violation of the law of the country). El Salvador See also: Unique identity document of the Republic of El Salvador. On 1 November 2001, the Single Identity Document,DUI replaced the IDENTITY card and the electoral card. Salvadoran law defines duanty as an official document sufficient and necessary for the physical identification of any natural Salvadoran person in any public or private act, both at home and abroad, when such acts come into force in El Salvador, it is also the only document used to exercise suffrage. DUI is mandatory for use throughout the country, for any Salvadoran legal age eligible from the month of its broadcast. The issuance and extension of DUI must be requested in the month of the applicant's birth. The National Register of Legal Persons (NPN) is the body responsible for the registration, issuance and delivery of DUI. DUI is a map 8.5 cm wide and 5.5 cm long, on its front side consists of the following information: unique identification number, expiration date, photo of the owner, names, type of nationality, gender, place and date of birth, signature of the owner and signature of the national registrar of natural persons, type of procedure, voting zone code and special coding for laser readers, which contains the same readable information in the document, as well as additional, such as parents' names, organ donation, etc. published in The Official Journal No. 220, Volume 373 of November 24, 2006. In El Salvador, a circular with expired OR not renewing it during a birthday is synonymous with a lack of identity, because without this document you can not perform procedures whose requirements ARE DUI, which is in effect. Example No. DUI: 000000000-0 Spain Home article: DNI (Spain) The official name is a national identity document (ID), although it is also called ID. It is a plasticized map or polycarbonate detailing the owner's name, date of birth, address, parents, gender, address of residence, municipality and province of birth, and contains a photograph (size 32 by 26 millimeters, with a single white and sleek background, taken head in front of him fully disclosed and without glasses of dark glasses or any other clothing that may interfere with or interfere with the identification of the person) and the identification number consisting of eight digits. The photo is displayed in color in the DNI, issued before 2006. Since 1976, it has been mandatory since the age of 14, although it can be requested from a child from the Registration of the Civil Registry. This combination of numbers and letters is usually referred to as a tax identification number (NIF), and id incorrectly only numbers (both NIF and ID number are the same number, and both include a letter). A queue of people in Madrid, Spain, trying to get their own personal certificate, current document, identity cards (Black and White, 1906). An identity card is sufficient to travel and register as a resident of the Member States of the European Union. It is also used for travel to Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (signatories to the Schengen Agreement) and other European countries such as Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco or San Marino. Identity cards are issued at the offices of the National Police Corps. Each delivery office receives a package of numbers, which it assigns correlated to its request. When this party is finished, you get a new batch. Another urban legend is the figure that appears at the end of the second line, on the back of the document, it was associated with the number of people who had the same name and surname as their carrier, something completely false, since this figure is a reference figure as a result of the algorithm used by the computer system that creates the document. Up to 30 years of age, the identity card is valid for 5 years. Between 30 and 70 years old, it is valid for 10 years, being permanent from the age of 70 years. As for the uniqueness of the numbering of these documents, the administration responsible for their management ensures the assignment of unique numbers. Since the document's inception, however, there have been various situations in Spain that have resulted in the distribution of the same number to several citizens. Thus, by 1992, there were about 200,000 citizens in Spain with a unique identification number. The fact that this number is not unique is well known in professions related to computerized databases, where this area is not used as a unique identifier because there are collisions (repetitive numbers). History In 1944, Francisco Franco decided to create a document that would identify all Spaniards. General Franco, in the post-war period, begins a very long series number. He has his first identification number. And today it consists of 8 numbers, completed with a letter. Francisco Franco, the ideologue of ID, was number 1; his wife, Carmen Polo, was appointed 2; and his daughter Carmen Franco received number 3. In 1961, the future King Juan Carlos and his wife Sofia were assigned numbers 10 and 11 respectively. The Royal Family will reserve rooms ranging from 10 to 99. Curiously, by simple superstition, this number 13 was pushed back from progression, as it was supposed to touch Christina's infants. 1980 - This is the date when Infanta Elena gets number 12, while Infanta Cristina will be awarded the 14th, leaving the sixth prime number buried by superstition. A few years later, number 15 was given to Prince Philip, his daughter Infanta Leonor received the number 16, her other daughter, Infana Sophia, received the number 17. To obtain an identity card, you must have Spanish citizenship. Foreigners legally residing in Spain have a card of similar characteristics, but in blue tones, called a foreign identity card, which includes the identification number of foreigners or NIE. It is not necessary to always carry an identity card, but the citizen is obliged to identify himself to any agent of the body who needs it, being able to make this identification with any other document that satisfies the agent (passport, family book, etc.). Although this identification cannot be satisfactorily done, agents may require a citizen to accompany them to units where the necessary steps can be taken to identify them safely. Failure to identify himself as an agent of a authority or voluntary refusal to initiate such proceedings may constitute an administrative offence or, if necessary, a criminal offence under Articles 634 and 556 of the Criminal Code. Throughout 2006-2007, a logical evolution was implemented from traditional Spanish ID to electronic ID, which differs from the traditional chip, which guarantees the identity of the person by performing electronic arrangements and

