

FINAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

An investigation by the Data Protection Commission
in respect of the processing of personal data
by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection
in relation to

THE PUBLIC SERVICES CARD (“PSC”)

examining compliance with the obligations in relation to

LEGAL BASIS AND TRANSPARENCY

Investigation conducted pursuant to Section 10(1A) of the Data Protection Acts, 1988 & 2003



August 2019

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FOREWORD

Control not “privacy”

The “Public Services Card project” has been around for a long time in Ireland. For almost as long, the national data protection authority has taken a keen interest in the evolution of the processes and systems surrounding the Public Services Card (PSC).

This is because it’s an arrangement that requires the processing of significant volumes of personal data from practically every person in Ireland and which underpins important decisions to be taken about those persons, such as whether to grant or suspend a payment or issue a passport. Equally, given the way the card is used, it’s an arrangement that gives rise to potentially adverse consequences for the user. Such consequences may flow from, for example, a failure on the part of an individual to keep those elements of their personal data that are associated with the PSC updated; consequences may also follow if a card is not acquired in the first instance, i.e. access to a particular public service may be denied if the applicant fails to obtain and produce a PSC to the public-sector service provider. Accordingly, it is of critical importance that an arrangement of this scale and importance is established on a proper legal footing, to include – but not limited to - the putting in place of an appropriate legislative foundation, and that it operates in a fair and transparent manner in accordance with core data protection principles.

Some people have commented that they don’t understand why there’s any fuss about the PSC since the types of data it stores is all standard Public Sector Identity (PSI) data (already associated with getting a PPSN) and so they ask how anyone could expect to keep that “private” when they are dealing with a given public sector body in Ireland. It is a misunderstanding to think that data protection law is directly and only concerned with “privacy”. In fact, data protection is a far broader area of law that in many cases has less to do with “privacy” (as that term might commonly be understood) and more to do with how people exercise control over their information. So, for example, in data protection law, the right of an individual to access a copy of his or her personal data is recognised as being of particular importance. This clearly is less about “privacy” *per se* and has more to do with giving individuals control to ensure they know what data is held about them, that it is accurate, and that they understand how it will be used to make decisions about them. It is for these reasons, which have to do with foreseeability and control on the part of individuals, that the Data Protection Commission (DPC) has conducted a detailed investigation into matters surrounding the PSC project.

What does the actual card do?

The PSC has invariably been billed as a system that will make it easier and more efficient for the public to access public services and will assist in the elimination of fraud. The Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (DEASP) has taken this a step further, expressing the view – on the public record - that efficient public service development and delivery in Ireland will be inhibited if the State does not introduce a “single electronic identification scheme”.¹ At

¹ Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection debate - Thursday, 22 Feb 2018, Public Services Card: Discussion.

some level of abstraction, it may be possible to conceive of there being some force to this argument, but, in the final analysis, it is of course the case that any such Scheme must comply with basic data protection principles that form part of the law of the land, to include those laws enacted by the Oireachtas and those enacted at European Union level.

Our investigation has identified that what is being implemented falls far short of delivering on the goals identified by DEASP. This is a point of some significance when considering the balance which the PSC project purports to strike between the interests and rights of citizens on the one hand, and the interests of the State on the other. It also raises questions about the lawfulness of the personal data collection and processing involved.

It is also important to bear in mind that, while the PSC is frequently spoken of as a project involving more than the card itself, the card element, as it has been implemented in practice, and contrary to the original concept, has remarkably little by way of meaningful real-world application. Notably, no public sector body has invested in the technology capable of reading the chip that contains the encrypted elements of the Public Sector Identity dataset on the card.² Exceptionally, a special variant of the card with its own separate chip has been created for those who avail of free travel. However, even that chip - and what is read from it - forms part of the National Transport Authority's integrated ticketing specification rather than the PSC itself. The card's obvious lack of meaningful utility operates to reinforce concerns about the reasons put forward by the State to justify the introduction and roll-out of the card and the balance being struck in that context between the interests and rights of citizens and the State, respectively.

SAFE registration

In reality, the backbone of the project is a form of citizen registration system. That system is based on a nationally developed standard called the "Standard Authentication Framework Environment (SAFE)". When registering an individual for the purpose of issuing a PSC, DEASP applies the "SAFE 2" standard to authenticate a person's identity to a "substantial level of assurance"³. DEASP requires any individual who is to be issued with a PSC to present themselves in person at specified government offices, to bring a range of supporting identity and other documentation with them, to submit to a face-to-face interview, and to have a high-quality photo taken on-site and a recording of their signature stored. Re-registration is required every seven years. A facial recognition system has been implemented to match new photographs of individuals taken against the population of photographs already stored in order to ensure an individual is not attempting to fraudulently register twice⁴. Notably, the Comptroller and Auditor General characterised SAFE as "*mass registration of the population to a specific standard*"⁵ in his "Report on the Accounts of the Public Services 2015", which addressed the roll-out of the PSC.

The SAFE system and terminology is not explicitly referenced in any legislation but, entirely reasonably, social welfare legislation does make it clear that persons claiming benefits must satisfy the Minister as to their identity; it also sets out a process by which this may be done and

² "[Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card](#)" – DEASP, October 2017, Page 45

³ "[Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card](#)" – DEASP, October 2017, Page 8

⁴ "[Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card](#)" – DEASP, October 2017, Page 11

⁵ <https://www.audit.gov.ie/en/Find-Report/Publications/2016/Roll-out-of-the-Public-Services-Card.pdf> para 10.19

it identifies certain consequences where a person fails to engage in the identity validation process (for example, a benefit may be suspended under section 247C of the *Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005*). The same social welfare legislation makes no such explicit provision regarding the consequences that may flow for individuals transacting with public sector bodies other than DEASP. In that context, all it provides is that the Minister may issue a PSC if it is required for a transaction with another State body. Already, this creates a foreseeability problem for individuals in that position because it is unclear (for example) what consequences may be visited on them if they fail to produce a PSC or to update data fields relevant to their PSC.

Currently, the position is that the DEASP, and only the DEASP, registers individuals to the SAFE 2 standard in the State. In that connection, the Department has acknowledged to the DPC that it discourages any other public body from implementing a parallel system of SAFE 2 registration. Equally, a PSC - which the DEASP describes as a mere "token" of SAFE 2 registration - can only be issued by the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection. Under relevant provisions of the *Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005*, it is also the DEASP that holds responsibility for managing the Public Service Number (PPSN) and the Public Service Identity functions. That being so, DEASP was identified as the proper respondent for the purposes of this investigation even though our findings also carry implications for many other State bodies.

Frequent change and unclear destination

The PSC project is one that has many moving parts and a complexity of logic and terminology attaching to it that makes any analysis of it – legal or otherwise - challenging.

On any objective analysis, it is fair to say that the PSC project has evolved considerably since its inception in the 1990s. In the early days, and as noted above, the card was conceptualised, not as a form of photo ID, but rather as a card that would be used in actual card-based transactions with a variety of government bodies and agencies that would use cryptographic readers to read the chips on the card and more efficiently deliver service to their users. (It was only under the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012 that it became mandatory for a person to allow for his or her photograph to be captured and reproduced for the purpose of issuing a PSC). In instances where remote access would be more convenient or beneficial, it was intended that holders could be issued with individual smart readers (like those used for remote Chip and Pin online banking) in order to allow authentication from home or remotely. The card issued on foot of the registration process was therefore intended to be a true enabler in terms of accessing relevant services.

Where we have arrived at today is that the card itself as a physical piece of infrastructure serves little purpose as an enabler. Instead, its use is constrained to that of a limited form of photo identification. The DPC is aware of only one other case where a non-related service provider (the NTA) has integrated their technology onto the PSC card rather than (for example) supplying LEAP cards to all Free Travel customers. It is acknowledged that this latter integration is in fact of great utility to users and so it is not the subject of criticism in and of itself by the DPC. Rather, the point the DPC makes is that, beyond this single example, the form of card issued by DEASP - with its secure chip - serves little purpose as an enabler, and in fact cannot serve as an enabler,

because no public sector body reads it or is presently capable of reading it for the purposes of transactions involving the delivery of public services.⁶

Further issues of concern arise in relation to arguments that the PSC is *necessary* to validate identity and to prevent fraud. Such concerns arise because the true position is that not everyone is in fact required to submit to the “usual SAFE 2 method” in order to obtain a card in the first place. On that score, certain “low risk” cases have been identified by DEASP where cards have been issued without standard SAFE 2 registration; as recently as 2017, the face-to-face interview was foregone by DEASP in other cases. Despite these obvious anomalies – and despite what they mean for the security and fraud justifications relied on by DEASP in connection with the card - no transparent criteria have been published identifying when, how and in what circumstances an individual will be treated as presenting low levels of risk such that a PSC can be issued without the need to satisfy the SAFE 2 standard.

From the advent of the card, the Data Protection Commission had concerned itself with the potential for “function creep” in relation to its use. Already, we have seen the card evolve, with its original purpose (as a mechanism to enable the accessing of public services in a way that serves the interests of both the citizen and the State) becoming marginalised and alternative purposes being adopted, namely, the use of the card as a limited form of photographic ID. Equally, the card is now moving from being one that strictly required for use in the context of transactions with specified *public sector* bodies, to one that – if draft legislation presently under development is passed in its present form – may, in the near future, be used as an Age Card to be presented in off-licences to purchase alcohol.⁷ Again, while, superficially, and at first blush, this development may appear benign, it nonetheless represents a significant shift in terms of the evolution of and rationale for the card, with little by way of debate – parliamentary or otherwise - as to whether this is good thing, and no re-examination of what it might mean, either for the balance being struck between the respective interests of the citizen and the State, or for the legal basis on which the PSC stands.

From time-to-time, media reports of other proposals for expanding usage of the PSC appear, all of which would likewise have significant implications for holders of the card.⁸

It is perhaps this ongoing shifting of policy and direction in relation to the PSC that has led to what the DPC identifies as a very fragmented (and, ultimately, in the cases we outline, insufficient) underpinning of the PSC in terms of its legal basis. So far as that legal basis rests on legislation, the main piece of legislation identified by the Department as underpinning the PSC and SAFE registration systems is the *Social Welfare Consolidation Act, 2005*. That Act has been amended through primary legislative enactments at least once a year each year since 2005. One of the key provisions relating to PSC – Section 263 – has been amended six times and by three different pieces of primary legislation. A further key provision relied on by DEASP in relation to

⁶ Information is stored electronically on the PSC in two ways: on a contact chip, and on a magnetic stripe. No specified body has implemented technology to read the contact chip. An Post reads the Magnetic stripe for the purposes of accessing the PPS Number in connection with certain transactions. See further “[Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card](#)” – DEASP, October 2017, Page 45

⁷ <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2017/94/>

⁸ <https://www.rte.ie/news/ireland/2018/0122/935229-public-service-card/>
<https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/news/minister-backs-plan-to-keep-kids-off-adult-sites-38289293.html>

the PSC project is Section 241; that section has been amended 28 times by 11 enactments. During the course of this investigation, DEASP published, for the first time, an informal consolidation of the social welfare legislation that purports to underpin SAFE/PSC. Notably, the document runs to some 561 pages with 2,410 footnotes relating to amendments and substitutions.

Quite apart from the fact that the 2005 Act is of course an Act intended to codify our social welfare law and not one designed to make provision for a single electronic identification scheme, or similar, it is the view of the DPC that the piecemeal and fragmented nature of the legislative interventions described in the preceding paragraph cannot but impact – adversely – on the coherence, credibility and sustainability of the legal foundations on which the PSC sits and the PSC project’s capacity to satisfy (for example) specific legal obligations relating to the application of transparency principles.

Public bodies other than the DEASP that require the card

By way of observation in relation to published information about bodies other than DEASP that require the PSC, we note that the DEASP website indicates that the PSC will soon be required to make an appeal to the Department of Education in relation to the provision of access to school transport schemes.⁹ What is striking about the *current* system of school transport appeals is that, whether an appeal is submitted online or offline, no identity validation of any description is required. It is not readily apparent how or why a SAFE 2 level of identity authentication is now to be introduced as a core requirement of any appeal about a local school transport decision, to the exclusion of all other forms of ID.¹⁰

What the foregoing illustrates is that there are obvious and significant deficits in terms of logic and consistency in relation to the “requirements” for use of the card in some cases and an artificiality about requiring it in others.¹¹ This creates real issues of foreseeability for service users. Rather than the PSC being any kind of enabler for the purpose of accessing public services (other than social welfare services and free travel), it can in fact operate as an impediment to accessing public services.

A further issue identified in the course of the investigation relates to another of the purported benefits of the project, namely, the idea that use of the PSC will ensure that public bodies generally are operating from the same data-set for each individual citizen. In practice, however, this is not the case. Specifically, in cases where a person interfaces with one particular public body and, in the context of that same transaction, updates or changes their home address, this may not in fact result in their address being updated on the SAFE 2/PSI register. This being so, an individual may wrongly assume that, simply by updating their address with one public body by means of the PSC, that information will be updated globally within the public system as part of the purported benefits of using the card. This leaves individuals in a position where they do not know – and cannot know - what the up-to-date position is in relation to basic personal

⁹ See question on what bodies will require SAFE 2 to utilise their services - <https://psc.gov.ie/questions/>

¹⁰ <https://www.schooltransportappeals.ie/>

¹¹ It would seem noteworthy that some of these mandatory “requirements” to produce a PSC were introduced after the Comptroller and Auditor General’s “Report on the Accounts of the Public Services 2015”, which addressed roll-out of the PSC at Chapter 10

identity data held about them by the State. This could cause or contribute to very basic and very practical difficulties where, for example, correspondence is issued to a former address¹². Beyond that, however, this very simple example underscores the fact that certain of the benefits said to be associated with the roll-out of the PSC project are, in truth, illusory, because the infrastructure necessary to unlock them is not in place. As a matter of principle, the idea that the project is based on justifications, at least some of which are illusory, is hugely concerning, not least because it means that a large-scale project being rolled out by the State and which, by definition, involves interference with the data protection rights of individual citizens, cannot be said to be founded on a credible and sustainable legal basis, consistent with applicable legal requirements.

High-level findings of this Investigation

Three key findings of this investigation are:

1. There is no lawful basis on which DEASP can rely to SAFE 2-register and issue PSCs to persons required to obtain a PSC in order to transact with a public body other than the DEASP. While this report is addressed to DEASP, as the relevant data controller, the corollary of this finding is that bodies other than DEASP cannot insist that a person who does not already hold a PSC must obtain one.
2. The DEASP has not complied with the data retention principle, insofar that it keeps all of the supporting documentation it collects in the course of SAFE registration and issuing a PSC (for example, utility bills) for longer than is necessary.
3. The DEASP has not delivered sufficient transparency to the public in terms of what personal data it processes in the context of SAFE 2/PSC, for example, how that data is updated and shared with other public sector bodies for the purposes of decision-making.

On foot of these findings, the DPC will require the DEASP to cease SAFE 2/PSC registrations other than in cases where a person is transacting with the DEASP for the purpose of social welfare claims or benefits. DPC will also require the deletion of all supporting documentation previously collected for SAFE 2 registrations (and the deletion of any documentation that may be collected in connection with any PSC that may issue at any future date). Finally, the DPC will require the DEASP to remedy a number of deficits in its provision of information to the public in connection with the discharge of its obligations under transparency principles laid down in data protection legislation.

This report and findings are the first of two finalised reports and decisions on the PSC project that will issue to the DEASP in 2019. A further report will shortly make provisional findings to the DEASP, including matters relating to data security; arithmetic template generation (and associated processing of personal data) for SAFE 2 and the PSC; and in relation to the DEASP's

¹² <https://www.thejournal.ie/readme/psc-rollout-3654500-Oct2017/>
<https://www.irishtimes.com/business/technology/want-to-enter-a-kafkaesque-nightmare-try-using-your-public-services-card-1.3752687>

processing of personal data generated in connection with the use of the free travel variant of the PSC. Once the DPC has considered any final submissions of DEASP in relation to that second report, it will finalise its report and decision on those particular issues.

A series of further related issues remain to be examined at a future date, including the “Single Customer View” and “MyGovID” projects. The DPC is presently considering how best to approach that body of further work.

Implications for the public

Nothing in the findings made by DPC impacts the validity or use by individuals of PSCs already issued. Likewise, nothing in the findings impacts existing free travel users **or** prevents DEASP from processing and issuing further free travel variants of the PSC.

On foot of the findings in this present report, the DPC will require the cessation of the issuing of new PSCs where they are required by a public body other than by DEASP itself. In that regard, the DPC investigation finds that the *Social Welfare Consolidation Act of 2005* does not provide a **legal** basis for bodies other than DEASP to compel an individual to procure and produce a PSC. Bodies which have made it mandatory for the provision of service that an individual procures and produces a PSC will be required to amend their procedures and accept other forms of identity verification if an individual does not have a PSC. This includes bodies other than DEASP that have made access to their service conditional on an individual signing up for a verified MyGovID account which in turn mandatorily requires the PSC.

Helen Dixon

Commissioner for Data Protection

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS UNDER THE ACTS

Finding number	Part in Report	Finding
1	Part 3.2	<p>FINDING 1</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT ARISING FROM THE COMBINATION OF SECTIONS 241(1)(b), 242(4) AND 263(1) OF THE SWCA 2005, THERE IS A LEGAL BASIS UNDER SECTION 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) AND (iv) OF THE ACTS FOR DEASP TO PROCESS CERTAIN PERSONAL DATA, (AS DESCRIBED AT PARAGRAPHS 175 TO 176) BY WAY OF SAFE 2 REGISTRATION AND THE ISSUING OF A PSC FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHENTICATING THE IDENTITY OF A PERSON CLAIMING, PRESENTING FOR OR RECEIVING A BENEFIT.</p>
2	Part 3.3	<p>FINDING 2</p> <p>IN THE CONTEXT OF WHETHER THERE IS A LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA CARRIED OUT BY DEASP IN RESPECT OF PERSONS ENGAGING IN A TRANSACTION WITH A SPECIFIED BODY OTHER THAN DEASP (THE "SPECIFIED BODY"), THE DPC'S CONCLUSIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.</p> <p>(A) IN RELATION TO THE EFFECT AND MEANING OF SECTION 263(3) OF THE SWCA 2005:</p> <p>(1) SECTION 263(3) DOES NOT CONFER A POWER ON THE SPECIFIED BODY TO INSIST UPON PRODUCTION OF A PSC FOR THE PURPOSE OF A TRANSACTION WITH IT WHERE A PERSON DOES NOT ALREADY HAVE A PSC;</p> <p>(2) UNDER THE SWCA 2005 THERE IS NO LEGAL REQUIREMENT ON A PERSON SEEKING TO ENGAGE IN A TRANSACTION WITH THE SPECIFIED BODY TO SUBMIT TO HAVING THEIR PERSONAL DATA PROCESSED BY DEASP FOR THE PURPOSES OF SAFE 2 REGISTRATION AND THE ISSUING OF A PSC;</p> <p>(3) THE SPECIFIED BODY CANNOT REFUSE TO ENGAGE IN A TRANSACTION WITH A PERSON WHO DOES NOT HAVE A PSC AND WHO DOES NOT OBTAIN ONE.</p> <p>(B) BASED ON THE FINDINGS AT PARAGRAPH (A) ABOVE, THE DPC IS NOT SATISFIED THAT THERE IS LEGAL BASIS UNDER SECTION 263 SWCA 2005 OR OTHERWISE UNDER THE SWCA 2005, FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) OR (iv) OF THE ACTS, OR OTHERWISE UNDER THE ACTS, FOR PROCESSING CARRIED OUT BY DEASP FOR SAFE 2 REGISTRATION AND THE ISSUING OF PSCS IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE THE SPECIFIED BODY HAS</p>

		<p>SOUGHT TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF A PSC, BY A PERSON WHO DOES NOT ALREADY HAVE ONE, FOR THE PURPOSES OF A TRANSACTION WITH THE SPECIFIED BODY. ACCORDINGLY, IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF SUCH PROCESSING, THE DPC CONSIDERS THAT DEASP IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF ITS OBLIGATION UNDER SECTION 2A(1) OF THE ACTS.</p>
3	Part 3.6	<p>FINDING 3</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE BLANKET, INDEFINITE RETENTION OF PERSONAL DATA CONSISTING OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION (OTHER THAN THE APPLICANT'S PHOTOGRAPH AND SIGNATURE) WHICH ARE ORIGINALLY COLLECTED FOR THE PURPOSES OF IDENTITY AUTHENTICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SAFE 2 REGISTRATION IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF DEASP'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 2(1)(c)(iv) OF THE ACTS.</p>
4	Part 4.3	<p>FINDING 4</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION IS NOT SATISFIED THAT THE SOCIAL WELFARE CONSOLIDATION ACT 2005 ALONE PROVIDES DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION ON THE PSC AND SAFE 2 REGISTRATION, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO PURPOSES OF PROCESSING, TO MEET DEASP'S TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 2D OF THE ACTS.</p>
5	Part 4.4	<p>FINDING 5</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION IS NOT SATISFIED THAT DEASP'S PRIVACY STATEMENT PROVIDES DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION IN RELATION TO PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OF THE PSC AND SAFE 2 REGISTRATION TO MEET DEASP'S TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 2D OF THE ACTS.</p>
6	Part 4.5	<p>FINDING 6</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT DEASP HAS CONTRAVENED SECTION 2D(2)(d) OF THE ACTS, BY FAILING TO PROVIDE DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RELEVANT POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES FOR A PSC CARDHOLDER WHO FAILS TO UPDATE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE CONTEXT OF A SAFE 2 REGISTRATION.</p>

7	Part 4.5	<p>FINDING 7</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT DEASP HAS CONTRAVENED SECTION 2D(2)(d) OF THE ACTS, BY FAILING TO PROVIDE DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH INFORMATION PROVIDED TO ANOTHER PUBLIC BODY (NOT DEASP) WILL BE PASSED TO DEASP AND USED TO UPDATE THE PSI DATASET.</p>
8	Part 4.6	<p>FINDING 8</p> <p>THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT DEASP HAS CONTRAVENED THE TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 2D(2)(c) AND (d) OF THE ACTS, BY FAILING TO PROVIDE DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PURPOSES AND JUSTIFICATION FOR INDEFINITELY RETAINING DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION USED TO IDENTIFY AN INDIVIDUAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF INITIAL SAFE 2 REGISTRATION.</p>

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following acronyms and abbreviations appear throughout this Report:

the Acts	Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003
the 2018 Act	Data Protection Act 2018
CFIMS	Cogent Facial Image Management System
Comprehensive Guide	DEASP's "Comprehensive Guide to SAFE registration and the Public Services Card" (October 2017): https://www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/DEASP_Comprehensive_Guide_to_SAFE_Registration_and_the_PSC.pdf
DPC	Data Protection Commission (previously the Data Protection Commissioner prior to the entry into application of the Data Protection Act 2018)
DEASP	The Department of Social Welfare as established under the Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act 1946, subsequently renamed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">renamed as the Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs in 1997,renamed as the Department of Social and Family Affairs in 2002,renamed as the Department of Social Protection in 2010,renamed as the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection in 2017
DPER	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform
GDPR	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)
The Minister	Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection
MyGovID	a personal online account for accessing public services
NDLS	National Driver Licence Service
PPSN	Personal Public Service Number
PSC	Public Services Card
PSI	Public Services Identity
SAFE	Standard Authentication Framework Environment
SAFE 2	Level 2 of the SAFE framework, intended to provide " <i>Substantial assurance (the minimum authentication level for issuing a Public Services Card)</i> "
SCV	Single Customer View
SWCA 2005	Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 as amended
SWPA	Social Welfare and Pensions Act (multiple years)

PART ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive Summary

1. This investigation report (referred to throughout as the 'report') examines the Public Services Card ("PSC") and the underlying Standard Authentication Framework Environment ("SAFE" framework) which provides a standards-based registration process to authenticate identity. This report sets out the DPC's conclusions and findings arising from its investigation into the processing of personal data carried out by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection ("DEASP") in connection with the PSC and SAFE registration. The DPC's investigation was conducted in accordance with Irish data protection law under the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003 (the "Acts") as this was the applicable law in place at the time this investigation was commenced on 27 October 2017.¹³
2. This report does not comment on the actual Government policy of introducing an identity card that is national in scale and using a specific form of registration within the State. Such a policy matter is one that is entirely for Government. The report however does make specific findings under the Acts in relation to the processing carried out in the context of compelling exclusive use of the PSC in order to avail of certain State services.
3. The introduction of the PSC has implications for all members of the public in terms of data collected, required, stored and shared. This report considers the clarity of the message from the sponsoring Government department, DEASP, in terms of providing a rationale for the PSC and setting out the means and purpose for the collection and processing of personal data in connection with it. This report specifically examines whether there is a legal basis for such processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with the issuing of the PSC and the accompanying SAFE registration process. The transparency of information provided to data subjects in relation to such processing is also considered in this report.

Summary of the DPC's findings on legal basis and transparency

4. Ultimately, this report identifies that there are significant gaps in the purported legal basis under data protection law for the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with the PSC. A particularly significant finding of this report is that there is **no legal basis** under the Acts for DEASP to process personal data for the purposes of identity authentication of persons conducting transactions with public bodies other than DEASP. However the DPC has found that there is a legal basis under the Acts for DEASP to process the personal data of people who are claiming benefits from DEASP.
5. The DPC has also found that the indefinite, blanket retention by DEASP of certain documentation and information collected during the SAFE registration process contravenes the principle that personal data shall not be kept for longer than is necessary.

¹³ See further explanations below at Part 1.7.2 which explain how the Data Protection Act 2018 provides for an existing investigation under the Acts to be completed under the Acts notwithstanding that the Data Protection Act 2018 entered into application to give further effect to the GDPR on 25 May 2018.

6. In relation to its examination of DEASP's compliance with its transparency obligations concerning the personal data processing which it carries out in connection with SAFE registration and the PSC, the DPC has found that, contrary to DEASP's obligations under the Acts, there is a serious deficit of information provided to the public concerning the processing in question.

1.2 Conduct of this investigation

7. DPC's investigation into the processing of personal data by DEASP in respect of the PSC commenced on 27 October 2017 under the Acts which formed the applicable data protection legal framework at that time.¹⁴ In commencing the investigation, the DPC issued over 50 queries to DEASP on the matters under investigation. The scope of the investigation was stated to cover the following matters:
 - The SAFE registration process,
 - The Public Services Identity ("PSI") dataset,
 - The Single Customer View ("SCV") database; and
 - The MyGovID account facility.
8. DEASP submitted its response to these questions on 6 December 2017, followed by further submissions received on 8 January 2018 in response to more detailed questions posed by the DPC on the security of the PSC. On 30 January 2018, the DPC notified DEASP of its intention, given the extensive range of issues captured, to split the investigation into two modules, with the first module dealing with the PSC, specifically the issues of (i) the legal basis for processing personal data in connection with the PSC; (ii) security measures in relation to processing operations in connection with the PSC; and (iii) transparency of information provided in relation to processing personal data in connection with the PSC (the "Module 1 Matters"). The DPC indicated that its intention was that the second module would focus on an examination of the Single Customer View (SCV), MyGovID and the PSI dataset (the "Module 2 Matters") and that investigative work on the Module 2 Matters would take place during February and March 2018. However, due to the scale of the work involved in the *Module 1 Matters*, that work continued until 28 August 2018.
9. On 28 August 2018 the DPC issued a confidential draft investigation report to DEASP on the Module 1 Matters (the "Draft Report"). The Draft Report included 13 provisional findings as well as 17 requests for further information from DEASP. In respect of each such request, the DPC reserved its position to make a finding pending the receipt of the further information which had been requested from DEASP. The DPC sought DEASP's responses to the requests for further information and any other submissions from DEASP on the Draft Report within one month. In the DPC's covering letter of 28 August 2018, it also informed DEASP that due to the ongoing work on the Module 1 Matters that work on the Module 2 Matters had not yet commenced. As the GDPR and the Data Protection 2018 (the "2018

¹⁴ See further explanation below at Part 1.7.2.

Act”) had since entered into application, replacing the Acts, the DPC informed DEASP that it did not consider that it would be in the public interest or the interest of data subjects in the State generally for the DPC to conduct its investigation into the Module 2 Matters under the Acts, given that the Acts no longer applied. The DPC therefore informed DEASP that it was proposing, once the investigation into the Module 1 Matters had concluded with the delivery of the DPC’s finalised report to DEASP, that the investigation commenced by notice of 27 October 2017 under the Acts would be deemed to have been completed. The DPC also informed DEASP that it proposed to commence an ‘own volition’ inquiry under section 110 of the 2018 Act into the Module 2 Matters.

10. In its letter to DEASP of 28 August 2018, the DPC also clarified that while the investigation and underlying analysis set out in the Draft Report had been conducted by reference to the Acts rather than the GDPR and the 2018 Act, the factual position as regards the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with the PSC had been analysed up to **20 August 2018**. The DPC explained that the reason for this approach was that Section 8(3)¹⁵ of the 2018 Act specifically requires that the Acts (rather than the GDPR and/or the 2018 Act) are applied in the context of an investigation commenced prior to 25 May 2018 but not completed until after that date.¹⁶
11. On 3 September 2018, DEASP wrote to the DPC confirming that it had no objections to the Module 2 Matters being investigated by reference to the GDPR. The principal purpose of that correspondence however was to seek an extension for a further 2 months (i.e. to 28 November 2018) and to also notify the DPC that DEASP considered it necessary to share the DPC’s Draft Report with the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (“DPER”) so that DEASP could comprehensively respond to the issues raised in the Draft Report. The DPC replied on 7 September 2018 agreeing to give DEASP a shorter extension up to 31 October 2018. The DPC also stated that it was not objecting to DEASP sharing the Draft Report with DPER but sought further information on why DEASP considered this necessary.¹⁷ DEASP replied on 10 September 2018 stating that it would do its best to meet the deadline of 31 October 2018. It also stated that it was necessary to share the Draft Report with DPER as DPER had *“policy responsibility for developing and implementing an ICT strategy for the Irish public service, while delivering new innovative digital services and enhancing the use of the Government’s information assets... [which] includes the PSC/SAFE programme”*.
12. On 18 October 2018, DEASP wrote to the DPC stating that it would not be in a position to meet the deadline of 31 October 2018 and stating that DEASP intended to send its response to the DPC by 30 November 2018. The letter stated that this time was necessary to afford DEASP fair procedures and that if the DPC proceeded to finalise the Draft Report prior to that date, DEASP would consider other options including the possibility of legal proceedings. On 26 October 2018, the DPC responded agreeing to one further extension and stating that

¹⁵ Section 8(3), 2018 Act – ‘(3) An investigation under section 10 of the Act of 1988 that was begun but not completed before the commencement of this section shall be completed in accordance with that Act and that Act shall apply to such an investigation.’

¹⁶ See further explanation at Part 1.7.2.

¹⁷ It should be noted that for the purposes of this report, the DPC has not analysed whether DEASP and DPER may be joint controllers in relation to personal data processed by DEASP in connection with SAFE registration and the PSC.

the threat of legal proceedings was unwarranted in circumstances where the DPC had already provided an extension of a month.

13. On 30 November 2018, DEASP sent its response to the Draft Report to the DPC. This included responses to the 13 provisional findings and the 17 requests for information. The response comprised of 470 scanned pages¹⁸ (un-paginated), including 28 appendices. Following a request from the DPC, the DEASP subsequently sent a searchable version of its response by way of five different PDF files.
14. During the period between December 2018 and August 2019, the DPC revised the Draft Report, insofar as it concerned the legal basis for processing and transparency in relation to processing in connection with the PSC. In preparing *this finalised version of the report*, the DPC took careful account of the responses and further information which had been provided by DEASP on those issues. **This report therefore sets out the DPC's conclusions and findings relating to DEASP's compliance with the legal basis and transparency obligations under the Acts insofar as concerns the processing carried out by DEASP in connection with SAFE registration and the PSC.**
15. The DPC is continuing to prepare a *further revised draft* report which deals with the issues of security of processing and facial matching processing by DEASP in connection with the PSC and specific use cases of the PSC. This revised draft report will contain provisional findings on these matters arising from DEASP's responses from 30 November 2018 to certain of the requests for further information (which were set out in the DPC's Draft Report which issued on 28 August 2018). That revised draft report will then be issued to DEASP so that it has an opportunity to comment on those provisional findings. Thereafter the DPC will take account of any responses/ submissions from DEASP and finalise its report on DEASP's compliance with its obligations under the Acts relating to security of processing, facial matching processing and use cases in connection with the PSC.
16. As noted, the DPC has previously informed DEASP that issues regarding DEASP's compliance with its obligations under the GDPR and the 2018 Act in relation to data processing carried out in connection with the SCV, the PSI dataset and MyGovID remain to be examined by the DPC. The DPC is presently considering how best to approach that body of further work.

1.3 Background to the PSC

17. The PSC is the culmination of a project commenced by Government over 20 years ago. The initial intention was to introduce a physical token to be used in high-value card-based transactions between citizens and the State.¹⁹ This token was not intended to be an identity

¹⁸ DEASP's response included 160 of submissions on the Draft Report and responses to the DPC's Requests for Further Information, while the remainder consisted of supporting documentation

¹⁹ Comptroller and Auditor General Special Report, *eGovernment*, October 2007, http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/vfmreports/58_eGovernment.pdf

card and, as set out in legislation, was not intended to include a photo on its face. The card was to have secure electronic chip features to store data safely and to enable it to be read by specific devices at government agencies or by pocket readers where remote authentication was required.

18. The Government made Decisions in 2004 and 2005 approving the development of a standards based framework for the PSC and approving the use of the PSC and compulsory compliance with SAFE standards.²⁰ SAFE has a number of levels, each reflecting a level of assurance as to identity (see below at paragraph 171). SAFE 2 is the standard (substantial assurance as to identity) to which the PSC, as a token of SAFE registration, is produced. The SAFE framework is not an international standard and is not specifically referred to by name/ acronym in any legislation.
19. A further Government Decision in 2013 confirmed the Government's intention to ensure the use of the PSC to access all appropriate government services.²¹ This broadened the scope of the intended use of the PSC considerably so that the SAFE 2 standard was to be used not only to authenticate identity for accessing benefits and services from DEASP, but also for accessing services from other specified bodies outside the field of employment and social protection (e.g. the issuing of driving licences and passports).²² As will be seen from the discussions of the DEASP's position later in this report, DEASP maintain that the legislation allowing for the roll-out of the PSC was already in place dating back to 1998.²³
20. While DEASP maintain that it is not compulsory for a person to have a PSC simply by virtue of being resident in the State, the right of individual residents to access an ever-increasing range of public services has, in effect, been made conditional upon production of a PSC as will be seen from this report. These requirements by public sector bodies to produce a PSC to the exclusion of alternative ways to authenticate identity, have led to public criticism that compulsion (to obtain a PSC) has been achieved because citizens, by necessity, need to interact with State agencies in order to access benefits and services.
21. DEASP objects to the DPC's statement that there has been public criticism and sought for this statement to be removed from the final report, on the basis that there is "*no evidence of public unrest or dissatisfaction with the SAFE process/PSC*".²⁴ However, the DPC considers that such criticisms concerning the use of the PSC have been well documented in newspaper reports, civil society reports and Oireachtas reports.²⁵

²⁰ Government Decisions S290/05/25/0025, 29 June, 2004 and S/290/05/0025 6 July, 2005.

²¹ Government Decision S180/20/10/1789, 18 September, 2013.

²² See for example, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Public Service Card*, <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/top-passport-questions/public-services-card/>

²³ See for example DEASP's Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 30: "On the contrary, powers to require identity registration/ authentication and issue PSCs were already in place prior to 2013 and as noted by the ODPIC in its 2010 annual report, it was anticipated that use of the PSC would become universal [...] The power provided in the 2013 Act [...] did not create the power to require a PSC for the purposes of a transaction. That power was already in place dating back to 1998".

²⁴ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Part 1.II paragraph 16.

²⁵ See for example a selection of newspaper articles, civil society reports and Oireachtas debates highlighting dissatisfaction with the PSC;

- Irish Times, "Wary of the Public Services Card? You have good reason to be", 11 January 2018,

22. The DPC's position is that there is no single, standalone piece of legislation underpinning the PSC. Instead, there are multiple pieces of primary legislation and statutory instruments²⁶ setting out laws governing aspects of the PSC. In the Draft Report, the DPC stated that amendments to legislation in this area have been effected in a "piece-meal fashion to match periodic shifts in policy" and that in this respect, the public has been left to search through the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 ("SWCA 2005") and a patchwork of successive amendments to find a legislative basis for the PSC, as functionality for the PSC has evolved to include access to many government services. However DEASP objects to the DPC's use of such language in this regard (i.e. to describe the evolution of the SWCA 2005) and considers that it is "pejorative and sensationalist" and that DEASP states that the SWCA 2005 is single piece of legislation that underpins the PSC and which has been amended through standard legislative practice.²⁷ However the DPC considers that its own

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- Irish Times, "Want to enter a Kafkaesque nightmare? Try using your Public Services Card", 10 January 2019,
 - Irish Times, "Government seeks expert support for public services card project" 6 January 2018,
 - Irish Times, "Rights group to outline 'grave concerns' over public services card", 8 February 2018,
 - Irish Times, "Public services card carries 'big risk', says UN poverty envoy", 29 July 2019,
 - Irish Times, "Over 450 have welfare suspended for not registering for public services card" 22 February 2018,
 - Independent, "Explainer: The latest you need to know about the controversial Public Services Card" 30 August 2017,
 - Independent, "Public Services Card crisis widens - now card will be needed for new benefits",
 - Irish Examiner, "Growing concern over amount of personal data on Public Services Card", 30 October 2017,
 - Irish Examiner, "Data protection experts warn new Public Services Card could lead to identity theft", 31 August 2017,
 - Irish Examiner, "Public service card debate; 'It's being done secretly, and by stealth", 29 August 2017,
 - The Journal.ie, "We were bad, what Ireland is doing is 10 times worse' - International experts unimpressed with Public Services Card", 12 October 2017,
 - The Journal.ie, "Stopped welfare payments and getting a passport abroad - the Irish haven't been shy complaining about the PSC", 16 October 2017,
 - The Journal.ie, "Have you tried actually applying for something with the Public Services Card? It's a painful experience", 21 October 2017,
 - The Journal.ie, "There were fears the PSC would become a "de facto" national ID card from the very outset", 17 December 2017,
 - The Journal.ie, "I've had to tell more people in the last few months than in my entire life' - Man denied Public Services Card because he's adopted" 6 November 2017,
 - The Journal.ie, ""It is the worst form of humiliation" - Woman denied Public Services Card due to adopted status", 21 January 2018,
 - The Journal.ie, ""The deeper I go, the more concern I have' - Department of Transport worried over 'exposure' due to mandatory PSC, 5 January 2018,
 - Irish Council for Civil Liberties, "Submission to Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection The Public Services Card", 6 February 2018,
 - Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection debate; Public Services Card: Discussion, 8 February 2018,
 - Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection debate; Public Services Card: Discussion (Resumed), 22 February 2018,
 - Dáil Éireann debate, Public Services Card - Tuesday, 26 Sep 2017,
 - Dáil Éireann debate – Public Services Card, Thursday, 9 Nov 2017.

²⁶ Certain provisions relating to the PSC have been amended by way of SI – for example, Schedule 5 which sets out the specified bodies – has been amended by way of an S.I. such as S.I. No. 344/2019 - Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 (Specified Bodies) Regulations 2019. Furthermore, certain bodies were added by way of an Act but commenced by way of an S.I. e.g. S.I. No. 410/2015 - Workplace Relations Act 2015 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order 2015.

²⁷ DEASP's Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 11

analysis of the legislation (for example as set out in Parts 1.6 and 4.3) bear out the DPC's comments in this regard.

23. Implementation of the SAFE registration infrastructure took place between 2005 and 2011, providing DEASP with an opportunity prior to the roll out of the first PSC in October 2011, to engage in a meaningful way with the public in order to demonstrate why the PSC was a necessary and proportionate measure to meet a public interest objective. That this opportunity was missed is surprising, given the unprecedented nature of the PSC project and the likelihood that it could impact the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals in the State in relation to the protection of their personal data.
24. The Comptroller and Auditor General ("C & AG") published its annual report for 2016 which included a chapter on the "Roll out of the Public Services Card", concluding that there was an absence of a single business case document at the inception of the PSC project and that it was not evident that a comprehensive risk evaluation had been conducted. The report also concluded that the Government made a number of decisions in 2004 and 2005 which formed the basis for the PSC, and no business case, which should qualify and compare the costs of a project against the expected benefits, was developed at that time.²⁸ The C&AG Report on the Accounts of the Public Services 2015 noted that the Accounting Officer for DEASP was of the view "*that while a business case had not been developed, the project has been coherently planned and implemented in conjunction with DPER and with the support of relevant decision makers and stakeholders*".²⁹ DEASP contend that the C & AG found that although there was no single business case, virtually all of the individual components of a business case were in existence.³⁰ The C & AG report also noted that the original 2009 contract between DEASP and the contractor engaged for the production of the cards was based upon 3 million cards being issued by the end of 2013.³¹ This was not achieved and by the end of June 2016 only 2.06 million cards had been produced.³² A renegotiation of the contract occurred in 2016 raising the price per card from €4.96 to €5.37,³³ and providing for the advance payment of 50% of the cost of the outstanding balance of the 3 million cards with the costs of the cards produced in 2017 to be deducted from the advance. It also provided that should the target of 3 million cards not be reached by the end of 2017 then

²⁸ Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*.

<http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf>

²⁹ Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*. Paragraph 10.54.

³⁰ DEASP's Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 12. The DPC however notes that the C & AG report refers to the "omissions or partially addressed matters" at paragraph 10.18 Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf>

³¹ C & AG report at paragraph 10.12 and 10.50 - Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf>

³² C & AG report at paragraph 10.13 and 10.50 - Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf>

³³ C & AG report at Figure 10.5 - Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf>

the costs of the cards not produced would become payable in full.³⁴ The C & AG report also noted in its conclusions that DEASP expected that the target of 3 million cards would be delivered by the end of 2017. The DPC notes however that according to statements made in the Dáil (in response to parliamentary questions) in March 2018, the total number of PSCs issued by that point was 2.65 million.³⁵ According to further statements made in Dáil debates in February 2019,³⁶ by then 3.2 million PSCs had been issued.

25. In light of the fact that SAFE 2 registration is undertaken exclusively by DEASP, the DPC's view, as expressed in the Draft Report, is that this gives rise to the building of "something close to a *central* register of citizens". However, the DPC notes that DEASP objects to this characterisation on the basis that it is "false and alarmist"; that a central register would require that all citizens, irrespective of age were recorded on a register; and that the PSC system is clearly not such a central register.³⁷ Notwithstanding DEASP's objections in this regard, the DPC considers that in circumstances where, as noted above, as of February 2019, 3.2 million people had SAFE registered to obtain a PSC,³⁸ and the personal data collected as a result of such registration - consisting of not only the PSI dataset but the underlying identity authentication documentation is held centrally and indefinitely by DEASP - (see discussion of such issues at Part 3.6), the characterisation of this being "something close to a *central* register of citizens" is fair.
26. While the Road Safety Authority in August 2018 backtracked in relation to its previous position that the PSC is required in order to validate one's identity in the application process for a driving licence and to sit a driver theory test,³⁹ the position with other public sector bodies, such as, for example, the Department of Foreign Affairs for certain categories of

³⁴ C & AG report at paragraph 10.28 - Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, '2015 Annual Report, Chapter 10: 'Roll-out of the Public Services Card' *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf>

³⁵ Response to parliamentary question 10839/18, 8 March 2018 which stated that over 2.65 million people had been SAFE registered to date - <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2018-03-08/544/>

³⁶ See Dail debates on the Public Services Card, 19 February 2019 - <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2019-02-19/18/#s21>

³⁷ DEASP's Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 16

³⁸ See Dail debates on the Public Services Card, 19 February 2019 - <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2019-02-19/18/#s21>

³⁹ Irish Examiner, *U-turn on use of public services card for driving licence may cost millions*, 17 May 2018, available here <https://www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/u-turn-on-use-of-public-services-card-for-driving-licence-may-cost-millions-470758.html> and see also *Driver Theory Test, ID Policy Update*, <https://www.theorytest.ie/driver-theory-test/id-policy-update/>, accessed 20 August 2018. The DPC also notes that the Minister for Transport, Tourism and Sport, in response to a Parliamentary Question (question 503) dated 11 July 2018 stated "It is Government policy to integrate the Public Services Card (PSC) into all public service provision. In line with this policy, I amended regulations earlier this year to allow the PSC to be used as an optional but not mandatory form of identity in applications for driving licences. The Road Safety Authority, which is responsible for the driver theory test, has required a PSC as a form of identity since June of 2017. However, I understand that the Authority is also going to accept passports as a form of ID, although changing procedures means that this cannot happen immediately. My Department sought legal advice from the Office of the Attorney General at various stages of this process. [...]" The SI referred to is S.I. No. 98/2018 - Road Traffic (Licensing of Drivers) (Amendment) Regulations 2018. This made the PSC one of a number of identifying documents that could be presented.

individuals applying for a passport,⁴⁰ and the Department of Justice and Equality when applying for citizenship remains unchanged.⁴¹

27. Clarification provided by DEASP that not all of those persons issued with the PSC have gone through the normal SAFE 2 registration process highlights a further concern in terms of why certain requirements for personal data collection are imposed on some individuals but not others.⁴² In some cases, it appears that registration by postal process will satisfy the Minister as to a person's identity,⁴³ indicating that DEASP are undertaking a form of risk analysis in relation to certain classes of PSC applicant. Attendance for SAFE 2 interview was not always required where there is significant mitigation of this risk. It is not fully transparent how this risk analysis was being conducted.
28. The Government has in recent times proposed legislation to allow individuals to request their date of birth on the face of the PSC.⁴⁴ It is also proposed to allow voluntary use of the PSC for providing information in respect of one's identity or date of birth to private sector entities. As it is currently an offence for non-specified bodies to accept the PSC as a form of identification, this represents a further extension in the use of the PSC beyond that of accessing government services.⁴⁵ It will, however, remain an offence for a person to *request or otherwise require* a cardholder to produce a PSC unless the requester is a specified body carrying out a transaction in respect of the cardholder.⁴⁶
29. In summary, and as will be demonstrated by the DPC's findings in this report, and the DPC concludes that the PSC project requires a coherent policy framework and a legislative review as well as much clearer communication with the public in order to render it compliant with data protection laws.

1.4 Key definitions

⁴⁰ Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Press Release, "Passport Service announces new Measures to Combat Fraud and Identity Theft", 10 March 2016.

⁴¹ See Department of Justice and Equality, "Form 8 – Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956, Application by a person of full age for naturalisation as an Irish citizen".

⁴² Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection debate, *Public Services Card: Discussion (Resumed)* 22 February 2018 (see for example comments of Deputy Joan Collins) https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/joint_committee_on_employment_affairs_and_social_protection/2018-02-22/3/.

⁴³ See for example the answer to Question 7 in the Comprehensive Guide ("How do people register to SAFE 2 standard?"): "In some cases, where a customer authenticates their identity in another face-to-face engagement, the Department may collect elements of the PSI data by post and, with the consent of the customer, utilise existing photographs to complete the SAFE 2 process. This eliminates the need to attend at an Intreo centre or a dedicated SAFE Registration centre specifically for the purpose of registering to SAFE 2."

⁴⁴ Social Welfare, Pensions and Civil Registration Bill 2017, <https://data.oireachtas.ie/ie/oireachtas/bill/2017/94/eng/initiated/b9417d.pdf>.

⁴⁵ In DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Part One, paragraph 17, it points out that "the provision being referred to would, if enacted, enable citizens to volunteer their PSC where they wish to use it as a form of proof of identity and/or age. However, it is important to note that a non-specified body could not request or demand the production of a PSC. It simply gives individuals the option to use their PSC if they wish, as proof of identity and/or age, in transactions with non-specified bodies."

⁴⁶ These proposed amendments are discussed further in Part 1.8 of the Report.

30. The Acts include specific definitions of key data protection terms, which inform the DPC’s assessment of processing in connection with the PSC and SAFE registration.
31. Under section 1 of the Acts, a “data controller” is defined as “a person who, either alone or with others, controls the contents and use of personal data”. The term “personal data” includes data relating to a living individual who is or can be identified from the data. The term “processing” with regard to data is defined broadly as “performing any operation or set of operations on the data, whether or not by automatic means”. Processing includes “disclosing the information or data by transmitting, disseminating or otherwise making it available”.
32. Section 1(3) of the Acts provides that certain officials may be designated as the data controller on behalf of state authorities. At the time of delivery of the DPC’s Draft Report in August 2018, the Secretary General of DEASP was the designated data controller. (This position was recorded in a statement on DEASP’s website at that time titled “Data Protection in the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection” which was noted to have been last modified in May 2018⁴⁷). However, the DPC notes that the current version of DEASP’s Privacy Policy (April 2019 version⁴⁸) does not refer to such a designation and states at Section 1.1 that DEASP is the data controller. The DPC does not have any information as to exactly when the Secretary General’s designation as data controller for DEASP may have been revoked. In any event, the DPC has proceeded for the purposes of this report, on the basis that there is now no official designated as the data controller for DEASP, and that DEASP itself is the controller.
33. The PSC is a card that is intended to be issued to individuals and to be used as a means of verifying identity when collecting welfare payments and using services funded by DEASP and other providers of public services.

1.5 The History of the PSC

34. The origins of the PSC can be traced to an Interdepartmental Report from 1996 which focused on the development of an Integrated Social Services System (ISSS) to provide a more integrated approach to the administration, delivery, management and control of statutory income support services.⁴⁹ The report focused upon, amongst other things, the use and future development of the then Social Services Card⁵⁰ recommending its

⁴⁷ The statement recorded that: “The Data Controller for the Department is the Secretary General. The area nominated to carry out the functions of the Data Controller in the Department is the Business Information Security Unit (BISU) whose contact details are given below.”

⁴⁸ http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/disclaimer.aspx#_Toc514857389

⁴⁹ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, *Inter-Departmental Report On The Development Of An Integrated Social Services System August 1996*, <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Inter-Departmental-Report-On-The-Development-Of-An-Integrate.aspx>

⁵⁰ The Social Services Card was a standard plastic card which had a magnetic stripe and a signature stripe. The Social Services Card contained the person’s name, Primary Account Number (PAN), RSI number and a card number. The magnetic stripe stored the PAN, the person’s date of birth and sex.

expansion,⁵¹ consideration for the inclusion of a photograph on the card,⁵² as well as the development of an infrastructure and to set up national standards⁵³ for smart card technology to deliver services.⁵⁴

35. The REACH project,⁵⁵ which was born out of those recommendations, continued this momentum by further exploring these recommendations to develop a smart card which would act as a common gateway to government services, with the intention being that information which is sent to one government agency could be shared between agencies in a central database, thereby minimising duplication and delays for the customer.⁵⁶ Together, these initiatives formed the basis for sections 14 and 15 of the Social Welfare Act 1998 which became the first legislative pronouncement for the PSC, which was at that time, the public service [singular] card ("Public Service Card").⁵⁷
36. The Social Welfare Act 1998 established a framework for the development of an integrated approach to the administration, delivery, management and control of publicly funded services. It formed a basis for the standardisation of the personal public service number (PPSN) system, the introduction of a Public Service Card and the application of technology to cards to develop new methods of paying social welfare benefits via electronic means.⁵⁸ The Social Welfare Act 1998 also facilitated the sharing of information between relevant agencies for the purpose of determining entitlement to and control of publicly funded schemes.⁵⁹
37. Sections 14 and 15 provided that this Public Service Card would replace the then social services card, of which over 1.6 million had already been issued. The card would have the person's name, their PPSN and the card's primary account number visible on front and would contain a magnetic stripe on the back with the person's name, PPSN, date of birth and gender encoded. The Social Welfare Act 1998 required an individual to produce his or her Public Service Card at the request of a specified body for the purposes of a transaction.⁶⁰

⁵¹ To support customer identification; speed up access to social services; support new electronic payment options; provide secure access to personal information which would enable the person to be more easily identified which should provide 'faster access to social welfare services, and supports new electronic payment options being made available to social welfare customers'. See S. 8 of the *Inter-Departmental Report On The Development Of An Integrated Social Services System*.

⁵² Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, *Inter-Departmental Report On The Development Of An Integrated Social Services System*, August 1996 <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Inter-Departmental-Report-On-The-Development-Of-An-Integrate.aspx#8.14>

⁵³ To become known as Standards Authentication Framework Environment.

⁵⁴ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, *Inter-Departmental Report On The Development Of An Integrated Social Services System*.

⁵⁵ The stated aim of the Reach project was to 'achieve improved customer service delivery through a greater integration of social services delivered by different departments and agencies, aided by information technology'. Committee for Public Management Research, *Discussion Paper 11 Improving Public Services in Ireland: A Case-Study Approach*, 1999, p. 27 <http://www.cpmr.gov.ie/Discussion.aspx>

⁵⁶ Committee for Public Management Research, *Discussion Paper 11 Improving Public Services in Ireland: A Case-Study Approach*, 1999, p. 27 <http://www.cpmr.gov.ie/Discussion.aspx>

⁵⁷ Note the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010 amended the name of the card substituting the Public Service Card for the Public Services Card.

⁵⁸ See Section 14 of the Social Welfare Act 1998.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Section 14 Social Welfare Act 1998.

38. The then Minister for Social, Community and Family Affairs, indicated that the PPSN would not become a *de facto* national personal identifier, but would be used for public administration purposes only and could be sought by the public service only when there is a transaction with the person. The Minister also confirmed that the Public Service Card which would be used for such transactions “*is not and will not operate as an identity card*”.⁶¹
39. It is important to note that the view of the DPC at the time⁶² was that some difficulties could arise with a system, with a common file reference number, that had a capacity to bring together files which are compiled for totally different purposes and that adequate safeguards and conditions would need to be considered under which State agencies would be permitted to share information.
40. A Government Decision of 2004 provided further impetus to the project by approving the setting up of the SAFE Programme to progress the development of a standard for a PSC.⁶³
41. The acronym SAFE stands for “Standard Authentication Framework Environment”. It was the standard later agreed by Government in 2005 for establishing and verifying an individual’s identity for the purposes of accessing public services. Pursuant to SAFE, public services (including the processing of passport and driver licence applications) were provided to persons who had their identity verified to the equivalent of SAFE Level 1 standard (i.e. “*on the balance of probabilities*”).
42. The Government Decision of 2005,⁶⁴ in noting the substantial progress made by the SAFE Programme, approved the following:
- (1) the development of a detailed technical specification required for procurement of cards supporting the establishment and authentication of identity for access to public services noting that the Department of Social and Family Affairs will develop a Public Service Card, based on SAFE and compatible with the national Identity Management & Privacy Protection policy, to replace the existing Social Welfare Card;
 - (2) the use of the Public Service Card for all existing card-based schemes and new schemes over time and approved compulsory compliance with relevant aspects of the SAFE standard in the development of such schemes;
 - (3) a request to each Department/Office/Agency operating or planning to operate card-based schemes to develop plans to use the Public Service Card where

⁶¹ Dáil Éireann debate, Social Welfare Bill, 1998: Second Stage (Resumed), Wednesday, 25 Feb 1998, available here <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/1998-02-25/17/>

⁶² See, for example, remarks referring to the reservations of the “Data Protection Agency” in the Dáil Éireann debates referenced immediately above.

⁶³ Government Decision, S290/05/25/0025, 29 June 2004.

⁶⁴ Government Decision, S/290/05/0025, 6 July 2005.

possible or to ensure compliance with relevant aspects of SAFE where use of the Public Service Card is not possible; and

- (4) the development of proposals for a comprehensive national Identity Management & Privacy Protection Policy.
43. The C&AG Report on the Accounts of the Public Services 2015 noted that the Accounting Officer of DEASP was of the view *“that while a business case had not been developed, the project has been coherently planned and implemented in conjunction with DPER and with the support of relevant decision makers and stakeholders”*.⁶⁵ However, a cursory review of the lengthy list of legislative amendments and policy shifts since 1998 (the changes from 2005 onwards, when the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 (“SWCA 2005”) took effect, are detailed below would indicate that the approach to the implementation of the PSC was more piecemeal and less coherent than suggested.⁶⁶ The DPC notes DEASP’s objections to the DPC’s description in this regard, firstly on the basis that it represents a “collateral undermining of the Comptroller and Auditor General’s view on the PSC project” and secondly, contending that this description is sensationalist. DEASP say that the fact that primary legislation has been amended over the years is not cause for alarm. It also states that *“the suggestion that the legislation involved is somehow incoherent is a serious but underdeveloped charge levelled against the Oireachtas”*.⁶⁷ However the DPC considers that in circumstances where, as will be seen in Part 4 of this report, DEASP relies on the SWCA 2005 itself as the primary source for transparency information for data subjects in relation to processing of their personal data in connection with the PSC, the structure of the SWCA 2005 and its complicated legislative development is very much relevant to the DPC’s consideration of DEASP’s obligations under the Acts.

1.5.1 Development of the Public Services Card and its purposes

44. The SWCA 2005 reaffirmed the legislative basis for the Public Service Card as outlined in the 1998 Act. The Explanatory Memorandum to the SWCA 2005 as a Bill outlined that the Minister may issue to a person a Public Service Card on which certain information, for example the person’s name and PPSN and date of birth, are either inscribed or stored electronically and that a person must produce his or her Public Service Card at the request of a specified body for the purposes of a transaction with that body.⁶⁸
45. The Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007 (the “2007 Act”) provided an important amendment (in the context of the development of the PSC and the SAFE) to the SWCA 2005, prescribing the inclusion of a person’s signature and photograph as part of the Public

⁶⁵ Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, ‘Roll-out of the Public Services Card’ *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf> Paragraph 10.54.

⁶⁶ See Annex 2 of Report.

⁶⁷ DEASP’s Response to Draft Report at Part 1, at paragraphs 13, 14 and 31

⁶⁸ Department of Social and Family Affairs, *Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 Explanatory Guide*, http://www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/swcact_exp_05.pdf

Service Identity ('PSI') set and permitting the Minister for Social and Family Affairs to issue a card with the person's name, PPSN, photograph, signature, card issue number and expiry date of the card *inscribed on the card* and the person's name, PPSN, date of birth, sex, all former surnames (if any) of the person's mother, photograph, signature and expiry date of the card *electronically encoded on the card*.⁶⁹ The purpose of the 2007 Act was to provide for the Department to issue the new PSC under the SAFE Level 2 standard (i.e. "a substantial level of assurance").⁷⁰

46. The Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010 (the "2010 Act") provided further amendments with the inclusion of new data sets to be encoded on the Public Service Card itself⁷¹ whilst the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011 (the "2011 Act")⁷² provided for the cancellation or surrender of a Public Service Card.
47. The 2010 Act also amended the name of the card substituting the Public Service Card for the Public Services [plural] Card (i.e. the **PSC**).⁷³
48. The DPC's Annual Report 2010 included commentary on the PSC which stated, among other things, the following:

"We have flagged the phenomenon of function and information creep on a number of occasions over the past few years. We remain convinced, in light of experience elsewhere, that over-reliance on one form of identity creates weaknesses in security. Thankfully, we are not alone in our stance on this issue and Government policy at present is that the use of the PPSN must remain narrow.

We are concerned to ensure the card and the data stored on it are captured and processed in a proportionate and balanced manner. The incremental nature of the roll-out of the Public Services Card is welcome as is the active engagement of the Department of Social Protection with all stakeholders including our Office to try to ensure that all relevant issues are addressed. It has already completely taken on board a number of points which we have made, which I very much welcome. This incremental process allows the Department and organisations using the card to monitor its implementation and address any issues that may arise in advance of the card's universal distribution."

49. DEASP suggest that the DPC's comments in its 2010 Annual Report, as referenced above, recognise the incremental nature of the development of the SAFE process and PSC as a positive feature of its development. DEASP contends that it is notable that "the DPC at the time anticipated and did not challenge that the PSC would ultimately achieve universal

⁶⁹ Section 32, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007 which inserted new provisions into Section 262 and substituted a new provision for Section 263(1) SWCA 2005

⁷⁰ See DEASP "Comprehensive Guide to SAFE Registration and the PSC", Question 34, page 36.

⁷¹ Section 9(1) SWPA 2010 replaced s. 263(1) with a new s. 263(1) and added new subsections (1A) and (1B) respectively detailing information to be inscribed and stored electronically.

⁷² Section 15 SWPA 2011 inserted a new s.263A in SWCA 2005 providing for cancellation of a public services card.

⁷³ The change of name was effected by s. 9(1) SWPA 2010. It did so by substituting s. 263(1) SWCA 2005.

distribution”.⁷⁴ The DPC rejects this misinterpretation of its comments above which clearly warned against “function and information creep” and the importance of engaging with all stakeholder in relation to such a project. These concerns around the potential for function creep were echoed by the DPC in its subsequent statement on the PSC in its 2011 Annual Report (see further below). The DPC considers that the scale of the public concern in recent years in relation to usage of the PSC by public bodies (as identified in paragraph 21) is illustrative of the type of concerns which were referred to by the DPC in both the 2010 and 2011 Annual Reports.

50. Despite the legislative provisions in place, the roll out of the PSC was delayed until the end of 2011, principally due to a deterioration in public finances.⁷⁵
51. The Department of Social Protection Fraud Initiative of 2011- 2013 (the “Fraud Initiative”) provided extra stimulus to the project.⁷⁶ It indicated that the PSC would provide public service providers with verification of an individual’s identity, thus reducing the resources currently required to do so each time a member of the public tries to access a public service while at the same time making it harder for people to use false identities.
52. The Fraud Initiative also envisaged that other public bodies may be able to act as agents in the registration process for the PSC and that, in time, chip and PIN technology could be utilised to provide even more secure payment provision. It indicated that the PSC had been introduced to enable individuals to gain access to public services more efficiently and with a minimum of duplication of effort, while at the same time preserving their privacy to the maximum extent possible. This document also indicated that the PSC was designed to replace other cards within the public sector and to make it easy for providers of public services to verify the identity of customers. It was also stated that the PSC provided a higher and enhanced level of assurance as to identity and that it acted as a key tool in the prevention and detection of identity fraud.
53. Around this time, as noted above, the DPC’s Annual Report 2011 again considered the PSC stating, among other things, the following:

The rollout of the new Public Services Card by the Department of Social Protection commenced in 2011, with the card introduced on a phased basis to approximately 5,000 social welfare recipients across the country.

In 2011 my Office visited the Public Services Card personalization and distribution facility accompanied by officers from the Department of Social Protection and we

⁷⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 1.II paragraph 28.

⁷⁵ Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, ‘Roll-out of the Public Services Card’ *Report on the Account of the public services 2015*, <http://www.audgen.gov.ie/documents/annualreports/2015/report/en/Chapter10.pdf> Paragraph 10.20

⁷⁶ Department of Social Protection, *Department of Social Protection Fraud Initiative 2011 – 2013*, September 2011, www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/fraudinitiative2011.pdf

were satisfied on the basis of their tour that there is a strong security focus in evidence throughout the backend operation.

My key concerns in relation to the Public Services Card have always been based on the potential for 'function creep' with regard to the proliferation of the PPSN and the potential risk that it will be seen as a de facto national identification card.

I will continue to follow all developments associated with the Public Services Card very closely to ensure it is used in an appropriate manner and does not give rise to any data protection or identity theft concerns.

54. The Social Welfare and Pension Act 2012 (the “2012 Act”) made a number of significant amendments regarding the provision of information for the purpose of establishing identity.⁷⁷ The Minister for Social Protection, provided the following rationale for the amendments:

Welfare fraud is a serious crime and the Department of Social Protection is doing everything it can to crack down on people who abuse the system. It is a small number of people but any amount lost to fraud is significant. When high risk areas are identified targeted control measures are put in place to reduce the risk of fraud and abuse of the system. The Department has begun the phased introduction of the public services card with key security features, including a photograph and signature, which will be used to authenticate the identity of individuals. One of the advantages of the public services card is that it will help to reduce fraud and error which result from the incorrect identification of claimants. Under the existing legislative provisions there is no mandatory requirement for a person to allow for his or her photograph and signature to be captured and reproduced in electronic format for purposes of a PPSN allocation, public services card and claims for social welfare benefits. I will be proposing a change to provide for the introduction of a new condition for any new claim for social welfare payment that the claimant must satisfy the Department as to his or her identity including allowing for electronic capture of photograph and signature.⁷⁸

55. A further amendment was introduced by the Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013 (the “2013 Act”) whereby powers were provided to the Minister to disqualify an individual from receiving high value services where their identity is not authenticated to the Minister’s satisfaction.⁷⁹ (In practice the Minister requires authentication to SAFE 2 standard. As noted above, the implementation of the SAFE [Level] 2 standard of registration purports to facilitate identity verification to a “substantial level” of assurance. This is the minimum authentication level for issuing a PSC.)

⁷⁷ Section 15, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012 which made amendments and insertions of provisions in relation to Section 241, 262 and 263 SCWA 2005

⁷⁸ Dail debate, *Social Welfare and Pensions Bill 2012: Second Stage, 18 April 2012*, the then Minister for Social Protection, Deputy Joan Burton, <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2012-04-18/37/>.

⁷⁹ Section 11 of the Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act 2013 which inserted Section 247C into the SWCA 2005

56. Additionally, the Government in a Decision of 2013 (the “2013 Government Decision”) approved the re-constitution of the interdepartmental SAFE Committee with a remit to ensure the use of the PSC for all appropriate services by 2016.⁸⁰ The 2013 Government Decision also provided authorisation for other Government Departments and agencies, in conjunction with the interdepartmental SAFE Committee, to explore the legal avenues and practicalities involved in requesting the PSC from users seeking to access their services. In a subsequent decision in 2017, (the “2017 Government Decision”)⁸¹ agreed to the publication of the eGovernment Strategy 2017-2020 and committed to the “scheduled adoption of the MyGovID service and the Public Services Card infrastructure by specified public services over the next 18 months”.
57. The Department of Social Protection Compliance and Anti-Fraud Strategy 2014—2018 (the “Strategy”) advocated the continued roll out of the PSC by identifying the apparent benefits that it considered the card to offer, such as significant new protections against welfare fraud and opportunities to expand its use across a broader range of public services.⁸² However, based on the information provided by DEASP, identity fraud, detected through facial recognition software, represents one of the less frequent types of fraudulent claims for social welfare payments (approximately 2.3% of all detected fraud overpayments recorded in 2017).⁸³ The Strategy highlighted that the PSC could also be utilised by public bodies to enhance or replace existing identity registration and verification. Notably however, the Strategy did not indicate that the PSC (as a token of SAFE 2 registration) would become a requirement to access public services beyond the high value services provided exclusively by the Department of Social Protection.
58. Further legislative measures were also enacted in 2014 and 2015 to allow for the confiscation of the PSC by a payment service provider and to require an individual presenting for a social welfare benefit to furnish either his/her PSC or another card issued by the Minister along with other information and documentation.⁸⁴
59. The DPC notes that one of the thematic objections consistently raised by DEASP in its responses to the Draft Report is that the DPC “singles out” the 2013 Government Decision and suggests that this expanded the utilisation of the PSC by non-legislative means. DEASP state in this regard that it is unfair and misleading to single out Government decisions while failing to mention or downplaying clear legislative underpinnings.⁸⁵ In this regard, DEASP considers that the DPC:

must highlight that the 2013 Government Decision simply mandated that Government Departments and agencies should utilise the power available to them under legislation. The 2013 Decision re-affirmed a Government commitment that was provided for in the

⁸⁰ Government Decision, S180/20/10/1789, 18 September 2013.

⁸¹ Government Decision, S180/20/10/2189, 12 July 2017.

⁸² Department of Social Protection, Compliance and Anti-Fraud Strategy 2014 -2018.

⁸³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.13, paragraph 8.

⁸⁴ See Section 3(e) of the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014 and Section 9(a) of the Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015.

⁸⁵ DEASP’s Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 33

1998 Act and the SWCA 2005 that SAFE 2 authentication, verified by the PSC, would be required for all appropriate Government services.⁸⁶

60. While the DPC notes the *DEASP's position* that the legislation which provided for the PSC to be utilised by other public services had been in existence since 1998, the purpose of this report however is to evaluate, with regard to data protection legislation, whether there is a legal basis for the processing carried out by DEASP in connection with the use of the PSC by both DEASP and other public bodies. Regardless of that question, the DPC considers that it is fair to trace back, and attribute, the *policy motivation*,² for seeking to utilise the PSC in a broader range of public services, to the 2013 Government Decision. At the same time, the DPC notes *that it is DEASP's view* that legislation which allowed for such utilisation of the PSC was already in place at that time. That legislation is the focus of the DPC's analysis, in Part 3 of this report, as to whether there is a legal basis for the processing conducted by DEASP in relation to the PSC.

1.5.1.1 Current policy regarding denial of services

61. According to DEASP, it is Government policy that people accessing valuable public services should have their identity authenticated to SAFE 2 standard⁸⁷. DEASP states that this is not an unreasonable requirement and is an issue for determination by Government as a matter of public policy⁸⁸. However, the DPC notes that this in effect results in the denial of service to individuals who fail to prove their identity by use of the PSC. The majority of the services involved are high value payment services provided by DEASP. However, certain bodies other than the DEASP now also require production of the PSC or insist on a person being SAFE 2 registered, in other words by registering for a PSC, before being able to access a service.⁸⁹
62. This policy does not appear to have been explicitly provided for in legislation. Rather, as will be set out in detail in this report, Section 263(3) of the SWCA 2005 (as amended) appears only to require the production of the PSC where a person *has already been issued one*. As will be seen from Part 3, DEASP strongly disputes the DPC's position in this regard.
63. In July 2016, the DPC, on foot of plans for a further expansion of the PSC, sought information and outlined its views in respect of transparency around the planned extended use of the PSC, to the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. The DPC also wrote to the Department of Social Protection in August 2016 outlining its views and by September 2016 assurances were received that the issues the DPC identified would be addressed.

⁸⁶ DEASP's Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 32

⁸⁷ DEASP's response to the Draft Report, Part 1, paragraph 34.

⁸⁸ DEASP's Response to Draft Report at Part 1, paragraph 34.

⁸⁹ For example for issuing passports, see Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Public Service Card*, <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/top-passport-questions/public-services-card/>. All first-time passport applicants aged 18 and above who are resident in Ireland must present a photocopy of their PSC when making an application, as must applicants whose last passport was issued more than 5 years ago and has expired or applicants whose passport was issued earlier than 2005 and is lost/ stolen/ damaged.

64. The eGovernment Strategy 2017—2020 highlighted that the PSC infrastructure underpins access to public services by citizens, and is critical to the successful delivery of the eGovernment strategy.⁹⁰ Critically, it also listed a number of public services for which SAFE 2 registration would be required including for driver theory test applications and first-time adult passport applications in the State. These requirements would appear to originate with the 2013 Government Decision referred to above (and reaffirmed in the 2017 Government Decision) and various policy pronouncements rather than in any provisions under primary legislation requiring identity verification to the level of the SAFE 2 standard in respect of such *other specific public services*. The DEASP online document entitled “Why might I need a Public Services Card (PSC) in the future?”⁹¹ also appears to reflect the 2013 Government Decision stating that “*the PSC infrastructure is the Government’s standard identity verification scheme, which is to be used for access to all public services **where appropriate***” [emphasis added]. This document sets out the various government departments and offices which have committed to adopting the PSC and MyGovID infrastructure for specified public services within identified timeframes (some of which are already applicable).⁹² These include services provided by the Department of Education and Skills, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Passport Office), Student Universal Support Ireland (SUSI), the Road Safety Authority,⁹³ the Department of Justice and Equality, the Health Services Executive, and the Department of Agriculture and the Marine.
65. In August 2017, the DPC issued a statement on the PSC which stated, among other things:

The Data Protection Commissioner notes the ongoing public commentary in relation to the Public Services Card (PSC). While a framework to authenticate identity of individuals availing of State services is an entirely legitimate government policy choice, transparency to the public on the underpinning legislative provisions, what data is being collected, for what purpose, and with whom data may be shared and for what purpose, needs to be adequately addressed.

The Data Protection Commissioner and her staff have strongly conveyed their views on numerous occasions to the Department of Social Protection and in a number of other fora, including at Oireachtas Committee hearings, that there is a pressing need for updated, clearer and more detailed information to be communicated to the public and services users regarding the mandatory use of the Public Services Card for accessing public services. The provision of up-to-date, comprehensive and relevant information to the public is not just part of the openness and transparency requirements for the fair processing of personal data under data protection law, but also in the interests of maintaining public confidence in the system.

⁹⁰ The Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, *eGovernment Strategy 2017–2020*, June 2017, <http://egovstrategy.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/eGovernment-Strategy-2017-2020.pdf>

⁹¹ Available at <https://www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/PSCFUTURE.pdf>, accessed 10 August 2018.

⁹² See response to Question 17 of the Comprehensive Guide (“What are the services that will require an individual to have SAFE registered and the timelines by which SAFE 2 registration will be required?”)

⁹³ See Part 1.3 for further commentary in relation to the change of position in this regard.

The Commissioner highlighted the transparency issue in relation to the card in the 2016 Annual Report when she highlighted that the ‘...implementation of large-scale government projects without specific legislative underpinning, but rather relying on generic provisions in various pieces of legislation, poses challenges in terms of the transparency to the public..... and the uses to which personal data is now being applied. While a lawful basis for such use of personal data can be cited, the need for notice and transparency is especially high in these types of cases and it is not always clear that public clarity has been delivered.’

The Data Protection Commissioner has sought that the Department of Social Protection publish a comprehensive FAQ to fully clarify all of the arrangements, procedures and legislative provisions relating to PSC. The comprehensive list of questions, which the Department of Social Protection has agreed to answer and publish, were provided by the Data Protection Commissioner.⁹⁴

66. Further to the DPC’s abovementioned request that a comprehensive FAQ be published, the DEASP (as the Department of Social Protection then became) subsequently published a document titled “Comprehensive Guide to SAFE registration and the PSC” (referred to in this report as the “Comprehensive Guide”) in October 2017.
67. While the information contained in that document is further referred to later in this report, it is notable that the document confirms that the DEASP is the sole body in the State currently providing SAFE 2 registration.⁹⁵
68. A new privacy statement was published on DEASP’s website on 16 July 2018, to account for processing under the GDPR.

1.6 The Legislative Framework for the PSC

69. This report includes an assessment of the sections of the SWCA 2005 which have been cited by the DEASP in the Comprehensive Guide published in October 2017. This was published at the request of the DPC, as indicated in the DPC’s public statement in August 2017 which is discussed above at paragraph 65.
70. Until late February 2018, the DPC had not been furnished with, nor made aware of any publication of a consolidated set of legislation which reflected the large volume of amendments made to the SWCA 2005 since enactment. As the primary piece of legislation in the social welfare field, the SWCA 2005 has been subject to amendments made to it by at least one other enactment every year since 2005.

⁹⁴ Data Protection Commissioner Statement on the Public Services Card, 30 August 2017.

⁹⁵ In its reply to Question 13 of the “Comprehensive Guide to SAFE Registration and the Public Services Card”, (“what government entities can conduct SAFE registration?”) the following is stated:

“There are a number of State bodies specified in law in Schedule 5 of the Social Welfare Consolidation Act that can SAFE register a person..... However, the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection is the sole body in the State that currently provides SAFE 2 registration.”

71. For the purposes of this investigation and report only, the DPC compiled an unofficial consolidation of those sections of the SWCA 2005 which are central to the issue under consideration. This unofficial consolidation is included at Annex 2.
72. DEASP has also now published a “running consolidation” of the SWCA 2005 on its website. It is unclear when this was first made available to the public but in any event this occurred after the commencement of this investigation. The document produced⁹⁶ consists of 561 pages and includes 2410 footnotes relating to amendments and substitutions.
73. The introductory text to the DEASP’s “running consolidation” notes that:

While every care has been taken in the preparation of this Consolidated Act, the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection can assume no responsibility for and give no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy, completeness or up-to-date nature of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoever arising from any errors or omissions. [...]

How to use this Guide

Since its enactment in 2005, the Social Welfare Consolidation Act has been extensively amended by subsequent Social Welfare Acts, as well a number of other non-Social Welfare Acts and Orders. The aim of this Guide is to bring all of these amendments together into a single document.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this Guide, it may nevertheless, contain errors in the text as well as in the formatting of the text. Users of this Guide are therefore advised to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the text by also consulting the 2005 Consolidation Act and relevant amending Acts.

74. The DEASP’s “running consolidation” goes to explain to the reader over 4 pages, which includes a list of all the amending acts and orders, how to use the guide, explaining the different types of amendments, and explaining that there are amendments still to be commenced and that there have been changes to scheme names and payment schedules.
75. The sections of the SWCA 2005 upon which the DEASP relies in relation to the issues under consideration in this report have been amended many times since their original enactment. At the Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection on 8 February 2018, multiple references were made to the fact that there is no [official] consolidated version of the SWCA 2005 and its amendments, and that more than five different Acts had to be referred to in order to get a clear picture of the social welfare legislation.⁹⁷ By way of example

⁹⁶ <https://www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/RunningConsolidation-of2005Act.pdf>

⁹⁷ Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection debate, 8 February 2018, available here https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/joint_committee_on_employment_affairs_and_social_protection/2018-02-08/3/

of the extent of amendments, set out below are the numbers of amendments made to certain of the key provisions examined in Part 3 of this report:

- Section 241 has been amended by 11 enactments, resulting in 28 changes,⁹⁸
- Section 262 has been amended by six enactments, resulting in 18 changes (2 of which are non-textual restrictions on application),⁹⁹
- Section 263 has been amended by three enactments, resulting in six changes (this does not include amendments made to sections 263A or 263B).¹⁰⁰

76. By way of observation, it is also noted, and while they do not directly impact the key provisions under examination in this report, at the time of writing, 363 Statutory Instruments were made bearing the words “*Social Welfare*” in the title since 2005,¹⁰¹ which, in the DPC’s view, further adds to the complexity of the legislative framework in question. The complexity and fragmented nature of the legislative framework has a central bearing on the issue of transparency of processing, which is considered in Part 4.

77. For completeness, it is also noted that other sections of the SWCA 2005 have been amended multiple times, but not all relevant sections of later amending legislation have not been commenced. To illustrate section 265 has been amended by four subsequent enactments and is the subject of an amendment proposed in section 13 of the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2008, which has not yet been commenced.

1.7 The Purpose of the DPC’s Investigation of the PSC

78. In late 2017, having considered the information provided by the DEASP in relation to queries raised by the DPC on certain data protection issues concerning the PSC, the DPC formed the view that further examination was required in order to validate the information received to date and to assess whether DEASP was in compliance with its obligations pursuant to the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003 (the “Acts”).

79. Accordingly, the DPC decided to conduct this investigation under section 10(1A) of the Acts. Section 10(1A) provides as follows:

⁹⁸ Amended by the Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 2006, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2008, the Social Welfare And Pensions Act 2009, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011, the Social Welfare Act 2011, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012, the Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015, the Social Welfare Act 2016 and the Social Welfare Act 2017.

⁹⁹ Amended by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011 and the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012, the Credit Reporting Act 2013 and the Data Sharing and Governance Act 2019.

¹⁰⁰ Amended by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012.

¹⁰¹ However, note that at least one S.I. affects the administration of the PSC and SAFE, for example, S.I. No. 344/2019 - Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 (Specified Bodies) Regulations 2019 amends Schedule 5 to the SWCA 2005.

The Commissioner may carry out or cause to be carried out such investigations as he or she considers appropriate in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act and to identify any contravention thereof.

1.7.1 Focus of report

80. This report is focused specifically on the processing by DEASP of certain personal data (as described in paragraphs 175 to 176) in connection with the PSC, including the SAFE registration (identity authentication) process, which is carried out for the purposes of issuing a PSC and the following central issues:
- (1) The question of whether there is a **legal basis** under data protection law for the processing of personal data (as described in paragraphs 175 to 176) - by DEASP in connection with the PSC and SAFE registration (Part 3); and
 - (2) The extent to which such processing is **transparent** to data subjects (in other words members of the public whose personal data - as described in paragraphs 175 to 176 is processed by DEASP for these purposes) by providing information to data subjects in relation to that processing (Part 4).

1.7.2 Legal Framework for the DPC's investigation

81. The DPC's investigation was commenced prior to the application of the GDPR, and as it has therefore not been conducted under **the GDPR**, the findings made in this report pertain to DEASP's compliance with its relevant obligations under the Acts. However, **the GDPR became applicable on 25 May 2018, and** DEASP is now required to comply with the data protection obligations arising **under the GDPR, as given further effect in the State by the Data Protection Act 2018. As such, observations and comments are included in this report for the purpose of assisting DEASP towards achieving compliance with data protection law under the GDPR. However, these observations and comments are not binding for the purposes of this report in circumstances where the investigation was carried out under and by reference to the Acts rather than the GDPR and the 2018 Act. Such GDPR related observations and comments are colour coded in green text throughout this report.**

Remit and independence of the DPC

82. Section 9 of the Acts provided for the establishment of the Data Protection Commissioner, now the Data Protection Commission pursuant to the Data Protection Act 2018 (as detailed further below). Both the Data Protection Commissioner and the Data Protection Commission which succeeded the Data Protection Commissioner are referred to as the "DPC" throughout this report.
83. Section 9(1) of the Acts states:

For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a person (referred to in this Acts as the Commissioner) who shall be known as an Coimisinéir Cosanta Sonraí or, in the English

language, the Data Protection Commissioner; the Commissioner shall perform the functions conferred on him by this Act.

84. Section 9(2) states:

The provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act shall have effect in relation to the Commissioner.

85. Paragraph 1 of the second schedule to the Acts states:

The Commissioner shall be a body corporate and shall be independent in the performance of his functions.

86. Accordingly, it is a requirement under the Acts that the DPC be independent in the performance of his or her functions. This required, among other things, that the DPC be independent of Government in the performance of his or her functions and that the DPC have no role in relation to making Government policy. **(The requirement of independence is continued under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR).**

87. One of the tasks of the DPC under the Acts was to monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data. This task applies to all processing of personal data in the State irrespective of whether it is carried out in the public sector, the private sector or elsewhere. **(Similar tasks are imposed under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR).**

88. The Data Protection Act 2018 was commenced on 25 May 2018. This legislation established, under section 10, the **Data Protection Commission as the data protection supervisory authority in Ireland for the purposes of the GDPR.**¹⁰² Section 14 of this Act provides for the transfer of all functions previously vested in the Data Protection Commissioner to the Data Protection Commission. Sections 14(2) and (3) clarify that references to the Data Protection Commissioner in the Acts or in other enactments are now to be construed as references to the Data Protection Commission.

89. Section 8(3) of the Data Protection Act 2018 provides that an investigation initiated under section 10 of the Acts (such as this investigation) which was begun but not completed prior to the enactment of the 2018 Act, shall be completed in accordance with the previous Acts.

90. As this investigation was commenced under the Acts, accordingly, it is the law under the Acts that applies for the purpose of this investigation. **Notwithstanding this, the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 apply to ongoing processing by DEASP in respect of its obligations as a data controller.** The DPC reserves the right to commence such further or additional inquiries, audits and/or investigations in respect of such processing to assess compliance with the GDPR and the 2018 Act as it considers appropriate.

¹⁰² Also for the purposes of the Law Enforcement Directive (Directive (EU) 2016/680) which was transposed by way of certain parts of the Data Protection Act 2018.

91. Arising from the above described provisions, this investigation relating to a public sector project has been conducted by the DPC in accordance with the DPC’s statutory duty to be independent in the performance of its functions.

1.8 Concept of a “national identity card”

92. For the avoidance of doubt—and as already noted above— it is not the purpose of this investigation to determine whether the PSC is a national identity card. The phrase “*national identity card*” can be an emotive one that has no universal definition. It is worth noting that the phrase may carry different meanings in different contexts. For example, the European Parliament has noted in a briefing document that currently there are at least 86 different versions of identity cards in circulation in the EU.¹⁰³ However, the phrase sometimes invokes connotations of a card which citizens must carry at all times and which must be produced by citizens on demand by a law enforcement officer. There is no such requirement in respect of a PSC and the DPC acknowledges that this is not the purpose of the PSC. Ultimately though, it is not for this report to determine whether the PSC is or could be considered to be a type of national identity card.
93. The DPC also notes that the DEASP’s position in its “Comprehensive Guide to SAFE Registration and the Public Services Card” is that the PSC is not a national identify card. In response to question 37 (“Is the PSC an Identity Card?”), the DEASP states:

The Public Services Card is not a national ID card as it does not bear the characteristics of such a card. For example, it isn’t compulsory for a person to have one simply by virtue of being resident in the State (which it would be if it was a National ID). Most countries with a national ID card require people to carry it with them (in some cases at all times) – there is no such law in Ireland compelling people to carry the Public Services Card.

Equally, it cannot be requested by any public or private body or person not included as a specified body in Schedule 5 of the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 (as amended). In many countries operating a national ID card, private bodies are required by law to check a person’s identity through their national ID card before providing them with service, particularly in financial and insurance sectors. By contrast, the PSC can only be used by public bodies specified in the legislation and their agents in the context of conducting a public transaction with the person concerned. Therefore, the legislation narrows its application considerably and proves that the intent of the card has always been limited to the provision of public services.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ European Parliament Briefing “Security of ID cards and residence documents issued to EU citizens and their families” [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/621846/EPRS_BRI\(2018\)621846_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/621846/EPRS_BRI(2018)621846_EN.pdf)

¹⁰⁴ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, *Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card*, October 2017, page 38.

94. Notwithstanding the last sentence in the statement above from the Comprehensive Guide that “the intent of the card has always been limited to the provision of public services”, it is notable that, as referred to above, the Social Welfare, Pensions and Civil Registration Bill, 2017 proposes, among other things, to permit PSC holders to produce the card *voluntarily* for identity purposes to bodies that are not specified in law. Under that proposed legislation it will continue to be unlawful for a non-specified body to *request* an individual to produce their PSC to prove their identity.

1.9 Report Structure

95. As noted above, this report focuses on the central issues of the legal basis for DEASP’s processing of personal data in connection with the PSC (including the SAFE registration process) and the transparency of such processing. The report is structured as follows:
- (1) Introduction (Part 1);
 - (2) Overview of the data protection framework (Part 2);
 - (3) Lawfulness of Processing (to include certain retention issues) – Legal Basis (Part 3);
and
 - (4) Transparency (Part 4).
96. While the DPC’s Draft Report also dealt with the issues of security of processing and the legal basis for certain processing operations concerning facial matching (together with a number of specific use cases of the PSC by certain public bodies), those issues have not been included in this finalised report.¹⁰⁵ Instead, as noted above in Part 1.2, the DPC will issue a further draft report which will contain a number of provisional findings in relation to those issues. (Those provisional findings will be based in part upon the additional information which the DPC received from DEASP on 30 November 2018 in response to the DPC’s various requests for information which were made to DEASP on 28 August 2018 contained in the Draft Report delivered on that date.) DEASP will be invited to make further submissions in relation to those provisional findings. Once the DPC has received those submissions and has had an opportunity to take any such submissions into account, it will revise that draft as it considers appropriate and issued a finalised report on those issues.

References to data protection law

97. It is important to note at the outset that Part 2 sets out the relevant provisions of data protection law that are considered in this report. Repeated reference will be made throughout this report to the various provisions. However, the explanation of those provisions of data protection law will not be repeated. Readers are therefore directed to Part 2 for an explanation of the provisions in question.

¹⁰⁵ See paragraphs 175 to 177 which identify the **scope of the personal data**, processed by DEASP in connection with the PSC and SAFE registration, which is the subject matter of [this report](#). Paragraph 178 describes certain other personal data, the processing of which is not considered in this report, and clarifies that this will/ may, as relevant, form the subject of a separate report by the DPC.

1.10 Status of this report and findings

98. This report reflects the DPC's findings as to facts as of August 2019¹⁰⁶ in relation to the law under the Acts. The DPC's findings as to DEASP's compliance or otherwise with its obligations as a data controller under the Acts are statutory findings in accordance with Section 10(1A), as quoted above.

1.11 Resources

99. The DPC's investigation into the matters which are the subject of this report involved a detailed review of materials supplied to the DPC by DEASP, as well as a review of other source materials identified by the DPC, outlined below. The investigation was co-ordinated by the DPC's Special Investigations Unit, with extensive input and analysis carried out by the DPC's Legal Unit, and assistance also provided by the DPC's Technology Unit.
100. In addition to the information, documentation and submissions furnished to the DPC by DEASP in the course of this investigation, the relevant sources which the DPC considered when preparing this report are as follows:
- (1) Government Decisions 2004-2017:
 - (a) Government Decision (S290/05/25/0025) of 29 June 2004;
 - (b) Government Decision (S290/05/25) of 6 July 2005;
 - (c) Government Decision (S180/20/10/1789) of 18 September 2013;
 - (d) Government Decision (S180/20/10/2189) of 18 July 2017;
 - (2) Statement of rationale for Government Decision (S180/20/10/1789);
 - (3) Correspondence from the Road Safety Authority to the DPC on the legal basis for use of the PSC (July 2017);
 - (4) ["Roll-out of the Public Services Card"](#) – Chapter 10 of Comptroller and Auditor General Annual Report for 2015 (September 2016);
 - (5) [Submission of DPC](#) to the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform on the Data Sharing and Governance Bill, 1 August 2014;
 - (6) "Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card" - published, [on the DEASP website](#) October 2017;
 - (7) DEASP [public statement on the Public Services Card – published 25 August 2017](#);
 - (8) Government of Ireland "Public Services Card" website - www.psc.gov.ie;
 - (9) DEASP Annual Reports, 2004 and 2009-2016;
 - (10) DEASP [Statement of Strategy 2008 – 2010](#)
 - (11) [List of bodies](#) in receipt of PSI data from the DEASP in 2016, published on www.psc.gov.ie;
 - (12) Documents received from DEASP titled as follows
 - 13 DEASP responses to DPC Audit queries, with Appendices 1 - 8
 - SAFE Business Requirements (17 June 2005)

¹⁰⁶ The DPC considered the factual scenario as of August 2019 in relation to the main PSC and SAFE 2 resources as set out in Part 1.11, including the DEASP's Response to the Draft Report dated 30 November 2018.

- (13) Answer by the Minister for Social Protection to Parliamentary Question 47 asked by Deputy Olwyn Enright - 25 May 2010;
- (14) Answer by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform to Parliamentary Question 40647/17 asked by Deputy Roisín Shorthall - 26 September 2017;
- (15) Answers by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform to Parliamentary Question 46856/17 asked by Deputy Dara Calleary—9 November 2017;
- (16) Answers to Parliamentary Questions—23 January 2018;
- (17) Committee for Public Management Research Discussion Paper 11 Improving Public Services in Ireland: A Case-Study Approach (1999);
- (18) Department of Social Protection Fraud Initiative of 2011 – 2013 published September 2011;
- (19) Department of Social Protection Compliance and Anti-Fraud Strategy 2014 – 2018 published April 2014;
- (20) EGovernment Strategy 2017 – 2020 published 27 July 2017; and
- (21) Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, Public Service Reform Plan 17th November 2011.
- (22) Transcript of “Public Services Card: Discussion” by Oireachtas Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection – 8 February, 2018.
- (23) Transcript of “Public Services Card: Discussion” by Oireachtas Joint Committee on Employment Affairs and Social Protection – 22 February, 2018.
- (24) Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection [Privacy Statement](#), published on welfare.ie, 16 July 2018 and subsequent versions.
- (25) All correspondence exchanged between DEASP and the DPC between October 2017 and August 2019 regarding the conduct of the investigation and the ensuing report.

PART TWO

THE DATA PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

101. As observed above, the focus of this investigation is the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with the PSC, and in particular, by reference to the legal obligation upon data controllers to have a **legal basis** for the processing of the personal data concerned and to be **transparent** in relation to processing personal data with people whose personal data is processed. To that end, it is necessary to begin with an overview of the data protection framework which applies in Ireland.

2.2 The Overarching Framework

102. The right to protection of personal data is enshrined in both Article 8(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the “Charter”) and Article 16 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

103. Article 8 of the Charter provides as follows:

1. *Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him or her.*
2. *Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him or her, and the right to have it rectified.*
3. *Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.*

104. Any legislative measures deriving from EU law must be interpreted in the light of the fundamental rights which are guaranteed by the Charter and furthermore the principles which apply to those rights under the Charter. Article 52.1 of the Charter states that:

Any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised by this Charter must be provided for by law and respect the essence of those rights and freedoms. Subject to the principle of proportionality, limitations may be made only if they are necessary and genuinely meet the objectives of general interest recognised by the Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.

105. Accordingly, restrictions on the scope of rights protected under the Charter must, amongst other things, comply with the principles set out in Article 52(1) of the Charter.

106. The key domestic legislation in relation to data protection which has applied during the period of the evolution of the PSC has been the Acts.

107. The Acts were enacted to give effect to the Data Protection Convention 1981¹⁰⁷ and Directive 95/46/EC (the “Directive”).¹⁰⁸
108. A far-reaching overhaul of this entire area of law was introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (‘the GDPR’), which became applicable as a matter of EU law on 25 May 2018.
109. The Data Protection Act 2018 (the “2018 Act”)—giving further effect to the GDPR in Ireland—entered into force on 25 May 2018. The 2018 Act provides the framework under which the GDPR must be applied in this jurisdiction.
110. It should be noted that the GDPR is directly applicable (as an EU Regulation) and that data controllers and processors now need to refer to both the text of the GDPR and the 2018 Act to understand their obligations and the rights of data subjects from 25 May 2018 onwards.
111. As explained above in Part 1.7.2, it is the law under the Acts that applies for the purpose of this investigation.

2.3 Principles applicable to interpreting the Acts and the SWCA

112. The DPC’s assessment in its investigation as to whether there is a legal basis under the Acts for the processing of personal data by DEASP in respect of the PSC hinges primarily on the interpretation of domestic legislation, namely the SWCA 2005 and the Acts. Accordingly, before considering the statutory provisions at play in relation to the issue of whether there is a legal basis for the processing concerned, it is useful to set out the relevant principles of statutory interpretation for these purposes.

2.3.1 Interpreting the Acts

113. The first point of relevance is that in interpreting the Acts, which as noted above emanate from EU law (the Directive), there is a duty on national courts to do so in conformity with EU law which is regarded as an incident of the duty of sincere co-operation under Article 4(3) of the Treaty on the European Union¹⁰⁹. This principle of interpretation must likewise inform the DPC’s approach to interpreting and applying the Acts. As such, the Acts, insofar as they transpose the Directive must be interpreted in a manner that recognises the “*high level of protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons, in particular their right to privacy with respect to the processing of personal data*”¹¹⁰. In addition, the

¹⁰⁷ Council of Europe, Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, 1981.

¹⁰⁸ Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

¹⁰⁹ For example as recognised in Ireland in *Albatros Feeds v. Minister for Agriculture & Food* [2007] 1 IR 221 and *Eircom v Commission for Communications Regulation* [2007] 1 IR 1. Similarly the duty of sincere co-operation was also recognised in *NAMA v Dellway* [2011] 4 IR 1.

¹¹⁰ As per the CJEU in Case C-131/12, *Google Spain*, 13 May 2014.

provisions of the Directive must “necessarily be interpreted in the light of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Charter”.¹¹¹ Furthermore, restrictions on the scope of data protection rights must be interpreted narrowly. As the CJEU observed in Digital Rights Ireland:

*any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms laid down by the Charter must be provided for by law, respect their essence and, subject to the principle of proportionality, limitations may be made to those rights and freedoms only if they are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest recognised by the [European] Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.*¹¹²

2.3.2 Interpreting the SWCA 2005

114. Meanwhile, in addition to the general principle that national legislation should be interpreted compatibly with EU law, there are a number of principles of interpretation of domestic law that are relevant to the interpretation of the SWCA 2005. Again, these principles of interpretation must likewise inform the DPC’s approach to interpreting the SWCA 2005.

115. ***First***, it is well-established that the primary rule of interpretation is literal, both at common law and under the Interpretation Act 2005. This focuses on the particular words and phrases used in the text of the legislation, the guiding principle being that words should be given their ordinary and plain meaning¹¹³. Section 5 of the Interpretation Act 2005 envisages this in providing as follows:

“In construing a provision of any Act (other than a provision that relates to the imposition of a penal or other sanction)—
(a) that is obscure or ambiguous, or
(b) that on a literal interpretation would be absurd or would fail to reflect the plain intention of—
(i) in the case of an Act to which paragraph (a) of the definition of “Act” in section 2 (1) relates, the Oireachtas, or
(ii) in the case of an Act to which paragraph (b) of that definition relates, the parliament concerned,
the provision shall be given a construction that reflects the plain intention of the Oireachtas or parliament concerned, as the case may be, where that intention can be ascertained from the Act as a whole.”

116. ***Second***, as is apparent from Section 5 of the Interpretation Act 2005, recourse may only be had to a purposive (rather than literal) approach in the construction of a statutory provision in three circumstances:

¹¹¹ As per the CEJU in Case C-362/14 *Schrems v Data Protection Commissioner*, 6 October 2015.

¹¹² CJEU, Joined Cases C-293/12 and C-594/12, *Digital Rights Ireland Ltd v Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources*, 8 April 2014.

¹¹³ See for example *Howard v Commissioners of Public Works* [1994] 1 IR 101, at 151-153.

- (1) Where the provision of the statutory provision is obscure or ambiguous;
 - (2) Where a literal interpretation would be absurd; or
 - (3) Where a literal interpretation would fail to reflect the legislative intent.
117. It is also the case that even if a court reaches the conclusion that a literal interpretation of a provision would lead to an absurd result or would defeat the intention of the enacting body, it is not free to ignore or to read words out of a statutory provision or to adopt an interpretation that is not open on the language used¹¹⁴.
118. **Third**, it is clearly permissible for a court to have regard to an Act as a whole when interpreting a particular statutory provision¹¹⁵. Section 5 of the Interpretation Act 2005 expressly envisages that *“the provision shall be given a construction that reflects the plain intention of the Oireachtas or parliament concerned, as the case may be, where that intention can be ascertained from the Act as a whole”*.
119. **Fourth**, in general, the power to read words into a statute can only be exercised in very limited circumstances¹¹⁶.
120. **Fifth**, statutory provisions should not be interpreted in such a manner as to render them redundant¹¹⁷.
121. **Sixth**, however, a court cannot legislate to render an ineffective statutory provision effective¹¹⁸.
122. **Seventh**, penal or other sanctions provisions must be interpreted restrictively and are not subject to the literal rule of interpretation in Section 5 of the Interpretation Act 2005¹¹⁹. In this regard, Section 5 excludes a provision *“that relates to the imposition of a penal or other*

¹¹⁴ As Keane J stated in *Mulcahy v Minister for the Marine* (Unreported, High Court, 4 November 1994), a court is not “entitled to do violence to the plain language of an act in order to avoid an unjust or anomalous consequence”.

¹¹⁵ D Dodd, *Statutory Interpretation in Ireland* (2008), section 8.09). Dodd notes that “[t]he most fundamental part of the legal context of a provision is the enactment as a whole, that is, the enactment in which the provision is to be interpreted appears”. He also notes that *“Blackburn J’s summary of the literal and golden rules in River Wear Commissioners v Adamson envisages considering the Act as a whole as part of the literal and absurdity rules. Section 5 of the 2005 Act provides that, in certain circumstances, a provision is to be given a construction that reflects the plain intention of the legislature, where that intention can be ascertained from an enactment as a whole”*. (Emphasis added).

¹¹⁶ In *H v H* [1978] IR 138, the Supreme Court ruled (at 146) that *“Such a construction would not be in conformity with one of the fundamental rules of interpretation ie, that words may not be interpolated into a statute unless it is absolutely necessary to do so in order to render it intelligible or to prevent it having an absurd or wholly unreasonable meaning or effect. No such necessity arises here.”*

¹¹⁷ For example, see *Dunnes Stores v Revenue Commissioners*, 4 June 2019, paragraph 80 where the Supreme Court observed (paragraph 66) that: *“another general proposition is that each word or phrase has and should be given a meaning, as it is presumed that the Oireachtas did not intend to use surplusage or to have words or phrases without meaning”*.

¹¹⁸ As was observed in *Dunnes Stores* (referenced above) (paragraph 66) by the Supreme Court, *“it is abundantly clear that a court cannot speculate as to meaning, and cannot import words that are not found in the statute, either expressly or by necessary inference. Further, a court cannot legislate: therefore if, on the only interpretation available the provision in question is ineffectual, then subject to the Interpretation Act 2005, that consequence must prevail”*.

¹¹⁹ *Dodd*, paragraphs 10.38—10.41.

sanction". The concept of a penal statute is broad and the requirement for strict construction applies not only to criminal offences but to "any form of detriment".¹²⁰ It is however important not to overstate the principle of strict construction of penal statutes and to note that penal statutes may be interpreted purposively¹²¹.

123. ***Eighth***, parliamentary debates cannot be invoked in the context of statutory interpretation: reference to parliamentary material, while sometimes informative, is not permitted in Ireland.¹²² This principle applies equally to other external commentary such as governmental comments or decisions.

2.4 The Principles of data protection

124. Section 2 of the Acts identified a number of data protection principles.¹²³
125. These principles are re-affirmed by the GDPR, substantively in [Articles 5 and 6 of the GDPR](#).
126. In addition, [Article 5 GDPR](#) introduces the new principle relating to the integrity and confidentiality of the data ([Article 5\(1\)\(f\)](#)), as well as the principle of accountability ([Article 5\(2\)](#)), which means that whenever an organisation collects personal data, it must be able to actively demonstrate compliance with these general principles.

¹²⁰ See D Bailey and L Norbury, *Bennion: Statutory Interpretation* (7th edition, 2017) at 572: "Whenever it can be argued that an enactment has a meaning requiring infliction of a detriment of any kind, the principle against doubtful penalisation comes into play. If the detriment is minor, the principle will carry little weight. If the detriment is severe, the principle will be correspondingly powerful. ... However it operates, the principle requires persons should not be subjected by law to any sort of detriment unless this is imposed by clear words". This passage was endorsed by Hardiman J in *Motemuino v Minister for Communications* [2013] 4 IR 120 and more recently, by the Supreme Court in *DPP (McMahon) v Avadenej* [2017] IESC 77, paragraphs 84–85.

¹²¹ For example in *Dunnes Stores*, (referenced above), the Supreme Court observed (paragraph 62) as follows: "one would have thought and one is entitled to expect that the imposing measures should be drafted with due precision and in a manner which gives direct and clear effect to the underlying purpose of the legislative scheme. That can scarcely be said in this case. That being so, the various imposing provisions must be looked at critically. **If however having carried out this exercise, and notwithstanding the difficulty of interpretation involved, those provisions when construed and interpreted appropriately, are still capable of giving rise to the liability sought, then such should be so declared**" (emphasis added).

¹²² See *Dodd*, paragraphs 8.06, 9.04–9.12; *Crilly v T & J Farrington Ltd* [2001] 3 IR 251. As Walsh J observed in *DPP v Quilligan (No 1)* [1986] IR 495, "[w]hatever may have been in the minds of the members of the Oireachtas when the legislation was passed their intention must be deduced from the words of the statute". Bennion notes that while guidance on the meaning of a statutory provision may assist, it "is not a source of law and cannot alter the true meaning of legislation" (paragraph 24.17).

¹²³ Section 2 provides as follows:

(1) A data controller shall, as respects personal data kept by him or her, comply with the following provisions:

- (a) the data or, as the case may be, the information constituting the data shall have been obtained, and the data shall be processed, fairly
- (b) the data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date
- (c) the data -
 - (i) shall be kept only for one or more specified and lawful purposes,
 - (ii) shall not be used or disclosed in any manner incompatible with that purpose or those purposes,
 - (iii) shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to that purpose or those purposes, and
 - (iv) shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes

127. Under the **GDPR**, the principles relating to the processing of personal data comprise the following (note that the green text indicates the 2 new principles added by the GDPR):

- (1) Lawfulness, fairness and transparency;
- (2) Purpose limitation;
- (3) Data minimisation;
- (4) Accuracy;
- (5) Storage limitation;
- (6) Integrity and confidentiality; and
- (7) Accountability.

128. The position as between the Acts and the GDPR is summarised in the following table:

Lawfulness, Fairness and Transparency	
Personal data shall have been obtained, and the data shall be processed, fairly (section 2(1)(a))	Personal data shall be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject (Article 5(1)(a))
Purpose Limitation	
Personal data shall be kept only for one or more specified and lawful purposes (section 2(1)(c)) Personal data shall not be used or disclosed in any manner incompatible with that purpose or those purposes (section 2(1)(c))	Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes; further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes shall, in accordance with Article 89(1), not be considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes (Article 5(1)(b))
Data Minimisation	
Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to that purpose or those purposes (section 2(1)(c)(iii))	Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (Article 5(1)(c))
Accuracy	
Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date (section 2(1)(b))	Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date; every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which

	they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay (Article 5(1)(d))
Storage Limitation	
Personal data shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes (section 2(1)(c)(iv))	Personal data shall be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; personal data may be stored for longer periods insofar as the personal data will be processed solely for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89(1) subject to implementation of the appropriate technical and organisational measures required by this Regulation in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subject (Article 5(1)(e))
Integrity and Confidentiality	
	Personal data shall be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures (Article 5(1)(f))
Accountability	
	The controller shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate compliance with data protection principles (Article 5(2)).

2.4.1 Transparency

129. While the concept of transparency, as enunciated in the principle under [Article 5\(1\)\(a\) of the GDPR](#), was not explicitly referred to as such in the Acts, the obligation on a controller to provide the data subject with, or make available to them, certain information in relation to the processing of their personal data in was set out in section 2D of the Acts.¹²⁴ In particular,

¹²⁴ Section 2D provides as follows:

(1) *Personal data shall not be treated, for the purposes of section 2(1)(a) of this Act, as processed fairly unless —*
 (a) *in the case of data obtained from the data subject, the data controller ensures, so far as practicable, that the data subject has, is provided with, or has made readily available to him or her, at least the information specified in subsection (2) of this section,*

Section 2D(2)(d), in addition to specifying certain information to be provided to the data subject, also required that certain *unenumerated information*, which having regard to the particular circumstances of the processing operations was required in order to make that data processing fair to the data subject, be provided to the data subject.

130. In respect of transparency, Article 12 GDPR states, inter alia, that:

The controller shall take appropriate measures to provide any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language, in particular for any information addressed specifically to a child. The information shall be provided in writing, or by other means, including, where appropriate, by electronic means. When requested by the data subject, the information may be provided orally, provided that the identity of the data subject is proven by other means.

131. Article 13 GDPR relates to information to be provided where personal data are collected from the data subject while Article 14 GDPR relates to information to be provided where personal data have not been obtained [directly] from the data subject.

132. As part of the requirement for transparency, the GDPR also mandates that any personal data may only be collected and processed within clear constraints, which include that the data subject is fully aware of the nature and extent of the processing (as further described in Recital 39 and 60 of the GDPR).

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- (b) in any other case, the data controller ensures, so far as practicable, that the data subject has, is provided with, or has made readily available to him or her, at least the information specified in subsection (3) of this section —
- (i) not later than the time when the data controller first processes the data, or
- (ii) if disclosure of the data to a third party is envisaged, not later than the time of such disclosure.
- (2) The information referred to in subsection (1)(a) of this section is:
- (a) the identity of the data controller,
- (b) if he or she has nominated a representative for the purposes of this Act, the identity of the representative,
- (c) the purpose or purposes for which the data are intended to be processed, and
- (d) any other information which is necessary, having regard to the specific circumstances in which the data are or are to be processed, to enable processing in respect of the data to be fair to the data subject such as information as to the recipients or categories of recipients of the data, as to whether replies to questions asked for the purpose of the collection of the data are obligatory, as to the possible consequences of failure to give such replies and as to the existence of the right of access to and the right to rectify the data concerning him or her.
- (3) The information referred to in subsection (1)(b) of this section is:
- (a) the information specified in subsection (2) of this section,
- (b) the categories of data concerned, and
- (c) the name of the original data controller.”
- (4) The said subsection (1)(b) does not apply —
- (a) where, in particular for processing for statistical purposes or for the purposes of historical or scientific research, the provision of the information specified therein proves impossible or would involve a disproportionate effort, or
- (b) in any case where the processing of the information contained or to be contained in the data by the data controller is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the data controller is subject other than an obligation imposed by contract, if such conditions as may be specified in regulations made by the Minister after consultation with the Commissioner are complied with.

2.4.2 Legal Basis for Processing

133. The primary rules for processing personal data, as set out in Article 8 of the Charter, include a requirement that processing must be carried out according to a “legitimate basis” laid down by law. If no such basis exists then the default position is that any processing of personal data cannot be considered to be lawful. This requirement is enunciated at a national level by section 2A(1) of the Acts,¹²⁵ which states that personal data “shall not be processed” unless at least one of the conditions (which are also frequently referred to as the “legal bases” or “lawful bases” for processing personal data) set out in that section is met. Accordingly, under this section, if the processing of the personal data in question does not satisfy at least one of these conditions, it will be not be considered lawful for the purposes of the Acts.
134. The requirement that personal data must only be processed in accordance with a legal basis is referred to under the GDPR as “lawfulness of processing” as set out in Article 6 GDPR. This article provides that processing shall be lawful only if and to the extent that at least one of the following [legal bases] applies:

- (a) the data subject has given consent to the processing of his or her personal data for one or more specific purposes;*
- (b) processing is necessary for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is party or in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract;*

¹²⁵ Section 2A provides as follows: (1) *Personal data shall not be processed by a data controller unless section 2 of this Act (as amended by the Act of 2003) is complied with by the data controller and at least one of the following conditions is met:*

- (a) the data subject has given his or her consent to the processing or, if the data subject, by reason of his or her physical or mental incapacity or age, is or is likely to be unable to appreciate the nature and effect of such consent, it is given by a parent or guardian or a grandparent, uncle, aunt, brother or sister of the data subject and the giving of such consent is not prohibited by law,*
- (b) the processing is necessary —*
 - (i) for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party,*
 - (ii) in order to take steps at the request of the data subject prior to entering into a contract,*
 - (iii) for compliance with a legal obligation to which the data controller is subject other than an obligation imposed by contract, or*
 - (iv) to prevent —*
 - (I) injury or other damage to the health of the data subject, or*
 - (II) serious loss of or damage to property of the data subject,**or otherwise to protect his or her vital interests where the seeking of the consent of the data subject or another person referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection is likely to result in those interests being damaged,*
- (c) the processing is necessary —*
 - (i) for the administration of justice,*
 - (ii) for the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under an enactment,*
 - (iii) for the performance of a function of the Government or a Minister of the Government, or*
 - (iv) for the performance of any other function of a public nature performed in the public interest by a person,*
 - (d) the processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the data controller or by a third party or parties to whom the data are disclosed, except where the processing is unwarranted in any particular case by reason of prejudice to the fundamental rights and freedoms or legitimate interests of the data subject.*

(2) The Minister may, after consultation with the Commissioner, by regulations specify particular circumstances in which subsection (1)(d) of this section is, or is not, to be taken as satisfied. [Emphasis added]

- (c) *processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the controller is subject;*
- (d) *processing is necessary in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject or of another natural person;*
- (e) *processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller;*
- (f) *processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child.*

Point (f) of the first subparagraph shall not apply to processing carried out by public authorities in the performance of their tasks. [Emphasis added]

135. Article 6(3) GDPR is also relevant and explains:

The basis for the processing referred to in point (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 shall be laid down by:

- (a) *Union law; or*
- (b) *Member State law to which the controller is subject.*

The purpose of the processing shall be determined in that legal basis or, as regards the processing referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, shall be necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller. That legal basis may contain specific provisions to adapt the application of rules of this Regulation, inter alia: the general conditions governing the lawfulness of processing by the controller; the types of data which are subject to the processing; the data subjects concerned; the entities to, and the purposes for which, the personal data may be disclosed; the purpose limitation; storage periods; and processing operations and processing procedures, including measures to ensure lawful and fair processing such as those for other specific processing situations as provided for in Chapter IX. The Union or the Member State law shall meet an objective of public interest and be proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued.

In effect this means that EU or Member State law may further specify the legal basis for processing personal data in accordance with Article 6(1)(c) and Article 6(1)(e) of the GDPR. The 2018 Act has established further legal bases pursuant to these Articles for the processing of personal data (for example Section 38 of the 2018 Act).

136. Recital 41 GDPR states:

Where this Regulation refers to a legal basis or a legislative measure, this does not necessarily require a legislative act adopted by a parliament, without prejudice to requirements pursuant to the constitutional order of the Member State concerned. However, such a legal basis or legislative measure should be clear and precise and its

application should be foreseeable to persons subject to it, in accordance with the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (the ‘Court of Justice’) and the European Court of Human Rights.

This recital is particularly important in the current context as it underlines the requirement of foreseeability of processing to data subjects – in other words that the legal basis or legislative measure which is relied on to process personal data must be sufficiently clear to affected persons so that they are not taken by surprise at manner in which, or purposes for which their personal data has been processed, or at the impact of this processing upon them.¹²⁶

2.5 Summary of the legal bases for lawful processing and relevance to this report

137. In summary, the legal bases set out in the Acts and the GDPR are effectively twofold:
- (1) If the data subject consents to the processing of their personal data, then such processing is deemed lawful.
 - (2) Alternatively, there are specific circumstances in which the processing of personal data will be deemed lawful even in the absence of consent (i.e. there are other legal bases). However, in each case, the lawfulness or otherwise of the processing turns on the data controller establishing that the processing in question *is necessary* for the particular purpose of the legal basis relied on.
138. As will be seen from Part 3 of this Report, the question of whether the processing carried out by DEASP in relation to the issuing of the PSC *is necessary* in a strict legal sense is central to the DPC’s determination as to whether there is a legal basis for such processing under the Acts.
139. In the absence of consent, and as discussed further in Part 3, it appears that the most likely legal bases under the Acts potentially applicable to the processing in question carried out by DEASP appears to be those set out in section 2A(1)(c) of the Acts (now GDPR Article 6(1)(e) as given further effect in section 38 of the 2018 Act).¹²⁷ Those provisions legitimise the processing of personal data when such processing is *necessary*:
- (ii) *for the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under an enactment,*
 - (iii) *for the performance of a function of the Government or a Minister of the Government, or*

¹²⁶ See for example, Article 29 Working Party, Guidelines on transparency under Regulation 2016/679, Revised and Adopted 11 April 2018 (paragraphs 10, 36, 38, 41 and 45) as adopted by the European Data Protection Board (EDPB).

¹²⁷ Section 38(1) The processing of personal data shall be lawful to the extent that such processing is necessary and proportionate for—

- (a) the performance of a function of a controller conferred by or under an enactment or by the Constitution, or
- (b) the administration by or on behalf of a controller of any non-statutory scheme, programme or funds where the legal basis for such administration is a function of a controller conferred by or under an enactment or by the Constitution.

(iv) *for the performance of any other function of a public nature performed in the public interest by a person.* [Emphasis added]

140. Given the reliance by DEASP on certain provisions of the SWCA 2005 as the legal basis for the processing carried out by it in connection with the PSC, as discussed further in Part 3 of this report, the DPC has in its investigation, analysed whether there is a legal basis for such processing arising from the provisions at section 2A(1)(c) (ii) to (iv) of the Acts, as referred to above.

141. In this regard it should be noted that while the DPC has referred throughout this report, in relation to the legal basis, to the functions of “the Minister” (in other words the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection) which are referenced in the SWCA 2005, the functions of the Minister under the SWCA 2005 and the performance by the DEASP - as the relevant department of the Minister - of such functions, should be considered as one and the same thing for these purposes. This arises from section 6(3) of the Ministers and Secretaries (Amendment) Act, 1939 which states that:

Whenever any particular power, duty, or function is now or shall hereafter be conferred or imposed by statute on or shall be transferred under this section to a Minister having charge of a Department of State, the administration and business in connection with the exercise, performance, or execution of such power, duty, or function shall be deemed to be allocated to the said Department of State.

142. Accordingly the term “Minister” is therefore used interchangeably with the term “DEASP” throughout this report in the context of the processing being carried out which is the subject matter of this report. However, for the avoidance of doubt, the Minister is not the data controller in question and instead, DEASP is the controller for the processing carried out which is under examination in this report.

2.5.1 The concept of necessity in data protection law

143. As referred to above, it must be emphasised that in respect of all of the potential legal bases set out in section 2A(1)(c) of the Acts, there is a requirement that the processing is necessary for the pursuit of the relevant interest (i.e. the purpose) captured by the legal basis in question. In this regard, as noted above, Article 8(1) of the Charter makes it clear that processing carried out on personal data must be done by reference to “*specified purposes*”.

144. The central question as to whether there is a legal basis for DEASP to process personal data in connection with the PSC is therefore inextricably bound up with whether the processing is “necessary” in a legal sense for one or more of the relevant statutory purposes in Section 2A(1)(c) of the Acts. As noted above, interpretation of the Acts must be done in conformity with EU law. It is therefore useful to consider how the concept of necessity is applied by the CJEU in the data protection context because the DPC must also consider the concept of necessity in considering whether there is a legal basis for DEASP to carry out processing of

personal data in connection with the PSC and its underlying registration (SAFE registration) process.

145. **First**, the concept of necessity has an autonomous meaning in EU law, which the CJEU has said, “*must be interpreted in a manner which fully reflects the objective of [the] directive*”.¹²⁸
146. **Second**, the concept of necessity is generally interpreted strictly by the CJEU, given that derogations or limitations on data rights are to be interpreted strictly.¹²⁹
147. **Third**, any interference with data protection must be capable of achieving its stated objective.¹³⁰
148. **Fourth**, in general, to satisfy the necessity test, there ought to be no equally effective available alternative.¹³¹
149. **Fifth**, any interference arising from the processing in question should be the least restrictive of the right.¹³²

¹²⁸ CJEU, Case C-524/06 *Huberv v Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, 16 December 2008, paragraph 52.

¹²⁹ See for example, CJEU, Case C-13/16 *Valsts policijas Rīgas reģiona pārvaldes Kārtības policijas* where the CJEU stated that “As regards the condition relating to the necessity of processing personal data, it should be borne in mind **that derogations and limitations in relation to the protection of personal data must apply only in so far as is strictly necessary**...”. (Emphasis added).

¹³⁰ In the *Rīgas Police case*, Advocate General Bobek observed (at paragraph 71) that: “The examination of proportionality is an assessment of the relationship between aims and chosen means. The chosen means cannot go beyond what is needed. That logic, however, also works in the opposite direction: **the means must be capable of achieving the stated aim**.” (Emphasis added).

¹³¹ In Joined Cases C-465/00, C-138/01 and C-139/01 *Österreichischer Rundfunk* the impugned provisions of national law required public bodies to communicate the names, together with the salaries and pensions exceeding a certain level paid by them to their employees for the purpose of drawing up an annual report to be made available to the general public. The CJEU accepted that the legislation had the legitimate objective of exerting pressure on public bodies to keep salaries within reasonable limits and of ensuring the thrifty and appropriate use of public funds. The CJEU ultimately held (paragraph 88) that the assessment of the necessity and proportionality of such publication was a matter for the national court. However in doing so, the CJEU stated that the national court should consider “*whether such an objective could not have been attained **equally effectively by transmitting the information as to names to the monitoring bodies alone**. Similarly, the question arises whether it would not have been sufficient to inform the general public only of the remuneration and other financial benefits to which persons employed by the public bodies concerned have a contractual or statutory right, but not of the sums which each of them actually received during the year in question, which may depend to a varying extent on their personal and family situation.*” (Emphasis added). Separately, in Case C-291/12 *Michael Shwartz v Stadt Bochum*, the CJEU again considered whether there was any alternative to the measure challenged (the requirement under a Council Regulation regarding security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents, which required passport applicants to submit to having their fingerprints taken as a precondition to being granted a passport) which would interfere less with the rights under Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter but still contribute effectively to the objectives of the EU in question. Here the CJEU stated that the only real alternative to the taking of finger prints was an iris scan. However, the CJEU noted that iris-recognition technology was not yet as advanced as, and was considerably more expensive than, fingerprint recognition technology and was therefore less suitable for general use. On the basis of these factors, the CJEU concluded that there were no measures which would be both sufficiently effective in achieving the aim of the law and less of a threat to the rights protected by Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter than the taking of fingerprints.

¹³² For example in *Volker und Markus Schecke* (Joined Cases C-92/09 and C-93/09) it was held by the CJEU that, when examining the necessity of the publication of the personal data of all beneficiaries who had received public funds pursuant to EU legislation under the Common Agricultural Policy, the legislature **had not taken into account**

150. *Sixth* case law from the CJEU also indicates that even where national legislation prescribes for interferences with data protection rights, the concept of necessity must still be satisfied insofar as there must be clear and precise rules regarding the necessity for the processing of personal data in question.¹³³ In this respect, it is notable that pursuant to Article 52(1) of the Charter, any limitations on Charter rights must “provided for by law”.¹³⁴

2.5.2 Statutory exemptions from the rules set out in the Acts

151. Finally, before considering the question of whether there is a legal basis under the Acts for the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with the PSC, it should be noted that Section 8 of the Acts identified circumstances in which the rules/ restrictions in those Acts on the processing of personal data “do not apply”.
152. That is to say, if a particular processing operation comes within the scope of one of the identified exemptions set out in Section 8, the starting point is that compliance with substantive requirements of the Acts in relation to the processing of personal data is not required.
153. In practical terms, therefore, if a data controller demonstrated that it is entitled to avail of a statutory exemption provided for in Section 8 of the Acts, it would not have to comply with the data protection obligation to have a legal basis for the processing of personal data to which the exemption applied.
154. Section 8 has now been replaced by a series of provisions in the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018, including [Article 23 GDPR](#) (as implemented by various provisions of the 2018 Act).
155. It is important to be bear in mind, however, that, because the statutory exemptions provided for at Section 8 of the Acts cut across a fundamental right of the individual (being a right that is protected under Article 8 of the Charter), they must be construed narrowly.

alternative, less intrusive measures, such as limiting publication to those beneficiaries according to the periods for which they received aid, or the frequency or nature and amount of aid received. The CJEU emphasised that “*derogations and limitations in relation to the protection of personal data must apply only in so far as is strictly necessary*” and that it was “*possible to envisage measures which affect less adversely that fundamental right of natural persons and which still contribute effectively to the objectives of the European Union rules in question...*”. Accordingly, the national provisions in question were invalid having regard to the interference with the right to privacy under Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter.

¹³³ In Joined Cases C 203/15 and C 698/15 *Tele2 Sverige*, the CJEU stated that provisions of national law “must, first, lay down clear and precise rules governing the scope and application of such a data retention measure and imposing minimum safeguards, so that the persons whose data has been retained have sufficient guarantees of the effective protection of their personal data against the risk of misuse. That legislation must, in particular, indicate in what circumstances and under which conditions a data retention measure may, as a preventive measure, be adopted, thereby ensuring that such a measure is limited to what is strictly necessary...”. (Emphasis added). In Case C-201/14 *Smaranda Bara*, the CJEU considered that although there was a legislative basis for some sharing of data between public bodies, the Romanian government had failed to identify any necessity for the particular data shared, therefore could not rely on the general terms in the statute.

¹³⁴ As was observed in [Opinion 1/15](#) (EU:C:2017:592) by the CJEU, this provision in the Charter “implies that the legal basis which permits the interference with those rights must itself define the scope of the limitation on the exercise of the right concerned”.

156. The DPC noted in its Draft Report (paragraph 100) delivered on 28 August 2018, that at no time had it been suggested by DEASP that the PSC stands outside the legal framework provided for by the Acts. Accordingly, the DPC was of the view, as recorded in the Draft Report, that the PSC is subject to the full rigours of the legal rules established under the Acts. However in DEASP’s submissions¹³⁵ on the Draft Report, DEASP referred to Section 8(b) of the Acts which states as follows:

Any restrictions in this Act on the processing of personal data do not apply if the processing is

...

(b) required for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating offences, apprehending or prosecuting offenders or assessing or collecting any tax, duty or other moneys or owed or payable to the State, a local authority or a health board, in any case in which the application of those restrictions would be likely to prejudice any of the matters aforesaid.

157. In relation to this provision, DEASP stated that the DPC had given no attention to this provision in the Draft Report and that this was a significant oversight. DEASP referenced a comment in a DPC audit from 2008/2009 of the Revenue Commissioners. In the relevant comment, the DPC had observed that the Revenue occupied a “special position” as regards the broad exemptions in Section 8 of the Acts regarding the processing of personal data for the assessment or collection of tax but that the exemptions were still subject to the prejudice test in each case. In referencing this comment of the DPC, DEASP drew an analogy with its own position, asserting that it similarly occupied a “special position” as regards, inter alia, its responsibilities for preventing and detecting identity fraud. DEASP contended that the DPC had not acknowledged this “special position” nor discussed Section 8 in the Draft Report in relation to either the data protection framework or in the discussion around legal basis. DEASP also referred to the further information which it had provided to the DPC in relation to the rationale for prevention of offences and stated that it reserved its position in relation to the applicability of Section 8(b).
158. The DPC considers that DEASP has not made out any cogent arguments as to why the processing in question falls within Section 8(b) of the Acts - save for the general assertions made by DEASP that its “special position” as the holder of the PSI dataset and a body responsible for preventing and detecting identity fraud has not been acknowledged in the report. While DEASP alleges that it was a significant oversight of the DPC not to discuss the potential application of this restriction, the DPC does not agree. Section 8(b), as a derogation from the obligation on a controller to have a legal basis for processing, amounts to a limitation on the rights of a data subject. In accordance with Article 52 of the Charter and the case law of the CJEU, such “*derogations from and limitations on the protection of*

¹³⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 2, Section 3.1.5 at paragraphs 7 – 11.

personal data should apply only in so far as is strictly necessary".¹³⁶ Accordingly, Section 8(b) in no way represents a blanket exemption from the rules for processing. In this vein, it is for a data controller to present the analysis and justifications as to why it believes that it is open to it to avail of such an exemption in relation to a particular set, or sets, of data processing operations.

159. The DPC acknowledges (as it does elsewhere in this report) that insofar as DEASP performs an identity-authentication function that this has the objective of preventing or detecting offences in the form of identity fraud within the meaning of Section 8(b) of the Acts. However in the absence of any level of analysis by DEASP demonstrating the specific applicability of Section 8(b) to DEASP's position and particular processing operations, it is not clear that the statutory condition of the processing being "***required***" (within the meaning of Section 8(b) of the Acts) for this purpose would be satisfied.

¹³⁶ CJEU, Joined cases C-203/15 and C-698/15, *Tele2 Sverige AB v Post- och telestyrelsen, and Secretary of State for the Home Department*, 21 December 2016, para 96.

PART THREE

LAWFULNESS OF PROCESSING - LEGAL BASIS

3.1 Introduction

160. Part 2.4 above outline essential conditions for the lawful processing of personal data as required under section 2A of the Acts. In particular, processing of personal data under the Acts must meet one of the criteria set out in section 2A(1)(a) – (d) (referred to as the “legal basis” or “lawful basis” for processing). A legal basis under section 2A is a necessary condition for processing of personal data, however, a controller must also comply with the data protection principles set out in section 2 of the Acts, as well as the other legal obligations which apply to data controllers under the Acts.
161. As a preliminary matter, the DPC is satisfied that the PSC card of itself contains personal data about identified individuals, in automated form insofar as it stores information on its magnetic stripe and electronic chip and in manual form insofar as the PSC records legible data on its face.¹³⁷
162. The DPC is also satisfied that DEASP controls the content and use of personal data contained in the PSC. As referred to earlier in this report, DEASP’s Privacy Policy also records that it is the data controller for personal data processed by it. The DPC is therefore satisfied that DEASP is a data controller for the purposes of issuing and use of the PSC.
163. The DPC is further satisfied that DEASP acts as a controller of personal data collected, stored, disseminated and consulted in the context of SAFE 2 registration which is the identity authentication process (discussed further below) conducted by DEASP and which is the precursor to issuing a PSC (where the relevant requirements of that process have been satisfied).
164. Part 3 focusses on the legislation, practices and Government Decisions relating to the PSC and SAFE registration, and assesses how these measures comply with the Acts. The analysis is concerned with whether the processing of personal data by DEASP, i.e. for identity authentication under the SAFE framework in the context of issuing PSCs, has a legal basis under section 2A of the Acts. Part 3.6 addresses specific data retention concerns in relation documentation collected and retained by DEASP during the SAFE registration process.

3.2 DEASP’s legal basis for processing personal data in connection with SAFE 2

3.2.1 DEASP’s current Privacy Statement and the Comprehensive Guide

165. DEASP’s current Privacy Statement,¹³⁸ published on its website on 16 July 2018 (and last modified 30 April 2019), addresses the legal basis for the processing of personal data at section 4 (“The Legal Basis for Processing”) as follows:

¹³⁷ See Part 3.2.7 of the report.

¹³⁸ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection [Privacy Statement](#), published on welfare.ie.

4.1 The Department has a number of Acts under which personal data may be legally processed. Our main legislation is included in the Social Welfare Consolidation Act, 2005, as amended. However, we have a number of other pieces of primary and secondary legislation which allows us to process personal data. Should you wish to know more about these, please see the list which is included as an appendix to this document.

4.2 The Department is also entitled to process personal data under other legislative provisions that provide the basis for all Government Departments to administer the range of services and supports as set out by successive Government decisions.

166. It is notable that this statement refers to legislation as the [legal] basis for processing by the Department. However, as will be discussed later in this report, the mere existence of legislation is not, in and of itself, sufficient as a legal basis to justify the processing of personal data. As referred to in Part 2.5.1, which discussed the concept of necessity as a core concept in relation to data protection, in the absence of consent, any processing of personal data which is sought to be justified by reference to another legal basis must always be necessary for the objective pursued. This means that there must be compliance with the principles set out in Part 2, which inform how the concept of necessity must be applied. **Therefore, simply pointing to a legislative provision as the purported legal basis for processing personal data is not sufficient of itself to satisfy the requirement to have a legal basis for the processing in question.**

167. Section 5 of the DEASP Privacy Statement, entitled “The Categories of processing Undertaken by this Department” states:

“We process personal data for the following purposes:

5.1 To provide personal public service numbers (PPSNs)

5.2 To undertake SAFE registrations in order to validate and authenticate identity and to provide Public Services Cards (PSCs)

[.....]”

168. In DEASP’s Comprehensive Guide in response to the question “What is the legal basis for SAFE registration?” it is also stated that “the main legal powers providing for and relating to SAFE registration are set out in the Social Welfare Consolidation Act, 2005 (as amended)”.¹³⁹ That answer refers to sections 241, 247C, 262, 263, 263A, and 263B of the SWCA 2005.

3.2.2 General - Processing of personal data in connection with SAFE registration

169. In the paragraphs that follow, the SAFE registration system is described. The DPC notes that DEASP has not taken issue with the DPC’s *description of same* and that DEASP has stated it relies on this description¹⁴⁰.

¹³⁹ DEASP’s Comprehensive Guide, Response to question 14 (‘What is the legal basis for SAFE registration?’).

¹⁴⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 2 paragraph 4.

170. The Standard Authentication Framework Environment (SAFE) system is a rules based standard for authentication of identity, adopted pursuant to a 2005 Government Decision (set out further in Part 1 above). The DEASP's Comprehensive Guide sets out that the SAFE registration is the process used by the DEASP

to establish and verify a person's identity so that it can be sure that –

- a) the person using its service is the person they claim to be,*
- b) that nobody else is using that person's identity for the purpose of claiming a payment or service,*
- c) that the person is not claiming another payment or using another service under a different identity and in addition,*
- d) to minimise the requirement for people to provide the same identity information over and over again when accessing different services¹⁴¹.*

171. The SAFE standard has four levels - SAFE 0 to SAFE 3 - such that:

- SAFE 0 No assurance of identity*
- SAFE 1 Balance of probabilities (the minimum authentication level for the allocation of a PPS Number)*
- SAFE 2 Substantial assurance (the minimum authentication level for issuing a Public Services Card)*
- SAFE 3 Beyond reasonable doubt (typically by use of technology such as fingerprinting).¹⁴²*

172. Notwithstanding that DEASP's Comprehensive Guide, referenced above, provides that "the main legal powers providing for and relating to SAFE registration are set out in the Social Welfare Consolidation Act, 2005 (as amended),"¹⁴³ as discussed in this report, the SAFE process is not actually provided for in legislation (in either the SWCA 2005 or otherwise). This position was stated in the Draft Report and DEASP takes issue with this characterisation. DEASP claims that it is "seriously misleading" to state that SAFE is not provided for in legislation or that there is no legislative basis for SAFE.¹⁴⁴ While DEASP accepts that the term "Standard Authentication Framework Environment" and the acronym "SAFE" are not present in the SWCA 2005, DEASP considers that it is not uncommon for a particular administrative system to receive or acquire a name which is not to be found in legislation. Instead, DEASP states that the crucial matter is whether, substantively, the system is underpinned by legislation.

173. As will be seen later in this report, the DPC acknowledges that the SAFE 2 registration system corresponds to elements of the SWCA 2005 provisions.¹⁴⁵ However, the DPC

¹⁴¹ DEASP's Comprehensive Guide, Response to question 1 ("What is SAFE registration?") page 8.

¹⁴² DEASP's Comprehensive Guide, Response to question 1 ("What is SAFE registration?") page 8.

¹⁴³ DEASP's Comprehensive Guide, Response to question 14 ('What is the legal basis for SAFE registration?').

¹⁴⁴ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Part 2, Section 3.1.5 at paragraphs 5 – 8.

¹⁴⁵ See Part 3.2.7 of the report.

maintains its position that SAFE registration, as an identification authentication process that is applied in practice, and is referred to for public purposes by that name, is not expressly referred to in the SWCA 2005. Notwithstanding the DEASP's position that such an approach is not uncommon, the DPC considers that this is a central issue with regard to the transparency requirements concerning the processing by the DEASP, which are considered in Part 4 of this report.

3.2.3 Personal data processed by DEASP and the Interaction between SAFE 2 and PSI dataset

174. SAFE 2 is stated to be the minimum authentication level for issuing a PSC. In practice, the SAFE registration process is applied by DEASP for the purposes of verifying identify.¹⁴⁶ As explained in the Comprehensive Guide, DEASP is the sole body in the State currently undertaking SAFE registrations.¹⁴⁷ The Comprehensive Guide also explains the interaction between SAFE registration and the **PSI dataset** (the items comprising the PSI dataset are set out below in the footnote)¹⁴⁸ stating that:

During a SAFE 2 registration, those elements of the [PSI dataset] that are already held for that person are verified and updated as necessary and missing elements are collected and verified. In that way, [DEASP] holds a complete [PSI dataset] for each person that it has verified to SAFE 2 standard.

¹⁴⁶ In response to Question 1 "What is SAFE registration?", it states that SAFE registration is "the process used by DEASP to establish and verify a person's identity."

¹⁴⁷ Comprehensive Guide response to Question 22 ("When SAFE registration data is collected from individuals through Government bodies, is that registration data kept on one centralised State register?") at page 25

¹⁴⁸ **The PSI dataset** consists of the items comprising the "Public Service Identity" which is defined at Section 262(1) SWCA 2005 to be the information specified in Section 262(3) **and the PPSN** . The items set out in at Section 262(3) are as follows:

- '(a) For the purposes of allocating and issuing a personal public service number, a person or, in the case of a deceased person, a personal representative, who has any transaction with a specified body shall give to the Minister the following information in relation to the person or the deceased person, as the case may be:
- (i) surname;
 - (ii) forename;
 - (iii) date of birth;
 - (iv) place of birth;
 - (v) sex;
 - (vi) all former surnames (if any);
 - (vii) all former surnames (if any) of his or her mother;
 - (viii) address;
 - (ix) nationality;
 - (x) date of death;
 - (xa) certificate of death, where relevant;
 - (xb) where required, a photograph of the person, except where the person is deceased;
 - (xc) where required, the person's signature, except where the person is deceased;
 - (xd) any other information that may be required for authentication purposes that is uniquely linked to or is capable of identifying that person;
 - (xi) any other information that may be prescribed which, in the opinion of the Minister, is relevant to and necessary for the allocation of a personal public service number.'

175. According to the information contained in the Comprehensive Guide, persons undergoing SAFE registration are required to provide the following supporting documentation which differ depending on a person’s nationality and circumstances¹⁴⁹:

(A) Evidence of Identity

Irish citizens born in the Republic of Ireland	Current Irish passport, current Irish or UK driving licence or Irish learner driver permit. If adopted, an adoption certificate.
Irish citizens via naturalisation or Foreign Birth Registration	Current Irish passport or Certificate of Naturalisation or Foreign Birth Registration certificate and Irish or UK driving licence or Irish learner driver permit.
Irish citizens born in Northern Ireland and UK citizens	Current passport, or birth or adoption certificate and current driving licence.
EU citizens	Current passport or national identity card.
Non-EU nationals	Current passport or 1951 (Geneva Convention) travel document.

(B) Evidence of address (any of the following documents):

- A household utility bill,
- An official letter/document,
- A financial statement,
- Property lease or tenancy agreement,
- Confirmation of address by a third party such as a school principal/administrator, accommodation/property owner or manager.

(C) Additional documents to confirm identity which can include any or all of the following:

- Irish Free Travel Pass,
- Medical card issued under the General Medical Service,
- European health insurance card,
- Credit/debit card,
- Other forms of ID,
- Student card.

176. As appears from the paragraph above, DEASP processes personal data consisting of all of the elements of the PSI dataset which may in turn need to be proved by the items described above in relation to: (A) evidence of identity; (B) evidence of address; and (C) additional

¹⁴⁹ Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card, see answer to question 8, “What do I have to bring to my SAFE registration appointment?”

documents to confirm identity. The references in this report to the processing carried out by DEASP in relation to SAFE registration and the issuing of PSCs relate to this personal data, unless other or specific types of personal data are being referred to.

177. It is also important to note that a second report will consider processing of personal data which is not covered by the preceding paragraph, but which takes place in the context of SAFE 2. This will include processing operations, including processing of sensitive personal data (now known as special category personal data under the GDPR), and personal data consisting of arithmetic templates of photographs (i.e. the data used by DEASP to conduct processing by way of facial matching) amongst other things. As stated in Part 1, processing by DEASP involving facial matching in relation to SAFE registration and the issuing of PSCs will be the subject of a separate report by the DPC. That report may also address the processing of other personal data which falls outside the personal data described above at paragraph 175 to 176.
178. As regards the PSI dataset, section 262(5) SWCA 2005 is also relevant. It states that where a specified body collects details of a person's public service identity (PSI) in the course of a transaction, this information is also deemed to be collected for the purpose of maintaining a person's public service identity (the PSI dataset). DEASP, in its response to Question 22 of the Comprehensive Guide, ("When SAFE registration data is collected from individuals through Government Bodies, is that registration data kept on one centralised State Register?") confirms that a person's PSI dataset is "updated as necessary" in the course of SAFE 2 registration.
179. While DPC understands that DEASP has a core role in the maintenance of the PSI dataset,¹⁵⁰ for the avoidance of doubt, the DPC does not consider that section 262(5) SWCA 2005 provides a legal basis for DEASP to carry out processing of personal data by way of identity verification/ authentication in respect of persons engaging in transactions with specified bodies (which are not the DEASP). Section 262(5) simply allows for DEASP to receive information which has been verified by other public bodies.
180. In Part 4 of this report, the DPC has examined issues concerning the sharing of information from the PSI dataset between specified bodies and DEASP and the updating of the PSI dataset in the context of the transparency of these interactions and the information made available to data subjects.

3.2.4 Methods of SAFE registration

¹⁵⁰ In response to the questions posed by the DPC during the course of this investigation, the DEASP confirmed that they operate two datacentres that host the PSI and the SCV ("Single Customer View") datasets and that those datacentres are under the direct control of DEASP. DEASP also confirmed that the collection and maintenance of the PSI data is managed by IT systems that are hosted within DEASP's datacentres. In the Comprehensive Guide, in response to questions 22 and 52, it states that the DEASP is the controller for the Single Customer View. The SCV operates to enable the shared use of the PSI dataset with specified bodies, as set down in Schedule 5, SWCA 2005.

181. The DEASP's Comprehensive Guide states in response to Question 7 ("How do people register to SAFE 2 standard?") that "usual method" [emphasis added] of SAFE 2 registration usually involves:

a combination of all of the following –

- *a face-to-face meeting at an Intreo centre or a dedicated SAFE registration centre*
- *the collection and verification of the basic identity information known as the person's Public Service Identity (PSI) data set (See Question 18),*
- *the examination/validation/verification of at least two documents supporting identity, and*
- *photo-matching.*¹⁵¹

182. However, as further indicated in the answer to Question 7 of the Comprehensive Guide, in some cases DEASP *departs* from the normal SAFE 2 registration process where an individual has partially verified their identity in the context of another public service transaction (such as an application for a passport or driving licence). In such cases DEASP developed an alternative practice (which has since been discontinued) whereby it writes to individuals who have recently verified their identity with another public body and invites them to provide outstanding information in order to register the person to SAFE 2 standard and to issue a PSC.¹⁵² This is further considered at Part 3.5. Separately, in 2012, the Department also operated a "reduced registration process", by registering people for a PSC who were deemed "low risk customers". They obtained "data already on record with the Passport Office", which resulted in them not having to attend a face-to-face interview.¹⁵³ The Department envisaged that such a process would support "the issuance of the PSC to a significant proportion of the Department's customers" who would be entitled to a Free Travel Pass. The Department continued this process with persons over the age of 66 in 2013.¹⁵⁴

3.2.5 DEASP's position with regard to legal basis for processing

¹⁵¹ DEASP's answer to Question 7 of the Comprehensive Guide explains that the photo taken for SAFE 2 verification is "*run through software to check against other photos that have already been taken during other SAFE registrations*". In subsequent correspondence with the DPC, DEASP outlined that this process is achieved by processing an individual's SAFE 2 photograph using specialised facial matching software (Cogent Facial Image Management System ("CFIMS")). This software creates an arithmetic template of the registrant's facial features, to be compared against templates of other SAFE registrants. (As noted in Part 1.2, the issue of facial matching processing of data will be considered by the DPC in a separate subsequent report).

¹⁵² In response to questions posed by the DPC as part of this investigation, the DEASP explained it has two postal process in which the PSI data can be updated. The first way is with a PSC1 form (a copy of which was provided to the DPC by DEASP with its submissions on the Draft Report). In such instances, where an individual has an interaction with another public body which has gathered most SAFE registration data, and where the data collected is matched against data held on the DEASP system, the customer is sent a PSC1 form to complete the SAFE registration process and with their consent the DEASP uses the photo to complete registration. The second way is with a PSC2 form, which is used 'for low risk categories of DEASP customers', which meet a number of criteria. The legal basis for this practice is considered at Part 3.5.

¹⁵³ Department of Social Protection, Annual Report 2012, pp. 30 – 31.

¹⁵⁴ Department of Social Protection, Annual Report 2013, pp.34 -35.

183. At Part 2.5 of the report, the DPC identified the provisions under Section 2A of the Acts which it considered could be the most likely legal bases potentially applicable to the processing in question carried out by DEASP. As appears from the DEASP Privacy Policy and DEASP’s Comprehensive Guide, quoted above, the specific provision, or condition, under Section 2A of the Acts on which DEASP asserts that it has a legal basis for processing personal data has not been identified in those documents. Notwithstanding that DEASP omits to identify this provision in its Privacy Policy and Comprehensive Guide, in its submissions to the DPC following delivering of the Draft Report, DEASP confirmed that it relies primarily on the legal bases provided under section 2A(1)(c)(ii) and/or section 2A(a)(c)(iii) of the Acts¹⁵⁵ i.e. that processing of personal data in the context of the PSC and SAFE is necessary for the performance of a function:

- conferred on a person by or under an enactment (i.e. the SWCA 2005) [Section 2A(1)(c)(iii)];
- and/or of the Government or a Minister of the Government (i.e. the Minister for Employment Affairs and Social Protection) [Section 2A(1)(c)(iii)]

184. DEASP states that there is a degree of overlap in these conditions and that if it shows that the former condition is met because the processing is necessary for the performance of a function conferred on a person, namely the Minister, under an enactment, then the latter condition is also met. DEASP states in this regard that it is confident that it can demonstrate that the processing of personal data is necessary for the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under an enactment, that enactment being the SWCA 2005. However DEASP also states that it reserves the right to rely on other legal bases, including Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts which applies to processing which is necessary *“for the performance of any other function of a public nature, performed in the public interest by a person”*. DEASP also states that Section 2A(1)(b)(iii) of the Acts which applies to processing necessary *“for compliance with a legal obligation to which the data controller is subject other than an obligation imposed by contract”* may have relevance. However as regards these latter two conditions which DEASP has flagged as potentially applicable legal bases, DEASP has not engaged in any further detail by way of explanation or justification as to why it may be entitled to rely on same.

185. Accordingly, the DPC has focused its assessment in the main on whether DEASP has a legal basis (i.e. whether the processing is necessary) by reference to the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under enactment¹⁵⁶ or for the performance of a function of the Government or a Minister of the Government¹⁵⁷ for processing personal data in connection with the PSC and SAFE registration. However, for completeness, the DPC has also considered whether a legal basis for DEASP’s processing in this context arises from Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) – performance of a function of a public nature in the public interest, as the DPC considers that this may be closely related to the other two legal bases primarily relied on by DEASP. As DEASP has not put forward any demonstration as to how section

¹⁵⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 2, Section 3.1.11 at paragraphs 3 – 16.

¹⁵⁶ Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts.

¹⁵⁷ Section 2A(1)(c)(iii) of the Acts.

2A(1)(b)(iii) of the Acts (which applies to processing necessary “for compliance with a legal obligation to which the data controller is subject other than an obligation imposed by contract”) might potentially apply, the DPC has not considered this as a potentially applicable legal basis.

3.2.6 DPC’s approach to analysing whether there is a legal basis for DEASP’s processing

186. The DPC’s analysis has been carried out by reference to two separate scenarios. Firstly the DPC has assessed whether there is a legal basis for the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of the PSC where the personal data being processed is that of persons claiming, presenting for payment of or receiving a benefit from DEASP (such persons have also been referred to as benefit claimants in this report). The second scenario which the DPC has assessed is whether there is a legal basis for the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of the PSC where the personal data being processed is that of persons who are not claiming, presenting for payment of or receiving a benefit from DEASP but rather are persons seeking to carry out a transaction with another public body (not the DEASP).
187. In the first instance however, it is important to highlight that DEASP has a fundamental objection to this approach being adopted by the DPC to its analysis. In this respect, DEASP contends that “a false dichotomy has been created by the DPC between those claiming benefits from DEASP and those transacting with [other] specified bodies”.¹⁵⁸ The DPC understands that, in essence, DEASP considers the DPC to be incorrect to have focused its analysis as to the lawfulness of the processing by reference to the nature of the transaction for which a PSC is issued (i.e. a transaction where a benefits claimant seeks a payment or receive a benefit on one hand versus a transaction between a person and another specified body on the other hand). Instead DEASP in effect contends that the focus of the analysis as to whether there is a lawful basis should be based on the statutory provision which provides for the power of DEASP (i.e. exercising the power of the Minister) to issue a PSC (Section 263(1) of the SWCA 2005). The DPC takes account of the issues raised by DEASP in this regard the analysis that follows, particularly in Part 3.2.8.
188. For the purpose of carrying out this analysis, the DPC firstly considers immediately below, the relevant provisions of the SWCA 2005 and the practical application of the SAFE registration process, including whether the latter is provided for by the former.

3.2.7 Relevant legislative provisions concerning SAFE registration and the issuing of PSCs

189. The SWCA 2005 contains provisions which govern the issue and use of the PSC. The PSC contains a contactless electronic storage chip which records the name of the holder, the person’s PPSN, the person’s photograph, their signature, an issue number for the PSC, the expiry date of the PSC, the person’s date and place of birth, the person’s sex, the person’s nationality, all former surnames of the person, and all former surnames of the person’s

¹⁵⁸ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 1, paragraph 36.

mother.¹⁵⁹ The card also records information on a magnetic stripe, and displays the person's name, photograph, PPSN, and signature on the printed surface of the card.¹⁶⁰ Each card is valid for up to seven years.¹⁶¹

190. Sections 263, 263A, and 263B of the SWCA 2005 govern the technical implementation of the PSC, and the requirements for issue and use of the card. Section 263(1) of the SWCA 2005 provides that the Minister may issue a PSC, in such form as the Minister considers fit for the purposes of carrying out a transaction.¹⁶² The Minister shall not issue a PSC to a person unless the Minister is satisfied as to the identity of the person to whom the PSC is to be issued.¹⁶³ However, the SWCA 2005 does not specifically set out what constitutes "being satisfied as to the identity of the person" in question. The SWCA 2005 does set out in section 263B (1) in non-exhaustive format, certain measures which the Minister may take in order to satisfy himself or herself as to identity. In this respect, Section 263B(1) provides that for the purposes of satisfying himself or herself as to the identity of a person and "without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person" the Minister may request that person to –

(a) to **attend at an office of the Minister** or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate,

(b) to provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to **produce any document** to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person,

(c) to **allow a photograph** or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person, and

(d) to provide, at that office or other designated place, **a sample of his or her signature** in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person. [Emphasis added]

(2) The Minister shall retain in electronic form—

(a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection (1)(c), and

(b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection (1)(d), in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means. [Emphasis added].

¹⁵⁹ This is provided for by section 263(1B) SWCA 2005.

¹⁶⁰ This is provided for by section 263(1A) SWCA 2005. See also the Comprehensive Guide, response to Question 41 ("What PSI data is either stored on the card or appears on the front of the card?")

¹⁶¹ Comprehensive Guide, response to Question 23 ("How frequently will an individual be required to update their data for SAFE?")

¹⁶² Section 262(1) SWCA 2005 provides "transaction" means—

- (a) an application,
- (b) a claim,
- (c) a communication,
- (d) a payment, or
- (e) a supply of a service,

relating to a public function of a specified body which relates to a natural person.

¹⁶³ Section 263(1C), SWCA 2005.

191. As referenced above, DEASP’s Comprehensive Guide states (in response to Question 7 “How do people register to SAFE 2 standard?”) that SAFE 2 registration usually involves:

a combination of all of the following –

- *a face-to-face meeting at an Intreo centre¹⁶⁴ or a dedicated SAFE registration centre*
- *the collection and verification of the basic identity information known as the person’s Public Service Identity (PSI) data set*
- *the examination/validation/verification of at least two documents supporting identity, and*
- *photo-matching.*

192. Accordingly, while the SAFE registration process is not referred to by name/ acronym at all in the SWCA 2005, by comparing the specified means of identity verification/ authentication set out in Section 263B SWCA 2005 with what is set out above in the Comprehensive Guide, it is clear that the SAFE 2 registration requirements correspond to elements of section 263B SWCA 2005. The below table illustrates the convergences between the identity authentication means which are expressly referenced in section 263B and the elements of SAFE registration as identified in the DEASP’s Comprehensive Guide.

SAFE 2 Registration Steps (per Question 7, DEASP Comprehensive Guide)	Corresponding Legislative Provision (of the Social Welfare (Consolidation) Act 2005)
a face-to-face meeting at an Intreo centre or a dedicated SAFE registration centre	Section 263B(1)(a)
the collection and verification of the basic identity information known as the person’s Public Service Identity (PSI) data set	Section 263B(1)(b), 263B(1)(c), 263B(1)(d)
the examination/validation/verification of at least two documents supporting identity	Section 263B(1)(b), 263B(1)(c), 263B(1)(d)
photo-matching	This is not specifically covered by section 263B(1)(a)-(d). However, sections 263B(1) is “ <i>without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person.</i> The taking

¹⁶⁴ DEASP’s website states that “Intreo is a single point of contact for all employment and income supports. Designed to provide a more streamlined approach, Intreo offers practical, tailored employment services and supports for jobseekers and employers alike”. See http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Intreo_home.aspx

of a photograph or recording an image are covered under 263B(1)(c), and the retention of same in electronic form is required under section 263B(2).

193. However it is also clear that the Minister has discretion to use means, methods or processes, other than SAFE 2, for the purposes of identity verification/ authentication. This is clear from Section 263B SWCA 2005 which states that the specified means are “without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person”).

3.2.8 DEASP’s contention that the lawfulness of processing should be assessed by primary reference to the function under Section 263 SWCA 2005

194. As referred to above, in summary DEASP’s position is that the DPC’s analysis as to whether there is a legal basis for the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with the PSC proceeds on an incorrect basis. DEASP contends that the primary provision of the SWCA 2005 against which the lawfulness of (i.e. the legal basis for) the processing should have been assessed is Section 263. DEASP relies on Section 263(1) as the relevant function conferred by or under an enactment for the purposes of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts, which is described by DEASP as “the main provision in play”.¹⁶⁵ In this regard, it is DEASP’s position that the DPC’s approach in assessing the lawfulness of the processing by reference to whether the PSC has been issued by DEASP for the purposes of authenticating the identity of persons who are claiming, receiving or presenting for the payment of benefits versus the purposes of carrying out transactions with other specified bodies (i.e. not the DEASP) is flawed. DEASP states that:

Section 263(1) SCWCA 2005 is an enactment which creates a Ministerial function (section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts). The function is to issue PSCs. The issue of a PSC is not confined to support the carrying out of transactions with DEASP only. It is explicitly intended to support the carrying out of transactions with all specified bodies, of which DEASP is one.¹⁶⁶

195. As such, the elements of DEASP’s position may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Section 263(1) is an enactment which creates a Ministerial function (within the meaning of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Act);¹⁶⁷
- (2) The function is to issue PSCs;¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.11 at paragraph 5.

¹⁶⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 1, paragraph 40.

¹⁶⁷ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraph 40.

¹⁶⁸ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraph 40.

- (3) The issue of a PSC is not confined to support the carrying out of transactions with DEASP only; it is explicitly intended to support the carrying out of a transaction with all specified bodies, of which DEASP is one,¹⁶⁹
- (4) The Ministerial function to issue PSCs is expressly made subject to Section 263(1C), which provides that the Minister must be satisfied as to identity,¹⁷⁰
- (5) In order for the Minister to be satisfied as to the identity of a person and to issue a PSC, it is necessary for the Minister to follow the steps set out in Section 263(B), which corresponds to SAFE 2 registration,¹⁷¹
- (6) In order for the Minister to exercise her statutory function as set out in Section 263(1), it is necessary for her to process personal data to authenticate identity, through a stipulated method which corresponds to SAFE 2 registration,¹⁷² and
- (7) The DPC fell into error in insisting that processing be mandatory under law¹⁷³ in order to be valid when Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Act simply requires processing be *necessary for a function conferred by enactment.*¹⁷⁴

196. In addition, DEASP contends that the DPC is incorrect in that: “[T]he DPC is focussing on subsequent use of the card, once issued, which is irrelevant to the issue of the function of the Minister, conferred under enactment, to SAFE register and issue the PSC”.¹⁷⁵ DEASP states that “[t]he specified body can stipulate that a PSC is required for certain transactions. It is a matter for the specified body to determine whether the production of a PSC is a necessary and proportionate requirement”.¹⁷⁶

3.2.9 Assessment of Section 263 SWCA 2005 against Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts

- 197. As is clear from the summary of DEASP’s position above, DEASP primarily contends that the processing it undertakes in connection with the PSC is necessary to enable the fulfilment of the statutory function conferred by Section 263(1), which is the discretion to issue a PSC for the purpose of a transaction.
- 198. The DPC has assessed the position of the DEASP in this regard in the following paragraphs. In doing so, the DPC considers (a) **whether Section 263 creates a statutory function for DEASP** in accordance with Section 2A(1)(c)(ii), and if so, (b) whether the processing by DEASP in connection with the PSC **is necessary for the performance of that statutory function.**

¹⁶⁹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraphs 40 - 43.

¹⁷⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraphs 41 - 43.

¹⁷¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraphs 41 - 43.

¹⁷² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraph 43.

¹⁷³ This is a reference to the previous formulation of Finding 2 which appeared in the Draft Report as a provisional finding, in which the DPC found that there was not a legal basis under the Acts (Sections 2A(1)(c)(ii) or (iii) for DEASP “to conduct personal data processing by way of mandatory, centralised identity authentication of persons who are conducting transactions with specified bodies other than the DEASP.” As will be seen from Finding 2 in this report, the formulation of the finding has been varied to remove the reference to “mandatory, centralised processing”.

¹⁷⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part One, Paragraph 44.

¹⁷⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11, Paragraph 54.

¹⁷⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11, Paragraph 56.

3.2.10 Does Section 263 SWCA 2005 create a statutory function for DEASP?

199. DEASP primarily contends that the processing is necessary to enable the fulfilment of the statutory function conferred by Section 263(1), which is the discretion of issuing a PSC for the purpose of a transaction.

200. Pursuant to the Schedule, Part 1 of the Interpretation Act 2005, the term “function”:

*“includes **powers** and duties, and references to the performance of functions include, with respect to powers and duties, references to the exercise of the powers and the carrying out of the duties”*. (Emphasis added).

As such, there is no doubt but that the power conferred by Section 263(1) – which is to issue a PSC - can be regarded as a statutory **function**.

201. However it should firstly be noted that Section 263(1) itself involves a data processing function. The issuing of a PSC under this power by its very nature involves “collection, recording, organization, storage, ... use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination by otherwise making available” of personal data within the definition of “processing” in Section 1 of the Acts (and Article 2b of the Directive). This is clear from Section 263(1A) SWCA 2005 which sets out the personal data which must be *inscribed* on the PSC issued to a person and Section 263(1B) which sets out the personal data which must be *contained* in non-legible form capable of being recovered by electronic means from the PSC. Thus, the focus of the provision is on data processing; namely, in the conferral of the power to issue a PSC. Moreover, it is clear that even DEASP itself characterises Section 263(1) as involving a data processing function and it notes that:

(1) Section 263(1) confers “[t]he power to issue PSCs”;¹⁷⁷

(2) “The function is to issue PSCs”;¹⁷⁸

(3) “[S]ection 263(1) SWCA 2005, which refers to section 263(1C) SWCA 2005, confers the Minister with a function (i) to issue PSCs for the purposes of carrying out a transaction (with specified bodies) (ii) once satisfied as to the identity of a person”;¹⁷⁹ and

(4) “In order for the Minister to perform her function and to be satisfied as to the identity of a person and to issue a PSC, it is necessary for the Minister to follow the steps set out in section 263(B) SWCA 2005”.¹⁸⁰

202. Perhaps the most striking summary of DEASP’s contention is as follows:

¹⁷⁷ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.5, Paragraph 2.

¹⁷⁸ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11, Paragraph 34.

¹⁷⁹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11, Paragraph 36.

¹⁸⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11, Paragraph 38.

In summary, it is the Department's contention that the DPC's analysis of the legislation is flawed and that the Minister has a statutory function in processing personal data for the purpose of issuing a PSC in respect of persons transacting with specified bodies. Section 263(1) SWCA 2005 confers a function on the Minister that she may issue a PSC, subject to identity authentication (section 263(1C), for the purpose of a transaction.¹⁸¹

203. Reading Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) compatibly with Article 7(e) of the Directive which it implements (in accordance with the applicable principles of interpretation) it is apparent that the relevant statutory function for which the data processing is necessary, could not, itself, be a data processing function. In this regard it must be noted that Article 7(e) of the Directive permits processing that is:

“necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller or in a third party to whom the data are disclosed”. (Emphasis added).

It must therefore be possible to identify a “task carried out in the public interest”. The “task carried out in the public interest” cannot itself be a data processing task. If it were permissible to justify processing by reference to a data processing task, that would be circular and self-justifying. Accordingly the DPC considers that it must be necessary to identify a “task carried out in the public interest” which is independent from and external to, a data processing task or objective. The requirement that the processing cannot be the end in itself but rather must be a means to an end is a central concept in data protection, expressed by reference to the “purposes” of the processing. Article 8(1) of the Charter, as noted earlier, requires that “data must be processed fairly for specified purposes” while both the Acts and the Directive require that personal data must be “collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes”. As such, a freestanding data processing function (issuing PSCs) without reference to a specified, explicit purpose which that processing function is intended to be in pursuit of, is inconsistent with the requirement that the purpose behind the processing (in this case, the task in the public interest) be identified. The DPC does not consider that Section 263 identifies with any specificity the purpose/ task in the public interest which is purportedly served by the processing operation of issuing PSCs. The general references to the Minister issuing a card “in such form as the Minister considers fit for the purposes of carrying out a transaction” (Section 263(1)), do not satisfy this requirement.

204. It therefore appears to the DPC that DEASP's reliance on Section 263(1) attempts to justify the processing it conducts in connection with the issuing of PSCs solely by reference to a statutory function of data processing. Thus, in the DPC's view, the flaw with the DEASP's position is that it effectively seeks to justify data processing by reference to data processing. In this regard, the DPC considers that DEASP's interpretation arises from an excessively

¹⁸¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11, Paragraph 78.

narrow focus on the terms of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts, without having regard to the underlying Article 7(e) of the Directive. As noted above, the Acts must be interpreted compatibly with the Directive and therefore Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) must be interpreted compatibly with Article 7(e). Viewed from that perspective, the DPC does not consider that data processing can be justified by reference to a statutory data processing function. Therefore, in the DPC's view, Section 263(1) cannot be invoked by DEASP as a statutory function for the purpose of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) to justify the processing in connection with the issuing of PSCs. For that reason, it is not necessary to consider the second question outlined above at paragraph 195 as to whether the processing is necessary for the function in question.

205. For the same reasons set out above, the DPC also does not consider that this provision can be invoked under Section 2A(1)(c)(iii) – processing which is necessary for the performance of a function of the Government or a Minister of the Government. For reliance on this function, the processing must be necessary for a “function of a Minister” which is ***independent*** from and external to, a data processing task or objective. This is not the case with Section 263 which is in itself a data processing task of the Minister. Again, for that reason, it is not necessary to consider the second question outlined above at paragraph 195 as to whether the processing is necessary for the function in question
206. The DPC has also considered whether Section 263 may be a function which falls within the scope of Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) – processing which is necessary for performance of a function of a public nature in the public interest. The public interest may be said to be the objective of verifying the identity of both (a) benefits claimants and (b) persons (other than benefits claimants) who engage in transactions with specified bodies other than DEASP. Given that different legislative provisions apply to verification of identity in relation to each category of persons, it is necessary to carry out separate assessments as to whether Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) provides a legal basis for the processing of benefits claimants on one hand, and on the other hand, persons other than benefits claimants. As regards benefits claimants, Section 263 must be considered in conjunction with the other relevant provisions of the SWCA 2005 concerning verification of identity of benefits claimants (Section 241(1)(b) and Section 242(4) in particular) to assess firstly, whether a public interest function exists and then, whether processing is necessary for that purpose. This assessment has been conducted at Part 3.2.12. As will be seen from Finding 1, the DPC considers that the combination of these sections provides a legal basis for the processing in question under each of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) and (iv). Separately, in relation to persons seeking to engage in transactions with specified bodies, the assessment as to firstly, whether a public interest function exists and then, whether processing is necessary for that purpose is set out below at Part 3.3. As will be seen from that analysis and Finding 2, the DPC considers that the objective of verifying the identity of persons engaging in transactions with specified bodies is a function of a public nature performed in the public interest which falls within the scope of Section 2A(1)(c)(iv). It does not consider that processing for SAFE registration and the issuing of the PSC is necessary for that function.

207. Accordingly, the DPC finds that Section 263, considered on its own, does not provide a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) or (iv) of the Acts for processing conducted by DEASP in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of PSCs.

3.2.11 DEASP's contention that subsequent use of the card is secondary to the function to issue PSCs

208. As referred to above, in relation to the question of the function performed to issue PSCs, DEASP also argues that the DPC is erroneously focusing on the *subsequent use* of the PSC. DEASP says this is irrelevant to the issue of the *function* of the Minister to SAFE register and issue PSCs. In this respect DEASP states that the fact that the PSC could be used by a person to present for benefits or for other transactions is an important but *secondary* issue which does not impact on the Minister's powers to issue PSCs¹⁸². The DPC disagrees with this position. Firstly, as set out above, DEASP has adopted a unduly narrow focus to the requirement that a function must be identified as the starting point for reliance on a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) or (iv) of the Acts. DEASP seeks to justify the processing it carries out by reference to a processing function (Section 263(1)), rather than a standalone function. Secondly, the issue of the subsequent use of the card is, in the view of the DPC, central to the question of the *necessity of the processing* carried out by DEASP to SAFE register and issue the PSC. **As noted at paragraph 166, the mere existence of a legislative provision does not provide a legal basis for processing and a controller must be able to demonstrate how the processing is necessary for the function in question.** If there is no necessity to process personal data for the purposes of issuing a PSC (i.e. because there is no requirement on a person to produce a PSC), then there is no legal basis for that processing, irrespective of whether the controller considers that there is a function to issue PSCs set out in a legislative provision. It should be noted that different legislative provisions apply to the subsequent use of the PSC depending on whether it is used for claiming benefits or for a transaction with a specified body other than DEASP. Therefore the question of whether there is a requirement to produce a PSC is considered below separately in relation to (a) benefits claimants (Part 3.2.12) and (b) persons seeking to engage in transactions with other specified bodies (not DEASP) (Part 3.3).

3.2.12 Consideration of whether a legal basis for processing arises from Section 241 and/or Section 242 SWCA 2005 – processing the personal data of benefits claimants

209. Having concluded in Parts 3.2.9 - 3.2.10 that Section 263 does not provide a legal basis within the meaning of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts, the DPC has gone on to consider whether the identity authentication provisions in Section 241 and/or 242 SWCA 2005 (which relate only to persons claiming, presenting for payment of or receiving a benefit from DEASP), provide such a legal basis.

¹⁸² DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.11 at paragraph 54.

210. Firstly, by way of background it is noted that DEASP applies SAFE 2 standard identity verification and requires the PSC for its own purposes in respect of both persons making claims for benefits (under section 241 SWCA 2005), and persons in receipt of payments of benefits (pursuant to sections 241, 242 and 247C).¹⁸³

3.2.13 Verification of identity of persons making a claim for benefits

211. Under the SWCA 2005, persons **making a claim for a benefit** from DEASP are required to satisfy the Minister as to their identity. In this regard, Section 241(1) of the SWCA 2005 states:

- (1) It shall be a condition of any person's right to any benefit that he or she—*
(a) makes a claim for that benefit in the prescribed manner, and
*(b) **satisfies the Minister as to his or her identity** [Emphasis added]*

212. Section 241(1C) sets out in non-exhaustive form (see the emphasised text below), a list of ways in which the Minister may require a person to prove their identity for the purpose of making a claim for a benefit, as follows –

- (1C) For the purposes of satisfying himself or herself as to the identity of a person who makes a claim for benefit, the Minister may, **without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person**, request that person—*
(a) to attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate,
(b) to provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person,
(c) to allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person, and
(d) to provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.

- (1D) The Minister shall retain in electronic form—*
(a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection (1C)(c), and
(b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection (1C)(d),

in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means. [Emphasis added].

¹⁸³ See response to Question 4 in the Comprehensive Guide “Do I have to complete the SAFE process?”.

213. As appears from the above at Part 3.2.7, the criteria in this section are identical to those in section 263B(1) SWCA 2005. This section similarly provides that the above listed items (a) to (d) are “without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of” a claimant that the Minister may use.

3.2.14 Verification of identity of persons presenting for payment of benefits

214. It should be noted that section 264 provides that, without prejudice to section 263 SWCA 2005 (which provides that the Minister may issue a PSC), the Minister may issue a card other than a PSC for the purpose of the **payment of a benefit**. The current formulation of Section 264 was inserted by section 9 of the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010. The Explanatory Memorandum accompanying this 2010 Act states “Section 9 also makes a number of changes to the current provisions relating to the public services card under section 263 of the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 and the social services payment card under section 264, including clarifying that both the social services card and the public services card can be used for the purposes of paying social welfare benefits.” The “social services payment card” referred to here is the same card which is referred to in this report as the “payment (Section 264) card”.

215. Section 242(4), SWCA 2005 provides that persons **presenting for payment of a benefit** may be required to satisfy the Minister as to their identity as follows –

(4) ... a person presenting for payment of benefit on his or her own behalf shall satisfy the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, as to his or her identity by furnishing—

*(a) his or her **public services card**, or*

(b) a card that has been issued to the person by the Minister under section 264 and such other information or documentation as the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person. [Emphasis added].

216. Section 242(7) states that failure to comply with the above requirements may result in the withholding of a benefit.

3.2.15 Verification of identity of persons receiving benefits

217. Separately, Section 247C (‘Disqualification from receipt of a benefit where identity not authenticated’) provides that the Minister may give notice to any person **receiving a benefit** requesting the person to satisfy the Minister as to his or her identity.¹⁸⁴ Failure to comply with such a notice, in relation to satisfying the Minister as to his or her identity, will result

¹⁸⁴ Section 247C(1), SWCA 2005.

in disqualification from receipt of the benefit.¹⁸⁵ Section 247C(3) provides that the Minister may, in order for the Minister to be satisfied as to his or her identity, request the person to whom notice is given to –

- (a) attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate;*
- (b) provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person;*
- (c) allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person;*
- (d) provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.*

(4) The Minister shall retain in electronic form—

- (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken under subsection (3)(c), and*
- (b) any signature provided under subsection (3)(d), in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to reproduced by electronic means.*

(5) This section shall not be construed as preventing the Minister from using a method of authentication of the identity of a person in receipt of benefit, other than a method referred to in this section, which the Minister considers appropriate to use.

3.2.16 Summary of provisions in relation to persons claiming, presenting for payment of or receiving benefits

218. Accordingly, while the SAFE registration process is not referred to by name at all in the SWCA 2005, by comparing section 263B which relates to authenticating identity for the purposes of issuing a PSC, and section 241(1C) which relates to authenticating the identity of a claiming a benefit, with what is set out above in relation to authenticating the identity of persons in receipt of a benefit under section 247C, it is clear that the SAFE 2 registration requirements correspond to elements of these sections. The table at Annex 1 illustrates the convergences between the identity authentication means which are expressly referenced in section 263B, section 241(1C) and section 247C and the elements of SAFE registration as identified in the DEASP's Comprehensive Guide.

¹⁸⁵ Section 247C(2), SWCA 2005.

219. However it is also clear that sections 263B, 241(1C) and above 247C(2) all provide that the Minister has discretion to use other methods or processes, other than SAFE 2, to verify or authenticate the identity of a person.

220. In summary therefore, the provisions of the SWCA 2005 provide that:

(1) The entitlement of a person to payment of a benefit is conditional on that person satisfying the Minister of his/ her identity (Section 241(1)).

(2) The Minister may satisfy himself/herself as to the identity of such a person and a non-exhaustive list of ways in which this may be done is provided for (Section 241(1C)). These requirements correspond to elements of the SAFE 2 standard of identification.

(3) The Minister may, subject to being satisfied as to a person's identity, issue a PSC to such a person (Section 263(1)). (A further non-exhaustive list of the ways in which the Minister may satisfy himself/herself as to the identity of a person to whom a PSC is to be issued is set out at Section 263B(1)). These requirements correspond to elements of the SAFE 2 standard of identification.

(4) Where a person presents himself/ herself for the purposes of actually receiving a payment under a benefit, the person is required to present either the PSC or a payment (Section 264) card and where the latter is presented, the person in question may also be required to produce other information or documentation to authenticate their identity (Section 242(4)).

(5) Where a person is in receipt of a benefit, the Minister may request that person to satisfy the Minister of his or her identity. (Failure to satisfy the Minister of same will result in the person being disqualified from receiving any benefit). A non-exhaustive list of ways in which this may be done is provided for in section 247(3) to (5), SWCA 2005. These requirements correspond to elements of the SAFE 2 standard of identification.

3.2.17 Is there a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) for DEASP to process personal data of benefits claimants?

221. As noted above, the purpose of this section of the report has been to assess whether DEASP has a legal basis in accordance with Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts (i.e. whether the processing is necessary for the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under enactment) when processing personal data for the purposes of the PSC and SAFE registration. The assessment in this sub-part concerns the situation where the personal data being processed is that of persons claiming, presenting for payment of or receiving a benefit from DEASP (such persons have also been referred to as benefits claimants in this report).

222. Pursuant to the Interpretation Act 2005, as amended, as noted above, the term “functions” is defined as including “powers and duties, and references to the performance of functions include, with respect of powers and duties, references to the exercise of the powers and the carrying out of the duties.”¹⁸⁶
223. Section 241(1)(b) provides, as noted above, that it is a condition of a person’s right to a benefit that the person in question must satisfy the Minister as to his or her identity. Accordingly, the corollary of this is that the Minister has a function, conferred by the SWCA 2005, to be satisfied of – in other words to verify (or in the wording of the SWCA 2005 ‘authenticate’) - the identity of any persons claiming, presenting for payment of or receiving a benefit. The method by which, in practice, that identify verification occurs is the SAFE 2 registration process and the requirements in 241(1C) which correspond generally to SAFE 2. Furthermore, the Minister, having satisfied himself or herself of such identity, may in accordance with section 263(1) and 263(1C) issue a PSC. The PSC is in turn one of either of two methods required by Section 242(4) SWCA 2005 for a person to confirm their identity when presenting for payment of a benefit.
224. **The DPC therefore considers that Sections 241(1)(b) and 242(4) in combination with the discretionary power under Section 263(1) to issue a PSC, confer a function on the Minister of verifying the identity of those claiming, presenting for payment of, or receiving benefits. While both provisions in Section 241(1)(b) and 242(2) are expressed in terms of an obligation on the benefit claimant, the clear corollary is a power on the part of the Minister to demand proof of identity, whether by way of PSC or the payment (Section 264) card, before paying a benefit. The DPC therefore concludes that in this regard, there is a function conferred by an enactment which is not merely a form of data processing, but rather a function of verifying identity which must be satisfied by either PSC or a payment (Section 264) card.**
225. Having identified that a function conferred on a person by or under an enactment exists in relation to the processing carried out by DEASP in connection with the PSC and SAFE 2 registration in respect of DEASP benefit claimants by way of Section 241(1)(b) and 242, the DPC has proceeded to consider in the following paragraphs whether it can be said that the processing concerned is “necessary” within the meaning of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts, as interpreted in accordance with the concept of necessity under EU data protection law.
226. As noted above, under Section 242(4) two forms of identification are permitted for a person to confirm their identity when presenting for payment of a benefit – the PSC or the payment (Section 264) card. It is acknowledged that an argument could be made that technically, the processing by DEASP for the purposes of SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of a PSC is not **strictly** necessary as there is an alternative form of identification to the PSC, namely, the payment (Section 264) card (together with other information or documentation which may be reasonably required by the Minister to authenticate the identity of the DEASP benefit claimant). However, given that there are only two acceptable and recognisable forms of identification, and the PSC is one of those two forms, having regard to EU law in relation to

¹⁸⁶ Part 2, Schedule, Interpretation Act 2005, as amended.

the concept of necessity in a data protection context, the DPC considers that the processing for the issuing of the PSC can fairly and credibly be said to satisfy the necessity test insofar as the functions in Section 241(1)(b) and Section 242(4) are concerned, for the following reasons:

- (1) Only two forms of identification are permissible under the relevant legislative provision, and it is necessary to have one or other. This therefore satisfies the requirement that the interpretation and application of necessity be strict and rigorous,¹⁸⁷
- (2) The processing for the purpose of the PSC is clearly capable of achieving its objective of facilitating verification of identity;¹⁸⁸
- (3) While it is arguable that an alternative exists in the possibility to instead seek the presentation by the benefit claimant of the payment (Section 264) card,¹⁸⁹ the DPC has been unable to identify the existence of an actual card issued by DEASP that corresponds to this. Therefore, in practice it appears to the DPC that the PSC is the only form of identification capable of satisfying the requirements arising from the combination of Section 241(1)(b) and Section 242(2). Accordingly this appears to the DPC to satisfy the requirement that there ought to be no equally effective available alternative;¹⁹⁰
- (4) The provisions appear to the DPC to satisfy the requirement that the relevant provisions of national law in relation to the restrictions of the rights concerned are clear.¹⁹¹
- (5) In relation to the necessity requirement that the measure be the least restrictive of the right,¹⁹² the DPC has some reservations that the requirement to present a PSC satisfies this branch of the necessity test at EU level. However, the DPC is prepared to accept in circumstances where there is the existence of a clear legislative measure which specifically calls for the presentation of the PSC to verify identity, the processing of personal data for the purposes of issuing a PSC strikes a fair and reasonable balance between the rights of the citizen and DEASP's need to establish/verify the identity of persons claiming, presenting for, or receiving benefits from DEASP.

¹⁸⁷ As per the CJEU in Case C-13/16, *Valsts policijas Rīgas*, 4 May 2017.

¹⁸⁸ As per the CJEU in Case C-13/16, *Valsts policijas Rīgas*, 4 May 2017

¹⁸⁹ The Social Welfare Payments Card (Section 264 Card) also appears to be referred to as the "Social Welfare Services Card". See for example, answer to Parliamentary Question 172, 20 July 2011. The PSC subsequently replaced such cards. See Answer to Question 2 of the Comprehensive Guide, "What are the advantages of SAFE registration?" As a result, while two forms of identification are permitted, the 264 Card appears to be no longer in use.

¹⁹⁰ As per the CJEU in Joined Cases C-465/00, C-138/01 and C-139/01, *Österreichischer Rundfunk*, 20 May 2003.

¹⁹¹ In accordance with the principles in: Joined cases C-203/15 and C-698/15, *Tele2 Sverige AB v Post- och telestyrelsen*, and Secretary of State for the Home Department, 21 December 2016; Case C-201/14 *Smaranda Bara and Others v Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate and Others*, 1 October 2015; and *Opinion 1/15* (EU:C:2017:592).

¹⁹² As per the CJEU in in Case C-13/16, *Valsts policijas Rīgas*, 4 May 2017.

227. The DPC therefore concludes that the combination of Sections 263(1), 241(1)(b) and Section 242(4) together provide a legal basis for the processing in question by DEASP (i.e. the processing of personal data as described at paragraphs 175 to 176) pursuant to Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) in respect of benefits claimants.

3.2.18 Is there also a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(iii) for DEASP to process personal data of benefits claimants?

228. Sections 241(1)(b) and Section 242(4) together with 263(1) are functions conferred under an enactment which are also functions of the Minister. Accordingly the DPC finds that for the same reasons as above, there is also a legal basis to be found under Section 2A(1)(c)(iii), which permits processing by DEASP (i.e. of personal data as described at paragraphs 175 to 176) which is necessary for the performance of a function of the Government or a Minister of the Government.

3.2.19 Is there also a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) for DEASP to process personal data of benefits claimants?

229. Finally the DPC has also considered whether the combination of Sections 263(1), 241(1)(b) and Section 242(4) together provide a legal basis for the processing in question by DEASP pursuant to Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) in respect of benefits claimants. This provision allows for processing which is necessary to the performance of any other function of a public nature performed in the public interest by a person. It is clear that the provisions of the SWCA 2005 in question, as identified above, concern the purpose of identity authentication of benefits claimants. In this regard the DPC notes the objective of identity authentication articulated by DEASP¹⁹³ in relation to Sections 261 - 274 SWCA 2005:

“Taken as a whole these clearly provide for use of a shared public identity information set for the purposes of customer transactions across the public service and for the use of a common public service card as a token of identity authentication while at the same time reducing administrative cost and improving customer service by minimising unnecessarily duplicated requests for the same core identity information”.

230. The DPC considers that it is readily apparent that there is a legitimate public interest in verifying the identity of those claiming, presenting for or receiving benefits and that such processing satisfies the requirement of necessity for the same reasons as those set out above at paragraph 203. Accordingly, the DPC considers that Sections 241(1)(b) and Section 242(4) together with Section 263(1) SWCA 2005 also constitute a legal basis for the processing in question by DEASP (i.e. of personal data as described at paragraphs 175 to 176) pursuant to Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) in respect of benefits claimants.

¹⁹³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.11 at paragraph 59 and Part One, paragraph 36.

FINDING 1

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT ARISING FROM THE COMBINATION OF SECTIONS 241(1)(B), 242(4) AND 263(1) OF THE SWCA 2005, THERE IS A LEGAL BASIS UNDER SECTION 2A(1)(C)(II), (III) AND (IV) OF THE ACTS FOR DEASP TO PROCESS CERTAIN PERSONAL DATA, (AS DESCRIBED AT PARAGRAPHS 175 TO 176) BY WAY OF SAFE 2 REGISTRATION AND THE ISSUING OF A PSC FOR THE PURPOSE OF AUTHENTICATING THE IDENTITY OF A PERSON CLAIMING, PRESENTING FOR OR RECEIVING A BENEFIT.

3.3 Processing by DEASP of personal data of persons seeking to enter into transactions with specified bodies (persons who are not benefit claimants)

231. Section 241 and 242 SWCA 2005 apply only in respect of persons claiming, presenting for payment of, or receiving benefits. These provisions do not therefore apply to persons who are not benefits claimants. As noted above, aside from the functions specific to DEASP in relation to the payment of benefits, the SWCA 2005 also contemplates the wider use of the PSC by other public bodies arising from Section 263 SWCA 2005. In this part, the DPC has assessed whether there is a legal basis for the processing of personal data by DEASP in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of the PSC where the personal data being processed is not that of persons who are benefits claimants but rather that of persons who are seeking to carry out a transaction with another public body (not the DEASP).
232. Firstly, it is relevant to rehearse the provisions of Section 263 which are applicable in this context.

3.3.1 Consideration of Section 263 SWCA 2005

233. As previously discussed, the general provision in the SWCA 2005 which enables the Minister to issue the PSC (section 263(1)), states that the PSC may be issued “*for the purposes of carrying out a transaction*”. The SWCA 2005 includes, at section 262(1), a broad definition of a “transaction” which includes “*an application, a claim, a communication, a payment, or a supply of a service, relating to a public function of a specified body which relates to a natural person*”. (Clearly the term “transaction” also captures the payment of a benefit to a person by the DEASP). In practice this means that a transaction with a public body may cover matters as diverse as applications for passports¹⁹⁴ to the provision of access to the

¹⁹⁴ See for example, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Public Service Card*, <https://www.dfa.ie/passports-citizenship/top-passport-questions/public-services-card/>.

student grant scheme or appeals of school transport routes, the latter of which is due to be commenced.¹⁹⁵

234. Section 263(3) of the SWCA 2005 states that:

*“a person shall produce his or her public services card at the request of a **specified body** for the purposes of a **transaction**”.* [emphasis added].

235. The specified bodies for the purposes of sections 262 to 270 are those listed in Schedule 5 to the SWCA 2005. The list of specified bodies listed in Schedule 5 is extensive, and includes all Ministers of the Government, all local authorities, all education and training boards, the Health Service Executive, and numerous other specified public bodies.

236. Section 263(4) provides that it is an offence for a person other than a specified body to use the PSC, or to seek to have the PSC produced to him or her. (As referred to earlier, the Social Welfare, Pensions and Civil Registration Bill 2017, proposes, among other things, to permit PSC holders to produce the card only on *voluntary* basis for identity purposes to bodies that are not specified in law.)

237. As noted above, section 263B of the SWCA 2005 provides a non-exhaustive list of methods by which the Minister may satisfy himself or herself as to the identity of a person in respect of whom a PSC or PPSN is to be issued.

3.3.2 DEASP’s position in relation to the processing of personal data of persons transacting with other specified bodies

238. DEASP’s position, is that there is a legal basis for processing personal data in connection with the issuing of PSCs by the Minister which applies regardless of whether the processing relates to the personal data of a person who is a benefit claimant or who is otherwise engaging in a transaction with a specified body (other than the DEASP). DEASP contends that this legal basis arises from the power to issue a PSC in Section 263(1) SCWA 2005. As also noted above, DEASP does not agree with the DPC’s approach to separating its analysis as to legal basis with regard to the processing of personal data of benefits claimants versus persons transacting with other specified bodies. DEASP characterises this as the “false dichotomy” which it says the DPC has created between “client” and “non-clients” of DEASP.¹⁹⁶ (It should be noted that in the Draft Report, the DPC referred to benefits claimants as “clients” of DEASP). DEASP states that it is clear that a person is entitled to request a PSC from it and that DEASP is entitled to issue a PSC, but if it is doing so, it must assure itself as to the person’s identity. DEASP says that as a result it provides this service in respect of both people who are required to authenticate their identity to receive DEASP’s own services and other people who present to DEASP seeking a PSC. DEASP states that it

¹⁹⁵ See the “Adoption Plan for the Public Services Card and MyGovID”, which is laid out in page 12 of the Ireland eGovernment Strategy 2017-2020, for further details.

¹⁹⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 29.

does not compel the latter group to present to it but that it is entitled to provide people with a PSC, and to the extent that it provides this service, it is required to do so if requested, subject to being satisfied as to the person's identity.¹⁹⁷

239. Connected to this "false dichotomy" argument, DEASP further contends that to understand the power to issue PSCs, the position in relation to personal public service numbers (PPSNs) should be understood.¹⁹⁸ DEASP states that PPSNs (as referred to in Section 262 SWCA 2005) are issued by the Minister in support of transactions with specified bodies and that the issuing of PPSNs is not limited to clients of DEASP who wish to receive benefits, although DEASP clients are included in the general cohort of people who are "the subject of any transaction with a specified body" – as referred to in Section 262(2) SWCA 2005.¹⁹⁹ DEASP emphasises that the provision which sets out the information which is to be given to the Minister for the purposes of allocating and issuing a PPSN (i.e. Section 262(3) SWCA 2005) does not create any distinction between DEASP clients or persons seeking transactions with other specified bodies. DEASP also notes Section 262(4) SWCA 2005 which states that:

"A person shall give to a specified body his or her personal public service number and the personal public service numbers of his or her spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and children, where relevant, as required by the public body for the purpose of the person's transaction".

240. DEASP contends that based on its analysis of the provisions in the SWCA 2005 concerning the issuing by the Minister of the PPSN that *"all people issued with a PPSN are "clients" of the Department in the sense that when requesting a PPSN they are required to satisfy the Minister as to their identity. They are the subject of "any transaction with a specified body", therefore their requirement to so satisfy the Minister is not contingent on a request for a benefit from DEASP."*²⁰⁰ DEASP's position is that the PSC legal provisions replicate the PPSN system insofar as specified bodies are concerned, because PSCs may be requested in the context of a transaction.²⁰¹
241. In relation to the "false dichotomy" argument made by DEASP concerning the DPC's analysis of the legal basis for processing, the DPC does not consider that anything turns on the fact that the DPC has separately considered the processing in respect of benefits claimants from other persons who wish to engage in transactions with other public bodies. Ultimately, DEASP's assertion as to the legal basis for its processing rests on Section 263(1) in particular as to the function giving rise to the processing. DEASP maintain that this is the legal basis for all processing – of benefits claimants or otherwise – in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of PSCs. However, as made clear from the findings in this Report, the DPC

¹⁹⁷ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 64 – 65.

¹⁹⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at III – The Issuing of Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSNs).

¹⁹⁹ Section 262(2) SWCA 2005 states: The Minister may, subject to subsection (2A), allocate and issue a personal public service number to each person who is the subject of a transaction with a specified body. The definition of a transaction is in turn found in Section 262(1) SWCA 2005.

²⁰⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 29.

²⁰¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 28.

does not consider that this provision alone satisfies the requirement for a legal basis in relation to DEASP's processing of personal data of either benefits claimants or other persons engaging in non DEASP transactions.

3.3.3 Is there a legal basis provided by Section 263 SWCA 2006 for the purposes of Section 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) or (iv) of the Acts in relation to persons engaging non DEASP transactions?

242. As set out above, the DPC does not agree with DEASP's position that Section 263 provides a sufficient legal basis for the processing in connection with SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of PSCs under Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts. This because, as previously described, it effectively seeks to justify data processing by reference to a statutory data processing function. For the same reasons, the DPC does not consider that reliance can be placed on Section 2A(1)(c)(iii) (processing necessary for the performance of a function of the Government or Minister of Government).

243. However the DPC considers, on a prima facie basis that the more appropriate legal basis for consideration may be Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) which allows for processing which is necessary for the performance of a function of a public nature performed in the public interest by a person. This provision has been considered above at Part 3.2.19 in the context of the objective of verifying the identity of benefits claimants. As acknowledged in those paragraphs, there is a legitimate public interest in verifying the identity of those claiming, receiving or presenting for benefit payments. Equally, the DPC considers that there is a legitimate public pursued by the processing for the purposes of the SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of PSCs, namely the verification of identity for the purposes of transactions with specified bodies. Accordingly, the DPC has proceeded in the paragraphs below to consider whether, having identified a potential legal basis which would capture the processing carried out under Section 263 to conduct SAFE 2 registration and issue PSCs, such processing is necessary in a legal sense for the performance of the public interest function of verification of identity.

244. **The DPC considers that the question of necessity of processing for this function under Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts is inextricably bound up with the question of whether it is necessary under the SWCA 2005 (or any other legislation) for a person who wishes to enter into a transaction with a specified body to produce a PSC as a condition of entering into a transaction with that specified body where the person does not already have a PSC. Therefore the DPC will first consider the meaning and effect of Section 263 to assess whether this amounts to the power of a specified body to require a person who wishes to enter into a transaction with it to obtain and produce a PSC as a condition to the transaction.**

3.3.4 DPC's analysis of the meaning and effect of Section 263 SWCA 2005

245. As set out above, in the case of benefits claimants, under Section 241(1)(b) SWCA 2005 it is a condition of a person's entitlement to a benefit that they must satisfy the Minister as to their identity. This is done by way of either production of the PSC or a payment (Section 264) card. Accordingly the DPC considers, that there is a necessity for processing to be carried out by the Minister in order to verify identity (which in practice is done in accordance with the SAFE framework) and issue a PSC as a token of such identity verification. The necessity for this processing arises in part from the condition in section 241(1)(b) SWCA 2005 which makes a person's right to receive a benefit dependent upon (inter alia) verification of their identity by the Minister (in other words processing of their personal data), combined with Section 242(4) and 263(1) SWCA 2005.
246. However, insofar as persons who are not benefits claimants are concerned, who wish to engage in a transaction with another specified body (not DEASP), it appears to the DPC that there is no (equivalent) legislative provision which necessitates the processing of such person's personal data by the Minister for the purposes of the Minister verifying their identity. In other words, there is no equivalent provision to Section 241(1)(b) SWCA 2005 which makes it a condition of a person engaging in a transaction with a specified body that their identity must be verified by the DEASP (being an entirely separate body to that body with which the person is transacting). However DEASP contend that, in relation to its reasoning, the DPC has overlooked the "plain meaning and significance of Section 263(1)".²⁰² It points to Section 263(1C) which states that "*the Minister shall not issue a public services card to a person unless the Minister is satisfied as to the identity of the person to whom such a card is to be issued*". In this context DEASP says that in order for the Minister to perform her function and to be satisfied as to the identity of the a person and to issue a PSC, it is necessary for the Minister to follow the steps set out in Section 263(B) SWCA 2005 in relation to authentication of identity²⁰³. DEASP contends that by carrying out the SAFE registration process, this is the method by which the Minister's function (i.e. in Section 263 to (i) issue a PSC fit for the purpose of carrying out a transaction with specified bodies (ii) once satisfied as to the identity of a person) is performed²⁰⁴. As regards the requirement in Section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of a valid legal basis that the processing in question must be necessary for the performance of the function in question, DEASP states that in order for the Minister to exercise her statutory function set out in Section 263(1), it is necessary for her to process personal data to authenticate identity, through a stipulated method which corresponds to a SAFE 2 registration (Section 263(B)).²⁰⁵
247. As regards the DPC's position noted above that there is no equivalent to Section 241(1)(b) SWCA 2005 making it a condition of a person's entitlement to transact with a specified body that they submit to the processing of their personal data by DEASP (for the purposes of SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of a PSC), DEASP does not agree with the significance which the DPC attributes to this. DEASP maintains that "*Section 263 SWCA 2005 is a standalone provision which does not require a Section 241 equivalent*" and that the

²⁰² DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 30.

²⁰³ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 38.

²⁰⁴ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 39.

²⁰⁵ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 43.

existence of Section 241 and 242 does not detract from the power of DEASP in Section 263(1) to issue PSCs and the power in Section 263(3) of specified bodies to request them.²⁰⁶

248. In brief, DPC does not agree with the interpretation adopted by DEASP as outlined immediately above. These points of interpretation are addressed collectively by the DPC in the sections that follow by way of the DPC's analysis and position in relation to the application and impact of Section 263 SWCA 2005.

3.3.5 Does Section 263(3) SWCA 2005 create a requirement on a person to obtain a PSC if they do not already have one?

249. Firstly, it is the DPC's view that the question of whether the processing by DEASP (for SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of PSCs) for persons who are engaging in transactions, not with DEASP but with specified bodies, is necessary hinges on whether it is required as a matter of law for such persons to obtain a PSC (i.e. from DEASP). In the Draft Report, the DPC stated its preliminary position with regard to the interpretation of Section 263(3), which was that this provision did not create a mandatory requirement for a person entering into a transaction with a specified body (not DEASP) to obtain a PSC if they did not already have one. Instead, the DPC considered that this provision only creates a requirement on a person to produce their PSC if they already have one. DEASP disagrees with this position for the various reasons which are summarised and considered below.²⁰⁷

(1) DEASP contends that a "harmonious reading" of Section 263(1) and 263(3) SWCA 2005 provides that the Minister can issue PSCs which may be required by, and if required must be produced to, specified bodies for transactions.²⁰⁸

(2) DEASP states that "[t]he specified body can stipulate that a PSC is required for certain transactions. It is a matter for the specified body to determine whether the production of a PSC is a necessary and proportionate requirement";²⁰⁹

(3) DEASP contends that Section 263(3) SWCA 2005 mirrors Section 264(4) SWCA 2005 which applies to PPSNs (considered above). This provision states that: "A person shall give to a specified body his or her personal public service number [...], where relevant, as required by the body for the purposes of the person's transaction". DEASP points out that the expression "his or her" is used in this section also but that it does not presuppose possession in the literal sense without more and that it would be absurd if this meant that legally, a person is not required to produce a PPSN if they do not have one and that the Oireachtas cannot have intended such results. DEASP states that

²⁰⁶ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 49 and 50.

²⁰⁷ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 52 to 69.

²⁰⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 55.

²⁰⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 56.

neither could the Oireachtas have intended in Section 263(3) that only if people already have PSCs that they can be requested;²¹⁰

- (4) DEASP states that “it is submitted that section 263(3) SWCA 2005 was intended to confer power on specified bodies to request production of a PSC”²¹¹;
- (5) DEASP relies upon a purposive interpretation of Section 263(3) and makes reference to certain public statements at national and EU level²¹²;
- (6) DEASP relies on Government statements, indicating that the PSC is to be used for access to all appropriate Government services²¹³, and to parliamentary debates at the introduction of Section 263(3)²¹⁴.

250. Having carefully considered all of the arguments put forward by DEASP, the DPC’s position is that that Section 263(3) does not confer a power on a specified body to insist upon the production of a PSC for the purposes of a transaction with it where a person does not already have one. The corollary of this is that the specified body in question cannot refuse a transaction where the person does not have a PSC and does not obtain one. Set out below is the analysis and rationale, drawing from the principles of statutory interpretation discussed earlier, which has led the DPC to this conclusion.

- (1) First, as noted above at Part 2.3, the literal interpretation is the primary method of statutory interpretation. Based on this method, the use of the possessive in Section 263(3)—“**his or her** public services card”—suggests that the relevant person already has a PSC.
- (2) There is no express provision made in Section 263(3) for a specified body to insist upon a PSC as the only form of identification or indeed as one of only two forms of identification, as is the case with benefit claimants under Section 242(4). Therefore the DPC does not agree with DEASP’s suggestion that Section 263(3) has the effect that “[w]hen these bodies require them, they must be produced”²¹⁵. Again, this derives from a straightforward literal interpretation of Section 263(3).
- (3) Viewing Section 263(3) in the context of the SWCA 2005 as a whole (see Section 5, Interpretation Act 2005 (“intention can be ascertained from the Act as whole”)), there is no equivalent found in Section 263(3) of Section 242(4). That latter section provides in relevant part that, subject to subsection (5), a person ***presenting for payment of benefit*** on his or her own behalf “***shall***” satisfy the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, as to his or her identity by furnishing:

²¹⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 58.

²¹¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 58.

²¹² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 59 to 61.

²¹³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 66 to 68.

²¹⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 69.

²¹⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 42

*“(a) his or her public services card, or
(b) a card that has been issued to the person by the Minister under section 264 and such other information or documentation as the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person”.*

- (4) Therefore, this provision (Section 242(4)) creates an obligation on the relevant person to use either the PSC or a payment (Section 264) card when presenting for payment of a benefit to DEASP. The language of Section 242 is very clear, unequivocal and precise; it creates a clear obligation on the person presenting for payment. However It can immediately be seen that Section 263(3) is drafted in very different terms. As has been previously noted by the DPC above and in the Draft Report (paragraph 181), in relation to persons who are not benefits claimants (referred to in the Draft Report as “DEASP clients”), there is no equivalent conditionality created within the SWCA 2005 (or to the DPC’s knowledge, in any other legislation) under which it is a condition of a person’s capacity to enter into a transaction with a specified body, that their identity must be verified with the Minister, with such identity verification resulting in the issuing by the Minister of a PSC.²¹⁶
- (5) In addition to this, unlike in the context of where persons are making a claim for, receiving or presenting for benefits, there are no penalties prescribed under the SWCA 2005 for failure to produce a PSC where a person is engaging in a transaction with a specified body. This is also critical. As set out above, Section 242(7) provides that where a person fails to comply with Section 242(4) or 242(6), payment of benefit may be withheld until such time as the identity of the person is validated. There is no equivalent provision in the context of Section 263, as would be expected if Section 263 had the interpretation DEASP suggests.
- (6) **Based on the above analysis, the DPC considers that at a minimum, detailed legislative provisions²¹⁷ are required stating the obligation that a person must have their identity verified and obtain a PSC (as a token of such verification) for production when requested, where a person is seeking to engage in a transaction with a specified body.²¹⁸** However, no such provisions are present. For Section 263(3) to have the meaning for which DEASP contends would potentially require the party interpreting the legislation (in

²¹⁶ It should also be noted in this regard that the DPC has not identified any legislation in which a PSC is expressly named as a mandatory requirement which must be produced in order to engage with a particular specified body. There are a number of references to PSCs in Statutory Instruments which allow for a PSC to be produced voluntarily as a form of acceptable identification, for example, S.I. No. 75/2019 - European Parliament Elections Regulations 2019, regulation 3(vi); S.I. No. 537/2006 - Road Traffic (Licensing of Drivers) Regulations 2006, regulation 54(1)(n) (inserted by S.I. No. 98/2018 - Road Traffic (Licensing of Drivers) (Amendment) Regulations 2018); S.I. No. 161/2018 - Commercial Vehicle Roadworthiness (Roadside Enforcement) Regulations 2018, regulation 7(4); S.I. No. 442/2014 - Savings Certificates (Issue 21) Rules 2014, General Terms and Conditions, para. 2.2(b). However, there is no compulsion to produce the PSC in those circumstances.

²¹⁷ As noted elsewhere in this report, the mere existence of a legislative provision does not provide a legal basis for processing and a controller must be able to demonstrate how the processing is necessary for the function in question.

²¹⁸ As noted above, the mere existence of a legislative provision does not provide a legal basis for processing and a controller must be able to demonstrate how the processing is necessary for the function in question.

accordance with the rules of statutory interpretation) to legislate and add words—insofar as there would have to be a consequence for failure to produce a PSC. As has been discussed earlier in relation to the rules of interpretation, such an approach is impermissible.²¹⁹

- (7) Furthermore, reading Section 263(3) to impose an obligation on a person to authenticate identity to a specified body specifically through producing a PSC, also appears to be contrary to the requirement to interpret penal statutes strictly.²²⁰ The clear implication of DEASP’s reading is that a PSC is obligatory for the purpose of a transaction with a specified body, when the specified body chooses to request it, and that such a transaction could not be implemented without the PSC. However, as this results in a detriment to the person—insofar as the transaction cannot be effectuated—it appears to the DPC that Section 263(3) must be interpreted restrictively.
- (8) DEASP also appears to be relying on various other methods of statutory interpretation to achieve its interpretation of Section 263(3) which do not appear to be appropriate in light of the principles of statutory interpretation which have been discussed above. For example, it is suggested²²¹ that “[i]n simple terms, a harmonious reading of section 263 (1) and (3) provides that the Minister can issue PSCs which may be required by, and if required must be produced to, specified bodies for transactions”. However, this amounts effectively to reading in an equivalent of Section 242(2) by virtue of a relatively vague reference to an “harmonious” reading, which cannot be used to override the literal and contextual interpretation just outlined above.
- (9) As referred to above, it is contended by DEASP:²²² *“Nor can the Oireachtas have intended in legislation for section 263(3) SWCA 2005 to provide that only if people already have PSCs can the cards be requested”*. However, the legislative intention is to be derived by the plain meaning of the statutory provisions, which the DPC has considered above. Moreover, the DPC does not hold the view that any ambiguity or absurdity arises from this reading of Section 263(3) as is required to engage the need for a purposive interpretation of statutory provisions.
- (10) It is stated by DEASP that *“it is submitted that section 263(3) SWCA 2005 was intended to confer power on specified bodies to request production of a PSC”*.²²³ Again, the legislative intention is to be derived from the literal interpretation of the statutory provisions. The DPC’s view as stated above is that the production of a PSC applies only where a person already has one.
- (11) Reference is also made by DEASP to the context of the provisions of the Acts as a whole.²²⁴ However, as noted previously, viewing Section 263(1) in the context of the

²¹⁹ See Part 2.3.

²²⁰ See Part 2.3.

²²¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 55.

²²² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 58.

²²³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 58.

²²⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 58.

Acts as a whole, the contrast between the application of Section 242(4) in respect of the situation where a person is making a claim, receiving or presenting for a benefit from DEASP and the absence of an equivalent provision for situations where a person is engaging in a transaction with a specified body is notable.

(12) Significance is also attributed by DEASP to public statements at both national and EU level²²⁵ for the purposes of interpreting Section 263(3) SWCA 2005. However, as noted earlier in relation to the rules on statutory interpretation²²⁶ such external sources are irrelevant in statutory interpretation.

(13) As has already been noted, DEASP invokes a purposive interpretation to the interpretation of Section 263(3) SCWA 2005.²²⁷ However, it is apparent from Section 5 of the Interpretation Act 2005 that such an interpretation only arises if the literal interpretation is absurd or ambiguous and the DPC does not consider this to be the case here.

(14) Reference is also made to Government decisions.²²⁸ However, again these are not relevant sources of evidence for statutory interpretation which can be relied on to interpret the meaning of Section 263(3).

(15) Finally, despite DEASP's emphasis on the statutory provisions underpinning the PPSN²²⁹ which have been referred to above, the DPC does not consider these to be of assistance in interpreting Section 263(3) as the provisions underpinning the PPSN are in fact worded differently from Section 263(3). Section 262(4) provides as follows:

*“A person shall give to a specified body **his or her** personal public service number and the personal public services numbers of his or her spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and children, where relevant, **as required** by the body for the purposes of the person's transaction”;*

However, it is not clear that this provision has the effect contended for by DEASP given that there does not appear to be an equivalent to Section 242(4) for the PPSN. In any event, it is noted that this provision is actually phrased in more mandatory terms than Section 263(3). There is a reference to the PPSN being “*as required*” for transactions with specified bodies. By contrast, Section 263(3) refers to the PSC being furnished “*at the request*” of the specified body.

3.3.6 DPC's conclusions in relation to the meaning and effect of section 263(3) SWCA 2005

²²⁵ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 60.

²²⁶ See Part 2.3.

²²⁷ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 61.

²²⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraph 67.

²²⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 13 - 29

251. As noted above, the DPC considers that the question of necessity of processing, for the performance of a public interest function under Section 2A(1)(c)(iv), is inextricably bound up with the question of whether it is necessary under the SWCA 2005 (or any other legislation), for a person who wishes to enter into a transaction with a specified body, to produce a PSC as a condition of entering into a transaction with that specified body, where the person does not already have a PSC. **As set out above, the DPC has found that under the provisions of Section 263(3) SWCA 2005 there is no obligation for a person to obtain a PSC where they do not already have one, in order to complete a transaction with a specified body.** The corollary of this is that there can be no obligation under Section 263(1) SWCA 2005 for DEASP to carry out processing in relation to SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of PSCs in respect of persons wishing to enter into transactions with a specified body which has sought to compel them, under Section 263(3) to produce a PSC where the person does not already have one.

3.3.7 Is there a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) for processing by DEASP of personal data of persons seeking to enter into a transaction with a specified body?

252. For completeness the final issue which remains to be addressed under this analysis is the concept of necessity. As referred to in Part 2.5.1, one of the core elements of the concept of necessity at EU law is the requirement that even where national legislation permits of interferences with data protection rights, there must be “clear and precise rules”²³⁰ regarding the necessity for processing of the personal data in question. As referred to earlier, pursuant to Article 52(1) of the Charter, any limitations on Charter rights must be “provided for by law”. As also noted elsewhere in this report, it is the DPC’s view that in order to legitimise the wide scale processing function sought to be performed by DEASP as the sole administrator of SAFE 2 registrations in the State, there should be, at a minimum, sufficiently detailed provisions providing for the obligation for a person to have their identity verified by DEASP and obtain a PSC as a token of such verification, where a specified body requests a PSC from a person for the purposes of that person engaging in a transaction with that body. Given the DPC’s findings above in relation to the meaning and effect of Section 263(3), it is readily apparent that this provision, taken alone or in conjunction with Section 263(1), does not provide for any interferences with data protection rights at all, whether arising from clear and precise rules or otherwise. Accordingly, given that no legislative provision is engaged under Section 263 SWCA 2005 which requires a person to submit to the processing of their personal data in the first place, it cannot be said that the core requirement for clear and precise rules governing such processing, under the principle of necessity, is satisfied. In circumstances where this central element of necessity is not present, the DPC considers that it is unnecessary to proceed to assess the other elements of necessity.

²³⁰ CJEU, Joined cases C-203/15 and C-698/15, *Tele2 Sverige AB v Post- och telestyrelsen*, and *Secretary of State for the Home Department*, 21 December 2016

253. Accordingly the DPC finds that it cannot credibly and sustainably be said that processing by DEASP is necessary under Section 2A(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts by reference to Section 263(1), for SAFE 2 registration and issuing PSCs to persons who are being compelled by a specified body to produce a PSC under the auspices of Section 263(3) SWCA 2005.

FINDING 2

IN THE CONTEXT OF WHETHER THERE IS A LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA CARRIED OUT BY DEASP IN RESPECT OF PERSONS ENGAGING IN A TRANSACTION WITH A SPECIFIED BODY OTHER THAN DEASP (THE "SPECIFIED BODY"), THE DPC'S CONCLUSIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

- (A) IN RELATION TO THE EFFECT AND MEANING OF SECTION 263(3) OF THE SWCA 2005:
- (1) SECTION 263(3) DOES NOT CONFER A POWER ON THE SPECIFIED BODY TO INSIST UPON PRODUCTION OF A PSC FOR THE PURPOSE OF A TRANSACTION WITH IT WHERE A PERSON DOES NOT ALREADY HAVE A PSC;
 - (2) UNDER THE SWCA 2005 THERE IS NO LEGAL REQUIREMENT ON A PERSON SEEKING TO ENGAGE IN A TRANSACTION WITH THE SPECIFIED BODY TO SUBMIT TO HAVING THEIR PERSONAL DATA PROCESSED BY DEASP FOR THE PURPOSES OF SAFE 2 REGISTRATION AND THE ISSUING OF A PSC;
 - (3) THE SPECIFIED BODY CANNOT REFUSE TO ENGAGE IN A TRANSACTION WITH A PERSON WHO DOES NOT HAVE A PSC AND WHO DOES NOT OBTAIN ONE.
- (B) BASED ON THE FINDINGS AT PARAGRAPH (A) ABOVE, THE DPC IS NOT SATISFIED THAT THERE IS LEGAL BASIS UNDER SECTION 263 SWCA 2005 OR OTHERWISE UNDER THE SWCA 2005, FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) OR (iv) OF THE ACTS, OR OTHERWISE UNDER THE ACTS, FOR PROCESSING CARRIED OUT BY DEASP FOR SAFE 2 REGISTRATION AND THE ISSUING OF PSCS IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE THE SPECIFIED BODY HAS SOUGHT TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF A PSC, BY A PERSON WHO DOES NOT ALREADY HAVE ONE, FOR THE PURPOSES OF A TRANSACTION WITH THE SPECIFIED BODY. ACCORDINGLY, IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF SUCH PROCESSING, THE DPC CONSIDERS THAT DEASP IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF ITS OBLIGATION UNDER SECTION 2A(1) OF THE ACTS.

3.4 Consideration of DEASP's position regarding extensions to the use of the PSC

254. In its Draft Report, the DPC observed²³¹ that it appeared that, rather than extending the requirement for SAFE 2 identity authentication, as evidenced by the issue of a PSC, by the express provisions of the SWCA 2005 or indeed any other legislation, the extension of the SAFE 2 and PSC identity verification scheme to transactions with specified bodies (i.e not the DEASP) has purportedly been effected by way of Government Decisions and DEASP practices. The DPC pointed to the 2013 Government Decision, discussed above, as summarised in Annex B to the eGovernment Strategy 2017-2020, which states that the PSC is a “*standard identity verification scheme, which is to be used for access to all public services where appropriate*”. The DPC also observed in its Draft Report that this Decision has the effect of making the PSC a mandatory token of SAFE 2 registration for certain (and ultimately according to the stated policy decision, all public services, including services not provided by DEASP).
255. The DPC also commented in its Draft Report that the Government Decision of 2013 is reflected in practice by the fact that no other public body conducts SAFE 2 authentication and the Minister alone is responsible for issuing the PSC as a token of such authentication. DEASP's response to Question 13 in the Comprehensive Guide (“What Government entities can conduct safe registration?”) confirms that although certain specified bodies could conduct SAFE 2 authentication, “the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection ***is the sole body in the State that currently provides SAFE 2 registration***” (emphasis added). In this regard, the DPC notes that in its submissions on the Draft Report, DEASP essentially accepts that its SAFE registration process has become the de facto identity verification system in the State through the following statement:

*“DEASP was the first Department/ public service, because of its scale and the range of services that it provides (including PPSN registrations), to establish a SAFE process and offers customers the PSC as a token that they have been authenticated to SAFE standards. Rather than requiring other public service providers to establish their own separate SAFE processes **the Government sponsored section 263(3) SWCA to enable providers to rely, via the PSC, on the identity verification system operated by DESAP.** This minimises duplication of effort and cost, and simplifies and streamlines customer service and is in accord with EU Malmo and Talinn Declarations and in particular the principles of “once only” and “interoperability by default.*

*This does not mean that other specified bodies are confined to using DEASP's identity authentication service only. They are entitled, and can if they choose to do so, establish their own SAFE process, although for cost, customer service and data security reasons **they are discouraged from doing so.** However, the freedom of other*

²³¹ At paragraph 183, Part 3.1.8.

bodies to choose shows that they use of the terminology “mandatory” in terms of the processing carried out by DEASP is inappropriate.”²³² (Emphasis added

256. The DPC is not aware of the measures taken by each specified body to assess and determine the appropriateness or otherwise of requiring an individual to be SAFE 2 registered or to produce a PSC. The response to Question 32 of the Comprehensive Guide (“What is the legal basis for requiring SAFE 2 registration across public services?”) appears to imply that such an assessment would be carried out. It states:

The legal basis for public bodies requiring SAFE 2 identity verification in the provision of their services is dependent on the nature of the legal, regulatory or administrative basis on which the service is being provided and the legal, regulatory or administrative procedures being operated in the provision of that service, i.e., it differs depending on the service and will be set out in the explanatory material for that service where SAFE 2 identity verification is required.²³³

257. However irrespective of whether other public bodies may choose to adopt their own version of SAFE registration, the DPC considers that the primary issue here is the fact that DEASP is the only such authority carrying out SAFE registration. The processing carried out by DEASP falls to be analysed (in terms of compliance with the Acts) by reference to what is actually happening in practice and not what the other possibilities are for alternative identity verification by other public bodies.

258. With regard to its processing of personal data for SAFE registration in connection with specified body transactions, DEASP strenuously rejects the suggestion that SAFE registration was extended by non-legislative means and/or DEASP practices and insists that “there is specific legislation underpinning for SAFE registration and the issuing of a PSC to support transactions with specified bodies”²³⁴ (i.e. Section 263(1) and 263(3) SWCA 2005). However, as per Finding 2 in this report, the DPC is not satisfied that these provisions (or any other provisions under the SWCA 2005) provide a legal basis under Section 2A(1)(c)(ii), (iii) or (iv) of the Acts for processing carried out by DEASP for SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of a PSC in circumstances where a specified body has sought to compel the production of a PSC by a person who does not already have one, for the purposes of a transaction with that specified body.

259. DEASP further alleges that the ***“DPC appears to undermine the importance of Government Decisions with regard to SAFE registration and the PSC project”***, stating that the 2004 Government Decision (29 June 2004) commenced the SAFE project, with a further decision of July 2005 approving in principle the use of the PSC for all existing card based schemes and new schemes over time, while the 2013 Government Decision *“confirmed that the PSC was to be used to access all appropriate Government*

²³² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, 3.1.11 at paragraphs 62 and 63.

²³³ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card, October 2017.

²³⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11 at paragraph 68.

services”.²³⁵ DEASP states that these Government decision are important in that “they provide a useful historical background on the Governmental policy explaining how the broader function of the Minister in Section 263(1) and 263(3) comes to be found in social welfare legislation”.²³⁶

260. With regard to the DEASP comments that DPC appears to be undermining the government decisions in question, DPC does not accept this criticism. The focus of the DPC’s analysis in this report is to assess whether there is, *inter alia*, a legal basis under the Acts for the processing which is being carried out by DEASP in connection with specified body transactions, which the DPC has found there is not. While the DPC notes the comments in the Comprehensive Guide and DEASP submissions that other bodies may choose to implement their own version of SAFE registration, the fact is that they have not. In the circumstances, the DPC considers that DEASP, in effect performs the role of sole administrative authority for the implementation of SAFE 2 identity authentication In the State and indeed operates as the only entity in the State which can issue the PSC as a token of SAFE registration.²³⁷
261. **The DPC considers that in order to legitimise (in accordance with the principle of necessity under EU law) the wide-scale data processing function sought to be performed by DEASP as the sole administrator of SAFE 2 registration in the State, there should be, at a minimum, sufficiently detailed provisions²³⁸ expressly providing for the obligation that a person must, in effect have their identity verified by DEASP and obtain a PSC (as a token of such verification) for production when a specified body requests a PSC, where a person is seeking to engage in a transaction with a particular specified body. The current regime, as set out in Section 263 SWCA 2005, does not satisfy such requirements.**

3.5 Legal basis for processing of personal data for the purpose of inviting an individual to complete SAFE 2 registration by postal means

262. DEASP indicated in the Comprehensive Guide²³⁹ that, in some cases, it contacted individuals who had partially verified their identity to SAFE 2 standard with another specified body, in order to invite those individuals to supply DEASP with such additional information as required to authenticate their identity to SAFE 2 standard, and receive a PSC.²⁴⁰ Compliance

²³⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11 at paragraph 66.

²³⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Part 3.1.11 at paragraph 68.

²³⁷ DEASP’s Comprehensive Guide, answer to Question 13, “What Government entities can conduct SAFE Registration?”

²³⁸ As noted elsewhere in this report, the mere existence of a legislative provision does not provide a legal basis for processing; a controller must be able to demonstrate how the processing is necessary for the function in question by reference to the principles set out in Part 2.

²³⁹ Question 7 of the Comprehensive Guide (“How do people register to SAFE 2 standard?”).

²⁴⁰ This process meant that following a transaction with another specified body (e.g. the Road Safety Authority (RSA), the DEASP received updated public service identity (PSI) information following receipt of such information, DEASP contacted the person and asked that person whether they wished to be SAFE 2 registered and issued with a PSC. The DEASP state (in DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report Part 3.1.14, paragraph 3):

“For example, as regards RSA, the following sequence of events typically occurred:

- Since October 2013, all applications for a driving licence have included an in-person interview where a photograph is taken of the applicant and their identity is authenticated to the satisfaction of the RSA.
- This authentication process involved an update of some elements of PSI data during the transaction.

with this alternative SAFE 2 registration process was optional on the part of the individual contacted. DEASP state that this process commenced in May 2017 and was discontinued in November 2017.²⁴¹

263. In order to conduct the postal SAFE 2 registration process, DEASP carried out a number of processing operations which were distinct from the normal SAFE 2 registration process discussed elsewhere in this report. In particular, DEASP processed personal data in order to identify eligible persons who had partially verified their identity to SAFE 2 standard with other specified bodies. DEASP also processed personal data by writing to these individuals to request the additional information necessary to complete SAFE 2 identity verification. These specific processing operations are addressed in this part of the report.
264. Having noted the existence of the postal registration process, the DPC requested information from DEASP on its legal basis for this processing under section 2A of the Acts.²⁴² The DPC's queries in this regard were not concerned with the legal basis for processing where an individual opted to provide information to DEASP in order to complete SAFE 2 registration, but rather with the processing which involved identifying and corresponding with those individuals to invite them to complete SAFE 2 registration.
265. In its response, DEASP indicated that it relied on four legal bases under section 2A of the Acts for the processing in question:
- (1) processing was necessary for the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under an enactment, pursuant to section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts,
 - (2) the data subject had given their consent to the processing in question, pursuant to section 2A(1)(a) of the Acts,
 - (3) processing was necessary for the performance of a function of a public nature performed in the public interest by a person pursuant to section 2A(1)(c)(iv), and
 - (4) processing was necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests of DEASP and citizens of Ireland pursuant to section 2A(1)(d) of the Acts.

These are examined in the following paragraphs.

-
- DEASP requested from the RSA the elements of the PSI data it had collected via the driving licence application process. DEASP subsequently wrote to individuals who had renewed their driving licence since March 2014 and invited them to register for a PSC.
 - The process was completed only with the person concerned consenting to the use of the photograph taken during their transaction with the RSA, being used and answering some additional security questions.
 - The information that was transferred securely to DEASP was as follows: Holder id, PPSN, Surname, Firstname, Date Of Birth, Sex, Birth Surname, Mother's Birth Surname, Household address, Household County, Birth Country, Photo Capture Date and Photograph."

²⁴¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, Part 2, paragraph 1.

²⁴² The DPC's Request for Further Information was as follows: "*The Data Protection Commission requests additional information from DEASP regarding its legal basis under section 2A of the Acts (and any further legislative provision, whether in the SWCA 2005 or otherwise giving effect to that legal basis) for processing personal data for the purpose of identifying individuals and inviting them to complete SAFE 2 registration on a voluntary basis.*"

266. DEASP contends that

the processing of personal data involved in the voluntary SAFE 2 registration and issuing of the PSC falls under section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the DPA, which permits such processing for the performance of a function conferred on a person by or under an enactment”.²⁴³ It states that section 263(1) SWCA 2005 “provides that the Minister has a function to issue PSC’s ‘for the purpose of a transaction’. This term includes possible future transactions with specified bodies.”²⁴⁴

Accordingly, DEASP contends that section 263(1) of the SWCA 2005 creates a function on the part of the Minister with regard to the issue of the PSC for the purpose of a transaction, and further states that the term “for the purpose of a transaction” in this context includes the processing to identify and invite individuals who are not SAFE 2 registered, and who are not transacting with DEASP or a specified body, to complete SAFE 2 registration.

267. The DPC has already set out its position, that Section 263 does not provide a sufficient legal basis for the purposes of section 2A(1)(c)(ii) for processing in connection with SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of PSCs. This finding applies equally with regard to DEASP’s above contention that the processing in question was necessary for the performance of a function conferred on the Minister under the SWCA 2005. However the DPC has also considered, for completeness, whether section 263(1) SWCA 2005 can be regarded as providing a lawful basis for processing for the purpose of the postal registration process, taking into account the terms used in that Section.

268. As has been outlined previously in this report, case law of the CJEU²⁴⁵ indicates that limitations in relation to the protection of personal data apply only to the extent that they are strictly necessary. Bearing this strict construction in mind, and having had regard to the plain meaning of the term “for the purpose of carrying out a transaction” as used in Section 263(1) of the SWCA 2005, the DPC is satisfied that a “transaction” must relate to a specific transaction, which requires the intended/ imminent use of the PSC, rather than the possibility of any potential future transaction(s).²⁴⁶ The DPC further notes that this interpretation of the term “transaction” accords with DEASP’s position on issuing a PPSN; DEASP will only issue a PPSN to an individual moving to Ireland if the applicant can demonstrate the number is “required for a transaction with a specified body”.²⁴⁷ As a result, the DPC is satisfied that DEASP cannot rely on Section 263(1) as a legal basis for processing under section 2A(1)(c)(ii) of the Acts.

²⁴³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, Part 2, paragraph 9.

²⁴⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, Part 2, paragraph 9.

²⁴⁵ See further Part 2 of this report.

²⁴⁶ The DPC also notes that the DEASP did not provide any reasons as to why they consider a “transaction” to include possible future transactions.

²⁴⁷ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, “Personal Public Services Number”, available here <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/PPSN.aspx>.

Section 2A(1)(a): Consent of the data subject to processing

269. DEASP also states that section 2A(1)(a) of the Acts provided it with a lawful basis for carrying out such processing.²⁴⁸ The Department contends that this optional form of SAFE 2 registration was conducted on the basis of the data subject's consent. In particular, DEASP states that the form to be returned to complete SAFE 2 registration under this process contained a box for the applicant to tick, to indicate their "consent" to DEASP's use of their data to "update...records".²⁴⁹ DEASP submits that pursuant to section 263(1), the SWCA 2005 "confers a function on the Minister that she may issue a PSC, subject to identity authentication and for the purpose of a transaction".²⁵⁰ The Department states that,

*the only difference between inviting individuals to be SAFE registered in this way is the trigger. Ordinarily the trigger is that a specified body requires a PSC for a transaction, which results in the individual requesting it from DEASP and the Minister providing it if satisfied as to identity. With the voluntary process, the individual has provided some parts of the identity jigsaw and is invited by DEASP to provide the rest and to provide their consent to be SAFE 2 registered.*²⁵¹

270. However, DEASP's submissions with regard to consent do not fully address the lawful basis for the significant processing operations which were carried prior to the involvement of the individuals concerned. Irrespective of whether an individual elected to provide their consent to SAFE 2 registration on foot of the letter from DEASP, the individual clearly did not provide their valid consent to DEASP's prior obtaining and processing of their personal data to identify eligible persons, and to send the letter of invitation. Accordingly, DEASP cannot rely on data subject consent as a legal basis for processing under section 2A of the Acts for its postal registration invitation process i.e. those operations carried out to identify and contact eligible individuals for SAFE 2 registration, by obtaining information from third parties.

Section 2A(1)(c)(iv): processing is necessary for the performance of a function of a public nature performed in the public interest

271. The Department also contends that they have a lawful basis under section 2A(1)(c)(iv) which provides that processing may be lawful where it is 'necessary for the performance of any other function of a public nature performed in the public interest by a person'. The DEASP states

²⁴⁸ Section 2A(1)(a) of the Acts provides for the processing of personal data to be lawful where a data subject has 'given his or her consent to the processing'.

²⁴⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, paragraph 13.

²⁵⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, paragraph 14.

²⁵¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, paragraph 14.

*It is...in the public interest that the DEASP seeks to ensure that the identity of persons using public services is authenticated in order that public monies and resources are correctly allocated to the correct citizen.*²⁵²

272. Notwithstanding the general public interest in proper identification of clients of public services, the DPC is satisfied that this public interest is not engaged, for the purposes of section 2A(1)(c) in circumstances where there is no anticipated transaction between an individual and DEASP.

Section 2A(1)(d): the legitimate interests of the data controller

273. The Department also states that it could rely on section 2A(1)(d) of the Acts for the processing in question, on the basis that *“it is in the legitimate interest of both the DEASP and the citizen that they are SAFE 2 registered in order to protect against identity fraud and to assist in easy access to public services in the future”*. The CJEU, in the *Rigas Police Case*,²⁵³ identified three conditions that must be met by a controller before processing can be considered necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests of a data controller. Firstly, there must be a legitimate interest justifying the processing; secondly, the processing of the personal data must be necessary for the realisation of the legitimate interest, and finally that interest must prevail over the rights and interests of the data subject.
274. In its submission to this office, DEASP stated that the processing in question was for the purpose of the legitimate interests of DEASP and citizens in accessing services and combating fraud. However, DEASP has not conducted a balancing exercise to weigh the impact on the fundamental rights and freedoms of affected persons against the interests pursued by DEASP. This balancing test is at the core of any data controller’s reliance on this legal basis. In those circumstances, the DPC does not consider that DEASP has demonstrated how it may rely on this legal basis for the processing in question.

DPC position on the postal SAFE 2 registration process

275. For the reasons set out above (and by way of observation only) the DPC is not satisfied that DEASP has demonstrated that it had a legal basis under Section 2A of the Acts to process the personal data it holds in the context of the PSI dataset for the purposes of identifying and inviting individuals who had direct contact with another specified body (but not with the DEASP) to complete SAFE 2 registration in order to be issued with a PSC. The DPC notes that DEASP has discontinued this practice at the time of this report.

²⁵² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.1.14, Part 2, paragraph 12.

²⁵³ CJEU, Case C 13/16, *Valsts policijas Rigas*, 4 May 2017.

3.6 Data Retention

3.6.1 Retention of data collected for SAFE 2 registration

276. In this section, the DPC has examined the retention of information and documentation which is collected by DEASP for the purposes of conducting SAFE 2 registration, in order to assess whether DEASP is in compliance with the obligation under Section 2(1)(c)(iv) as discussed below. This is one of the principles which relates to lawfulness of processing under the Acts.

Data protection principles on data retention

277. Personal data sought and kept by data controllers should be sufficient to enable them to achieve their specified purposes and no more. Data controllers have no basis for collecting or keeping personal data that they do not need, “just-in-case” a use is found for it at a future date. Section 2(1)(c)(iii) of the Acts requires that personal data kept shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purposes for which it was collected while Section 2(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts requires that personal data is not kept for longer than is necessary for the purpose for which it was collected.

SWCA 2005 provisions relating to retention of personal data

278. As discussed above, section 263B(1) of the SWCA 2005 permits the collection of certain information for the purpose of issuing of a PSC “without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person.” Two specific types of information are stipulated, namely a photograph (or record of an image) of the person, and a sample of the person’s signature in electronic form.²⁵⁴ The other information that may be collected under this section is not specified but described in general terms as “information and any document ... [as] may reasonably [be] require[d] for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person”.
279. Section 263B(2) of the SWCA 2005²⁵⁵ sets out a legislative basis for DEASP to retain the photograph and sample signature furnished under Section 263B(1) (i.e. as part of the PSC registration process) in electronic form and in such a manner that allows them to be

²⁵⁴ Section 263B(1) allows for the Minister “for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the identity of a person... in respect of whom a public services card is to be issued under Section 263... (c) to allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken... in electronic form, **for the purpose of the authentication**, by the Minister, **at any time of the identity of that person..**” (emphasis added). Further, Section 263B(2) states that the Minister “shall retain in electronic form – (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection 1(c).. in such manner that allows such photograph... to be reproduced by electronic means” (emphasis added).

²⁵⁵ “The Minister shall retain in electronic form – (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection 1(c), and (b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection 1(d) in such manner that allows such photograph, record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means”.

reproduced.²⁵⁶ (There is no time limit applied in this provision to the retention of such photographs and signatures.) However, as detailed below, there is no equivalent provision providing for the retention of the other information or documents which have been required to be produced under section 263B(1) for the purposes of authenticating identity.

3.6.2 Data collected and retained by DEASP

280. Data gathered by the DEASP during the SAFE 2 registration process and “personalised” onto the PSC is wide ranging. SAFE 2 registration requires data subjects to present verifiable documentation including their name, date of birth, nationality, phone number, address, gender, a facial photograph and signature. These documents are used within the SAFE 2 interview to verify identity, and copies or scans are taken and retained.²⁵⁷ Such required supporting documentation includes passports, birth certificates and utility bills.²⁵⁸ The data used to underpin the PSC, in particular the national identity documents used to verify nationality, are scanned at high resolution. According to the information contained in the Comprehensive Guide, persons undergoing SAFE registration are required to provide the following supporting documentation which differ depending on a person’s nationality and circumstances:²⁵⁹

Irish citizens born in the Republic of Ireland	Current Irish passport, current Irish or UK driving licence or Irish learner driver permit. If adopted, an adoption certificate.
Irish citizens via naturalisation or Foreign Birth Registration	Current Irish passport or Certificate of Naturalisation or Foreign Birth Registration certificate and Irish or UK driving licence or Irish learner driver permit.
Irish citizens born in Northern Ireland and UK citizens	Current passport, or birth or adoption certificate and current driving licence.
EU citizens	Current passport or national identity card.
Non-EU nationals	Current passport or 1951 (Geneva Convention) travel document.

Evidence of address (any of the following documents):

²⁵⁶ DEASP has confirmed that in relation to the renewal of a PSC it retains all photographs which are captured on the DEASP’s system and on the facial matching database (the CFIMS).The issue of facial matching will be addressed in a further separate report by the DPC, as set out in Part 1.

²⁵⁷ Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card, see Question 18 (“What is the Public Service Identity set?”)

²⁵⁸ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, *Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card*, see responses to Questions 7 (“How do people register to SAFE 2 standard?”), 8 (“What do I have to bring to my SAFE registration appointment?”) and 18 (“What is the Public Service Identity set?”)

²⁵⁹ Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card, see answer to question 8, “What do I have to bring to my SAFE registration appointment?”

- A household utility bill,
- An official letter/document,
- A financial statement,
- Property lease or tenancy agreement,
- Confirmation of address by a third party such as a school principal/administrator, accommodation/property owner or manager.

Additional documents to confirm identity which can include any or all of the following:

- Irish Free Travel Pass,
- Medical card issued under the General Medical Service,
- European health insurance card,
- Credit/debit card,
- Other forms of ID,
- Student card.

281. A PSC card that issues on completion of SAFE 2 registration is valid for up to seven years.²⁶⁰ At renewal, a new photograph is used to update the card. DEASP has confirmed that the old photograph and arithmetic template is retained on the “Department’s system” and on the facial matching database, even when a new photographic image is updated on the PSC. Further, information verified during the SAFE 2 registration process may need to be updated if a person’s circumstances change (e.g. name upon marriage, address etc.).²⁶¹

DEASP’s data retention practices

282. DEASP has confirmed that evidence which is adduced to establish and prove identity and the underpinning documentation is kept for the lifetime of the customer/ data subject.²⁶² It states that the identity documents presented as evidence as part of a SAFE 2 registration and any subsequent updates are retained indefinitely to “provide continued support for a person’s identity verification”.²⁶³ DEASP maintains that the PSC, as a token of the SAFE 2 registration process,

“..cannot be divorced from the underlying supporting documentation which is essential for proving its validity. This is a matter which may be at issue in any case involving suspected identity fraud. Thus, the underlying documentation must be retained to establish and authenticate a person’s identity.”²⁶⁴

²⁶⁰ See answer to Question 6 (“How long is the public services card valid for?”) in the Comprehensive Guide.

²⁶¹ The answer to Question 23 (“How frequently will an individual be required to update their data for SAFE? E.g. Photograph?”) in the Comprehensive Guide.

²⁶² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 8.

²⁶³ In reply to Question 5 of the DPC’s investigation, (“How are verifications made of date of birth and nationality? What copies/scans are made of supplied documents during this verification and for how long are these retained?”). In DEASP’s Data Retention Policy – Guidelines and Procedures, it provides that data held for an “indefinite period” is “data held for at least the lifetime of the data subject”.

²⁶⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 4.

283. There are 3 reasons given by DEASP as to why such personal data is retained indefinitely by DEASP:²⁶⁵

- (1) To provide continued support for a person's identity in the context of enabling the prosecution of cases under both social welfare and criminal justice legislation;
- (2) To provide continued support for a person's identity in the context of enabling decisions on payments and entitlements during a customer's lifetime including pension entitlements as well as appeals under the social welfare system; and
- (3) To ensure necessary governance and audit control of SAFE registration transactions undertaken.

3.6.3 Consideration of DEASP's justification for retention of information collected for SAFE 2

*(1) Continuing support for identity to enable prosecutions*²⁶⁶

284. DEASP maintains that a crucial reason for the retention of original documentation underpinning SAFE 2 registration is to enable any future prosecution for fraud or other criminal activity. DEASP states that *"the original documentation or retained certified copies are central to proving the constituent elements of a fraud involving identity. Accordingly the documents are necessary to carry out that prosecutorial function"*.²⁶⁷ [DEASP's emphasis] It stipulates that given the nature of fraudulent activity, fraud could take place any time in the future following the SAFE 2 registration process.²⁶⁸ Consequently, it is necessary to keep such documentation for the lifetime of the data subject. DEASP categorically states that it cannot be rigorous in ensuring that fraud is prosecuted unless source documents are retained for the lifetime of the customer.²⁶⁹

285. As to how the documentation retained by DEASP is used for such prosecutions, DEASP asserts that where a false identity fraud takes place, all documents submitted by the people concerned are absolutely crucial to obtaining a prosecution.²⁷⁰ DEASP states that it is irrelevant that a document may have *"gone out of date since presenting; the key fact is that the person presented that document at the time of SAFE registration"*.²⁷¹ DEASP further links the retention of information by it to preparation of the book of evidence in the context of prosecutions on indictment, which it says happens in virtually all such cases. DEASP states that the book of evidence for such cases "usually includes" a PPSN application (or copy of it), copies of the photograph taken at SAFE registration, copies of the signature captured at SAFE registration, copies of any identity documents produced by the person when being SAFE registered, and copies of the evidence of address provided by the person during SAFE

²⁶⁵ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 5.

²⁶⁶ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraphs 1 to 17.

²⁶⁷ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 7.

²⁶⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 8.

²⁶⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 14.

²⁷⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 6.

²⁷¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 10.

registration.²⁷² In this regard, DEASP states that *“the mere fact of SAFE 2 registration, or the token which is the PSC, is insufficient”*.²⁷³

286. By way of support for its position, DEASP refers to a case study from its Special Investigations Unit.²⁷⁴ That case study recounts how the photograph of an applicant for SAFE registration was matched to another person (who had already applied for SAFE registration) using the CFIMS (DEASP’s facial matching system). Additionally an address from the utility bill retained from the earlier applicant was the same address as that stated in a letter (from the earlier applicant confirming the residence of the later applicant). While the case study states that *“the fact that the former utility bill scanned in under Identity A’s record was still on record when the CFIMS match occurred meant it could be submitted as part of the evidence for SIU”*,²⁷⁵ the DPC does not understand how the retention of the utility bill helped to secure a prosecution in that case or was essential to the prosecution case. The DPC does not consider the fact that one piece of information here (the utility bill from the earlier applicant) was submitted as part of the evidence, is sufficiently strong demonstration of the efficacy, and linked to the that, the necessity of retaining all such information (for all PSC applicants) indefinitely in aid of prosecutions.
287. In its submissions concerning how enabling prosecutions is a justification for retention of underlying identity documentation collection during SAFE registration, DEASP also points to other case studies which it has separately provided (in the context of responding to a request for further information from the DPC concerning the incidence of identity fraud and the legal basis for photo-matching).²⁷⁶ However those four case studies all appear to the DPC to demonstrate DEASP’s reliance on the CFIMS in identifying identity fraud rather than demonstrating the need/ justification for retaining underlying supporting documentation provided during SAFE 2 registration as necessary to prosecution activities.

Consideration of DEASP’s submissions in relation to fraud and social welfare schemes

288. As referred to in the paragraph above, a request for information was made to DEASP in the Draft Report in relation to, inter alia, statistical information from DEASP that illustrated confirmed cases of identity fraud as a proportion of overall fraud levels compared to other key forms of fraudulent activity.²⁷⁷ While DEASP’s responses in this regard related in the main to use of facial recognition software, that being the context in which the DPC posed the

²⁷² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 12.

²⁷³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2., paragraph 12.

²⁷⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 9.

²⁷⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 9.

²⁷⁶ In its response to the Request for Further Information 2 (from the Draft Report)

²⁷⁷ The DPC’s Request for Further Information 2 was as follows: *“The Data Protection Commission requests statistical information from DEASP that illustrates confirmed cases of identity fraud as a proportion of overall fraud levels as compared to other key forms of fraudulent activity such as shadow economic activity, concurrent working and claiming, non-habitual residence and undeclared income. The Data Protection Commission further requests that DEASP clarify the specific legal basis under Section 2A of the Acts (and any further legislative provision, whether in the SWCA 2005 or otherwise giving effect to that legal basis), upon which it relies upon to carry out the processing of biometric data by way of photo matching for the purposes of SAFE 2 registration.”*

requests for information²⁷⁸ the DPC considers that it is also relevant to consider this information in the context of DEASP's position concerning the retention of SAFE registration documentation, given that DEASP has sought to justify this practice, amongst other grounds, by reference to enabling prosecutions for fraud.

289. Based on DEASP's response to the request for information,²⁷⁹ the DPC notes that for 2017 (the last full year for which such data was available at the time of DEASP's response), the total value of DEASP overpayments where fraud was detected was €38.4 million arising from a total of 10,467 cases.²⁸⁰ The DPC further notes that identity fraud was not one of the top 5 categories of fraud-related overpayment for any of the years of 2016, 2017 and 2018 (to end October 2018), those being the 3 years for which such statistical information was provided.²⁸¹ DEASP also provided the DPC with statistical information for suspected identity fraud through the initial application of the CFIMS for the period from 1 January 2018 to end October 2018. DEASP state that there were 202 cases of which; 30 were as yet not concluded; 21 were cleared with no issues (DEASP referred to "twins, same names" or "no match [...] proved"); 103 were subject to ongoing investigation; 4 cases relations to individuals who have left the state and whose whereabouts are not known; 15 where investigation files had been sent to the DPP for consideration and/or admissions had been made; and 35 which had been the subject of legal cases, now concluded.²⁸² In relation to the latter category, DEASP stated that the associated overpayment was assessed to amount to €1.74 million.²⁸³ (The total expenditure of the social welfare schemes which DEASP had responsibility for in 2018 was €20 billion).²⁸⁴ Furthermore, the DEASP informed the DPC that the value of identity fraud detected in 2017 (solely for the application of the CFIMS was €894,000 (approximately 2.3% of all detected fraud overpayments recorded in 2017).²⁸⁵ The equivalent value for 2016 was €1.734 million (approximately 4.2% of all detected fraud overpayments recorded in 2016).²⁸⁶
290. The DPC accepts DEASP's position that "*These sums are not insignificant*". The DPC also acknowledges the importance, as emphasised by DEASP, in measures to prevent and detect identity fraud and in the deterrent effect of a "robust identity gateway".²⁸⁷
291. However the DPC notes that no evidence (save for the case study considered above at paragraph 286 has been proffered by DEASP as to how the indefinite retention of underpinning identity verification documents collected during the SAFE 2 registration process is necessary to either *identifying* the suspected identity fraud in the first place (noting the DEASP's emphasis in this regard appears to be on the use of the CFIMS) or to

²⁷⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 3.1.13 of the Draft Report – "Legal basis for photo matching for the purpose of SAFE 2 registration"

²⁷⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, Table 2.1.

²⁸⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, Table 2.1.

²⁸¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, Table 2.2.

²⁸² Response to the Request for Further Information 2 (from the Draft Report), paragraph 7

²⁸³ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, at paragraph 7.

²⁸⁴ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, at paragraph 12.

²⁸⁵ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, at paragraph 8.

²⁸⁶ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.1.13, at paragraph 8.

²⁸⁷ In its response to the Request for Further Information 2 (from the Draft Report) – paragraph 26

pursuing/securing prosecutions of such forms of fraud. Bearing in mind that Section 263B(2) SWCA 2005 allows for the retention of photographs and signatures in electronic format (discussed below), the DPC does not consider that there has been sufficient demonstration by DEASP as to how/why *not retaining* the other information and documentation collected during the SAFE 2 registration process would prevent or prejudice the detection, prevention, deterrence or indeed the prosecution (this being a central plank for DEASP justifying such retention) of fraud. As such, the DPC does not consider that DEASP's statement that "*The Department has been rigorous in ensuring that fraud is duly prosecuted. This cannot be done unless **source documents are retained for the lifetime** of the customer*" [emphasis added].²⁸⁸ is borne out by its submissions or evidence. Nor does the DPC consider that DEASP has sufficiently demonstrated how and why, as DEASP has emphasised, "the original documentation or retained certified copies are central to proving the constituent elements of a fraud involving identity" [DEASP's emphasis].²⁸⁹

Case law referred to by DEASP

292. In connection with DEASP's prosecutions-related justification for the indefinite retention of such information and documentation, it relies on the CJEU judgment in Joined Cases C-203/15 and C-698/15 Tele2 Sverige at the following paragraph:

that Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58, read in the light of Articles 7, 8 and 11 and Article 52(1) of the Charter, must be interpreted as precluding national legislation which, for the purpose of fighting crime, provides for the general and indiscriminate retention of all traffic and location data of all subscribers and registered users relating to all means of electronic communication.

293. DEASP states that here the CJEU did not suggest that all such data retention was invalid but that the issue was with "general and indiscriminate retention".²⁹⁰ DEASP further seeks to differentiate its own retention of the information collected during the SAFE registration process, claiming that:

*[t]he data retained in this instance is specific data underpinning identity authentication. It is the personal data of those persons engaging in transactions with public bodies and such data is necessary to ensure that no identity fraud is perpetrated against the social welfare system, or other specified bodies, and that public monies are paid to the correct person. It is not indiscriminate retention; it is specific to identity and the process of identity authentication and to specific customers seeking to engage with public services. The extraction of the personal data from that documentation and retention of same is necessitated as the underpinning documentation validates the data extracted.*²⁹¹

²⁸⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2, paragraph 14.

²⁸⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2, paragraph 7.

²⁹⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 16.

²⁹¹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 17.

294. However the DPC considers that DEASP has misapplied the rationale from *Tele2 Sverige* insofar as DEASP considers that its retention of personal data arising from the SAFE registration process is not indiscriminate retention. DEASP has confused the purpose to which it attributes such retention (i.e. the underpinning of identity authentication which it says is specific) with the requirement from *Tele2 Sverige* that retention should not cover in a generalised manner all users without differentiation, limitation or exception according to the objective pursued.²⁹² The DPC considers that it is not possible to describe DEASP's retention policy as anything other than indiscriminate and general. DEASP has not illustrated how it is necessary and proportionate, in accordance with the Charter and EU case law, to keep all SAFE 2 category data on file for all registered individuals on an indefinite (i.e. lifetime) basis. The DPC notes that some of the documentation requested to verify a data subject's identity is of a highly sensitive and/or personal nature (such as an adoption certificate or a 1951 (Geneva Convention) travel document). Further, the DPC is not satisfied that the DEASP has adequately explained why it is necessary to retain outdated material in order to enable the prosecution fraud cases. For example, DEASP has not demonstrated how it is relevant and not excessive to retain an outdated student card, a European health insurance card, or passport or driving licence, perhaps decades after it has expired - on the basis that it provides "continued support"²⁹³ for an individual's identity verification in a process that took place years previously, particularly when the PSC is updated every seven years, along with a new photograph. The DPC also points out that DEASP is required to ensure, pursuant to section 2(1)(b) of the Acts, that data processed is required to be accurate, [complete], and, where necessary, kept up to date.
295. The DPC also notes that the DEASP states that an individual's dataset cannot be deleted, and an individual cannot exercise their right to erasure in relation to the information collected during the SAFE registration.²⁹⁴ It has no disposal policy for the underlying documentation, however sensitive (such an adoption certificate) or intrusive (arithmetic template), even in instances where an individual ceases to be a customer of the DEASP, decides to permanently emigrate,²⁹⁵ or undergoes SAFE 2 registration in order to access a service provided by another specified body. Instead, DEASP operates a general and indiscriminate retention policy whereby all data is retained indefinitely on a so-called "*just-in-case*" basis to guard against the possibility that an individual is involved in identity fraud into the future.
296. The indefinite and blanket retention by DEASP of all underlying documentation and information submitted during the SAFE 2 registration process for the purported purposes of pursuing prosecutions in relation to fraud applies to all persons who apply for the PSC and therefore undergo the SAFE 2 registration process. This indefinite and blanket retention significantly applies regardless of whether there is any evidence to suggest that a person is involved in fraudulent activity against DEASP or another public body. Instead DEASP seeks

²⁹² Joined Cases C-203/15 and C-698/15 *Tele2 Sverige* at paragraph 105.

²⁹³ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 3.2.2 at paragraph 5

²⁹⁴ See answer to Question 28 ("If I leave Ireland and emigrate permanently can I request my SAFE registration to be cancelled and deleted (i.e. exercise a Right to be Forgotten?") of the Comprehensive Guide.

²⁹⁵ See for example, answer to Question 28 ("If I leave Ireland and emigrate permanently can I request my SAFE registration to be cancelled and deleted (i.e. exercise a Right to be Forgotten?") of the Comprehensive Guide.

to apply a blanket capture of all personal data submitted for the lifetime of the person in question without exception or limitation and without any objective criteria linking the retention measure with the objective pursued. The disproportionate nature of this retention measure is not compliant with the principle of proportionality²⁹⁶ set out in Article 52 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. This principle “restricts authorities in the exercise of their powers by requiring a balance to be struck between the means used and the intended aim” or result reached.²⁹⁷ In accordance with the CJEU’s settled case law, the principle also requires that the protection of the fundamental right to respect for private life “requires that derogations from and limitations on the protection of personal data should apply only in so far as is strictly necessary”.²⁹⁸ Equally, in relation to the Charter principle of necessity, also found in Article 52, the DPC considers that, in line with the case law of the CJEU, DEASP’s blanket retention exceeds the requirements of what is strictly necessary for a preventative measure. Rather, as per the principles enunciated by the CJEU in *Tele2 Sverige* the DEASP must apply clear and precise rules governing the scope and application of the retention measure and in particular indicating in what circumstances and under which conditions retention, as a preventative measure, will be adopted, so that such retention measures are limited to what is strictly necessary in accordance with EU law.

297. For all of the above reasons, the DPC does not accept that the indefinite and blanket retention by DEASP of all underpinning identity authentication material collected during the SAFE 2 registration process is necessary and proportionate to the stated objective of such retention providing continued support for a person’s identity in order to enable prosecutions under social welfare and criminal justice legislation. Accordingly the DPC does not consider that such retention for these purported purposes is in compliance with the requirements in Section 2(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts.

*(2) Enabling decisions on payments and entitlements during a customer’s lifetime*²⁹⁹

298. As noted above, the second reason proffered by DEASP for the indefinite and blanket retention of underpinning documents gathered during the SAFE registration process is that appeals and revisions to decisions on social welfare claims and appeals can be done at any time under the relevant legislation. This, DEASP says, gives rise to the requirement for retention of such documents for the exercise of such functions and powers.³⁰⁰
299. In support of this contention, DEASP states that “identity verification is an integral part of deciding a claim for an entitlement, establishing and maintaining a social insurance record

²⁹⁶ The principle of proportionality requires that the proposed measure is “appropriate for attaining the objective pursued and does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve it”.²⁹⁶ CJEU, Joined Cases C-92/09 and C-93/09, *Volker und Markus Schecke GbR and Hartmut Eifert v Land Hessen*, 9 November 2010, para 74.

²⁹⁷ K. Lenaerts, P. Van Nuffel, *European Union Law*, Sweet and Maxwell, 3rd edition, London, 2011, p. 141, see also CJEU, Case Case C-283/11, *Sky Österreich*, 22 January 2013, para 50; and Case C-101/12, *Schaible v. Land Baden-Württemberg*, 17 October 2013, para 29.

²⁹⁸ CJEU, Joined cases C-203/15 and C-698/15, *Tele2 Sverige AB v Post- och telestyrelsen*, and Secretary of State for the Home Department, 21 December 2016, para 96.

²⁹⁹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.2.2 at paragraphs 18 to 26.

³⁰⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.2.2 at i.b.

and for receiving payments, some of which can last decades, for example a pension”.³⁰¹ DEASP goes on to State that in order for the Minister to administer social welfare in the State, this requires the retention of personal data which has been collected in the process of SAFE registration and the issuing of the PSC.³⁰² DEASP adds that as identity and the basis pursuant to which it has been established are relevant for future claims or entitlements, retention of supporting documents supplied during SAFE registration provides security for the individual concerned (evidence of how their identity was established) as well as security for the officer that carried out the identity authentication process.³⁰³ DEASP also points to provisions of the SWCA 2005³⁰⁴ which essentially allow for a decision of a DEASP officer to revise a decision. For example, DEASP notes that under Section 301 SWCA 2005, a deciding officer has discretion to revise their own or another officer’s decision “at any time”, in light of new evidence/ facts, a mistake in relation to evidence/ facts or where there has since been a change in the circumstances.³⁰⁵ DEASP also notes the discretion of the Chief Appeals Officer to accept a late appeal against any aspect of a decision relating to a claim. According to DEASP, “[t]his in effect facilitates that virtually any Deciding Officer/ Designated Person (DO/PO) decision can be revised at any future stage”.³⁰⁶ DEASP in support of its position that decisions of DEASP officers in this regard can be revisited at any time, also references an [unnamed] High Court judgment from 2013 delivered by Hogan J.³⁰⁷

300. The DPC understands that the core argument made by DEASP in this context is that because **decisions on social welfare claims and entitlements** essentially remain capable of being revisited into the future that documents relating to the identity verification aspect of a decision on a claim entitlement, need to be retained so that they can be consulted again in such circumstances. However the DPC also notes that DEASP has actually stated that in relation to appeals:

*“[i]n the main, appeals relate to a rate of payment however, there are circumstances where a full review would have to take place which would involve checking identity information. For example where a mix-up with PRSI contributions occurred between family members (who have the same name or similar names) the identity documentation would provide part of the review/ appeal process”. [emphasis added]*³⁰⁸

301. Therefore, by DEASP’s own admission, most appeals do not relate to decisions concerning identity verification. DEASP has provided no statistical evidence to support a position that the incidence of re-opening decisions on social welfare claims and entitlements on the basis of questions around identity is such that would justify the indefinite blanket retention of underlying identity verification documentation collected during SAFE registration. In any event, it appears to the DPC that in cases of the example given above by DEASP (mix-up due

³⁰¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.2.2 at paragraph 18.

³⁰² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.2.2 at paragraph 19.

³⁰³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.2.2 at paragraph 20.

³⁰⁴ Sections 301, 317 and 318 SWCA 2005.

³⁰⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Section 3.2.2 at paragraph 21.

³⁰⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 22

³⁰⁷ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraphs 24 – 25.

³⁰⁸ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraph 23.

to similar names within a family) that the PSI dataset (which holds information on date of birth and PPSN amongst other information) combined with DEASP's retention of a photograph would provide a sufficient means by which to resolve issues of the type referred to. In addition, the DPC notes that information required to SAFE 2 register is to satisfy the Minister (in accordance with Section 263(1C) SWCA 2005) as to the individual's identity. It is not collected to provide for the possibility for a deciding officer, at any point during the individual's lifetime, to consult SAFE 2 registration documentation as part of a review of a decision to provide a benefit. Further, the DPC notes that this is not listed as a processing purpose either in the SWCA 2005, the Comprehensive Guide or in the DEASP's privacy policy. Finally, in circumstances where persons availing of a DEASP service are required to update their PSC every seven years, whereby the photograph and the PSI dataset are updated³⁰⁹ this provides an opportunity to review any potential questions around identity of the person concerned. This is in addition to the power of the Minister under Section 247C(1) SWCA 2005 to give notice to any person receiving a benefit requesting them to satisfy the Minister as to their identity.

302. For all of the reasons outlined above, the DPC considers that it is excessive and unnecessary to retain on file all original SAFE registration documentation for a person indefinitely for the purposes of enabling decisions on payments and entitlements during a customer's lifetime. Accordingly the DPC does not consider that such retention for these purported purposes is in compliance with the requirements Section 2(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts.

(3) Ensuring necessary governance and audit control of SAFE registration transactions³¹⁰

303. DEASP contends that this justification for the retention in question arises from the requirement that the Minister must be satisfied as to identity. DEASP says that *"for this to occur to a meaningful standard it is necessary for good governance, quality and audit control that the Department retains the underlying documentation supporting the issuing of the PSC"*.³¹¹ In this regard, DEASP states that the documentation is required to ensure that DEASP is engaging and complying with the appropriate procedures for SAFE registration. For internal audit purposes the documents are assigned to the registering officer who dealt with the case and this allows for comprehensive compliance testing.³¹²
304. The DPC understand that the core element of this justification is the rationale that for DEASP to be able to carry out audits and ensure that individual DEASP officers are properly complying with the SAFE registration requirements, all documentation handled by each officer in the course of SAFE registering a person must be retained.³¹³ The DPC does not agree with this position. Audit control measure can be devised to ensure adherence to internal procedures without the necessity to maintain all documentation indefinitely. The

³⁰⁹ Response to Question 23 ("How frequently will an individual be required to update their data for SAFE? E.g. Photograph?") of the Comprehensive Guide.

³¹⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraphs 27 to 30.

³¹¹ DEASP's S Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraphs 27.

³¹² DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2 at paragraphs 29.

³¹³ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2. paragraphs 27 -28.

DPC considers that it is entirely disproportionate to the objective to retain all documentation submitted by every single person who has ever applied for a PSC (as of 19 February 2019 3.2 million people had SAFE registered to obtain a PSC³¹⁴) for the entirety of their lifetime as a means of ensuring that DEASP officers are properly performing their job functions. While it is not for the DPC to devise or suggest measures by which DEASP could otherwise ensure effective adherence to the SAFE registration procedures, alternatives such as proper training and refresher training of staff, adequate supervision and contemporaneous auditing while the registration process is still underway may represent alternatives to blanket, indefinite retention, by which DEASP can satisfy itself that the SAFE registration process is being properly implemented by its staff. As such, the DPC does not consider that this purpose for retention is necessary, or proportionate to the objective pursued. Accordingly the DPC does not consider that retention for this purposes is in compliance with the requirements in Section 2(1)(c)(iv) of the Acts.

General comment on DEASP's justifications for retention

305. The arguments for indefinite, blanket retention of the underpinning SAFE registration documentation, made by DEASP raise a further matter of concern for the DPC. There appears to be an implication in these arguments that SAFE registration may not, in practice, be as secure and effective a method of identity verification as has been contended,³¹⁵ or as the system is intended to provide for. The DPC is surprised by the following statement that ***"The process of satisfying the Minister as to identity is not necessarily complete once the card issues"***,³¹⁶ [emphasis added] given that under Section 263(1C) SWCA 2005, the Minister *"shall not issue a public services card to a person unless the Minister is satisfied as to the identity of the person"*. However it appears to the DPC that underlying the justifications of DEASP for retention at points (2) and (3) above is the implication that persons could be SAFE registered when they should not have been so registered despite SAFE 2 registration representing verification of identity to "a substantial level of assurance"³¹⁷ (as opposed to SAFE 1 registration which is verification "on the balance of probabilities"). In this regard, and as referred to above, it is noted that DEASP has relied on the need to retain SAFE 2 registration documents so that it can revisit a decision on identity verification related to a decision on a claim or entitlement to a benefit. DEASP has also relied on the need to retain SAFE 2 registration documents for the purposes of auditing compliance by DEASP officers with the registration process.
306. The whole point of having citizens submit to a rigorous identity verification system which involves extensive processing of personal data is to serve the public interest (as discussed earlier in this report) in having a level of assurance that persons who avail of State services

³¹⁴ See Dail debates on the Public Services Card, 19 February 2019

³¹⁵ See for example DEASP's comments at its response (paragraph 28) to Request for Further Information 2 (from the Draft Report) that "The PSC offers significant protections against welfare fraud using a robust identity registration process involving documentary evidence, background database checks, face-to-face engagement with a person, and the use of facial image software".

³¹⁶ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, section 3.2.2. paragraph 4.

³¹⁷ Department of Social and Family Affairs, *Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 Explanatory Guide*, http://www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/swcact_exp_05.pdf

and claim State benefits are who they say they are. The purpose of the DPC's investigation in this regard has not been to assess the standards of efficacy served by the SAFE 2 registration system or identify the levels of incorrect or inappropriate SAFE 2 registrations. Accordingly, the DPC does not make any findings in this regard. However, by way of general comment, the DPC wishes it to be noted that if such a system is not functioning with a high level of efficacy and accuracy, arguably the public interest objective is not being served. Equally, in such circumstances the interference with persons' rights to the protection of their fundamental rights and freedoms to privacy and protection of their personal data is not necessary or proportionate.

FINDING 3

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE BLANKET, INDEFINITE RETENTION OF PERSONAL DATA CONSISTING OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION (OTHER THAN THE APPLICANT'S PHOTOGRAPH AND SIGNATURE) WHICH ARE ORIGINALLY COLLECTED FOR THE PURPOSES OF IDENTITY AUTHENTICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SAFE 2 REGISTRATION IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF DEASP'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 2(1)(c)(iv) OF THE ACTS.

PART FOUR

TRANSPARENCY

4.1 Transparency requirements under the Acts

307. Part 4 of this report addresses DEASP's compliance with the transparency obligations under section 2D of the Acts, including the obligation to provide information to data subjects prior to processing or transferring personal data. The obligations addressed in this section are standalone data protection obligations, which must be met in addition to the requirement of a legal basis under section 2A (see Part 3 in this regard).
308. Section 2(1)(a) of the Acts, which implements Article 6 of the Data Protection Directive, requires that personal data must be obtained and processed fairly. Section 2D of the Acts (implementing Articles 10 and 11 of the Data Protection Directive) clarifies how the fairness principle should be met. It provides that, in order for processing to be considered fair, certain specified information must be provided (or made readily available) to the data subject in advance of any processing or transfer of their personal data. At a minimum, DEASP is obliged under Section 2D(2) of the Acts to provide information to data subjects on:
- the identity of the data controller,
 - the identity of any representative appointed by the controller for the purposes of the Acts,
 - the intended purposes for which personal data will be processed, and
 - any other information, which is necessary having regard to the specific circumstances in which data are, or are to be, processed, to enable processing in respect of the data to be fair to the data subject, including information on the possible consequences of failing to provide personal data, information on recipients of the data and information on the data subject rights of access and rectification.
309. In assessing DEASP's provision of information to data subjects concerning the processing of personal data in the context of SAFE 2 registration and the PSC, the DPC has had regard to the full extent of information provided by DEASP to date. Notwithstanding this, it is a source of concern that much of the information provided by DEASP in this context post-dates the implementation of SAFE 2 and the PSC in practice, and the commencement of this Investigation. For example, DEASP states that an information leaflet for clients is available at SAFE registration offices: however, this leaflet was not produced until November 2018, i.e. seven years after the commencement of the SAFE registration process.³¹⁸ While the transparency requirements of the GDPR may account for some of DEASP's updated information resources, it is nevertheless clear that DEASP has not provided information in a manner which is consistent with the Acts (for the reasons outlined below). As will be seen from the following analysis and findings, DEASP has provided information in a disjointed and incremental manner. In certain respects, which are outlined below, DEASP has failed to provide information which is necessary to enable processing to be fair.

³¹⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 to 8, paragraph 22.

310. As a precursor to its substantive responses to the provisional findings on transparency made by the DPC in the Draft Report, DEASP made a number of general observations in relation to the DPC’s treatment of the principles on transparency which the DPC considers it appropriate to address upfront before turning to specific issues concerning the application of the transparency obligations to DEASP.

311. **Firstly**, DEASP contends that “transparency was not present as a concept under Directive 95/46/EC nor under the Acts”.³¹⁹ DEASP alleges that the “stricter requirements of the GPDR regarding transparency and privacy notices appear to have been used [by the DPC] as benchmarks to analyse [DEASP’s] actions”³²⁰ while at the same time asserting that DEASP is currently GDPR compliant. The DPC refutes the assertion that transparency was not a principle of EU data protection law pre-GDPR. While transparency is not explicitly mentioned as a standalone principle in Article 6 of the Data Protection Directive, it is a core component of the requirement of fair processing, as provided by Articles 6(1)(a), 10 and 11 of the Data Protection Directive. In this regard recital 38 of the Data Protection Directive states:

*“if the processing of data is to be fair, the data subject must be in a position to learn of the existence of a processing operation and, where data are collected from him, must be given accurate and full information, bearing in mind the circumstances of the collection.”*³²¹

312. The CJEU has also stressed the importance of transparency under the Data Protection Directive. For example, in *Smaranda Bara and Others v Președintele Casei Naționale de Asigurări de Sănătate and Others*³²² the Court stated that:

*“[t]he requirement to inform the data subjects about the processing of their personal data is all the more important since it affects the exercise by the data subjects of their right of access to, and right to rectify, the data being processed [...] and their right to object to the processing of those data [...].”*³²³

313. **Secondly**, DEASP contends that Section 2D “does not necessarily require that the data subject is individually given the processing information which is detailed at section 2(D)(2). It is sufficient if the person has this ‘made readily available to him or her’. The obligation is to make it available ‘so far as practicable’. [...] The final sub-paragraph (d) stipulates any other information to enable the processing of the data ‘to be fair to the data subject’. **This is a flexible test which requires consideration of the specific circumstances of the processing operation.**”³²⁴ (emphasis added)

³¹⁹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 4.

³²⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 4.

³²¹ While recitals are not binding, it casts a light on the drafter’s intention on how a legislative provision should be interpreted.

³²² CJEU, Case C-201/14 *Smaranda Bara and Others v Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate and Others*, 1 October 2015.

³²³ CJEU, Case C-201/14, *Smaranda Bara and Others v Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate and Others*, 1 October 2015, para 33.

³²⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 6.

314. The rationale behind the requirements in Section 2D of the Acts is to ensure that clear and appropriate information is provided to data subjects so that they are in a position to understand what is happening to their personal data and how to exercise their rights.³²⁵ The term “so far as practicable” means that something is “able to be done” or “put into practice successfully”.³²⁶ This places an onus on the controller to ensure that the relevant information is provided to the data subject unless it is not possible to do so.
315. The *Smaranda Bara* case referred to above is relevant in this context. In that case, the Romanian tax authority transferred certain personal data of self-employed persons to the national health insurance fund, without providing the data subjects with prior information on processing, as required under data protection law. In applying the equivalent provisions to section 2D of the Acts, the CJEU held that data protection law precludes the transfer and processing of personal data between two public administrative bodies without the persons concerned having been informed in advance. Similarly, in *Deutsche Post AG v Hauptzollamt Köln*, the CJEU held that;

*the requirement that processing of personal data be fair, laid down in Article 6 of Directive 95/46 or in Article 5 of Regulation 2016/679, entails an obligation to inform the data subjects of the transfer of that data by [the controller] for the purposes of its subsequent processing.*³²⁷

The DPC notes that the DEASP wishes to distinguish *Bara* on its facts, since that case was concerned with the sharing of personal data between two public authorities whereas the core scope of this report is not concerned with data sharing.³²⁸ Nevertheless, the DPC considers that the principles outlined by the CJEU in *Bara* and reasserted in subsequent case law is of relevance for this section.

316. ***Thirdly***, DEASP considers that the DPC, in its Draft Report failed to consider the “full suite of material” in relation to SAFE registration and the issuing of PSC which had been made available to the public.³²⁹ This is considered further below.
317. ***Fourthly***, DEASP states that the SWCA 2005 in and of itself is sufficient to meet DEASP’s transparency requirements but notwithstanding this, the combination of the full suite of other materials to which it refers should be “should be examined in combination with each other to determine if transparency requirements are met in a cumulative way” and that “each one piece of information does not have to fulfil the transparency requirements”. This is also considered below.

³²⁵ See for example, CJEU, Case C-201/14, Opinion of AG Cruz Villalon, *Smaranda Bara and Others v Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate and Others*, 9 July 2015, para 74.

³²⁶ Definition of “practicable” as “able to be done or put into practice successfully” taken from the Concise Oxford English Dictionary, 12th Edition

³²⁷ CJEU, Case C-496/17, *Deutsche Post AG v Hauptzollamt Köln*, para 59.

³²⁸ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraphs 13 - 18.

³²⁹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 9 and Part IV.

318. *Fifthly*, DEASP contends that it is not its responsibility to ensure that specified bodies explain why they are using the PSC, nor does DEASP accept that it is responsible for any failing on the part of a specified body to explain that DEASP carries out SAFE registration and issues the PSC. DEASP criticises the DPC in this regard for failing to clearly delineate between the responsibilities of DEASP in this regard and the responsibilities of specified bodies. However the DPC rejects the position put forward by DEASP on this issue.³³⁰ DEASP is the data controller for the processing which it carries out, inter alia, in connection with conducting SAFE 2 registrations and the issuing the PSC. The DPC is satisfied that the findings of this investigation report are properly addressed to data protection obligations of DEASP in this context.
319. *Sixthly*, DEASP argues that its customer complaints service has received very few complaints or representations from people who have been SAFE registered regarding any deficit in transparency to suggest that there might be a “serious deficit”.³³¹ While the DPC notes these assertions, the DPC does not consider that the volume of complaints received by a controller answers, as a matter of data protection law, the question of whether a controller is complying with its transparency obligations. The transparency obligations under section 2D of the Acts are proactive in character, and cannot be satisfied by the *ad hoc* provision of information in the context of a complaint to DEASP.
320. DEASP also states that, without prejudice to its position that it has not infringed section 2D of the Acts, it is willing to work on providing additional transparency, and invites the DPC to outline additional steps in this regard. For the reasons set out below in detail in this section, it is the DPC’s view that a more focussed and easily understood privacy statement should be produced by DEASP to account for processing in connection with SAFE 2 and the PSC. Such a statement should be made available to account for processing carried out in connection with SAFE 2 and the PSC, explaining DEASP’s specific data protection responsibilities, and including a comprehensive collective statement of the purposes of SAFE 2 registration and the PSC, together with information on the categories of data processed and retained, and the rights of data subjects in this context.
321. The GDPR applies new, much more stringent, rules on transparency of processing, provided by Articles 12, 13 and 14. Article 12 in particular requires that information must be provided to data subjects in a “concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible” manner. DEASP should consider how it can meet the transparency requirements of the GDPR, in respect of processing relating to the PSC and SAFE, (for example including by using mechanisms such as a layered privacy statement) and enhance the accessibility and clarity of information relating to the use of the PSC and the SAFE registration process.

4.2 Information made available by DEASP

322. For the purposes of section 2D of the Acts, in its Draft Report the DPC assessed information made publicly available by DEASP in relation to the PSC and SAFE, and noted that it appears

³³⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 24.

³³¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 25.

that the primary sources of information currently available to the public on the PSC and SAFE are:

- the SWCA 2005,
- The DEASP Privacy Statement, published on 16 July 2018 on [welfare.ie](http://www.welfare.ie),³³²
- the Public Services Card website (psc.gov.ie) (December 2017),³³³
- the 'Comprehensive Guide to Safe Registration and the Public Services Card', published October 2017.

323. In response to the DPC's draft report, the DEASP also points out that other sources of information are provided which explain the PSC/SAFE registration process. These include:

- A face-to-face interview, which is carried out when a person attends to SAFE 2 register. According to DEASP, at registration a staff member explains what categories of data are being processed, the purpose of processing and that they are undergoing an identity verification process. The data subject can also raise further queries in the registration centre.³³⁴ It also states that an information leaflet is available in the SAFE 2 registration centres. This information leaflet became available in November 2018,³³⁵
- A letter providing an appointment to SAFE 2 Register,
- DEASP's website (www.welfare.ie),
- The Citizen Information Board (a separate entity),
- A media campaign on the benefits of the PSC and MyGovID, (December 2017 – February 2018),
- A website on the Public Services Card (<https://psc.gov.ie>),
- Radio ads focusing on awareness and MyGovID, (January 2018),
- Advertisements in weekend newspapers, on outside advertising boards, bus shelters, home panels and metro panels, as well as online advertisements (e.g. Irish Times and RTE website) and pay per click searches to connect with PSC related information,
- Tweets.³³⁶

324. DEASP contends that it has made very significant attempts to meet the transparency requirements under the Acts and that the full extent of the information and communications on the PSC SAFE registration process should be considered when examining if transparency requirements have been met.³³⁷

³³² Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection, Privacy Statement available here <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/disclaimer.aspx#>. Prior to the commencement of this investigation, the DEASP's online privacy statement only addressed processing relating to the website itself and provided general info on data protection rights.

³³³ Public Services Card website available here <https://psc.gov.ie/> 01 August 2018.

³³⁴ The DPC were unable to independently verify the information provided, the DPC were also not provided with training materials that were used to train DEASP staff members.

³³⁵ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 22.

³³⁶ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at Part IV.

³³⁷ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 22.

325. With regard to the additional materials referred to above by DEASP in its response to the Draft Report, the DPC is not satisfied that all of the above sources of information can properly be considered as sources of information on processing of personal data. Many of the sources referred to provide general information about the PSC and SAFE 2 (e.g. how to get a card, or the purported benefits of the card) rather than specific information on the processing carried out by DEASP in this regard. In particular, the DPC is not satisfied that information provided to the public in the course of a general media campaigns (radio ads, tweets, bus shelter ads, etc.) contained the specific information necessary to comply with section 2D of the Acts.
326. The DPC also notes that many of the sources identified above were provided many years after the implementation of the PSC and SAFE registration. In particular, the DPC notes that the Comprehensive Guide was only prepared in response to a request from the DPC, and published for the first time in October 2017. The PSC website³³⁸ contains broadly similar information. The DPC also notes that the Comprehensive Guide has not been updated since October 2017 despite changes being made to the administration of the PSC³³⁹. The DPC considers that the Comprehensive Guide should be kept under constant review in light of developments in the PSC and SAFE, and should be updated accordingly. Furthermore, the DPC also notes by way of observation only that neither the PSC website nor the Comprehensive Guide provide sufficient information on the retention on individuals' documents used for the purposes of SAFE 2 registration.

4.3 Information provided by the SWCA 2005

327. In a statement on the PSC published on 25 August 2017,³⁴⁰ DEASP addressed how the public has been informed about the PSC and SAFE, as follows:

The legislation underpinning the Department's application of the SAFE registration process and use of the PSC has been published and debated in the Oireachtas. Since the launch of the PSC in 2011, the Department has answered a considerable amount of questions both in the Dáil and in the Irish media.

328. The SWCA 2005 is, in theory, a detailed source of information on processing of personal data in relation to the PSC and SAFE (albeit that the SAFE registration process is itself is not expressly referred to or referenced by name anywhere in the SWCA 2005). It was also the primary source of information on SAFE registration and the PSC up until October 2017 when the DEASP's Comprehensive Guide was published. However, the SWCA 2005 is an extremely

³³⁸ www.psc.gov.ie

³³⁹ For example, the DPC notes that DEASP has drafted proposed new wording to be inserted into the Comprehensive Guide in relation to the Free Travel variant of the PSC. This wording has not been implemented, but was referred to by DEASP in its response to the DPC's Request for Further Information 8 (DEASP's Submissions - Response to Request for Further Information 8 – paragraph 9) - DEASP stated that it would amend the Comprehensive Guide "at the earliest opportunity"

³⁴⁰ "Statement on Public Services Card – 25th August 2017" available at <https://www.welfare.ie/en/pressoffice/Pages/pr250817.aspx> 10 August 2018.

complex piece of legislation, having been modified on numerous occasions as outlined in Part One of the Report. In this respect, DEASP contends that the manner by which the SWCA 2005 has been developed and amended over the past years is far from uncommon and that it is typically how legislation and policy develops in the Irish political and legislative systems.³⁴¹ DEASP criticises the DPC for failing to acknowledge that the legislation underpinning the PSC has followed the standard legislative practice.³⁴² DEASP points out that all legislation pertaining to the PSC has been unequivocally subject to equal parliamentary oversight, scrutiny and fully debated by the Oireachtas.³⁴³ Furthermore DEASP points out that all legislative measures have been enacted by way of primary legislation and DEASP does not rely on any delegated or secondary legislation in this regard. As such, DEASP considers that *“the development of the PSC has gone through the rigours of the legislative process which is itself a highly transparent and controlled process.”*³⁴⁴

329. However, the DPC considers that DEASP’s concerns in this regard are not well founded. In assessing whether DEASP has satisfied its transparency obligations under Section 2D of the Acts, the DPC has limited its examination to the question of whether the necessary information has been provided or made available to data subjects by the SWCA 2005. The principal question for determination is therefore whether data subjects have been informed about the processing of their personal data and not whether the development of underpinning legislation which is relied on by a controller for the processing has been undertaken in a manner which is considered typical in terms of promulgation of national legislation.
330. The DPC notes that DEASP considers that *“the SWCA 2005 is sufficient to meet transparency requirements”*.³⁴⁵ It is also notable that, albeit in the context of DEASP’s consideration of the *Bara* judgment, DEASP states that *“people are presumed to know the law and the CJEU recognised that the existence of a Romanian law [in that case] specifying transfer of income data would constitute sufficient “prior information” fulfilling transparency requirements and dispensing with the need for further information to be provided”*.³⁴⁶ (emphasis added) The DEASP applies its analysis of that CJEU judgment to its own processing stating that:

“The processing of personal data in connection with SAFE 2 registration and the public services card is comprehensively set out in the SWCA 2005... Thus the Department contends that the transparency requirements under Section 2D of the Acts are met”.³⁴⁷

331. While ignorance of the law does not provide immunity from criminal liability or legal obligations, the DPC does not accept that an equivalent presumption exists to the effect that data subjects are presumed to be aware of all information set down in legislation.

³⁴¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 28.

³⁴² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 29.

³⁴³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 29.

³⁴⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 29.

³⁴⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 10 and Part V.

³⁴⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 16.

³⁴⁷ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 17.

Further to this, the DPC is satisfied that although the *Bara* judgment, referred to above, assessed legislation as a means of information provision, the Court in *Bara* did not create a presumption that information set down in law will, in every case, be regarded as compliant with Articles 10 and 11 of the Data Protection Directive. The DPC is satisfied that compliance with section 2D of the Acts requires the provision of information to data subjects in order to ensure fair processing; the question of whether information has been provided, or otherwise made available, to data subjects is matter of fact to be assessed by the DPC. It is in this context that the DPC has assessed the information provided to data subjects by the SWCA 2005.

332. As has been observed by the DPC, the SWCA 2005 is an extremely complex piece of legislation. An administrative consolidation of this legislation was only made available by DEASP in February 2018, before which time, individuals who wished to understand the legislation governing the PSC and SAFE had to refer to the SWCA 2005 as well as five different primary enactments³⁴⁸ plus multiple amendment acts as detailed in Part 1.6.
333. DEASP also takes issues with the DPC’s statement that there is no single piece of legislation underpinning the PSC which provides it with a transparent, coherent and uniform legislative basis.³⁴⁹ In DEASP’s view, the SWCA 2005 is “a single overarching piece of legislation”.³⁵⁰ While technically the SWCA 2005 is a single piece of legislation, the DPC considers that as a matter of substance the numerous legislative amendments and insertions to it, as detailed in Part 1 of the report mean that, as a source of information for the purposes of section 2D, the SWCA 2005 as enacted is no longer adequate as the sole source of information for the purposes of section 2D of the Acts, for the reason that it has been amended extensively by other Acts, all of which would have to be consulted by a data subject seeking information in this manner.
334. DEASP also states that it is a serious charge to contend that the law is incoherent or contradictory.³⁵¹ In this regard, DEASP also says that the DPC’s Draft Report suggests that the various Ministers who brought forward legislation to the Oireachtas relating to the PSC did so without a comprehensive knowledge or understanding of the measures being proposed, or existing measures in statute, and that the Oireachtas enacted poor and confused legal measures.³⁵² To be clear, the DPC considers that the attribution of such views by DEASP to the DPC is an inaccurate and misleading interpretation of the DPC’s findings with regard to the data protection specific matters which it has examined in its investigation. The DPC does not make any comment as to the quality of the SWCA 2005 as a piece of legislation. However, it is the DPC’s function to assess compliance with data protection obligations of a controller – one being to establish the legal basis and another to identify whether information and transparency obligations towards data subjects have been met. DEASP’s attribution to the DPC of generalised criticism of the SWCA 2005, the

³⁴⁸ The Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011 and the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012, the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014.

³⁴⁹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 30.

³⁵⁰ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8, at paragraph 30.

³⁵¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 30.

³⁵² DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 35.

Oireachtas, or indeed the various Ministers is misguided and misleading as to the nature of the assessment performed by the DPC in this investigation. DPC’s transparency findings are addressed to DEASP as a data controller.

335. DEASP acknowledges that the SWCA 2005 is a long piece of legislation (stating that the Data Protection Act 2018 is not known for its brevity either) but states that the provisions on the PSC are contained within a few sections and any citizen consulting the SWCA 2005 would be able to find the heading “public services card” at Section 263 SWCA 2005 and could disregard the other matters relating to social welfare claims and payments, if necessary.³⁵³ The DPC finds this an extraordinary position to take. Section 263 alone has been amended by 3 other pieces of primary legislation³⁵⁴ and in any event must be read in conjunction with Section 263A (inserted by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011, and amended by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014) and Section 263B (inserted by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012). On any objective assessment, the SWCA 2005, with its numerous amendments and insertions, is a challenging piece of legislation to comprehend and indeed to consolidate (as set out in Annex 2 of this report). As such the DPC considers it completely unrealistic and unreasonable to suggest that an ordinary member of the public would find the SWCA 2005 an accessible means by which they could readily inform themselves about the processing of their personal data in connection with SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of the PSC.
336. The DEASP maintains that both the publication of the consolidated text of the SWCA 2005 and the *Comprehensive Guide* provide “a more accessible means for people to clarify information surrounding the processing operation”.³⁵⁵ However, the *Comprehensive Guide* was published in October 2017, on foot of a request from the DPC many years after the introduction of the PSC and the consolidated version of the SWCA 2005 was only published in February 2018. In any event, as noted above DEASP relies on the SWCA 2005 as a standalone means by which the transparency requirements in Section 2D of the Acts can be met. This assumes that the general public will be *au fait* with reading, understanding and analysing legislative text, which the DPC considers unrealistic in this case.
337. The DEASP also states that “incremental amendments do not negate or undermine the authority of a piece of legislation” and that the SWCA is no different to many pieces of primary legislation “that is constantly updated to maintain pace with the evolution of public policy”.³⁵⁶ While this is not disputed, the DPC is nevertheless not satisfied that DEASP can rely on the SWCA 2005 as a source of “readily available” information for the purposes of section 2D(1)(a), in circumstances where the information is contained in complex legislative provisions and dispersed across a number of amending enactments which require cross-referencing on the part of the reader.

³⁵³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 30.

³⁵⁴ Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007; Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012, s.3(e) of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014]

³⁵⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report– Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 33.

³⁵⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 32.

338. As noted elsewhere in this report, the SWCA 2005 contains no explicit reference to SAFE registration by way of the acronym or full terminology. The DPC has acknowledged that when the specified means of identity verification in Section 263B are compared with the Comprehensive Guide that it is clear that SAFE 2 registration requirements correspond to elements of Section 263B SWCA 2005. However the fact that the DPC's legal analysis of the provisions leads to that conclusion does not equate to it being apparent to a member of the public from reading the SWCA 2005 that it provides the basis for SAFE 2 registration.
339. Further, the SWCA 2005 also does not address all purposes of processing associated with the PSC and SAFE required by section 2D(c) of the Acts. A data subject is also not in a position to learn of the existence of numerous processing operations by consulting the Act.³⁵⁷ For example, the Act does not expressly reference the SAFE 2 registration system or indeed address the purpose of creating a standard identity verification system, which was instead detailed in the unpublished 2013 Government Decision whereby it states that the PSC is a "standard identity verification scheme, which is to be used for access to all public services where appropriate".³⁵⁸ The SWCA 2005 also does not make any reference to processing of photographs for matching purposes (i.e. using the CFIMS facial recognition software, which will be considered in a further separate report of the DPC as detailed in Part 1).
340. DEASP maintains that the anti-fraud purpose of creating a secure identity authentication system, while unarticulated in Section 263, is "so underlying as to be obvious"³⁵⁹ that it need not be mentioned and that it is unreasonable to expect this to be mentioned given the way legislation is drafted. However the DPC disagrees and considers that relying on a proposition that a purpose for processing is so obvious that it is not required to be specified does not assist DEASP in demonstrating how the SWCA 2005 of itself satisfies the transparency obligations in Section 2D of the Acts. The DPC also notes that the above is one example of how the SWCA 2005 specifically fails to comply with section 2D of the Acts. The DPC notes that the infringements of section 2D set out further in this report are also relevant in the context of assessing the adequacy of information provided by the SWCA 2005.
341. Finally the DPC also notes that DEASP alleges that the DPC's statement in the Draft Report that it is not the case that each granular processing operation must have a specific legal basis for it is in contradiction with the DPC's criticism that the SWCA 2005 does not address all the purposes of processing.³⁶⁰ In this regard, it is not correct to say that the obligation to provide information on the intended purposes for processing under section 2D of the Acts can be satisfied by the provision of a single, general purpose. While it is not necessary for each granular processing operation to be separately spelled out (e.g. collection,

³⁵⁷ In accordance with recital 38 of the Data Protection Directive 'if the processing of data is to be fair, the data subject must be in a position to learn of the existence of a processing operation and, where data are collected from him, must be given accurate and full information, bearing in mind the circumstances of the collection'.

³⁵⁸ Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, "e-Government Strategy, Annex B – Adoption Plan for the Public Services Card and MyGovID".

³⁵⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 39.

³⁶⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 37.

storage, consulting etc.), where there are a range of different purposes for which personal data is processed, then each such purpose must be identified in accordance with Section 2D of the Acts.

342. Accordingly, irrespective of how typical the SWCA 2005 may be in its legislative development and how obvious DEASP argue certain purposes may be based on the provisions of the SWCA 2005, for the reasons above the DPC does not consider that the SWCA 2005 alone satisfies the obligation to provide transparent information on the processing in question, in particular in relation to the purposes for processing, under Section 2D of the Acts.

FINDING 4

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION IS NOT SATISFIED THAT THE SOCIAL WELFARE CONSOLIDATION ACT 2005 ALONE PROVIDES DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION ON THE PSC AND SAFE 2 REGISTRATION, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO PURPOSES OF PROCESSING, TO MEET DEASP'S TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 2D OF THE ACTS.

4.4 Information provided by the DEASP Privacy Statement

343. DEASPs website contains a general information page on data protection, with links to a “Privacy Statement”, as well as a “Data Protection Policy”. The latter sets out information on controller obligations and data subject rights, and as such, is a high-level summary of the main elements of data protection law. DEASP’s Privacy Statement is a general statement of all DEASP data processing. As regards information specific to processing by DEASP, this is in the main set out in the Privacy Statement. Accordingly, the DPC has examined DEASP’s Privacy Statement with regard to compliance with Section 2D of the Acts. The DPC’S Draft Report considered the version which was published in July 2018. However on foot of the DPC’s comments from the Draft Report, DEASP informed the DPC that notwithstanding its objections to the DPC’s provisional findings as to the deficit in transparency it had revised the general privacy statement published on its website. The revised document was dated 16 July 2018.³⁶¹
344. The DEASP Privacy Statement currently published on DEASP’s website is stated to have been last modified on 30 April 2019. Accordingly the DPC has assessed that revised Privacy Statement for the purposes of this report.
345. Section 2 (“When we collect your information”) sets out “the common situations where [DEASP] collect personal data”. This includes at Section 2.2 *“In order to validate and authenticate your identity, which involves a process called Standard Authentication Framework Environment (SAFE) registration, and to provide a Public Services Card (PSC) as*

³⁶¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Part 7 - Appendix 7.

a token of the SAFE registration". Additionally, Section 5.2 of the Privacy Statement ("The Categories of Processing undertaken by this Department") states that a person's data is processed "[t]o undertake SAFE registrations in order to validate and authenticate identity and to provide Public Services Cards (PSCs)". Section 9.1, entitled "*will your personal data collected be used for any other purpose?*" provides a very general overview of DEASP's power "to collect and process personal data for a range of reasons". It states that "*we are also allowed to collect our data for a specific reason and use it for another related purpose*", and refers to the SWCA 2005 in this regard. This section goes on to give two examples of where personal data will be collected for one purpose and used for another.

346. Section 7.1 of the Privacy Statement deals with the categories of recipients with whom DEASP may share personal data. It provides a non-exhaustive list of the types of organisations that DEASP would "*normally share information with*", "*but only where a legally enforceable data sharing agreement is in place*". It also states that the DEASP can share a person's public service identity details with a range of organisations as listed in schedule 5 of the SWCA 2005.
347. In Section 8.2. ("*How long will we keep your personal data*"), the Privacy Statement states that "*original documentation, including photographic images underpinning identity authentication (SAFE registration) are retained for the purpose of internal audit requirements or instances where an offence may be subsequently investigated or prosecuted under either Social Welfare or Criminal Justice legislation*".
348. The DPC considers that notwithstanding the revisions made to it since the Draft Report (including new references to the purposes of processing and retention of personal data in connection with SAFE registration and the PSC at points 2.2, 5.2, and 8.2) the Privacy Statement provides a high-level overview of DEASP processing, using very generalised and non-specific descriptions of fundamental issues such as the purposes of the processing, and recipients of personal data, without sufficient detail to meet the requirements of section 2D of the Acts. For example, there are only three summary references to the PSC/ SAFE registration (as detailed above), the high impact processing on the data subject (which the DPC considers is required under the principle of fairness, and section 2D(2)(d) of the Acts) such as making it clear that the retention of the original documentation for SAFE (referred to in Section 8.2) is for the lifetime of the data subject, that there is no right to erasure in relation to such data³⁶² and that even where new photographs are taken for the purposes of renewing a PSC that the old photographs are also retained indefinitely. (These observations of the DPC are without prejudice to the DPC's findings elsewhere in this report on such issues e.g. the legality of indefinite retention of the underpinning SAFE registration documentation). Equally, there is no reference to high impact processing such as facial matching of photographs carried out (i.e. using the CFIMS facial recognition software, which as noted previously will be considered in a separate report by the DPC on the PSC). Additionally, the overriding lack of specificity in the Privacy Statement on the processing of

³⁶² In this regard, Section 10.2 states in a generalised fashion (rather than specific to the context of processing in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of PSCs) that "the Department has an overall data retention policy that states that some customer services data may be retained indefinitely for various reasons".

data collected for the purposes of SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of the PSC, on key issues such as transfer and sharing of this personal data and how it may be used for other purposes means that the DEASP Privacy Statement is too high level and generalised to satisfy the transparency requirement applicable to DEASP in relation to the processing operations specially relating to SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of PSCs. In particular, the DPC considers that the Privacy Statement does not include sufficient information on SAFE 2 registration and the PSC card for the purposes of sections 2D(2)(c) and (d) of the Acts, and in particular, information on: the purposes for intended processing, the recipients or categories of recipients of personal data, and the consequences of refusing to provide information requested for the purpose of SAFE 2 registration.

349. The Department maintains that the Privacy Statement is designed to address all activities of the DEASP and it is *“unfair to castigate the Privacy Statement for lack of specificity on the PSC when viewed in this context”*.³⁶³ It also *“pushes back against the suggestion that the Privacy Statement is designed to be a one-stop shop for information on the PSC, bearing in mind the risk of information fatigue, and the approach of layering suggested by the WP 29”*.³⁶⁴
350. In accordance with Section 2D, a data subject must be able to determine from a privacy statement, amongst other things, the purposes of processing so that they are aware of how their data will be used and so that they can understand how they might exercise their data protection rights. For the reasons discussed above, and bearing in mind the fact that the Privacy Statement is an initial layer of information provided to data subjects, the DPC considers that DEASP’s Privacy Statement is too general, and is not specifically addressed to the particular processing operations carried out in connection with SAFE registration and the issuing of the PSC to satisfy the requirements of Section 2D in relation to these particular processing operations.
351. While DEASP contends that consulting DEASP’s website leads a person to a dedicated PSC website, the DPC considers that this dedicated website falls to be considered separately from DEASP’s Privacy Statement. In any event, the DPC notes that to navigate to the PSC specific website, a person must first navigate to the Public Services Identity page on the www.welfare.ie website, then must navigate to a PSC page on the www.welfare.ie website, and from there (having scrolled to the bottom of that page) must access the separate PSC website (www.psc.gov.ie). Accordingly, the DPC does not consider that the Privacy Statement can be regarded as sufficient for the purposes of providing an initial layer of information to data subjects, in circumstances where the statement is not linked to detailed information on processing in an appropriate manner.

³⁶³ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 45.

³⁶⁴ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 at paragraph 49.

FINDING 5

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION IS NOT SATISFIED THAT DEASP'S PRIVACY STATEMENT PROVIDES DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION IN RELATION TO PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OF THE PSC AND SAFE 2 REGISTRATION TO MEET DEASP'S TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 2D OF THE ACTS.

4.5 Card data

4.5.1 Card Data Updates

352. DEASP confirms that although a person is only required to undertake a SAFE registration once, information “may need to be updated if a person’s circumstances change”. It suggests that possible changes to the PSI dataset include change of name (i.e. on marriage), address, nationality (i.e. on naturalisation) or sex (i.e. gender reassignment).³⁶⁵
353. The PSC is valid for seven years and may be replaced if lost. A new PSC may also be required when a person reaches the age of 66 and wishes to avail of a card with free travel functionality. It appears that in almost all circumstances, any necessary updates of a PSC card require in person attendance at a SAFE registration centre.

Information on consequences of not updating PSC information

354. In its Draft Report, the DPC stated its provisional view that there was insufficient transparency to the public about whether updates due to a change in a PSC cardholder’s circumstances are *required* to be provided by the cardholder. The DPC noted that there is no information available to the public about whether there are sanctions for not making such updates, or indeed, whether any such sanction might extend to the withdrawal or cessation of benefits and/or services. In response to these issues, the DEASP states that “*in the context of solely being a PSC holder, the person is free to notify but is not required*” [emphasis added].³⁶⁶ It maintains that no “direct sanctions” are applied to persons who fail to update their PSC or PSI dataset information, and that this, “does not in itself lead to cessation of benefits or services”.³⁶⁷ DEASP further contends that in the use of the language “may need to be updated” (i.e. as used in the response Question 23 in the Comprehensive

³⁶⁵ DEASP Comprehensive Guide to SAFE registration and the PSC – Response to Question 23 (“How frequently will an individual be required to update their data for safe? E.g. photograph”).

³⁶⁶ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report - Response to Transparency Findings 4 – 8 - Paragraph 4.

³⁶⁷ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report – Section 4.2.2, Paragraph 8 “Quite simply DEASP has no direct sanctions applied to persons who fail to notify a change in or to update PSC or PSI data set information. This does not in itself lead to cessation of benefits or services”.

Guide) there is no suggestion of an explicit requirement imposed on a person with any attaching sanctions.³⁶⁸

355. However DEASP goes on to consider the position with regard to conditions of receipt for any benefit/ assistance. It states that if it transpires that a person has had a material change in circumstances such as an increase in household income that may have a consequential effect on the person's benefit entitlement, then pursuant to Section 334(2) SWCA 2005, if a question arises as to whether the conditions for payment of a benefit are or were fulfilled or a decision that such a payment/ benefit ought to be revised, then suspension of the payment may take place until the question has been decided.³⁶⁹ DEASP states that recipients of social welfare/ assistance payments are regularly and consistently informed that they are responsible for informing DEASP of any change in their circumstances and that failure to do so may affect their entitlement.³⁷⁰ As outlined in Part 3 of the report, persons are required to obtain a PSC in order to claim, present for payment of, or receive a benefit. Therefore, because the use of the PSC is inextricably linked to (as a condition of) claiming a benefit, the DPC considers that the consequences of not updating their information (as recorded on their PSC) must be clearly spelled out by DEASP. For example, the DPC notes that DEASP can impose sanctions and penalties for not notifying the Minister of a change in circumstances such a change of address³⁷¹ which can affect the entitlement to a benefit.³⁷² As such, the DPC considers that the consequences of any such failures to update PSC information which can impact on the entitlement to a benefit must be provided to persons who are or have been SAFE registered to obtain a PSC for the purposes of claiming, presenting for payment of, or receiving a benefit. This is an essential requirement of the obligation in Section 2D(2)(d) of the Acts that such information must be provided to a data subject having regard to the specific circumstances in which personal data is processed, which is necessary to enable the processing to be fair.
356. Separately, DEASP states that specified bodies other than DEASP may have consequences for persons who engage in transactions with them if they do not update information provided in the context of SAFE 2 registrations. DEASP contends that it is a matter for the relevant specified body to provide the information on the possible consequences of same.³⁷³ However, the DPC does not agree with this position. As the sole body conducting SAFE 2 registration and issuing PSCs in the State, the DPC considers that it is the responsibility of DEASP, the data controller, at the time of collecting personal data for the purposes of SAFE 2 registration and the issuing of a PSC (irrespective of the purpose for which it may be used) to provide fulsome information about the relevant potential

³⁶⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report also point out in section 4.2.2 at paragraph 7 (footnote 48) that the card carrier letter that people receive when they receive the PSC in the post states "if any information is incorrect please contact the Department's helpdesk at 01-7043281".

³⁶⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 4.2.2, paragraph 9.

³⁷⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 4.2.2, paragraph 10.

³⁷¹ A data subject's address forms part of the PSI dataset. A change of address could for a variety of payments amount to a change in circumstances which affect the right to or receipt of a benefit.

³⁷² See for example, Article 209, S.I. No. 142/2007 - Social Welfare (Consolidated Claims, Payments and Control) Regulations 2007.

³⁷³ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 4.2.2, paragraph 12.

consequences of not updating PSC and PSI dataset information in relation to availing of transactions or services with a particular public body.

Updating of the PSI dataset

357. As noted previously, section 262(5) of the SWCA 2005 (as amended) states that:

where a specified body collects from a person any of the information specified in subsection (3), that information shall also be collected for the purpose of maintaining the person's public service identity.

358. In addition, section 267(1) and (2) SWCA 2005 (as amended) provides:

(1) *Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment, a specified body may share any information, that may be prescribed, with the Minister for the purpose of seeking from the Minister the personal public service number for each person in respect of whom the information is shared.*

(2) *Information received by the Minister under subsection (1) may be used by the Minister for the purpose of identifying the personal public service number for each person in respect of whom such information is received and for updating the Minister's own records in respect of that person. [emphasis added]*

359. It is quite possible that during a person's interaction with a public body, updated information will be provided that is pertinent to one or more items on the PSI dataset. As referred to above, the legislation (Section 262(5)) provides that a specified body should collect this information for the purposes of maintaining the PSI. In its Draft Report, the DPC stated that DEASP should ensure that there is no confusion amongst PSC cardholders in relation to where the responsibility lies for updating PSI information. In response DEASP states that:

"..while a person who has a more recent interaction with another specified body (as opposed to DEASP) may update their information with that body, in reality, this updated PSI information is not as a matter of course passed over to DEASP. The specified body may not apply the same criteria for updating a part of the PSI e.g. name; therefore the Department would not automatically update someone's PSI as a result of them notifying a specified body of the change. The legislation allows for it to happen but particularly where a person is at SAFE 2, strict criteria must be met for a PSI data item to be changed. Therefore the source of truth is the data that DEASP holds, rather than the specified body".³⁷⁴

360. The DPC finds the above most confusing. Essentially DEASP seems to say that a person can be SAFE registered, with the PSI dataset relating to that person held by DEASP but that

³⁷⁴ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 4.2.2, paragraph 13.

person can then provide different (i.e. updated) information (such as a name change) to another specified body which will hold that different information but the change/ update to the information may or may not be passed to DEASP to update the PSI dataset. Therefore the PSI dataset held by DEASP may or may not accord with the information held by the specified body. The DPC notes, by way of example of the lack of clarity on what is actually happening in practice, that DEASP confirmed to the DPC that where individuals engaged with the Road Safety Authority, the DEASP received updated PSI information.³⁷⁵ The DPC also notes that the Comprehensive Guide states that *“the dataset can be kept up to date by using data from the person’s most recent interaction with a specified body”*³⁷⁶. It therefore appears to the DPC that sufficient information, for the purposes of section 2D, has not been provided to the public in relation to the circumstances in which personal data will be passed by specified bodies to DEASP, and used to update the PSI dataset.

FINDING 6

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT DEASP HAS CONTRAVENED SECTION 2D(2)(d) OF THE ACTS, BY FAILING TO PROVIDE DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RELEVANT POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES FOR A PSC CARDHOLDER WHO FAILS TO UPDATE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE CONTEXT OF A SAFE 2 REGISTRATION.

FINDING 7

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT DEASP HAS CONTRAVENED SECTION 2D(2)(d) OF THE ACTS, BY FAILING TO PROVIDE DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH INFORMATION PROVIDED TO ANOTHER PUBLIC BODY (NOT DEASP) WILL BE PASSED TO DEASP AND USED TO UPDATE THE PSI DATASET.

4.6 Transparency in relation to data retention

361. Part 3.6 of this report deals with the matter of data retention and the following should be read in conjunction with the DPC’s consideration of DEASP’s practice of indefinitely retaining identity authentication documentation and information which is collected during the SAFE registration process.

³⁷⁵ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report - Response to Request for Further Information 3 – Paragraph 2,

³⁷⁶ DEASP Comprehensive Guide – Answer to Question 20 (“What governance mechanisms have been put in place to oversee and underpin the sharing of PSI data? Will these arrangements be made public?”)

362. The DPC does not consider that DEASP, as a data controller, has provided a satisfactory explanation to the public for the indefinite retention of personal data (the underpinning original documentation) collected as part of the SAFE 2 registration process. As set out in Finding 3, the DPC considers that the purposes for which the information is collected does not justify the indefinite retention of all underlying SAFE 2 registration documentation.

363. The DPC notes that there is no reference to the length or purposes of retention of the underlying SAFE registration documents in the Comprehensive Guide. The DPC also notes that DEASP's current Privacy Statement (on www.welfare.ie) states at Section 8 ("How long will we keep your personal data?") that:

"original documentation, including photographic images underpinning identity authentication (SAFE registration) are retained for the purpose of internal audit requirements or instances where an offence may be subsequently investigated or prosecuted under either Social Welfare or Criminal Justice legislation."

364. Quite aside from the DPC's finding that the retention of such identity authentication documentation contravenes the obligation in Section 2(1)(c)(iv) not to keep the personal data for longer than is necessary for the purposes for which they were collected, the DPC does not consider that the above statement is a sufficiently adequate explanation of the purposes to which the personal data in question which is retained may be put and the potential scope of the processing which may take place beyond the completion of the SAFE registration process. The statement above is highly generalised and is not a sufficient explanation of relevant issues which the DPC considers must be included as a requirement of the fairness element under Section 2D(2)(c) and (d). This includes failing to explain that the entirety of all such material is kept for the lifetime of the person who applies for SAFE 2 registration,³⁷⁷ including old photographs (i.e. where a more up to date photograph has been taken)³⁷⁸ and arithmetic templates and the purposes of such retention.

365. DEASP has provided the DPC with a Data Retention Policy – Guidelines and Procedures dated November 2018, however, this, to the DPC's knowledge, has not been published, and so cannot be regarded as information provided to or otherwise made readily available to persons engaging with the SAFE 2 process.³⁷⁹

366. By way of further response, DEASP states that the retention of a person's photograph and signature is provided for under Section 263B(2) of the SWCA 2005.³⁸⁰ For the reasons set out in 4.3, the DPC does not consider that the provisions of the SWCA 2005 are an answer to the transparency obligations of DEASP. In this regard, the DPC also notes that section 263B(2) envisages the retention of *certain categories* of data, it does not provide, or make available, information on the extensive and indeterminate retention of personal data

³⁷⁷ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 3.2.2. paragraph 14.

³⁷⁸ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report Section 3.2.2, paragraph 31.

³⁷⁹ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Appendix 1 to response to Provisional Finding no.10.

³⁸⁰ DEASP's Response to the Draft Report, Section 4.3 paragraph 3.

obtained in the context of SAFE 2 Registration, nor does this provision provide for the indefinite retention of personal data generally in this context.

367. Further, DEASP contends that all persons attending for SAFE registration have a face-to-face interview with trained staff members of DEASP and customers have *“ample opportunity to make inquiries in person from a trained officer of the Department about any matter relating to SAFE registration, including the retention of data”*.³⁸¹ The DPC does not consider that such *“an ample opportunity”* to ask questions of a DEASP officer in any way satisfies DEASP’s obligation in Section 2D(2)(d) of the Acts that such information must be provided to a data subject having regard to the specific circumstances in which personal data is processed, which is necessary to enable the processing to be fair.
368. Pursuant to Article 13(2)(a) GDPR and Article 14(2)(a), controllers are required to provide the data subjects with the period for which the personal data will be stored, or if that is not possible, the criteria used to determine that period. This is linked to the data minimisation principle set down in Article 5(1)(c) and the storage limitation principle in Article 5(1)(e).

FINDING 8

THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSION FINDS THAT DEASP HAS CONTRAVENED THE TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 2D(2)(c) AND (d) OF THE ACTS, BY FAILING TO PROVIDE DATA SUBJECTS WITH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PURPOSES AND JUSTIFICATION FOR INDEFINITELY RETAINING DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION USED TO IDENTIFY AN INDIVIDUAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF INITIAL SAFE 2 REGISTRATION.

³⁸¹ DEASP’s Response to the Draft Report, Provisional Finding 10 at paragraph 4.

PART FIVE

SUMMARY TABLE and UNOFFICIAL CONSOLIDATION

ANNEX 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE

SECTIONS 241, 247C, 263B SWCA 2005

	Section 241, SWCA 2005 (Claims)	Section 247C, SWCA 2005 (Benefits)	Section 263B, SWCA 2005 (PSC)	SAFE 2 Registration Steps (per Question 7, DEASP Comprehensive Guide to SAFE Registration and the Public Services Card)
Other Authentication Methods:	(1C) For the purposes of satisfying himself or herself as to the identity of a person who makes a claim for benefit, the Minister may, <u>without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person</u> , request that person— [emphasis added]	(3) A notice under subsection (1) may require the person to whom it is given to do one or more than one of the following, as the Minister considers appropriate, at the time specified in the notice, or at any time thereafter as may be determined by the Minister and notified to the person: [...] (5) <u>This section shall not be construed as preventing the Minister from using a method of authentication of the identity of a person in receipt of benefit, other than a method referred to in this section, which the Minister considers appropriate to use.</u> [emphasis added]	(1) For the purposes of satisfying himself or herself as to the identity of a person in respect of whom a personal public service number is to be allocated and issued under section 262, or in respect of whom a public services card is to be issued under section 263, the Minister may, <u>without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person</u> , request that person— [emphasis added]	Not applicable

Attendance:	(a) to attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate,	(a) attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate;	(a) to attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate,	a face-to-face meeting at an Intreo centre or a dedicated SAFE registration centre
Provision of Information:	(b) to provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person,	(b) provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person;	(b) to provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person,	the collection and verification of the basic identity information known as the person's Public Service Identity (PSI) data set and the examination/ validation/ verification of at least two documents supporting identity
Photograph / Image:	(c) to allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person, and	(c) allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person;	(c) to allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person, and	Photo-matching

Signature:	(d) to provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.	(d) provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.	(d) to provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.	Not referenced in question 7 response
Retention:	(1D) The Minister shall retain in electronic form— (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection (1C)(c), and (b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection (1C)(d), in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means.	(4) The Minister shall retain in electronic form— (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken under subsection (3)(c), and (b) any signature provided under subsection (3)(d), in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means.	(2) The Minister shall retain in electronic form— (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection (1)(c), and (b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection (1)(d), in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means.	Not referenced in question 7 response

ANNEX 2

Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005

Extracted Sections (Unofficial Consolidation)

Claims

241.—(1)³⁸² It shall be a condition of any person's right to any benefit that he or she—

- (a) makes a claim for that benefit in the prescribed manner, and
- (b) satisfies the Minister as to his or her identity.

(1C)³⁸³ For the purposes of satisfying himself or herself as to the identity of a person who makes a claim for benefit, the Minister may, without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person, request that person—

- (a) to attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate,
- (b) to provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person,
- (c) to allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person, and
- (d) to provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.

(1D)³⁸⁴ The Minister shall retain in electronic form—

(a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection (1C)(c), and

(b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection (1C)(d),

in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means.

(2) Where a person fails to make a claim for benefit (including any increases of that benefit) within the prescribed time, he or she shall be disqualified for payment-

³⁸² As amended by s.15 of 12/2012

³⁸³ As inserted by s.15 of 12/2012

³⁸⁴ As inserted by s.15 of 12/2012

(a)³⁸⁵ in the case of State pension (contributory), State pension (transition), widow's (contributory) pension, widower's (contributory) pension, surviving civil partner's (contributory) pension or guardian's payment (contributory), in respect of any period more than 6 months before the date on which the claim is made,

(aa)³⁸⁶ in the case of medical care, in respect of any period more than 12 months before the date on which the claim is made,

(b) in the case of invalidity pension, in respect of any period more than 6 months before the date on which the claim is made,

(c)³⁸⁷ in the case of jobseeker's benefit, health and safety benefit, adoptive benefit, paternity benefit, occupational injuries benefit (other than disablement benefit under [section 75](#) , an increase in disablement benefit under [sections 77](#) and [78](#) or death benefit by way of pension under [sections 81](#) and [83](#)), carer's benefit, bereavement grant, widowed or surviving civil partner grant, jobseeker's allowance, pre-retirement allowance, State pension (non-contributory), blind pension, widow's (non-contributory) pension, widower's (non-contributory) pension, surviving civil partner's (non-contributory) pension, guardian's payment (non-contributory), one-parent family payment, carer's allowance, farm assist, working family payment and back to work family dividend, in respect of any period before the date on which the claim is made,

(d)³⁸⁸ in the case of illness benefit, or disability allowance, in respect of any period more than 7 days before the date on which the claim is made,

(e) in the case of maternity benefit—

(i) where the claim is made before the end of the week of confinement, in respect of any period before the beginning of the week in which the claim is made,

(ii) where the claim is made after the end of the week of confinement, in respect of any period before the beginning of the 7th week before the week in which the claim is made not being earlier than the beginning of the week of confinement,

and

(f)³⁸⁹ in the case of disablement benefit under [section 75](#) , an increase in disablement benefit under [section 77](#) or [78](#) or death benefit by way of pension under *section*

³⁸⁵ As amended by s 4(1) of Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 5/2006; s.26 of 37/2010 and by s.9 of 37/2011

³⁸⁶ Inserted by s.10(d) of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 8/2007

³⁸⁷ As amended by s 4(1) of Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 5/2006; s.26 of 37/2010; s.5 of 9/2011; s.14 of 12/2015; s.16 of 15/2016 and s.8 of 38/2017

³⁸⁸ As amended by s 4(1) of Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 5/2006

³⁸⁹ As amended by s 5(3)(b) of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 9/2011

81 or 83 , in respect of any period more than 3 months before the date on which the claim is made.

(2A)³⁹⁰ In the case of a claim for—

(a) State pension (transition) made before 5 April 2012, or

(b) State pension (contributory), widow's (con-tributory) pension, widower's (contributory) pension, surviving civil partner's (contributory) pension and guardian's payment (contributory) made before 6 April 2012,

subsection (2)(a) shall be read as if '12 months' were substituted for '6 months'.

(3) Notwithstanding *paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of subsection (2)*, in the case of a benefit to which those paragraphs apply, where a claimant proves to the satisfaction of a deciding officer or an appeals officer that—

(a) on a date earlier than the date on which his or her claim for benefit (including any increase of benefit) was made, apart from satisfying the condition of making a claim, the claimant was entitled to benefit, and

(b) throughout the period between the earlier date and the date on which his or her claim was made there was good cause for the delay in making a claim,

he or she shall not be disqualified for receiving payment in respect of any such period referred to in *paragraph (a)* which does not exceed 6 months before the date on which the claim is made.

(4) A person who fails to make a claim for child benefit within the prescribed time shall be disqualified for payment in respect of any day before the date on which the claim is made unless a deciding officer or appeals officer is satisfied that there was good cause for delay in making the claim, in which case, child benefit shall be payable from the first day of the month following that in which the claimant became a qualified person within the meaning of [section 220](#) .

(4A)³⁹¹ (a) A person who fails to make a claim for domiciliary care allowance within the prescribed time shall be disqualified for payment in respect of any day before the first day of the month following the day on which the claim is made.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), where a deciding officer or an appeals officer is satisfied that—

(i) on a date earlier than the first day of the month following the day on which the claim was made, apart from satisfying the condition of making a claim, the

³⁹⁰ As inserted by s.9 of 37/2011

³⁹¹ As substituted by s.10 of Social Welfare And Pensions Act 2009

person became a qualified person within the meaning of section 186D(1) (inserted by [section 15](#) of the [Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2008](#)), and

(ii) throughout the period between the earlier date and the date on which the claim was made there was good cause for the delay in making the claim,

the person shall not be disqualified for receiving payment of domiciliary care allowance in respect of any such period referred to in subparagraph (i) which does not exceed 6 months before the first day of the month following the date on which the claim is made

- (5) ³⁹² A claimant for illness benefit or injury benefit, who fails or neglects for a period exceeding 6 months to submit or to continue to submit medical or other satisfactory evidence of the incapacity, shall be disqualified for receiving benefit in respect of any such period but where a deciding officer or an appeals officer is satisfied that there was good cause for delay in submitting or continuing to submit evidence of incapacity, the deciding officer or appeals officer may extend the period of 6 months to the date on which the evidence is submitted.
- (6) Where a person fails to make a claim for carer's support grant or continued payment for qualified children within the prescribed time, he or she shall be disqualified for receiving that payment.
- (7) Notwithstanding *subsection (2)*, the periods specified in that subsection in respect of which payment may be made before the date on which a claim is made may, subject to the conditions and in the circumstances that may be prescribed, be extended by a deciding officer or an appeals officer, as the case may be.
- (8) Regulations may provide for provisionally allowing a claim for benefit before the date on which the claimant will actually become entitled to that benefit, in the manner and subject to the conditions that may be prescribed.
- (9) For the purposes of this Act, any claim or notice made or sent by post or by any other method is deemed to have been made or given on the date of receipt of the claim or notice by an officer of the Minister.

[Section 242 as amended by s.29³⁹³ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007; s.3³⁹⁴ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014; s.9³⁹⁵ of Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015]

Payments

242.—(1) Regulations may provide for—

³⁹² As amended by s 4(1) of Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 5/2006

³⁹³ Commenced on enactment

³⁹⁴ Commenced on enactment

³⁹⁵ Commenced on enactment

- (a) the time and manner of payment of benefit,
 - (b)³⁹⁶ the information and evidence to be given by a claimant or beneficiary—
 - (i) when applying for payment of benefit, or
 - (ii) when there has been a change in the circumstances of the claimant or beneficiary which may affect the payment of the benefit concerned,
 and,
 - (c)³⁹⁷ the payment of specified benefits through a payment service provider.
- (2) Regulations made under this section as to the time of payment of benefit may provide—
- (a) notwithstanding anything contained in this Act—
 - (i) in the case of specified benefits (other than child benefit), for adjusting the commencement and termination of that benefit, or for changes in the rate of that benefit, so that payments shall not be made in respect of periods less than a week or at different rates for different parts of a week,
 - (ii) in the case of child benefit, for adjusting the commencement and termination of that benefit, or for changes in the rate of that benefit, so that payments shall not be made at different rates for different parts of a month,
 - (b) for extinguishing the right to any sum payable by way of benefit where payment of that benefit is not obtained within 6 months or any shorter period that may be prescribed from the time at which that sum is receivable in accordance with regulations.
- (3) Notwithstanding this Act, regulations may provide for payment of benefit, in the circumstances and subject to the conditions and for the periods that may be prescribed, to a claimant or beneficiary who has attained pensionable age.
- (4) ³⁹⁸ Subject to subsection (5), a person presenting for payment of benefit on his or her own behalf shall satisfy the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, as to his or her identity by furnishing—
- (a) his or her public services card, or
 - (b) a card that has been issued to the person by the Minister under section 264 and such other information or documentation as the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person.
- (5)³⁹⁹ The Minister may make arrangements with a payment service provider in respect of the payment of benefit to such class of persons as the Minister may determine and such arrangements may include the furnishing by the Minister of information or

³⁹⁶ As substituted by s.29 of 8/2007

³⁹⁷ As substituted by s.3 of 16/2014

³⁹⁸ As (inserted by s.3 of 16/2014) then substituted by s.9 of 12/2015

³⁹⁹ As (inserted by s.3 of 16/2014) then substituted by s.9 of 12/2015

documentation to the payment service provider for the purposes of authenticating the identity of any such persons presenting to the payment service provider pursuant to the arrangement.

- (6)⁴⁰⁰ A person presenting for payment of benefit on behalf of another person (in this section referred to as the 'other person') shall furnish to the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be—
- (a) where the person has been nominated in that behalf in accordance with regulations made under section 244(1)(a) —
 - (i) evidence that he or she has been so nominated by the other person to receive the benefit on behalf of the other person,
 - (ii) the public services card issued to the other person or a card issued to the other person by the Minister under section 264, and
 - (iii) such other information or documentation as the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of the nominated person,

or

 - (b) where the person has been appointed in that behalf in accordance with regulations made under section 244(1)(b) —
 - (i) the public services card issued to the other person or a card issued to the other person by the Minister under section 264, and
 - (ii) such other information or documentation as the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider, as the case may be, may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of the appointed person.
- (7) ⁴⁰¹ Where a person fails to comply with subsection (4) or (6), payment of benefit may be withheld until such time as the identity of the person is authenticated.
- (8) ⁴⁰² The information or documentation provided by the Minister under subsection (5) may be recorded or retained by a payment service provider for the purposes of this section.
- (9) ⁴⁰³ The information or documentation furnished by a person under subsection (4) or (6) may be recorded or retained by the Minister, an officer of the Minister or a payment service provider.

Payment to persons other than claimant or beneficiary.

244.—(1) Regulations may provide—

⁴⁰⁰ As inserted by s.9 of 12/2015

⁴⁰¹ As inserted by s.9 of 12/2015

⁴⁰² As inserted by s.9 of 12/2015

⁴⁰³ As inserted by s.9 of 12/2015

(a)⁴⁰⁴ for enabling a person to whom benefit is payable to nominate another person to receive that benefit on his or her behalf, subject to such conditions and in such circumstances as are prescribed,

(b)⁴⁰⁵ for—

(i) enabling a person to be appointed to exercise, on behalf of a claimant or beneficiary who—

(I) is under 16 years of age, or

(II)⁴⁰⁶ is certified by a registered medical practitioner to be a person who is or is likely soon to become unable for the time being to manage his or her own financial affairs,

any right or power otherwise exercisable under this Act by the claimant or beneficiary, and

(ii) subject to such conditions and in such circumstances as are prescribed for assuring the personal welfare of the claimant or beneficiary, authorising a person so appointed to receive and deal with any sum payable by way of benefit on behalf, and for the benefit, of the claimant or beneficiary,

(c)⁴⁰⁷ where it appears to the Minister that the circumstances so warrant, for enabling, subject to such conditions and in such circumstances as are prescribed, a person to be appointed to receive and deal with on behalf of a claimant or beneficiary—

(i)⁴⁰⁸ in respect of illness benefit, jobseeker's benefit, injury benefit, State pension (contributory), State pension (transition), invalidity pension, jobseeker's allowance, farm assist, pre-retirement allowance, State pension (non-contributory), blind pension or disability allowance, so much of the benefit, pension, assistance or allowance, as the Minister considers reasonable in the circumstances but in no case shall the amount to be received and dealt with as provided for in this subparagraph exceed the total amount payable less the amount payable by virtue of section 43 (1), 66 (1), 76 (1), 112 (1), 117 (1), 122 (1), 142 (1)(b)(i), 150 (1)(a), 157 (1)(a), 211 (1)(a) or 215 (1)(a), as appropriate,

(ii)⁴⁰⁹ in respect of widow's (contributory) pension widower's (contributory) pension or surviving civil partner's (contributory) pension so much of the pension as is payable by virtue of section 127 (1), or in respect of one-parent

⁴⁰⁴ As amended by s.17 of 15/2016

⁴⁰⁵ As substituted by s.20(a)(i) of 2/2008

⁴⁰⁶ As amended by s.10 of 22/2008

⁴⁰⁷ As amended by s.20(a)(ii) of 2/2008

⁴⁰⁸ As amended by s.4(1) and s.17 of 5/2006

⁴⁰⁹ As amended by s.40 of 37/2010

family payment, so much of the payment as is payable in respect of a qualified child by virtue of section 174 (1),

(iii)⁴¹⁰ in respect of disablement pension, domiciliary care allowance, child benefit or working family payment, so much of the pension, allowance, benefit or supplement as the Minister considers reasonable in the circumstances,

(iv)⁴¹¹ in respect of supplementary welfare allowance, so much of the allowance as the Minister considers reasonable in the circumstances,

and

(d) in connection with the death of any person, for enabling a claim for benefit to be made or proceeded with in the person's name, subject to the conditions that may be prescribed.

(2) Regulations may also provide that probate or other proof of title of the personal representative of any deceased person may be dispensed with in the case of payment of any sum representing benefit, and that in any such case the sum may be paid to or distributed among the persons appearing in the manner provided by the regulations to be entitled to receive that sum or any part of that sum, either as being persons beneficially entitled to that sum under any testamentary instrument or as next of kin, or as being creditors of the deceased person, or to or among any one or more of those persons excluding the others.

(3)⁴¹² Regulations under this section may make provision for the powers exercisable by, and the obligations of, persons appointed to receive and deal with sums payable by way of benefit, including, in particular, an obligation to account for sums so received.

Information to be supplied by claimants and beneficiaries for profiling and activation purposes

[Section 244A as inserted by s.12⁴¹³ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011 and amended by s.10⁴¹⁴ of the same Act]

244A.— (1) The Minister may prescribe information and the nature and form of such information to be furnished by a claimant or beneficiary where the Minister forms the opinion that the furnishing of that information would assist—

(a)⁴¹⁵ a deciding officer, bureau officer, a designated person or any other person who makes a decision in relation to a claim for, or the payment of, benefit in deciding whether—

⁴¹⁰ As amended by s.29 of 5/2006; s.16(e) of 2/2008; s.24 of 28/2010 and s.8 of 38/2017

⁴¹¹ Inserted by s.18(2) of 2/1008, amended by s.22 of 16/2014

⁴¹² Inserted by s.20(b) of 2/2008

⁴¹³ Commenced on enactment

⁴¹⁴ Commenced 1 October 2011

⁴¹⁵ As amended by s.10(2) of 9/2011

- (i) a claimant is entitled to make a claim for benefit or to receive any benefit, or
 - (ii) a beneficiary is entitled to continue to receive any benefit, or
- (b) in assessing the training, education or development needs appropriate to the circumstances of the claimant or beneficiary.
- (2) For the purposes of the information to be furnished by a claimant or beneficiary under subsection (1), different types and forms of information may be prescribed in relation to—
 - (a) different classes of claimants or beneficiaries, or
 - (b) different benefits.

Disqualification from receipt of benefit where identity not authenticated

- 247C.** (1) The Minister may give notice to any person receiving a benefit requesting the person, at the time specified in the notice, to satisfy the Minister as to his or her identity.
- (2) A person shall be disqualified from receiving any benefit, including any increase in that benefit, for any week or part of a week, commencing after the time specified in the notice under subsection (1), or any time thereafter as may be determined by the Minister and notified to the person, during which that person fails to satisfy the Minister as to his or her identity.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1) may require the person to whom it is given to do one or more than one of the following, as the Minister considers appropriate, at the time specified in the notice, or at any time thereafter as may be determined by the Minister and notified to the person:
- (a) attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate;
 - (b) provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person;
 - (c) allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person;
 - (d) provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.
- (4) The Minister shall retain in electronic form—
- (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken under subsection (3)(c), and

(b) any signature provided under subsection (3)(d),

in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means.

- (5) This section shall not be construed as preventing the Minister from using a method of authentication of the identity of a person in receipt of benefit, other than a method referred to in this section, which the Minister considers appropriate to use.

261 [as amended by s.31⁴¹⁶ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 8/2007, by s.18⁴¹⁷ of Social Welfare And Pensions (No. 2) Act 432009 , by s.6⁴¹⁸ of Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 20/2013, by s.3⁴¹⁹ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 16/2014, by s.31⁴²⁰ of Workplace Relations Act 16/2015]

Exchange of information.

261. (1) Information held by the Minister for the purposes of this Act (including the purpose of collection by the Revenue Commissioners of employment and self-employment contributions and contributions under Chapter 5A or 5B of Part 2) may be transferred by the Minister to the Revenue Commissioners, and—

(a) information held by the Revenue Commissioners for the purposes of this Act or the Income Tax Acts relating to—

- (i) employers,
- (ii) reckonable earnings of employed contributors,
- (iii) reckonable income or reckonable emoluments of self-employed contributors,
- (iv) remuneration of persons to whom Chapter 5A of Part 2 applies,
- (v) income of persons to whom Chapter 5B of Part 2 applies, or
- (vi) any payments made under this Act,

or

(b) information contained in declarations made in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Income Tax (Relevant Contracts) Regulations 2000 ([S.I. No. 71 of 2000](#)),

may be transferred by the Revenue Commissioners to the Minister.

- (2) Information held by the Minister for the purposes of this Act or the control of schemes administered by or on behalf of the Minister or the Department of Social and Family Affairs may be transferred by the Minister to another Minister of the Government or a specified body, and information held by another Minister of the Government or a specified body which is required for those purposes or the control of any such scheme administered by another Minister of the Government or a specified body may be transferred by that Minister of the Government or the specified body to the Minister.

⁴¹⁶ Commenced on enactment (but later superseded when the subsection was substituted by s.6 of 20/2013)

⁴¹⁷ Commenced on enactment

⁴¹⁸ Commenced on enactment

⁴¹⁹ Commenced on enactment

⁴²⁰ Workplace Relations Act 2015 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order 2015 (S.I. No. 410 of 2015)

- (2A) Information held by the Minister for the purpose of this Act or the control of schemes administered by or on behalf of the Minister or the Department of Social and Family Affairs may be transferred by the Minister to—
- (a) the competent authority of a Member State other than the State, or
 - (b) an international organisation, any other state or government or the proper authority under any other government in respect of which an order has been made under section 287.
- (2B) Information held by the Minister for the purposes of this Act or the control of schemes administered by or on behalf of the Minister or the Department of Social Protection may be transferred by the Minister to a payment service provider, and information held by a payment service provider which is required for those purposes or the control of any such scheme administered by a payment service provider may be transferred by the payment service provider to the Minister.
- (3) In *subsection (2)* “specified body” means a local authority, the Executive, the Garda Síochána or any other body established—
- (a) by or under any enactment (other than the Companies Acts 1963 to 2005), or
 - (b) under the Companies Acts 1963 to 2005, in pursuance of powers conferred by or under any other enactment,
- and financed wholly or partly by means of moneys provided or loans made or guaranteed, by a Minister of the Government or the issue of shares held by or on behalf of a Minister of the Government and a subsidiary of any such body.

Disclosure of certain information to Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment, etc. [inserted by s.31(b) of 8/2007]

261A.— (1) In this section—

‘specified body’ means the body dedicated to employment rights compliance to be established or established (both on an interim and a statutory basis) and referred to in sections 12.3 and 13.1 of Part Two of the publication entitled ‘Ten-Year Framework Social Partnership Agreement 2006 – 2015’, published on behalf of the Department of the Taoiseach in June 2006 by the Stationery Office and known as ‘Towards 2016’.

- (2) Notwithstanding any obligation to maintain secrecy or any other restriction on the disclosure or production of information obtained by or furnished to the Minister, the Minister may transfer to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment or the specified body information held by the Minister in relation to—
- (a) the employers of individuals, or
 - (b) individuals, as to whether or not they are in insurable employment or insurable self-employment,

and information of the type referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) held by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment or the specified body may be transferred by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment or the specified body, as the case may be, to the Minister.

- (3) Information transferred by the Minister under subsection (2) to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment or the specified body may be used only by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment or the specified body, as the case may be, in the exercise of their powers and functions in relation to employment rights compliance and shall not be disclosed by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment or the specified body to any other person (other than to each other) for any other purpose whatsoever.

Personal public service number.

262 [as amended by s.32⁴²¹ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 8/2007 ss.8⁴²², 9⁴²³, 26⁴²⁴ and 23(2)⁴²⁵ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 37/2010; s14⁴²⁶ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 9/2011; s.15⁴²⁷ of 12/2012; s.6⁴²⁸ of Credit Reporting Act 2013]

- (8) Subject to this section, in this section and sections 263 to 270—

“personal public service number” means a number allocated and issued in accordance with *subsection (2)*;

“primary account number”, in relation to a public services card or a card issued under *section 264*, means a number consisting of—

- (a) an issuer number, issued under licence from the International Standards Organisation,
- (b) a personal public service number, and
- (c) a card number allocated, in the case of a public services card, by the Minister or, in any other case, by the person who issued the card;

“public service identity”, in relation to a person, means the information specified in *subsection (3)* and the person’s personal public service number;

“specified body” shall be read in accordance with *Schedule 5*;

“spouse” means each person of a married couple;

⁴²¹ Commenced on enactment

⁴²² Commenced on enactment

⁴²³ Commenced on enactment

⁴²⁴ Commenced by Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010 (sections 15 to 26) (Commencement) Order 2010 (S.I. No. 673 of 2010), art. 2

⁴²⁵ Commenced by (S.I. No. 673 of 2010)

⁴²⁶ Commenced on enactment

⁴²⁷ Commenced by (S.I. No. 195 of 2012)

⁴²⁸ Commenced on enactment

“transaction” means—

- (a) an application,
- (b) a claim,
- (c) a communication,
- (d) a payment, or
- (e) a supply of a service,

relating to a public function of a specified body which relates to a natural person.

(9) The Minister may, subject to *subsection (2A)*, allocate and issue a personal public service number to each person who is the subject of any transaction with a specified body.

(2A)⁴²⁹ The Minister shall not allocate and issue a personal public service number to a person unless the Minister is satisfied as to the identity of the person to whom such number is to be allocated and issued.

(3) (a) For the purposes of allocating and issuing a personal public service number, a person or, in the case of a deceased person, a personal representative, who has any transaction with a specified body shall give to the Minister the following information in relation to the person or the deceased person, as the case may be:

- (i) surname;
- (ii) forename;
- (iii) date of birth;
- (iv) place of birth;
- (v) sex;
- (vi) all former surnames (if any);
- (vii) all former surnames (if any) of his or her mother;
- (viii) address;
- (ix) nationality;
- (x) date of death;
- (xa) certificate of death, where relevant;
- (xb) where required, a photograph of the person, except where the person is deceased;
- (xc) where required, the person’s signature, except where the person is deceased;

⁴²⁹ s.15⁴²⁹ of 12/2012

- (xd) any other information as may be required for authentication purposes that is uniquely linked to or is capable of identifying that person;
 - (xi) any other information that may be prescribed which, in the opinion of the Minister, is relevant to and necessary for the allocation of a personal public service number.
- (b) Where a person who has a transaction with a specified body is under the age of 18 years, the following information shall be given to the Minister in relation to that person by that person's parent or guardian—
- (i) the information specified in paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) the public service identity of—
 - (I) his or her mother and father, or
 - (II) his or her guardian or guardians.
- (c) Where a person who has a transaction with a specified body is certified by a registered medical practitioner to be a person who is or is likely soon to become unable for the time being to manage his or her own financial affairs, the following information shall be given to the Minister by any person appointed to act on behalf of that person in accordance with regulations made under section 244(1)(b)—
- (i) the information specified in paragraph (a) in relation to the person so certified, and
 - (ii) the public service identity of the person so appointed to act on behalf of that person.
- (3A) An officer of the Minister may retain any document (including a passport, visa, identity card, driving licence, birth certificate or marriage certificate or any other document establishing a person's nationality or identity), given for any purpose under this Act, for such period as may be reasonable which period shall not in any case exceed 21 days.
- (3B) Where a document is retained under subsection (3A) a receipt in the prescribed form shall be issued in respect of it to the person concerned.
- (4) A person shall give to a specified body his or her personal public service number and the personal public service numbers of his or her spouse, civil partner or cohabitant and children, where relevant, as required by the body for the purposes of the person's transaction.
- (5) Where a specified body collects from a person any of the information specified in subsection (3), that information shall also be collected for the purpose of maintaining the person's public service identity.
- (6)(a) Where a specified body has a transaction with a person, the Minister may share the person's public service identity with the specified body to the extent necessary in respect of that transaction for authentication by the specified body of the person's public service identity.

- (b) A specified body may use a person's public service identity in performing its public functions insofar as those functions relate to the person concerned.
- (7) Where an tArd-Chláraitheoir collects information relating to the registration of the birth of a person, the information shall also be collected for the purpose of allocating the person's personal public service number.
- (8) In this section a reference to a personal public service number shall be read as including a reference to a number known as a revenue and social insurance number.
- (9) A person, other than—
 - (a) the person to whom the personal public service number concerned refers,
 - (b) the parent or guardian of the person under the age of 18 years to whom the personal public service number concerned refers,
 - (c) a person who has been appointed to act on behalf of a person in accordance with regulations made under section 244(1)(b) to whom the personal public service number concerned refers,
 - (d) a specified body,
 - (e) a person who has a transaction with a specified body where the personal public service number is relevant to the transaction between the person and the specified body, or
 - (f) a person who is required to comply with section 260, 261 or 261A or regulations made under section 260,
 who uses a personal public service number or seeks to have a personal public service number disclosed to him or her is guilty of an offence.⁴³⁰

Offence

- 262A**⁴³¹.— (1) A person is guilty of an offence where, for the purposes of the allocation and issue of a personal public service number to him or her or for any other person (including a deceased person) he or she—
- (a) knowingly makes any statement or representation, whether oral or written, which he or she knows to be false or misleading in any material respect, or knowingly conceals any material fact, or
 - (b) gives or causes or knowingly allows to be given any document or other information which the person is required under section 262 or regulations made thereunder to give and which he or she knows to be false or misleading in any material respect.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

⁴³⁰ Activities under the Credit Reporting Act 2013 is excluded from this sanction by s.6 thereof.

⁴³¹ Inserted by s32 of 8/2007 (commenced on enactment)

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding €1,500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both, or
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding €25,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or to both.

Public services card

263 [as amended by s.9⁴³² Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010; s.15⁴³³ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012, s.3(e) of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014]

(1)⁴³⁴ The Minister may, subject to subsection (1C), issue a card (in this Act referred to as a 'public services card') to a person in such form as the Minister considers fit for the purposes of carrying out a transaction.

(1A) Where a public services card is issued to a person the following information shall be inscribed on it:

- (a) the name of that person;
- (b) the personal public service number of that person;
- (c) a photograph of that person;
- (d) the signature of that person;
- (e) the issue number of the public services card;
- (f) the expiry date of the public services card;
- (g) such other information (if any) as may be prescribed by the Minister.

(1B) A public services card shall in addition to the information referred to in subsection (1A) contain the following information which shall be in non-legible form and be capable of being recovered by electronic means:

- (a) the name of that person;
- (b) the personal public service number of that person;
- (c) the date of birth of that person;
- (d) the place of birth of that person;
- (e) the sex of that person;
- (f) the nationality of that person;
- (g) all former surnames (if any) of that person;
- (h) all former surnames (if any) of the mother of that person;
- (i) a photograph of that person;

⁴³² Commenced on enactment

⁴³³ Commenced by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012 (sections 14, 15 and 17) (Commencement) Order 2012 (S.I. No. 195 of 2012)

⁴³⁴ Change by s.32 of 8/2007 superseded by later substitution

- (j) the signature of that person;
- (k) the issue number of the public services card;
- (l) the expiry date of the public services card;
- (m) such other information (if any) as may be prescribed by the Minister

- (1C) The Minister shall not issue a public services card to a person unless the Minister is satisfied as to the identity of the person to whom such card is to be issued.
- (2) A person may, on request in that behalf to the Minister, obtain within 28 days of that request, where practicable, information which is electronically encoded on his or her public services card.
- (3) A person shall produce his or her public services card at the request of a specified body for the purposes of a transaction.
- (4) A person who uses or attempts to use a public services card or seeks to have a public services card produced to him or her, other than—
 - (a) the person who is the holder of the card or a person appointed to act on behalf of the cardholder,
 - (b) a specified body, for the purposes of a transaction, or
 - (c) a person who has a transaction with a specified body where the personal public service number on the card is relevant to the transaction between that person and the specified body,

is guilty of an offence.

Cancellation and surrender of public services card. [inserted by s.15⁴³⁵ of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 9/2011, amended by s.3⁴³⁶(e) of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014]

263A.— (1) The Minister may cancel a public services card issued to a person under section 263 if—

- (a) the Minister becomes aware of a fact or a circumstance, whether occurring before or after the issue of the public services card, that would have required or permitted him or her to refuse to issue the public services card under section 263 to the person had the Minister been aware of the fact or the circumstance before the public services card was issued,
- (b) the Minister is notified that the public services card is, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, in the possession or control of another person, or
- (c) the Minister is notified by the person, or by another person who has been appointed to act on behalf of that person in accordance with regulations made under section 244(1)(b), that the public services card has been lost or stolen.

⁴³⁵ Commenced on enactment

⁴³⁶ Commenced on enactment

- (2) Where a public services card issued to a person is cancelled under subsection (1), the Minister shall inform the person by notice in writing of the cancellation and the grounds for it.
- (3) Where a public services card issued to a person is cancelled under subsection (1), the person shall, if he or she is in possession or control of the public services card, surrender it as soon as practicable to the Minister.
- (4) Where a public services card is cancelled under subsection (1), the Minister may, if appropriate, require by notice in writing the person who is in possession or control of the public services card to surrender it as soon as practicable to the Minister.
- (5) A person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, has a public services card other than a public services card that was issued to him or her in his or her possession or control shall, as soon as practicable, surrender it to the Minister.
- (6) A person who is required by subsection (3), (4) or (5) to surrender a public services card to the Minister, but without reasonable excuse, does not do so in accordance with the requirement, is guilty of an offence.
- (7) Where a public services card issued to a person is presented to a payment service provider for the purposes of obtaining payment of benefit, the payment service provider may withhold payment, confiscate the card and surrender it as soon as practicable to the Minister if—
 - (a) the payment service provider becomes aware of a fact or circumstance, whether occurring before or after the issue of the public services card, that would have required or permitted the Minister to refuse to issue the public services card under section 263 to the person had the Minister been aware of the fact or the circumstance before the public services card was issued, or
 - (b) the payment service provider is notified or becomes aware that the public services card is, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, in the possession or control of a person other than the person to whom it is allocated and issued under section 263.

Authentication of identity. *[Inserted by s.15⁴³⁷ Social Welfare and Pensions Act 12/2012]*

- 263B.**— (1) For the purposes of satisfying himself or herself as to the identity of a person in respect of whom a personal public service number is to be allocated and issued under section 262, or in respect of whom a public services card is to be issued under section 263, the Minister may, without prejudice to any other method of authenticating the identity of that person, request that person—
- (a) to attend at an office of the Minister or such other place as the Minister may designate as appropriate,

⁴³⁷ Commenced by the Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012 (sections 14, 15 and 17) (Commencement) Order 2012 (S.I. No. 195 of 2012)

- (b) to provide to the Minister, at that office or other designated place, such information and to produce any document to the Minister as the Minister may reasonably require for the purposes of authenticating the identity of that person,
- (c) to allow a photograph or other record of an image of that person to be taken, at that office or other designated place, in electronic form, for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person, and
- (d) to provide, at that office or other designated place, a sample of his or her signature in electronic form for the purposes of the authentication, by the Minister, at any time, of the identity of that person.

(2) The Minister shall retain in electronic form—

- (a) any photograph or other record of an image of a person taken pursuant to subsection (1)(c), and
- (b) any signature provided pursuant to subsection (1)(d),

in such manner that allows such photograph, other record or signature to be reproduced by electronic means

Payment card.

264.—(1)⁴³⁸ Without prejudice to section 263, for the purpose of the payment of benefit, the Minister may issue a card, other than a public services card, to a person in such form that the Minister determines.

- (1A) A card to which subsection (1) applies shall contain such information (if any) either inscribed on the card or in non-legible form capable of being recovered by electronic means, as may be prescribed by the Minister.
- (2) A person may, on request in that behalf to the Minister, obtain within 28 days of that request, where practicable, information which is inscribed or electronically encoded on the card to which *subsection (1)* applies and which relates to the person.
- (3) A person who uses or attempts to use a card to which *subsection (1)* applies, who is not the holder of the card or a person appointed to act on behalf of the cardholder, for the purposes of obtaining payment of benefit is guilty of an offence.

Sharing of Information [Amended by s. 10, Health Act 2008;⁴³⁹ s. 8 and Sch. 2, Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009⁴⁴⁰; s. 13, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012;⁴⁴¹ s. 19 and Sch.,

⁴³⁸ As amended by s.9(2) of Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2010, commenced on enactment.

⁴³⁹ Commenced under s. 1(2) on 1 January 2009

⁴⁴⁰ Commenced 1 April 2011 (para. b(i)) by S.I. No. 83 of 2011, 14 June 2010 (para. b(ii)) by S.I. No. 253 of 2010

⁴⁴¹ Commenced on enactment, 1 May 2012

Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013;⁴⁴² s. 201, Data Protection Act 2018;⁴⁴³ s. 23, Childcare Support Act 2018⁴⁴⁴]

265(1) In this section—

‘Act of 2018’ means the Data Protection Act 2018;

‘Data Protection Regulation’ means Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016³² on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation);”,

‘controller’ means a controller within the meaning of—

- (a) the Data Protection Regulation, or
- (b) Part 5 of the Act of 2018;

‘personal data’ means personal data within the meaning of—

- (a) the Data Protection Regulation, or
- (b) Part 5 of the Act of 2018;

“information” means any personal data or information extracted from that data, whether collected before or after 5 February 1999;

“relevant purpose” means—

(a) for the purposes of determining entitlement to or control of—

- (i) benefit,
- (ii) a service provided by or under sections 45, 45A, 58, 59 and 61 of the Health Act 1970 or regulations made thereunder,
- (iii) [*deleted by 20/2013*]
- (iv) an allowance under the Blind Persons Act 1920,⁴⁴⁵
- (v) a grant —

(I) that—

- (A) was awarded in accordance with section 2 (amended by section 3 of the Local Authorities (Higher Education Grants) Act 1992) of the Local Authorities (Higher Education Grants) Act 1968, and
- (B) was continued under subsections (2) and (3) of section 6 of the Student Support Act 2011,

(II) that—

- (A) was awarded pursuant to a scheme administered by a vocational education committee (within the meaning of section 7 of the Vocational Education Act 1930) whereby grants were provided to students to assist them in attending courses in higher or further education, and
- (B) was continued under subsections (2) and (3) of section 6 of the Student Support Act 2011,

or

⁴⁴² Commenced on enactment, 28 June 2013

⁴⁴³ Commenced 25 May 2018 by S.I. No. 174 of 2018

⁴⁴⁴ Commenced 2 September 2019 by S.I. No. 348 of 2019

⁴⁴⁵ Deletion provided for in s. 13, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2008, not commenced at date of production of this administrative consolidation.

(III) that was awarded under a scheme of grants made pursuant to section 16 of the Student Support Act 2011 ,

or

(vi) legal aid awarded under the Civil Legal Aid Act 1995 , or

(vii) financial support under the Childcare Support Act 2018

or

(b) for the purposes of—

(i) carrying out a social housing assessment under section 20 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009,

(ii) allocating a dwelling under section 22 of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2009,

(iii) the determining of rent or other payment in accordance with section 58 of the Housing Act 1966, or the control thereof.

- (2) A specified body holding information may share that information with another specified body **who has a transaction** with a natural person relating to **a relevant purpose**, where the specified body seeking the information provides the personal public service number of the person who is the subject of the transaction and satisfies the controller of the specified body holding the information that the information requested is relevant to **the transaction** for that purpose between the person and the specified body seeking the information.
- (3) A specified body may only seek information for the purposes of a transaction relating to a relevant purpose.

[Footnote to s. 265: ³² OJ No. L 119, 4.5.2016, p.1]

Data exchange— provision of education. *[no amendments – information prescribed in S.I. No. 142 of 2007 (below) but NB: VECs taken out of the scope by the SWP Act 12/2012]*

266.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment, a specified body may share any information that may be prescribed with—

(a) the Minister for Education and Science, where that Minister requires the information for the purpose of enabling him or her to provide education in accordance with section 6(b) of the Education Act 1998 , or

(b) an tÚdárás um Ard-Oideachas, where that body requires the information for the purpose of performing its functions under section 3 (a), (b) or (d) of the Higher Education Authority Act 1971 .

Data exchange — sharing of personal public service number.

- 267.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment, a specified body may share any information, that may be prescribed, with the Minister for the purpose of seeking from the Minister the personal public service number for each person in respect of whom the information is shared.
- (2) Information received by the Minister under subsection (1) may be used by the Minister for the purpose of identifying the personal public service number for each person in respect of whom such information is received and for updating the Minister's own records in respect of that person.
- (3) Where a specified body has sought a personal public service number under subsection (1) in respect of a person, the Minister may share any information, that may be prescribed, in respect of that person with that specified body for the purpose of giving that specified body the personal public service number relating to the person.

Data exchange — health provisions

268.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment, a specified body may share with another specified body information relating to a person using that person's personal public service number, where that information, other than the personal public service number, is being shared in accordance with the [Health \(Provision of Information\) Act 1997](#).

Data exchange — rented accommodation

269.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment, the Minister may share any information, that may be prescribed, in relation to—

- (a) a house let for rent,
- (b) a landlord of a house let for rent or his or her agent, or
- (c) a tenant of a house let for rent,

with a local authority for the purposes of—

- (i) assisting a fire authority, within the meaning of the [Fire Services Act 1981](#) , in the exercise of its functions under that Act, or
- (ii) assisting a housing authority, within the meaning of section 23 (as amended by [section 16](#) of the [Housing \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2002](#)) of the [Housing \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1992](#) , in the exercise of its functions under sections 17, 18 and 20 of that Act,

in relation to that house let for rent, the landlord of a house let for rent or his or her agent or the tenant of a house let for rent.

Data exchange — correction of inaccurate information.

270.—Where the information shared between one specified body and another under [section 266](#), 267, 268 or 269 is found to be inaccurate, the specified body on making the discovery shall confirm with the person the correct information and advise the other specified body of the amended information.

Definition of information

271.— (1) In sections 266 to 270 “information” means any personal data or information extracted from that data.
(2) Sections 266 to 271 apply to information used for the purposes of section 266, 267, 268 or 269 whether collected before or after 31 July 2000.

SCHEDULE 5
SPECIFIED BODIES

1. Each of the following shall be a specified body for the purposes of this Schedule and sections 262 to 270 :
 - (1) a Minister of the Government,
the Commission for Public Service Appointments,
the Public Appointments Service,
the Revenue Commissioners;
 - (2) a local authority (for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2001);
 - ~~2(A) a vocational education committee (within the meaning of section 7 of the Vocational Education Act 1930);⁴⁴⁶~~
 - (2A) an education and training board⁴⁴⁷
 - (3) the Health Service Executive;
 - (4) a body established by the Minister for Education and Science under section 54 of the Education Act 1998 ,
a payment service provider (within the meaning of section 122 (1) of the Finance (Local Property Tax) Act 2012) in relation to the purpose specified in that section of that Act,⁴⁴⁸
An Foras Áiseanna Saothair,⁴⁴⁹
An Garda Síochána and the Defence Forces in respect of their own members,
~~An Post,~~⁴⁵⁰
An tArd-Chláraitheoir,
an tÚdaras un Ard-Oideachas,
Coillte Teoranta,
Enterprise Ireland,
Health and Social Care Professionals Council,⁴⁵¹
~~Irish Water,~~⁴⁵²
National Educational Welfare Board,⁴⁵³
Quality and Qualifications Ireland,⁴⁵⁴
Registrar of Beneficial Ownership of Companies and Industrial and Provident Societies,⁴⁵⁵
the Central Applications Office,
the Central Statistics Office,
the Commission for Taxi Regulation,⁴⁵⁶
the Companies Registration Office,

⁴⁴⁶ Inserted by s. 6, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012; substituted by s. 72 and Sch. 6, Education and Training Boards Act 2013

⁴⁴⁷ Substituted by s. 72 and Sch. 6, Education and Training Boards Act 2013

⁴⁴⁸ Inserted by s. 18, Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013

⁴⁴⁹ Reference construed as being to An tSeirbhís Oideachais Leanúnaigh Agus Scileanna with effect from 27/10/2013: s. 38(c), Further Education and Training Act 2013 and S.I. No. 406/2013

⁴⁵⁰ Deleted by s. 32(d), Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2007

⁴⁵¹ Inserted by s. 20, Social Welfare and Pensions (No. 2) Act 2009

⁴⁵² Inserted by s. 20, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2014; deleted by s. 11, Water Services Act 2017

⁴⁵³ Body dissolved with effect from 1/1/2014, reference construed as being to Child and Family Agency; s. 78, Child and Family Agency Act 2013 and S.I. No. 503/2013

⁴⁵⁴ Inserted by s. 18, Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013

⁴⁵⁵ Inserted by reg. 3, S.I. No. 344/2019 - Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 (Specified Bodies) Regulations 2019

⁴⁵⁶ Inserted by s. 35(a), Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006

the General Medical Services (Payments) Board,
 the Insolvency Service of Ireland,⁴⁵⁷
 the Legal Aid Board,
 the Mental Health Commission,
 the National Breast Screening Board,
 the National Cancer Registry Board,
 the National Council for Special Education,⁴⁵⁸
 the National Shared Services Office⁴⁵⁹
 the National Treasury Management Agency,⁴⁶⁰
~~the Pensions Board,~~ The Pensions Authority,⁴⁶¹
 the Pensions Ombudsman,
 the Personal Injuries Assessment Board,
 the Private Residential Tenancies Board;
 the Private Security Authority⁴⁶²
 the Teaching Council⁴⁶³
 the Probate Office,⁴⁶⁴
 the Property Services Regulatory Authority,⁴⁶⁵
 the Pyrite Resolution Board,⁴⁶⁶
 the Workplace Relations Commission⁴⁶⁷
 the Road Safety Authority,⁴⁶⁸
 Sustainable Energy Ireland — The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland,⁴⁶⁹

- (5) the following Voluntary Hospitals:
- Beaumont Hospital, Dublin,
 - Cappagh National Orthopaedic Hospital, Dublin,
 - Coombe Women’s Hospital, Dublin,
 - Dublin Dental Hospital,
 - Hume Street Hospital, Dublin,
 - Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland, Clontarf, Dublin,
 - Leopardstown Park Hospital,
 - Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Dublin,
 - Mercy Hospital, Cork,
 - National Maternity Hospital, Dublin,
 - National Rehabilitation Hospital, Dun Laoghaire,
 - Our Lady’s Hospice, Dublin,
 - Our Lady’s Hospital for Sick Children, Crumlin, Dublin,
 - Portiuncula Hospital, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway,
 - Rotunda Hospital, Dublin,
 - Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin,
 - South Infirmary/Victoria Hospital, Cork,
 - St. James’s Hospital, Dublin,

⁴⁵⁷ Inserted by s. 18, Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013

⁴⁵⁸ Inserted by 35(b), Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 2006

⁴⁵⁹ Inserted by s. 74, Data Sharing and Governance Act 2019

⁴⁶⁰ Inserted by s. 56, National Treasury Management Agency Act 2014

⁴⁶¹ Substituted by s. 26, Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013

⁴⁶² Inserted by s. 35, Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 2006

⁴⁶³ Inserted by s. 35, Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 2006

⁴⁶⁴ Inserted by s. 20, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011

⁴⁶⁵ Inserted by s. 10, Property Services Regulatory Authority Act 2011

⁴⁶⁶ Inserted by s. 13, Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015

⁴⁶⁷ Inserted by s. 31(1), Workplace Relations Act 2015

⁴⁶⁸ Inserted by s. 20, Social Welfare and Pensions (No. 2) Act 2009

⁴⁶⁹ Inserted by s. 20, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2011

St. John's Hospital, Limerick,
St. Luke's Hospital, Dublin,
St. Mary's Hospital and Residential School, Baldoyle, Dublin,
St. Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire,
St. Vincent's University Hospital, Elm Park, Dublin,
St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview, Dublin,
The Adelaide and Meath Hospital, Dublin incorporating the National
Children's Hospital,
The Children's Hospital, Temple Street, Dublin,
The Royal Hospital, Donnybrook,
University Dental School and Hospital, Cork.

2. Each of the following shall be a specified body for the purposes of this Schedule and section 266 :
 - a person who provides, organises or procures a programme of education or training,
 - a recognised school or centre for education (within the meaning of section 2 of the Education Act 1998),
 - ~~a vocational education committee (within the meaning of section 7 of the Vocational Education Act 1930),~~⁴⁷⁰
 - a university to which the Universities Acts 1997 and 1999 apply,
 - an educational institution to which the Regional Technical Colleges Acts 1992 to 2001 apply,
 - the Dublin Institute of Technology,
 - ~~the Further Education and Training Awards Council,~~
 - ~~the Higher Education and Training Awards Council~~
 - ~~the National Qualifications Authority of Ireland.~~⁴⁷¹
3. The Minister may by regulations amend paragraph 1 or 2 by adding a specified body to, deleting a specified body from, or amending a reference to a specified body in, those paragraphs.

⁴⁷⁰ Deleted by s. 6, Social Welfare and Pensions Act 2012

⁴⁷¹ Deleted by s. 18, Social Welfare and Pensions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2013

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