



**Department of Social and Family Affairs**  
*An Roinn Gnóthaí Sóisialacha agus Teaghlaigh*

# **Personal Public Service Number Code of Practice**

## **DISCLAIMER**

**Use of the Personal Public Service Number is governed by law. While every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this document is accurate and complete, no liability shall attach to the Department of Social & Family Affairs for any errors and/or omissions.**

Prepared by  
Client Identity Services  
of the Department of Social and Family Affairs,  
in association with Reach

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## **Section 1**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The Personal Public Service Number (PPS No.) was introduced in the 1998 Social Welfare Act as the unique personal identifier for transactions between individuals and Government Departments and other agencies (referred to hereafter as “public bodies”) specified in the Social Welfare Acts.

The PPS No. replaced the Revenue and Social Insurance Number (RSI No.) that was only used in relation to transactions with Revenue and the Department of Social and Family Affairs. Since 1998 the number of public bodies entitled to use the PPS No. has been extended. In 2002, the concept of the Public Service Identity (PSI) comprising the PPS No. and associated identity data was introduced [Section 12, Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002.]

The number, which serves as a unique identifier for individuals, is one of the main facilitators of e-Government and the integrated public services policy currently being pursued by Reach (see [www.reach.ie](http://www.reach.ie) and [www.reachservices.ie](http://www.reachservices.ie) .) The future benefits for the citizen will include fast and secure access to a wider range of public services, reduced form filling and improved service delivery.

### **1.2 Purpose of the Code**

The purpose of this Code of Practice is to promote and facilitate the proper use of the PPS No. in accordance with legislation.

### **1.3 Terms and Acronyms used in this Code**

**Public Body** – A body entitled by law to use the PPS No.

**Reach** – Reach is a cross-departmental agency of the Department of Social and Family Affairs and a key promoter of the PPS No. [See Appendix A for summary information on Reach]

**PPS No.** – Personal Public Service Number

**DSFA** – Department of Social and Family Affairs

**CIS** – Client Identity Services - the section of DSFA responsible for managing the PPS No.

**PSI** – Public Service Identity

**The Minister** – The Minister for Social & Family Affairs

#### **1.4 Statement of Objectives**

As a result of the initiatives and developments outlined above, the PPS No. will become a feature of an ever-increasing number and type of transactions between individuals and public bodies.

This Code aims to ensure that both individuals and agencies are aware of their rights and obligations regarding the use of the PPS No, including when it should be used, and indeed when it cannot be used.

#### **1.5 Who this Code is aimed at**

This document is intended to be of assistance to:

- *Public bodies or persons or bodies authorised to act on behalf of a public body*
- *Persons or organisations who have dealings with public bodies*
- *Anyone seeking to ensure that their PPS No. is being properly used*
- *Any person or body unsure as to whether, or in what circumstances, they are permitted to use the PPS No.*

#### **1.6 Comments on the Code**

Comments and queries on this Code may be directed to:

Eltin Moran,  
Client Identity Services  
Gandon House  
Amiens Street  
Dublin 1  
e-mail: [eltin.moran@welfare.ie](mailto:eltin.moran@welfare.ie)

**Further information about the PPS No. can be found at:**

[www.reach.ie](http://www.reach.ie)  
[www.welfare.ie](http://www.welfare.ie)  
[www.reachservices.ie](http://www.reachservices.ie)

## Section 2

### *Legislation*

#### **2.1 Legislation regulating the use of the PPS No.**

- The legislation governing the use of the PPS No. is contained in the Social Welfare (Consolidation) Act 1993 as amended by the Social Welfare Acts 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003.
- The PPS No. can be used either by the public bodies named in the above Social Welfare Acts (see [Appendix B](#) for a full list of these bodies), or by any person or body authorised by these public bodies to act on their behalf.
- The PPS No. can also be used by any person who has a transaction (see definition below) with a public body e.g. an employer making Income Tax/PRSI returns on behalf of an employee.
- Under Social Welfare legislation the PPS No. **can not** be used by the Defence Forces for anyone other than their own members. The Immigration Act 2003 provides that the PPS No. can be used by An Garda Síochána in respect of non EU nationals. An Garda Síochána **can not** use the PPS No for anyone else other than their own members.
- While the PPS No. can only be used by public bodies, equally it can only be used by such bodies for particular transactions as follows:
  - an application
  - a claim
  - a communication
  - a payment or
  - a supply of a service

*where the transaction relates to a public function of a public body.*

This is to ensure that the PPS No. cannot be used for private or commercial transactions.

- It is an offence for any person or body to request or hold a record of a PPS No. unless they are permitted by law to do so.<sup>1</sup> It is therefore the duty of all bodies to ensure that they are specified in law as being so entitled, before they request or hold a record of any person's PPS No.

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<sup>1</sup> [Sec 223(6) of the Social Welfare (Consolidation) Act 1993, inserted by Sec 14 of the Social Welfare Act 1998]

### 2.1.1 Who can use the PPS Number?

- Any organisation listed in legislation, e.g. a Government Department or Health Board.
- Any person or body authorised by a public body to do so.
- Any person who has a transaction with a public body

### 2.1.2 Who can not use the PPS Number?

- Private companies or bodies, other than in transactions with public bodies.
- Any person or body not authorised under legislation to do so.
- **A PPS No. can not be used in connection with any commercial transaction.**

Where it is unclear as to whether a particular body or person is entitled to use the PPS No, queries may be addressed to:

Client Identity Services  
Department of Social and Family Affairs  
Gandon House  
Amiens St  
Dublin 1  
Ph: (01) 704 3236  
email: [cis@welfare.ie](mailto:cis@welfare.ie)

## 2.2 Transfer and disclosure of data

Social Welfare legislation<sup>2</sup> sets out the purposes for which sharing of information between public bodies, using the PPS No. as a unique identifier is allowed. The Data Protection Act 1988 also imposes conditions, as outlined in [Section 3.3](#), regarding transfer and disclosure of personal data.

The areas of Social Welfare legislation dealing with this issue are:

- Sec 14, Social Welfare Act 1998 – sets out the initial list of “specified bodies”, - permits data sharing for the administration and control of certain Health Board schemes (including Medical Cards), Higher

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<sup>2</sup>

The full text of these acts is available at <http://www.gov.ie/ag> and <http://www.gov.ie/oireachtas>

Education Grants, Civil Legal Aid and Local Authority Housing subventions.

- Sec 27, Social Welfare Act 1999 – extended the list of “specified bodies” to include the General Medical Services Payments Board and 28 voluntary hospitals
- Sec 32, Social Welfare Act 2000 – further extended the list of “specified bodies” to include the National Breast Screening Board and, (for the purposes of the Education Act 1998 only), schools, universities and other designated educational institutions.
- Sec 12, Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 – added the Civil Service Commissioners to the list of “specified bodies”
- Sec 10, Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 – added
  - The Central Statistics Office
  - The Central Applications Office
  - The National Cancer Registry Board
  - An tÚdarás um Árd-Oideachas
  - National Education Welfare Board
  - a body established by the Minister for Education and Science under Section 54 of the Education 1998,

to the list of “specified bodies”

Other legislation containing provisions relating to the transfer and disclosure of data for such purposes includes:

- Health (Provision of Information) Act 1997 – permits data sharing for the purposes of cancer screening programmes
- Education (Welfare) Act 2000 – for the purposes of recording and/or monitoring a person’s education or training history and for carrying out educational research.
- Finance Act 2001 – for the purposes of administering the Special Savings Incentive Scheme
- Pensions (Amendment) Act 2002 – added the Pensions Board to the list of “specified bodies”.
- Personal Injuries Assessment Board Act 2003 – added the Personal Injuries Assessment Board to the list of “specified bodies”.
- The Immigration Act 2003 – permits data sharing for the purposes of that Act.

## **Section 3**

### ***Key Concepts and General Principles***

#### **3.1 Key concepts**

##### **3.1.1 “Public Service Identity”**

- The Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 introduced legislation defining a person’s Public Service Identity [PSI].
- A PSI consists of a person’s PPS No, surname, forename, date of birth, place of birth, sex, all former surnames [if any], all former surnames [if any] of their mother, address, nationality, date of death in the case of a deceased person, and such other information as may be prescribed by the Minister. (As at date of issue of this document (September 2002) no additional information has been prescribed.)
- A person who is under 18 and who has a transaction with a public body shall also furnish the PSI of his or her mother and father.
- Where relevant, as required for a transaction, a married person shall furnish the PPS No. of his or her spouse and children.

##### **3.1.2 “Unique Identifier”**

- The PPS No. is a unique personal identifier for individuals - no two people have the same PPS No.
- As a unique identifier, the PPS No. facilitates speedy and accurate identification of individuals accessing public services. It is particularly useful where there may be a number of people with similar or identical names and/or addresses.
- The PPS No. is a key part of the Reach programme aimed at offering improved public services through facilitating greater integration within and between public bodies.



### 3.2 **General Principles**

- The PPS No. is designed for use in transactions between the individual and public bodies.
- The PPS No. may only be used by persons authorised to do so under Social Welfare legislation.
- Data may only be shared using the PPS No. as a common identifier where the sharing is authorised by law e.g. Data Protection or Social Welfare law.
- Data protection principles (See [Section 3.3](#)) must be upheld with regard to the PPS No. and all reasonable security steps should be taken with regard to the storage and handing of the PPS No. and associated data.
- The PPS No. is intended to be used for the purpose of accurately identifying the individual in the administration of public services. It should only be given to and used by public bodies and should not be randomly disclosed.
- As a unique identifier for individuals the PPS No. is a valuable piece of personal information that should be respected and safeguarded against misappropriation or misuse.
- A PPS No. is not proof of identity. Neither a PPS No. nor a Social Services Card should be accepted as such. Additional evidence of identity should always be sought, as appropriate.
- Public bodies that collect a person's PSI have a duty to keep the individual's data up-to-date.

### 3.3 The Data Protection Principles

(a) Data shall be obtained and processed fairly

(b) Data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up-to-date

(c) 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

(iv) shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes

(d) Appropriate security measures shall be taken against unauthorised access to, or alteration, disclosure or destruction of, the data and against their accidental loss or destruction.

(e) A data controller, (a person who controls the content and use of personal data of a living identifiable individual) must also comply with an access request from a data subject for personal data held by a controller.

The full versions of the [Data Protection Act 1988](#) and [Data Protection \(Amendment\) Act 2003](#) can be obtained from the Data Protection Commissioners website at [www.dataprivacy.ie](http://www.dataprivacy.ie).

## **Section 4**

### ***PPS Number - Code of Best Practice***

#### **4.1 Responsibilities of The Department of Social and Family Affairs**

- The Minister for Social and Family Affairs is responsible for the allocation and issue of PPS Numbers.
- Client Identity Services [CIS] of the DSFA manages the PPS No., the Social Services Card and the Public Service Identity [PSI] on behalf of the Minister.
- CIS is responsible for ensuring that:
  - The PPS No. is only used by public bodies,
  - Public bodies only use the PPS No. in accordance with legislative provisions.
- PPS Numbers are issued by Social Welfare local and branch offices following a controlled allocation procedure, involving a personal attendance at the office, the completion of a written application form, the submission of appropriate identity documents and the proving of identity.
- PPS Numbers for newborns are currently issued at the time of application for Child Benefit. Under the Social Welfare [Miscellaneous Provisions] Act 2002, provision has been made for the allocation of the PPS No. and establishment of the PSI for newborns at the time of registration of the birth. These provisions are not yet in effect, and are due to be implemented towards the end of 2002.
- DSFA, as manager of the PPS No., is committed to Privacy and Data Protection and will only disclose an individual's number to the person themselves and/or to a third party with the individual's permission, except as may otherwise be permitted by law.

## 4.2 The individual's responsibility

- Documents such as Social Services Cards issued by the DSFA, tax documents (e.g. P45, P60) and certain payslips contain the person's PPS No. and as such, should be safeguarded and should not be left around for others to see or misappropriate. [See [Section 4.2.1](#) for a list of common documents that display an individual's PPS No.]
- The PPS No. is only intended for use in connection with public services. Individuals should satisfy themselves that anyone who requests or holds a record of their PPS No. is entitled to do so. In any case where there is doubt as to whether a body is legitimately entitled to request or hold the PPS Number, enquiry should be made of Client Identity Services in the Department of Social and Family Affairs who will provide answers to any such request. (see [Appendix C](#) for some of the bodies using the PPS No.)
- **Neither the PPS No. itself nor anything purporting to authenticate it should be given by an individual (or requested by anyone) as a means of identification of a person in ordinary commercial transactions.**
- Parents, guardians and persons acting "in loco parentis" may need to know childrens' PPS Numbers when transacting on their behalf with public bodies.
- Individuals may also be asked for their spouse's/partner's PPS Numbers for the purposes of transactions with public bodies.
- An individual under 18 may need to know their parents PPS Numbers for the purposes of transacting with public bodies e.g. when claiming a Social Welfare benefit.

### 4.2.1 Examples of common documents and cards that display the PPS Number

#### **A PPS No. can be found on:**

- A Social Services Card
- Most Social Welfare pension or payment books
- A P60
- A P45
- Payslip/counterfoil from employers as long as it contains the employee's name
- A PAYE notice of Tax Credits (formerly "Tax Free Allowance Certificate")
- A tax assessment
- An item of correspondence from either Revenue or the Department of Social and Family Affairs
- Drugs Payment Scheme (DPS) Card
- Temporary Payment Card (issued by the Dept of Social & Family Affairs)

### 4.3 **Responsibilities of public bodies**

- It is the responsibility of any public body to only use the PPS No. where properly empowered to do so and in accordance with the law.
- A PPS No. is an item of personal data. Personal Data is defined in Data Protection legislation as “*data relating to a living individual who is or can be identified either from the data or from the data in conjunction with other information that is in , or is likely to come into, the possession of the data controller.*” Public bodies have a legal responsibility to observe the Data Protection Principles (See [Section 3.3](#)) in their use of the PPS No.
- A public body must not disclose a person’s PPS No. to anyone unless they have satisfied themselves that the person making the enquiry is entitled to that information.
- Third parties, authorised to act on behalf of a public body for a specific purpose, must not use the PPS No. for any other purpose. An example of this would be that financial institutions were entitled to collect and store the PPS No. in connection with the Special Savings Incentive Scheme.
- Use of the number by employers should be confined to interaction with a public body (mainly Revenue and the DSFA). Where, on commencement of employment, a new employee advises their employer of their PPS No., the employer should be satisfied that the number relates to that person (additional identification should be sought, if necessary.)

## **Section 5**

### **5.1 Enforcement**

The legislation governing the use of the PPS No. makes it an offence for anyone to use or request the PPS No. of a person other than

- the person to whom the PPS No. refers (or somebody acting on their behalf and with their knowledge and consent)
- a public body or
- a person who has a transaction with a public body where the PPS No. is relevant to the transaction

**Any person who believes or suspects there is improper use of the PPS No. in any circumstances should contact Client Identity Services, Department of Social and Family Affairs, Gandon House, Amiens St, Dublin 1, Ph: (01) 704 3236, or by email to [cis@welfare.ie](mailto:cis@welfare.ie)**

In any case in which it is found that the legislation is not being adhered to, action will be taken to remedy the situation and to secure compliance with the legislative provisions.

## **Section 6**

### **6.1 Code Review and Amendment**

This Code of Practice will be regularly reviewed to reflect any legislative changes and any new best practice considerations.

### **6.2 Last Updated**

This version was last updated in February 2004.

## **Section 7**

### **7.1 Frequently asked questions about the PPS No.**

#### ***Q1. What is my PPS No.?***

A1. Your PPS No. is your Personal Public Service Number. It is a unique identifier for use in any transactions you may have with public bodies or persons authorised by those bodies to act on their behalf. Use of the number eliminates the possibility of confusing one person with another and makes it possible for public bodies to deal in a faster and more efficient manner with their customers.

#### ***Q2. How do I find out what my PPS No. is?***

A2. Your PPS No. can be found on tax documents and it is often on correspondence from a social welfare or tax office. It may also be on your payslip. See [Section 4.2.1](#) for a list of some of the places you would commonly find a record of your PPS No.

#### ***Q3. I've looked for my number and I still can't find it – what should I do?***

A3. You should contact your nearest or most convenient Social Welfare office. To find the address of your local offices consult the green pages of the telephone directory, or consult the DSFA website at <http://portal.welfare.ie/ppsn/index.xml> and click on the [list of local offices](#) link. Those reading this code of practice on-line can click [here](#)

#### ***Q4. I have just arrived in Ireland and don't have a number. How do I get one?***

A4. You should contact your nearest or most convenient Social Welfare office who will assist you with the registration process. You will be asked to produce documentary evidence of identity and residence in this country. The complete list of documents required can be found on the DSFA website at [http://portal.welfare.ie/foi/ppsnallocation\\_foi.xml](http://portal.welfare.ie/foi/ppsnallocation_foi.xml)

#### ***Q5. What is the format of the PPS No.?***

A5. A PPS No. is always 7 numbers, and followed by either one or two letters. If there are two letters, the second letter is always a letter 'W'.

#### ***Q6. What am I supposed to use my PPS No. for?***

A6. Your PPS No. should only be used in transactions with Government Departments and Agencies or persons or bodies that they have authorised to act on their behalf. (See [Appendix B](#))



***Q7. Who can ask me for my PPS No.?***

A7. You can only be asked for your PPS No. by one of the agencies listed in Appendix B or by an authorised agent of one of these bodies. Your employer will also use your PPS No. for the purposes of advising Revenue and DSFA of your tax deductions and PRSI contributions.

***Q8. What should I do if someone asks me for my PPS No.?***

A8. You should provide them with your number once you are satisfied that they are entitled to ask for it. In this regard you may find it helpful to refer to the list of agencies in [Appendix B](#). In any case of doubt, you should contact Client Identity Services in the Department of Social and Family Affairs for clarification.

***Q9. What do I do if someone who is not entitled to use the PPS No. asks me for it?***

A9. If you believe that a person asking for your PPS No. is not entitled to do so, do not give them your number until you have contacted Client Identity Services of the Department of Social and Family Affairs, Gandon House, Amiens St, Dublin 1, Tel:704 3236 for advice. You can also email us at [cis@welfare.ie](mailto:cis@welfare.ie)

***Q10. When should I not use my PPS No.?***

A10. You should not use your PPS No. or Social Services Card in ordinary commercial transactions. For example, the number or the Social Services Card should not be requested by or given to a retailer as proof of identity or for any other reason when making a purchase, availing of a hiring service etc.

***Q11. Can the Gardaí ask me for my PPS No.?***

A11. Social Welfare legislation provides that members of An Garda Síochána and the Defence Forces are only entitled to use the PPS No. in respect of their own members. However, under the Immigration Act 2003, the PPS No. can be used by An Garda Síochána in respect of non-EU nationals.

***Q12. Am I obliged to provide the number if a public body asks for it?***

A12. Yes. Once an agency is entitled to use the number, a person who has a transaction with that agency must provide the number on request.

***Q13. How come the banks were collecting the number when the SSIA scheme was being arranged?***

A13. The banks were entitled to collect the PPS No. for the purposes of the Special Savings Incentive Account scheme and for that purpose only. The SSIA scheme is administered by the Department of Finance and the banks are acting as agents of that Department in this regard. Because the PPS No. is a unique identifier, using the PPS No. in connection with the scheme ensures that no one person can avail of the incentive more than once.

***Q14. So can a bank or building society ask me for my PPS No. for any other reason?***

A14. Yes, but only in limited circumstances. These would be where an account holder has a loan on which they are claiming tax relief on the interest paid, for example a mortgage or home improvement loan. In order that the Revenue Commissioners can correctly apply the Tax Relief at Source (TRS) provisions to such a loan, some Financial Institutions notify the interest details to Revenue using the PPS No. as a unique identifier. Note that not all Financial Institutions use the PPS No. in this regard.

Financial Institutions are only entitled to use the PPS No. in connection with the TRS and SSIA schemes. The PPS No. should never be requested by or given to a bank or other credit institution for any other purpose.

***Q15. Is it possible for me to get a new number?***

A15. No. Once a PPS No. is allocated it is never changed. If you cannot find your PPS No. you should contact your nearest or most convenient Social Welfare Office for assistance.

To find the address of your local offices consult the green pages of the telephone directory, or consult the DSFA website at <http://portal.welfare.ie/ppsn/index.xml> and click on the list of local offices link. Those reading this code of practice on-line can click [here](#).

***Q16. Is the PPS No. a National ID?***

A16. No. The PPS No. is not a national identity. It is designed to be used as a service enabler for the purposes of public service administration. The number forms an essential element of your Public Service Identity (PSI) which provides a speedy efficient means of establishing identity for the purposes of access to and dealings with all public service bodies. The PSI comprises the PPS No. and a defined set of personal data. Your PSI is to be used exclusively in dealings with public bodies or with agents acting on behalf of public bodies.

## Appendix A

### Reach

Reach was launched in September 2000. It is a cross-departmental agency, comprising staff from a number of public bodies. It is part of the Department of Social and Family Affairs. Its origins lie in the Strategic Management Initiative, in e-Government, in the Integrated Social Services Strategy (ISSS) and in public demand (an increasingly sophisticated public demanding improved public services.)

Reach's mission is to **"radically improve the quality of service to personal and business customers of Government and to develop and deploy the Public Services Broker (which will be known as "reachservices") to help agencies achieve that improvement."**

**reachservices is an electronic model for service delivery** that will provide a standard means of access to public services through the use of an integrated set of processes, systems and procedures

**reachservices** will aim to provide **integration across services and agencies** [single point of access to related services], **integration across time** [data available for repeat transactions] and **integration across channels** [same data and services available across all 3 main access channels - phone, counter and Internet.]

The PPS No. - the unique personal identifier for individuals - is one of the main facilitators of e-Government and the integrated public services policy being pursued by Reach. A unique identifier for businesses will also be developed.

Reach will only store your PPS No. if

- (a) you have consented to it or
- (b) you decide to apply for a public service through reachservices.

Reach will only give your details to a public body where your transaction with that body relates to a public function of the body. Reach will not exchange your data supplied to a particular public body with another public body unless you have agreed to it and it is necessary to finalise a transaction with that other public body.

More information on Reach is available on the Reach website at: <http://www.reach.ie>

**Appendix B**

**Bodies authorised to use the Personal Public Service No.  
under Social Welfare law.**

- (a) A Minister of the Government
- (b) A local authority (for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1941)
- (c) A health board
- (cc) The Civil Service Commissioners
- (d) The Revenue Commissioners
- (e) An Foras Áiseanna Saothair (*FÁS*)
- (f) An Post
- (g) An tÁrd-Chláraitheoir (*The General Registrar*)
- (h) The Legal Aid Board
- (i) The Garda Síochána and the Defence Forces in respect of their own members
- (j) The General Medical Services Payments Board
- (k) The following Voluntary Hospitals:
  - (i) The Adelaide and Meath Hospital, Dublin incorporating the National Children's Hospital
  - (ii) Beaumont Hospital, Dublin
  - (iii) Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin
  - (iv) St. James's Hospital
  - (v) St. Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire
  - (vi) St. Vincent's Hospital, Elm Park, Dublin
  - (vii) Coombe Women's Hospital, Dublin
  - (viii) Rotunda Hospital, Dublin
  - (ix) National Maternity Hospital, Dublin
  - (x) Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children, Crumlin, Dublin
  - (xi) The Children's Hospital, Temple Street, Dublin
  - (xii) Hume Street Hospital, Dublin
  - (xiii) St. Luke's and St. Anne's Hospital, Dublin
  - (xiv) Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin
  - (xv) Incorporated Orthopaedic Hospital of Ireland, Clontarf, Dublin
  - (xvi) Cappagh Orthopaedic Hospital, Dublin
  - (xvii) St. Mary's Hospital and Residential School, Baldoyle, Dublin
  - (xviii) National Rehabilitation Hospital, Dun Laoghaire
  - (xix) St. John's Hospital, Limerick
  - (xx) Mercy Hospital, Cork
  - (xxi) South Infirmary/Victoria Hospital, Cork
  - (xxii) Portiuncula Hospital, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
  - (xxiii) Our Lady's Hospice
  - (xxiv) The Royal Hospital, Donnybrook
  - (xxv) Leopardstown Park Hospital
  - (xxvi) St. Vincent's Hospital, Fairview
  - (xxvii) Dublin Dental Hospital
  - (xxviii) University Dental School and Hospital, Cork
- (l) The National Breast Screening Board,

- (m) for the purpose of Section 223D only
  - (i) a recognised school or centre for education (within the meaning of section 2 of the Education Act, 1998)
  - (ii) a vocational education committee (within the meaning of section 7 of the Vocational Education Act, 1930)
  - (iii) an educational institution to which the Regional Technical Colleges Acts, 1992 to 1999, apply
  - (iv) the Dublin Institute of Technology
  - (v) a university to which the Universities Act, 1997, applies
  - (vi) the National Qualifications Authority of Ireland
  - (vii) the Further Education and Training Awards Council
  - (viii) the Higher Education and Training Awards Council
  - (ix) a person who provides, organises or procures a programme of education or training
- (n) The Pensions Board.
- (o) The Central Statistics Office
- (p) The Central Applications Office
- (q) The National Cancer Registry Board
- (r) An tÚdarás um Árd-Oideachas
- (s) National Education Welfare Board
- (t) A body established by the Minister for Education and Science under Section 54 of the Education 1998,
- (u) Personal Injuries Assessment Board, or
- (v) such other persons as may be prescribed

## Appendix C

### Current Users of the PPS Number

**The following are some of the most frequently encountered public bodies who have adopted the PPS No. as a unique customer identifier to date:**

Department of Social and Family Affairs  
Revenue  
Department of Education and Science  
Department of the Environment and Local Government  
Local Authorities  
Irish Cervical Screening and Breast-Check Programmes  
Government Special Savings Incentive Scheme  
Department of Health Immunisation Programmes  
The General Register Office  
General Medical Services (Payments) Board  
Office of the Civil Service and Local Appointments Commissioners  
Department of Agriculture and Food  
Health Boards  
Garda National Immigration Bureau.

**Client Identity Services of the Department of Social and Family Affairs are currently involved in the process of compiling a formal Register of Users of the PPS Number.**

**The current edition of this Register is available [here](#) or alternatively on [www.welfare.ie](http://www.welfare.ie) and on [www.reach.ie](http://www.reach.ie).**