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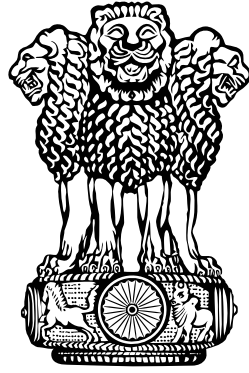
Unique Identification
Authority of India



ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23





सत्यमेव जयते

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION
AUTHORITY OF INDIA
(UIDAI)

Annual Report
2022 - 23

Unique Identification Authority of India
Bangla Sahib Road, Gole Market
New Delhi – 110001

MESSAGE - CHAIRPERSON UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA



I am delighted to present the Annual Report of UIDAI for 2022-23. It was a year which brought normalcy back into our lives as the society and economy recovered from two years of pandemic. The pace of revival has surprised positively despite emerging global headwinds, and sustenance of this momentum is important to fully heal the economic scars caused by the pandemic.

The year 2022-23 was also a great one for UIDAI. Aadhaar is now firmly established as the primary proof of identity for residents of the country: almost 7 crore Aadhaar authentications now occur daily. It is helping drive the rise in digitization and the resultant formalization of our economy, which, among several other benefits, is also improving tax compliance.

With adult enrolment now close to 100% in the country, and the data privacy law enacted, our priorities are now shifting to increasing its usage to continue to ease the lives of residents and functioning of institutions, keeping data updated and improving its quality, and continuously upgrading technology standards to improve security and safety.

We are encouraged by the sharp increase in utilization of Aadhaar services after the significant reduction in eKYC charges in the year FY2021-22. With new services continuing to join the Aadhaar platform and using Aadhaar services, its usage is likely to keep growing. The introduction of Face Authentication,

more secure FMR-FIR (Finger Minutiae and Finger Image) based authentication with Liveness check of fingerprints and upgraded authentication devices will go a long way in strengthening the Aadhaar eco-system and expanding its use.

Now that several enrolments are more than a decade old, we have also initiated a campaign for people to update their details.

The Annual report of 2022-23 of UIDAI gives an insight into the functioning of the Aadhaar ecosystem, the Aadhaar Act, activities that were undertaken through the year, significant accomplishments, new initiatives taken, and our future goals. The details of the financials of UIDAI for 2022-23 are also discussed in detail.

I would like to thank the UIDAI family, which includes employees, partners, support staff and vendors, who continue to work with dedication, taking pride in helping crores of fellow residents daily, and contributing to a service that other nations are now trying to emulate.

As the pace of technological change accelerates, Aadhaar too must maintain its lead: the robust 'aadhaar' that it provides to India's digital public infrastructure (DPI) necessitates a continuous process of upgrading technologies and processes. As India steadily climbs the ladder of global economic leadership, we are confident of and committed to playing our part.

Neelkanth Mishra
Chairperson, UIDAI

COMPOSITION OF UIDAI



Dr. Anand Deshpande
Member (Part-Time), UIDAI

Dr. Anand Deshpande is a part-time member of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) since 8 September 2016.

Dr. Anand Deshpande, Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Persistent Systems, is a B. Tech. (Hons.) in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT, Kharagpur and a M.S. and Ph.D. in Computer Science from Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, USA. He has been the driving force in growing Persistent Systems from its inception in 1990, to the publicly traded global company it is today.

(Dr. Anand Deshpande demitted the office on 11th September 2022)

COMPOSITION OF UIDAI



Dr. Saurabh Garg
Chief Executive Officer, UIDAI

Dr. Saurabh Garg is the Chief Executive Officer of Unique Identification Authority of India. Prior to this he was Principal Secretary, Odisha where he worked on digitalizing agriculture and developing a direct income transfer scheme for farmers. He has worked in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. He has also worked in the areas of developing urban and industrial infrastructure.

Dr. Garg is an IAS officer of Odisha Cadre and has over 30 years of experience at different levels of Government as well as in the Private Sector. He has also worked as Adviser with the World Bank in the office of the Executive Director for India in Washington DC. He has been the Chairman/Managing Director of Public Sector Companies.

Dr. Garg holds a Ph.D. in International Economics and Development from the Johns Hopkins University, USA. He has an MBA from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, where he was awarded a Gold Medal, and a B.Tech. from the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. He was a Chevening Gurukul Fellow at the London School of Economics & Political Science, London.

He has published articles and contributed to books in different areas including innovations in administration, infrastructure financing and financial inclusion.

(Dr. Saurabh Garg demitted the office on 21st April 2023)

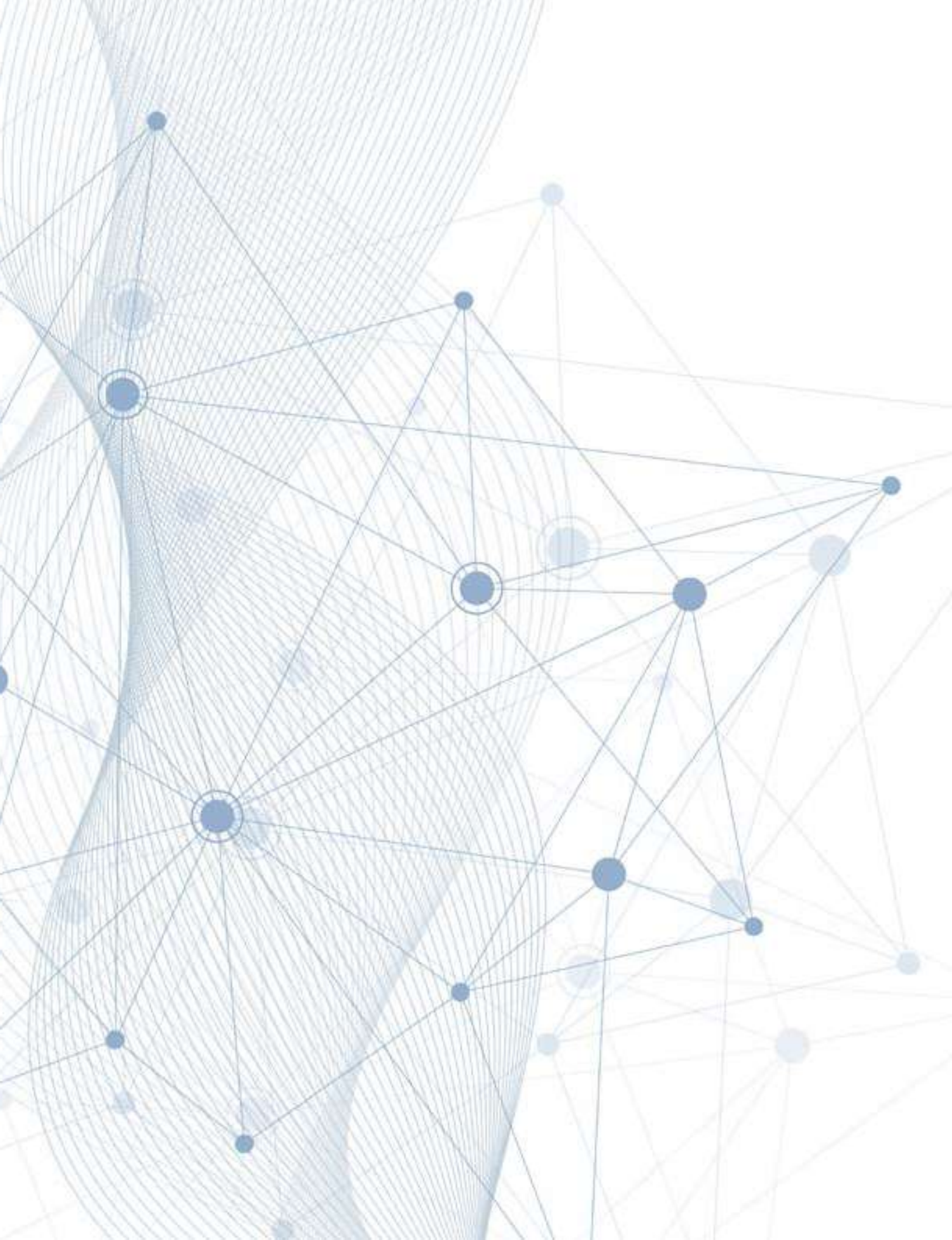


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1. AN OVERVIEW

1.1 THE YEAR 2022-23

1.1.1 The year 2022-23 was a positive year in many ways. The year 2022-23 showed encouraging signs of recovery in various sectors in the post pandemic period. There continues to be challenges related to economic slowdown in many major countries of the globe, which has affected the recovery. Due to supply chain issues, inflation, and other factors, various sectors showed that the recovery is slower than projected in the post pandemic world. However, India's economic progress showed that we are well on the path to recovery, and India continues to remain one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

1.1.2 The Annual Report of 2022-23 broadly discusses the functioning and ecosystem of UIDAI. It also gives the insights into initiatives, significant accomplishments, future goals, etc. Financial details and statements of accounts of the Authority are also discussed in this report.

1.2 THE MOST TRUSTED ID

1.2.1 With Aadhaar, the most trusted ID, India has given a perspective of identification to empower populace individually in such a manner that no one is left behind on the path of development. It is the most appropriate technology for transparent and targeted deliveries of services, benefits and subsidies with limited available resources. Aadhaar inspires more confidence and trust than any other identity document in India. Today, almost every sixth person in the world is an Aadhaar holder.

1.2.2 Aadhaar – the 12-digit unique identification number – has tremendous

potential to bring transformation as it empowers people in numerous ways so that a sense of enhanced security and trust prevails in the life of people at large. This is possible because of Aadhaar's technology, its platform, its authentication infrastructure and its use as the verifiable identity.

1.2.3 Proving one's identity was the biggest challenge in pre-Aadhaar days. This inability not only prevented the poor and marginalized sections of the society in accessing and availing benefits, subsidies and other grants provided by the government from time to time but also led prevalence of diversions and leakages of resources through ghost/fake and duplicate identities. Various public and private sectors' agencies required proof of identity for providing services to the residents, but absence of verification of identities led to fake representations, misuse of facilities and pilferages of scarce Government resources. In pre-Aadhaar days, there was no nationally accepted verified identity document / number that the residents and the service provider agencies could use with trust, ease and confidence.

1.2.4 Against this backdrop in September 2010, a massive technologically complex identity program, then called Unique Identification (UID) program, unheard in the history of humankind, was launched. It envisaged giving unique identity to every resident of India based on minimal demographic data such as name, date of birth, address, gender and biometrics, which included ten fingerprints and iris along with photo. Since Aadhaar is based on de-duplication of biometrics, duplicates, ghosts and fakes, which used to creep in most of other programs, were almost impossible here.

1.2.5 Unique Identification (UID) number,



popularly known as Aadhaar, was conceived as a project with the objective to establish UID numbers universally for the residents of India that is: (a) robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities; and, (b) can be verified and authenticated in an easy, cost-effective way.

1.3 CREATION OF UIDAI

1.3.1 The concept of unique identification was first discussed and worked upon in 2006, when administrative approval for the project “Unique ID for BPL families” was given on 3 March 2006 by the erstwhile Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. This project was to be implemented by National Informatics Centre (NIC) over a period of 12 months. Subsequently, a Process Committee was set up on 3 July 2006 to suggest processes for updation, modification, addition and deletion of data fields from the core database under the Unique ID for BPL families project.

1.3.2 Thereafter, a “Strategic Vision – Unique Identification of Residents” was prepared under the aegis of National Institute for Smart Governance (NISG) and Department of Information Technology (DIT) and submitted to the Process Committee. It envisaged the close linkage that the UID would have to the electoral database. The Committee also appreciated the need of a UID Authority to be created by an executive order under the aegis of the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) to ensure a pan-departmental and neutral identity for the Authority and at the same time enable a focused approach to attain the goals set for the 11th Plan. The Process Committee at its 7th meeting held on 30 August 2007 decided to furnish to the erstwhile Planning Commission a detailed proposal based on the resource model for seeking its “in principle” approval.

1.3.3 At the same time, the Registrar General of India was engaged in the creation of the National Population Register (NPR) and issuance of multi-purpose National Identity Cards to the citizens of India. Therefore, it was decided, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to constitute an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to collate the two schemes – the National Population Register under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Unique Identification Number project of the Department of Information Technology (now MeitY).

1.3.4 Subsequent to the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries and decision of the EGoM, the authority UIDAI was constituted and notified by the then Planning Commission in January 2009 as its attached office with the roles and responsibilities laid down in the notification No.A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I dated 28 January 2009. Sh. Nandan Nilekani was appointed the first Chairperson of UIDAI vide notification (No.A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I (Vol. II) on 2 July 2009 in the rank and status of a Cabinet Minister for an initial tenure of five years. Sh. Ram Sevak Sharma, IAS, joined UIDAI as its first Director General in July the same year.

1.3.5 Subsequent to establishment of UIDAI on 28 January 2009, the Prime Minister’s Council on UIDAI was constituted on 30 July 2009 to advise UIDAI on the programme, methodology and implementation to ensure coordination between ministries/departments, stakeholders and partners. The Prime Minister’s Council, in its first meeting on 12 August 2009 approved the broad strategy and approach on UID system submitted by the UIDAI.

1.3.6 PM’s Council on UIDAI declared UIDAI as the apex body to set standards for its demographic and biometric data. In pursuance of this mandate, UIDAI set up two Committees for recommending these standards, viz., (i)



Committee on Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedure and (ii) Committee on Biometric Standards. Under the Chairmanship of Sh. N.Vittal, the Committee on Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedure submitted its report on 9 December 2009 which was subsequently accepted by the UIDAI while the Biometrics Standards Committee submitted its report on standards for various biometric attributes on 7 January 2010 under the Chairmanship of the then Director General of NIC Dr. B.K. Gairola. This report too was accepted by UIDAI.

1.3.7 PM's Council was substituted by a Cabinet Committee on UIDAI which was constituted by the Government of India vide its order no. 1/11/6/2009 dated 22 October 2009. The functions of this Committee, as per this notification included all issues relating to the Unique Identification Authority of India including its organization, plans, policies, programs, schemes, funding and methodology to be adopted for achieving the objectives of UIDAI.

1.3.8 As per Cabinet approvals, the work of Aadhaar enrolment was geographically divided between UIDAI and RGI. Accordingly, UIDAI was assigned to do Aadhaar enrolment in 24 States and Union Territories (UTs) and RGI was to do enrolment in 12 States and UTs. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs vide D.O. No. RG(P)/NPR/RGI dated 5 May 2016 asked UIDAI to initiate enrolment in those 10 States/UTs which were earlier assigned to RGI namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (except Assam and Meghalaya).

1.3.9 Further, Home Ministry vide letter dated 20 April 2017 informed that the biometric enrolment under the National Population Register (NPR) scheme has been stopped since 23 September 2016 after the changes

in the software made by UIDAI consequent to the enactment of Aadhaar Act, 2016. UIDAI, therefore, is competent under the provisions of law to make enrolment for Aadhaar for the entire country including Assam and Meghalaya.

1.3.10 The Parliament in 2016 provided the legislative basis to Aadhaar by enacting the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016) and the Government of India notified it on 26 March 2016. The Unique Identification Authority of India was, thereafter, established as a Statutory Authority by the Central Government as per the powers conferred under Section 11 of the Aadhaar Act vide Ministry of Communications and Information Technology's Notification No. S.O. 2358(E) dated 12 July 2016 with its Head Office in New Delhi, eight Regional Offices at Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mumbai and Ranchi and Centres for Central Identities Data Repository operations at Hebbal (Bengaluru) and Manesar (Gurugram).

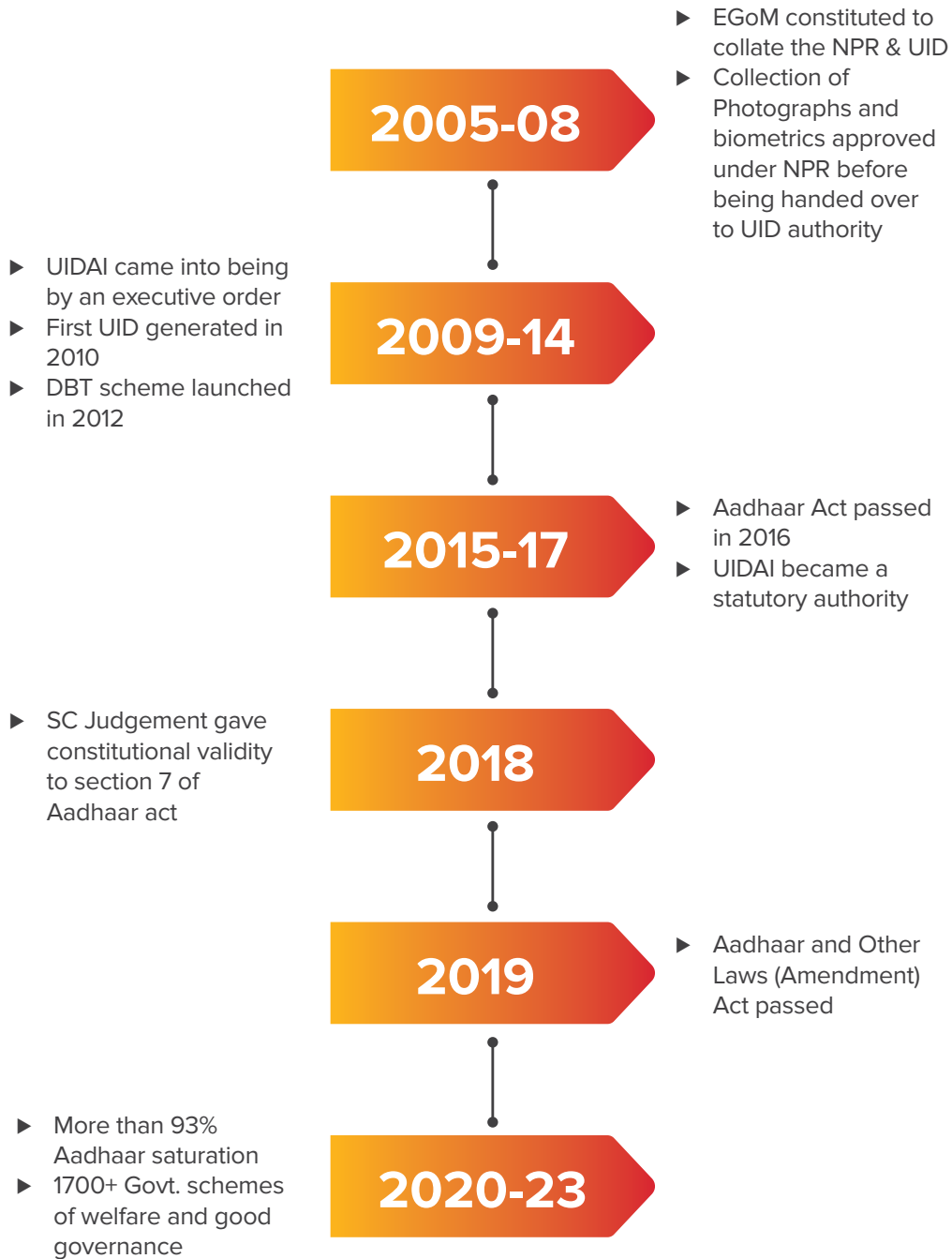
1.3.11 Authority during the 28th meeting held on 14 September 2021, approved the opening of 5 state level offices in Bhopal, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar and Thiruvananthapuram. The State Offices were opened for better coordination with the State Governments.

1.4 MANDATE OF UIDAI

The Unique Identification Authority of India is mandated to develop the policy, procedure and system for issuance of Aadhaar number to each resident individual and perform authentication. UIDAI also has the responsibility to take necessary measures to ensure that the information stored in the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) is secured and protected against unauthorized access or misuse.



1.5 JOURNEY OF AADHAAR





1.5.1 First Unique ID (UID), popularly known as Aadhaar, was generated on 29 September 2010. Since then, more than 136.65 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated and issued to the residents of India till 31st March 2023. Aadhaar, as a unique identification, has the following features:

- ▶ A 12-digit random number.
- ▶ Random number. Hence no intelligence, no profiling.
- ▶ Uniqueness ensured through biometric attributes.
- ▶ Contains only number, not a smart card.
- ▶ Enrolment and update from anywhere in the country.
- ▶ Online authentication anytime, anywhere across the country.
- ▶ Portable identification across the country, transcending the barrier of region and language.
- ▶ Number once generated and issued will never be regenerated or reissued.

- ▶ Does not confer citizenship, rights and entitlements.
- ▶ Security and privacy of information collected. No data sharing without consent of the resident.

1.5.2 UIDAI has covered almost the entire country with respect to enrolments. It envisions enrolment of all the residents of India, with a focus on enrolling children, women, divyangjan, poor and marginalized sections of the society. More than 136.65 crore Aadhaar have been generated till 31st March 2023 and the number is growing up steadily on daily basis. UIDAI is looking further at continuously upgrading its service delivery to create ease of life and ease of business for the convenience of the people at large. With Aadhaar being used in various government schemes to provide subsidies, benefits and services, there has been a significant improvement in the delivery of subsidies, benefits and services to beneficiaries. Also, by curbing leakages and cleansing ghost / duplicate beneficiaries from various databases, Aadhaar has brought in substantial savings to the State exchequer.

A conceptual image of a road curving upwards into the sky, forming an arrow shape. The road is dark asphalt with a white dashed line down the center. The sky is bright blue with scattered white clouds. The ground on either side of the road is a vibrant green field. The overall scene is bright and optimistic, representing a path of growth and vision.

1.6 VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

VISION

To empower residents of India with a unique identity and a digital platform to authenticate anytime, anywhere

MISSION

- ▶ To provide for good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the consolidated Fund of India, to individuals residing in India through assigning of unique identity numbers.
- ▶ To develop policy, procedure and system for issuing Aadhaar number to residents of India, who request for same by submitting their demographic information and biometric information by undergoing the process of enrolment.
- ▶ To develop policy, procedure and systems for Aadhaar holders for updating and authenticating their digital identity.
- ▶ Ensure availability, scalability and resilience of the technology infrastructure.
- ▶ Build a long term, sustainable organization to carry forward the vision and values of the UIDAI.
- ▶ To ensure security and confidentiality of identity information and authentication records of individuals.
- ▶ To ensure compliance of Aadhaar Act by all individuals and agencies in letter and spirit.
- ▶ To make regulations & rules consistent with the Aadhaar Act, for carrying out the provisions of the Aadhaar Act.



CORE VALUES

- ▶ We believe in facilitating good governance
- ▶ We value integrity
- ▶ We are committed to inclusive nation building
- ▶ We pursue a collaborative approach and value our partners
- ▶ We will strive towards excellence in services to residents and service providers
- ▶ We will always focus on continuous learning and quality improvements
- ▶ We are driven by innovation and provide a platform for our partners to innovate
- ▶ We believe in a transparent and open organization





1.7 OBJECTIVES OF UIDAI

UIDAI was created with the objective to issue Unique Identification (UID) numbers, named as “Aadhaar”, to all residents of India that:

- ▶ Is robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities and
- ▶ Can be verified and authenticated anytime, anywhere in an easy and cost-effective way.

1.8 FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO UIDAI

According to the Section 23 of The Aadhaar Act, 2016, UIDAI has developed the policy, procedure and systems for issuing Aadhaar numbers to individuals and perform authentication thereof under the Aadhaar Act. The functions of the Authority, inter alia, are:

- ▶ specifying, by the regulations, demographic information and biometric information required for enrolment and the processes for collection and verification thereof;
- ▶ collecting demographic information and biometric information from any individual seeking an Aadhaar number in such manner as may be specified by regulations;
- ▶ appointing of one or more entities to operate the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR);
- ▶ generating and assigning Aadhaar numbers to individuals;
- ▶ performing authentication of Aadhaar numbers;
- ▶ maintaining and updating the information of individuals in the CIDR in such manner as may be specified by the regulations;
- ▶ omitting and deactivating of an Aadhaar number and information relating thereto in such manner as may be specified by the regulations;
- ▶ specifying the manner of use of Aadhaar numbers for the purposes of providing or availing various subsidies, benefits, services and other purposes for which Aadhaar numbers may be used;
- ▶ specifying, by regulations, the terms and conditions for appointment of Registrars, enrolling agencies and service providers and revocation of appointments thereof;
- ▶ establishing, operating and maintaining of the CIDR;
- ▶ sharing the information of Aadhaar number holders in such manner as may be specified by the regulations subject to the provisions of this Act;
- ▶ calling for information and records, conducting inspections, inquiries and audit of the operations for the purposes of Aadhaar Act of the CIDR, Registrars, enrolling agencies and other agencies appointed under this Act;
- ▶ specifying, by the regulations, various processes relating to data management, security protocols and other technology safeguards under Aadhaar Act;
- ▶ levying and collecting the fees or authorizing the Registrars, enrolling agencies or other service providers to collect such fees for the services provided by them under this Act in such manner as may be specified by regulations;
- ▶ appointing such committees as may be necessary to assist the Authority in discharge of its functions for the purposes of this Act;



- ▶ promoting research and development for advancement in biometrics and related areas, including usage of Aadhaar numbers through appropriate mechanisms;
- ▶ evolving and specifying, by the regulations, policies and practices for Registrars, enrolling agencies and other service providers;
- ▶ setting up of facilitation centres and grievance redressal mechanism for redressal of grievances of individuals, Registrars, enrolling agencies and other service providers;
- ▶ may enter into Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement, as the case may be, with the Central Government or State Governments or Union Territories or other agencies for the purpose of performing any of the functions in relation to collecting, storing, securing or processing of information or delivery of Aadhaar numbers to individuals or performing authentication, as may be necessary for the purposes of Aadhaar Act;
- ▶ by notification, may appoint such number of Registrars, engage and authorize such agencies to collect, store, secure, process information or do authentication or perform such other functions in relation thereto, as may be necessary for the purposes of Aadhaar Act;
- ▶ may engage such consultants, advisors and other persons as may be required for efficient discharge of its functions under this Act on such allowances or remuneration and terms and conditions as may be specified by contract.



2. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Unique Identification Authority of India (“Authority/UIDAI”) has its Headquarters (HQs) in New Delhi and functions through its eight Regional Offices (ROs) situated at Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mumbai, New Delhi and Ranchi. UIDAI has two Data Centres – one at Hebbal (Bengaluru) in

Karnataka and the other at Manesar (Gurugram) in Haryana. Authority during its 28th meeting held on 14.09.21 approved opening of 5 State level Offices for better coordination with State Governments. Organization structure of UIDAI is depicted in Figure 1.

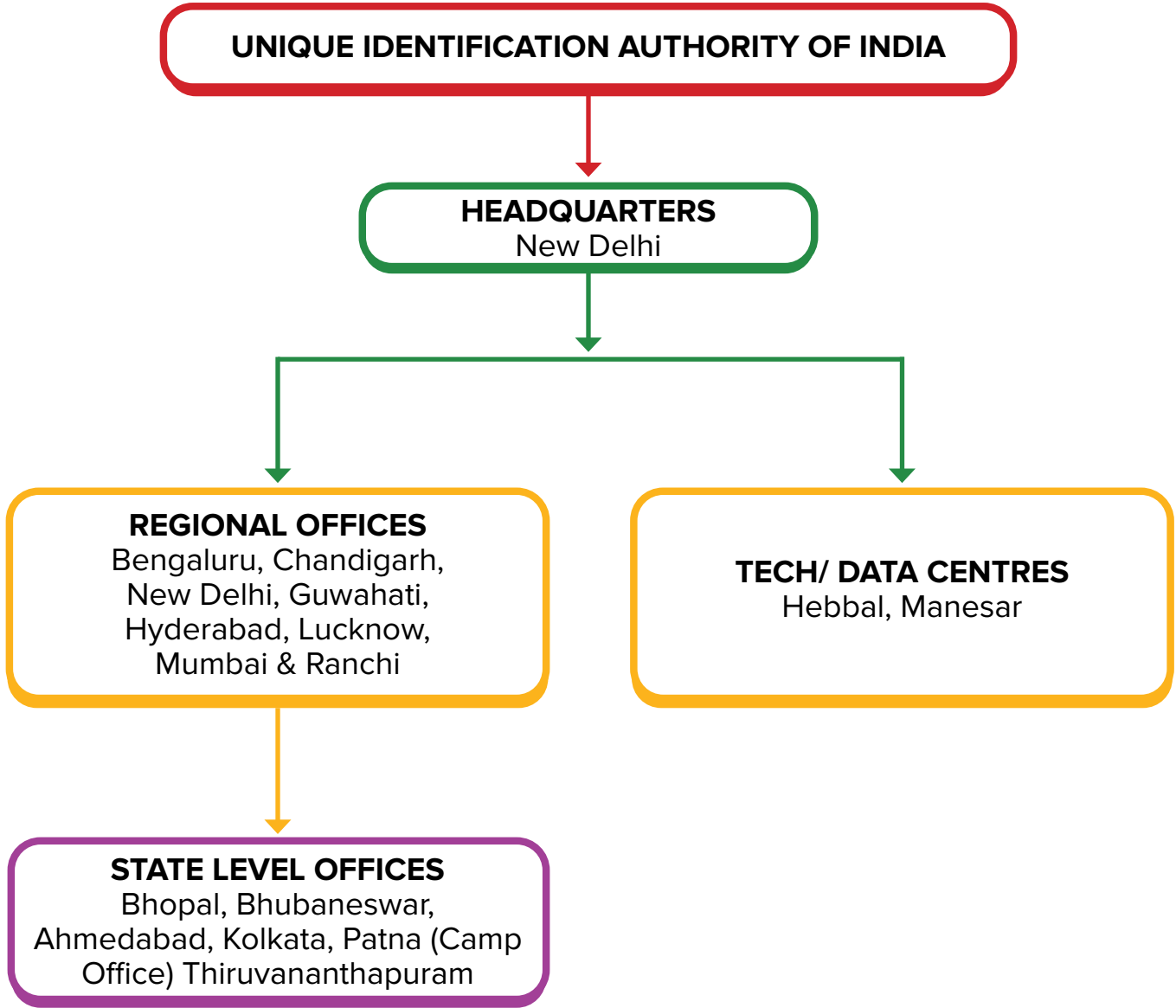


Figure 1 - Organization Structure





2.1 COMPOSITION OF AUTHORITY

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) consists of a Chairperson, two part-

time Members and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also the Member-Secretary of the Authority. The composition of the Authority, as on 31 March 2023, is portrayed in Table 1.

Table 1 - Present Composition

S.No.	Member Name and Details	Designation
1	Dr. Anand Deshpande Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Persistent Systems	Member (Part-Time) Demitted on 11 September 2022
2	Dr. Saurabh Garg IAS (OR:1991)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Member Secretary

The position of Chairman (Part-time) and Members (Part-time) is vacant.

2.2 COMPOSITION OF HEADQUARTERS

At the Headquarters, the CEO is assisted by Deputy Directors General (DDGs), the Joint

Secretary level officers of the Government of India as in-charge of various functional wings of UIDAI. The DDGs are supported by Directors, Deputy Directors, Section Officers and Assistant Section Officers. Organogram of UIDAI Headquarters is illustrated in Figure 2



UIDAI HQ Building, New Delhi



Organogram – Headquarters*

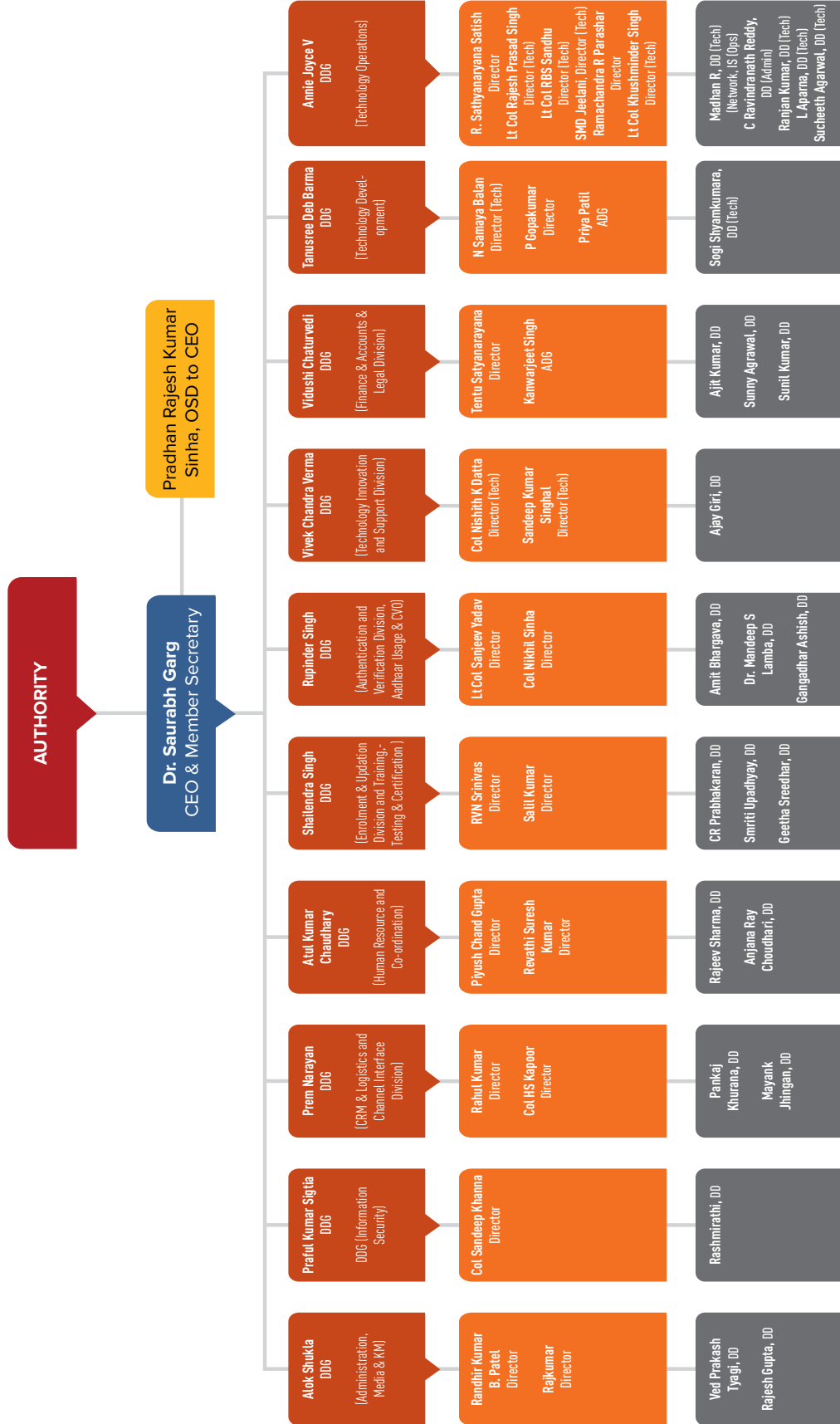


Figure 2 - Organogram of UIDAI Headquarters

*As on 31st March 2023



2.3 COMPOSITION OF REGIONAL OFFICES

Each of the eight Regional Offices of UIDAI is headed by a Deputy Director General (DDG) and the support structure comprises of Directors, Deputy Directors, Section Officers, Assistant

Section Officers, Senior Accounts Officer, Accountant and personal staff. Regional Offices with States and UTs under their jurisdiction are depicted in Table 2. State Offices with their jurisdiction is depicted in Table 3. Organogram of UIDAI Regional Offices is illustrated in Figure 3

Table 2 - Composition of Regional Offices of UIDAI

Regional Offices (ROs)	States and Union territories covered by the RO
RO Bengaluru	Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Naidu
RO Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab
RO New Delhi	Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand
RO Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura
RO Hyderabad	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Telangana
RO Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
RO Mumbai	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra
RO Ranchi	Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal



Table 3 – State Level Offices & their jurisdiction

Regional Offices (ROs)	State Level Offices	Jurisdiction
RO Bengaluru	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
RO New Delhi	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
RO Hyderabad	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
RO Mumbai	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
RO Ranchi	Kolkata	West Bengal
RO Ranchi	Patna (Camp Office)	Bihar



Organogram – Regional Offices*

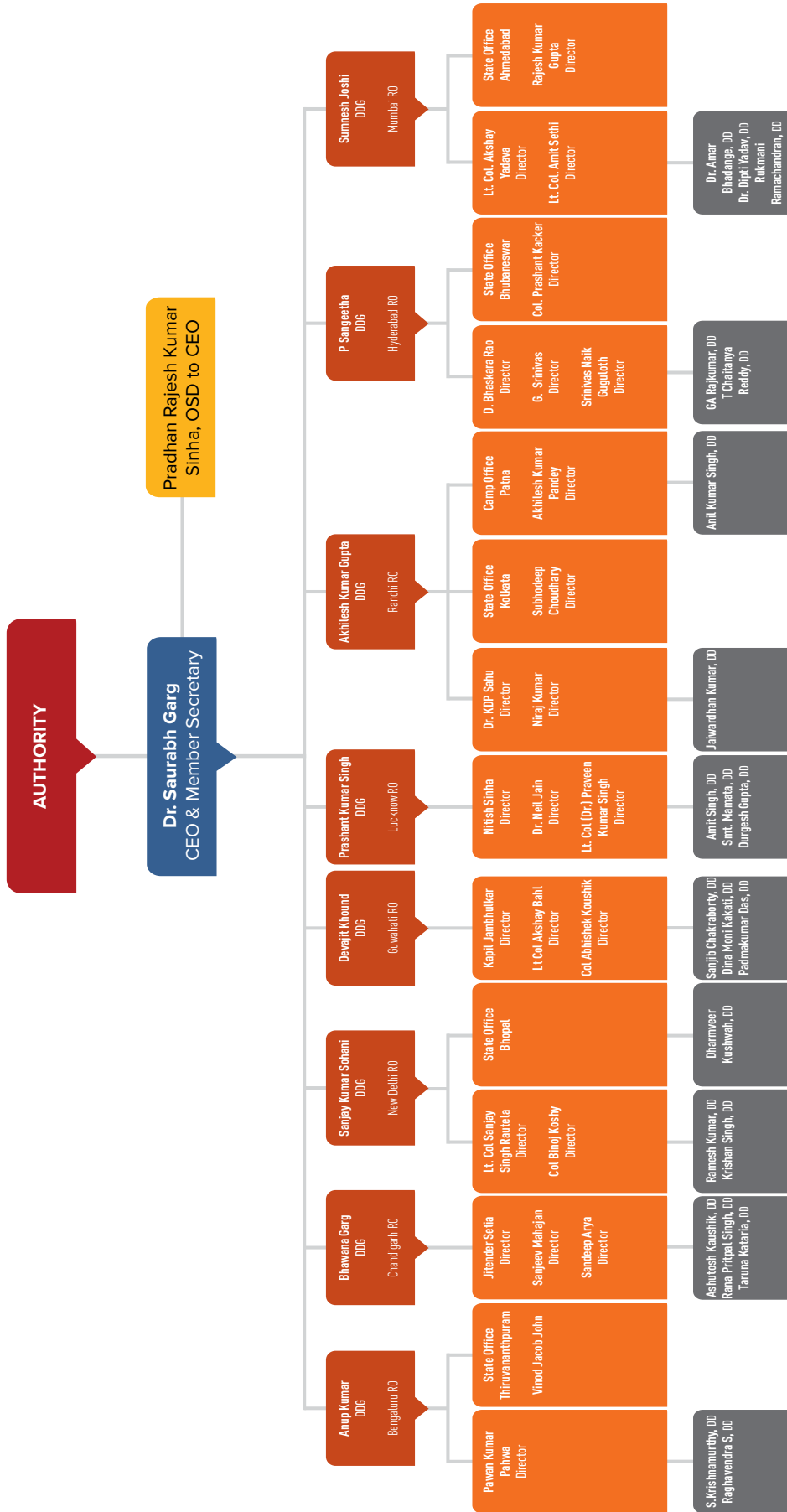


Figure 3 - Organogram of UIDAI Regional Offices

*As on 31st March 2023



3. FUNCTIONING OF UIDAI

3.1 OVERVIEW

3.1.1 The objective of Aadhaar is to empower residents of India with a unique identity and digital platform only for the purpose of “identity proof”. The 12-digit identification number is issued to a resident after she undergoes the process of Aadhaar enrolment, inter-alia by submitting her demographic and biometric information.

3.1.2 Once residents enrol, they can use the Aadhaar number to authenticate and establish their identity using electronic means or through offline verification, as the case may be, through various modes of authentication as prescribed under Aadhaar Act, 2016 and it eliminates the hassle of repeatedly providing supporting identity documents each time a resident wishes to access services, benefits and subsidies.

3.1.3 UIDAI issues Aadhaar number to residents only after de-duplicating their demographic and biometric attributes against its entire database. Aadhaar authentication enables elimination of duplicates under various schemes and is expected to generate substantial savings to the government exchequer. It also provides the government with accurate data on beneficiaries enables direct benefit programs and allows the government departments/service providers to coordinate and optimize various schemes. Aadhaar enables implementing agencies to verify beneficiaries and ensure targeted delivery of benefits.

3.1.4 With the Aadhaar platform providing accurate and transparent information about the services delivery mechanism, government can improve disbursement system and utilize scarce development funds optimally including better human resource utilization involved in the service delivery network. Therefore, to ensure high throughput, inclusion and year-round

availability of effective and efficient services and to authenticate anytime, anywhere, UIDAI has created several ecosystems and operates them as per the Aadhaar Act and its regulations catering to residents’ needs.

3.1.5 Regulations notified under the Aadhaar Act, 2016 are as follows:

- ▶ The Unique Identification Authority of India (Transaction of Business at Meetings of the Authority) Regulations, 2016 (No.1 of 2016)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 (No.2 of 2016)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 (No. 3 of 2016) [superseded by The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline verification) Regulations, 2021 (No. 2 of 2021)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 (No.4 of 2016)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 (No.5 of 2016)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No.1 of 2017)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No.2 of 2017)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No.3 of 2017)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No.5 of 2017)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No.1 of 2018)
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No.2 of 2018)



- ▶ The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019 (No.1 of 2019) [superseded by The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2021 (No.1 of 2021)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No.3 of 2019)
 - ▶ The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) Regulations, 2020 (No. 1 of 2020)
 - ▶ The Unique Identification Authority of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Regulations, 2020 (No.2 of 2020)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (No. 3 of 2020)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2021 (No. 1 of 2021)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline verification) Regulations, 2021 (No. 2 of 2021)
 - ▶ The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (No. 3 of 2021)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 1 of 2022)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 2 of 2022)
 - ▶ The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 3 of 2022)
 - ▶ Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (Third Amendment) Regulation, 2022 (No. 5 of 2022)
 - ▶ The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 6 of 2022)
 - ▶ Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2023 (No. 1 of 2023)
 - ▶ Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023 (No. 2 of 2023)
- 3.1.6** The following are the UIDAI's ecosystems:
- ▶ Enrolment and Update ecosystem
 - ▶ Authentication ecosystem
 - ▶ Logistics ecosystem
 - ▶ Training, Testing and Certification ecosystem
 - ▶ Customer Relationship Management
- 3.2 ENROLMENT AND UPDATE ECOSYSTEM**
- 3.2.1** Aadhaar enrolment being the primary mandate of UIDAI, the focus of the organization has been on the enrolment of residents. As per the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016, the enrolment process of Aadhaar – the Unique Identification (UID) number – begins with a resident submitting her information to the enrolling agency at the enrolment centre with supporting documents by filling the enrolment form, getting demographic and biometric data captured and submitting Proof of Identity (PoI), Proof of Address (PoA) and Proof of Date of Birth (PoDoB) documents as per the list of documents prescribed in Annexure III.
- 3.2.2** As on 31st of March 2023 there are 64,003 Aadhaar enrolment and update centres across the country run by Banks, Post Offices,



CSC, Aadhaar Seva Kendras (ASKs), BSNL and State Governments as UIDAI’s Registrars. At the centre, after the enrolment operator enters the details in the system, the resident verifies the accuracy of information captured for enrolment/update and on completion of the process collects acknowledgement slip containing enrolment ID. 31,568 Child Enrolment Lite Client (CELC) kits are also available in the field to facilitate enrolment of children under the age of 5. In addition to these online portal <https://myaadhaar.uidai.gov.in/> can be used to perform update of address and documents by residents themselves.

3.2.3 The information captured for enrolment or update is processed in UIDAI’s data centres and Aadhaar or its updated version is generated, respectively. UIDAI has issued more than 136.65 crore Aadhaar (129.48 crore Live Aadhaar) till 31st March 2023. The coverage of Aadhaar in 26 States/Union Territories has

reached saturation levels of more than 90% while 6 States/Union Territories have coverage between 80% and 90%. Figure 4 represents the Aadhaar coverage status across States/ Union Territories as on 31st March 2023. The saturation for 18+ age group is 100%

3.2.4 As many of the States have already reached Aadhaar saturation, there has been a shift in the volume of work from ‘enrolment’ to ‘update’. In the long run, the success of Aadhaar and various services leveraging this unique identity number will depend on the up-to-date status of its database, thus making Aadhaar information update a critical activity for UIDAI. Residents can update any of the demographic and biometric information in Aadhaar by visiting any Aadhaar enrolment centre. Residents can update any of the demographic and biometric information in Aadhaar by visiting any Aadhaar enrolment centre.

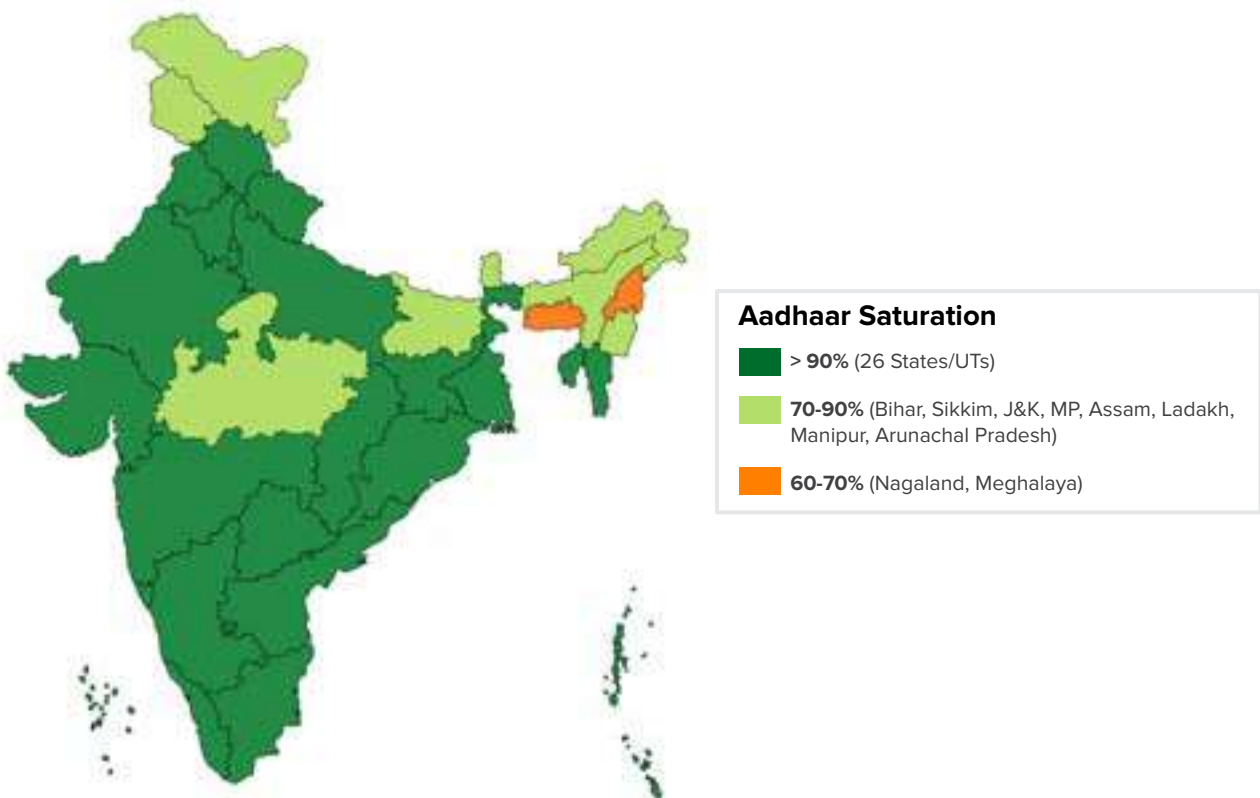


Figure 4 - Aadhaar saturation status across States/UTs (as on 31 March 2023)



3.2.5 UIDAI has been working in close coordination with various Central Government Ministries/Departments/State Governments for developing infrastructure and applications leveraging Aadhaar. UIDAI also provides assistance for ICT infrastructure to State Governments and UTs to procure enrolment kits to maximize enrolment activities. Accordingly, ICT assistance amounting to 474.46 crore has been granted to 29 States/7 UTs/3 Departments and 2 Central Ministries since the start of the UIDAI project till 31st March 2023. The assistances were provided in 3 different phases as per the policy framed there under.

3.3 ENROLMENT PARTNERS

For carrying out Aadhaar enrolment and update, UIDAI has an ecosystem comprising the following partners as specified in the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016:

1. **Registrar:** Any entity authorized or recognized by the Authority (UIDAI) for the purpose of enrolling individuals under the Aadhaar Act, 2016.
2. **Enrolling Agency:** An agency appointed by the Authority or a Registrar, as the case may be, for collecting demographic and biometric information of individuals under the Aadhaar Act, 2016.
3. **Enrolment Centre:** A permanent or camp centre set up by an enrolling agency for carrying out enrolment of residents and updating their information.
4. **Operator:** The certified personnel employed by enrolling agencies to execute the process of enrolment at the enrolment centres.
5. **Supervisor:** The certified personnel employed by enrolling agencies to

operate and manage the enrolment centres.

6. **Verifier:** The personnel appointed by Registrars for verification of documents at enrolment centres.

3.4 ENROLMENT PROCESS

3.4.1 For a resident, the Aadhaar enrolment process includes visiting the enrolment centre, filling the enrolment form, getting demographic and biometric data captured, submitting Proof of Identity (PoI), Proof of Address (PoA) and Proof of Date of Birth (PoDoB) documents, giving informed consent and collecting acknowledgement slip containing enrolment ID after completion of enrolment.

3.4.2 The enrolment data filled in the enrolment form is verified with the supporting documents and uploaded in the system where the data passes through various checks and validations and Aadhaar number is generated.

3.4.3 UIDAI process accepts extensive range of PoI, PoA and PoDoB documents, mentioned in Annexure III. If a family member does not have valid documents, she can still enrol for Aadhaar, if her name exists in the family entitlement document. In such a case, Head of Family (HoF) in the entitlement document first needs to be enrolled herself with valid PoI, PoA and PoDoB documents. Thereafter, the HoF can introduce other members of the family for Aadhaar enrolment by submitting Proof of Relationship (PoR) document. UIDAI accepts many documents as Proof of Relationship (PoR) as mentioned in Annexure III.

3.4.4 During the enrolment for Aadhaar, only minimal demographic information, viz., name, gender, residential address, date of birth (DoB) and biometric information– all ten fingerprints, scan of both irises and facial image are captured.



3.4.5 Additionally, the resident has the option to give her e-mail ID and mobile number. Considering the extensive use of mobile number for Authentication purpose, residents are advised to provide the mobile number at

the time of enrolment. In respect of children below 5 years, only name, gender, DoB and facial image of the child and Aadhaar number of both the parents shall be captured. However biometrics of either of the parents are captured.



Aadhaar Enrolment Camp

3.4.6 To summarize, there are two approaches for enrolment:

Document Based

One valid Proof of Identity (PoI) document, one valid Proof of Address (PoA) document and one Proof of Birth (PoB) document (in case of verified DOB) to be submitted at the time of enrolment.

Head of Family (HoF) Based

Head of Family (HoF) to authenticate family members by means of documents, which establish the Proof of Relationship (PoR)



3.4.7 Aadhaar is an all-inclusive program and therefore, UIDAI has also laid down process for enrolment of those persons who are not able to

provide, due to any reasons, all or any of their biometrics. Thus, no resident is excluded from Aadhaar.



Residents Enrolment going on in Enrolment Aadhaar Camp

3.5 AADHAAR ENROLMENT PROGRESS

3.5.1 Since the generation of first Aadhaar in September 2010, Aadhaar enrolment has grown exponentially and over 136.65 crore Aadhaars have been generated as on 31st March 2023. The journey of Aadhaar and year-wise progression is portrayed in Graph 1. Cumulative Aadhaar generation is depicted in Graph 2. During the year 2022-23, month-wise Aadhaar generation data is portrayed in Table 4.

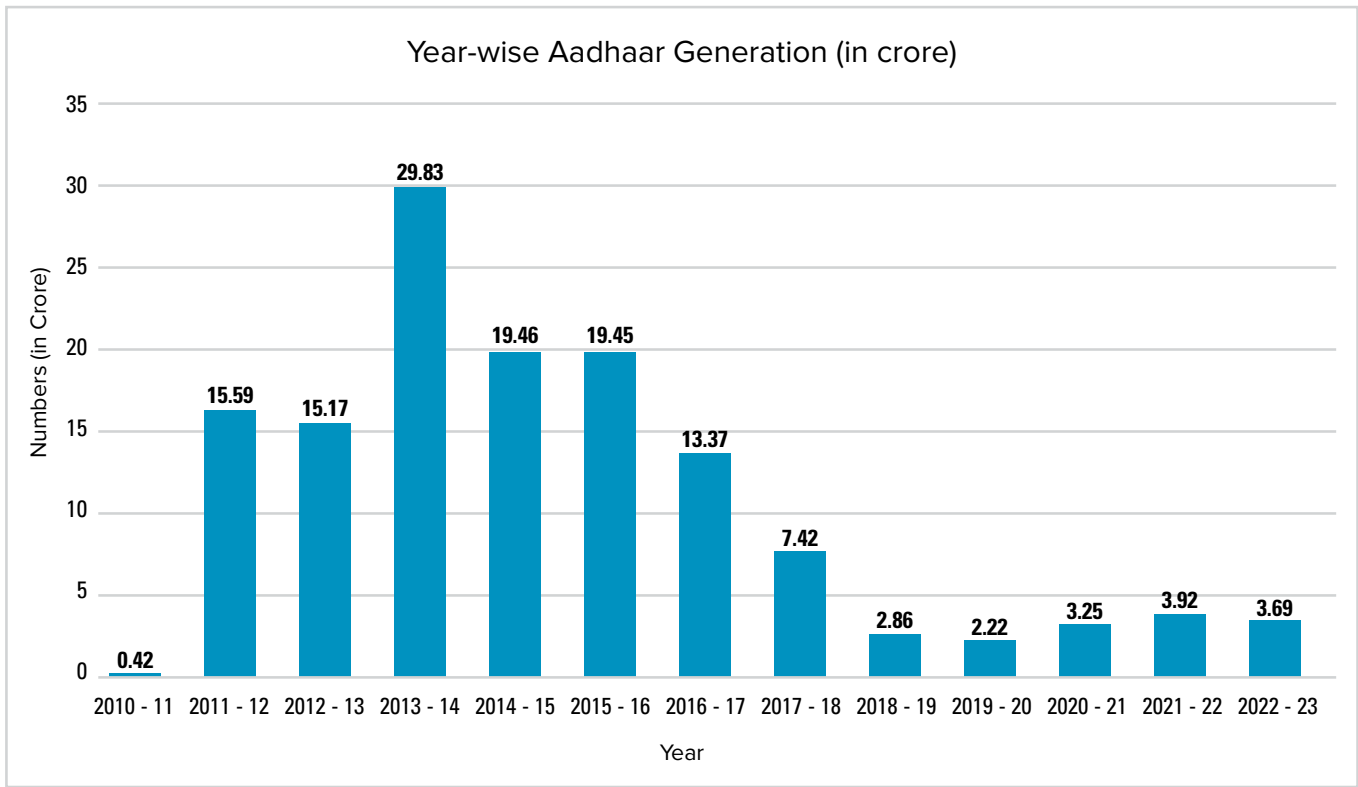
3.5.2 To assess the progress made in the Aadhaar enrolment, the number of Aadhaar issued has to be weighed in terms of percentage to the population. The official census figures

pertain to the year 2011. So to make a reasonable assessment, estimated population need to be calculated on the available census figures and the birth and death rates. The population, hence, projected as on 31st March 2023 is 138.72 crore.

3.5.3 An Aadhaar number is issued only once and the same is never re-issued. However, the actual number of Aadhaar holders would always be lesser due to deaths. Hence, the concept of “Live Aadhaar” has been introduced to depict the number of alive persons holding Aadhaar. The number of Live Aadhaar issued as on 31st March 2023 is estimated at 129.48 crore. State-wise Live Aadhaar saturation as on 31st March 2023 is given at Annexure IV.



Graph 1 - Year-wise Aadhaar Generation (September 2010 to March 2023)



Graph 2 - Cumulative Aadhaar Generation (September 2010 to March 2023)

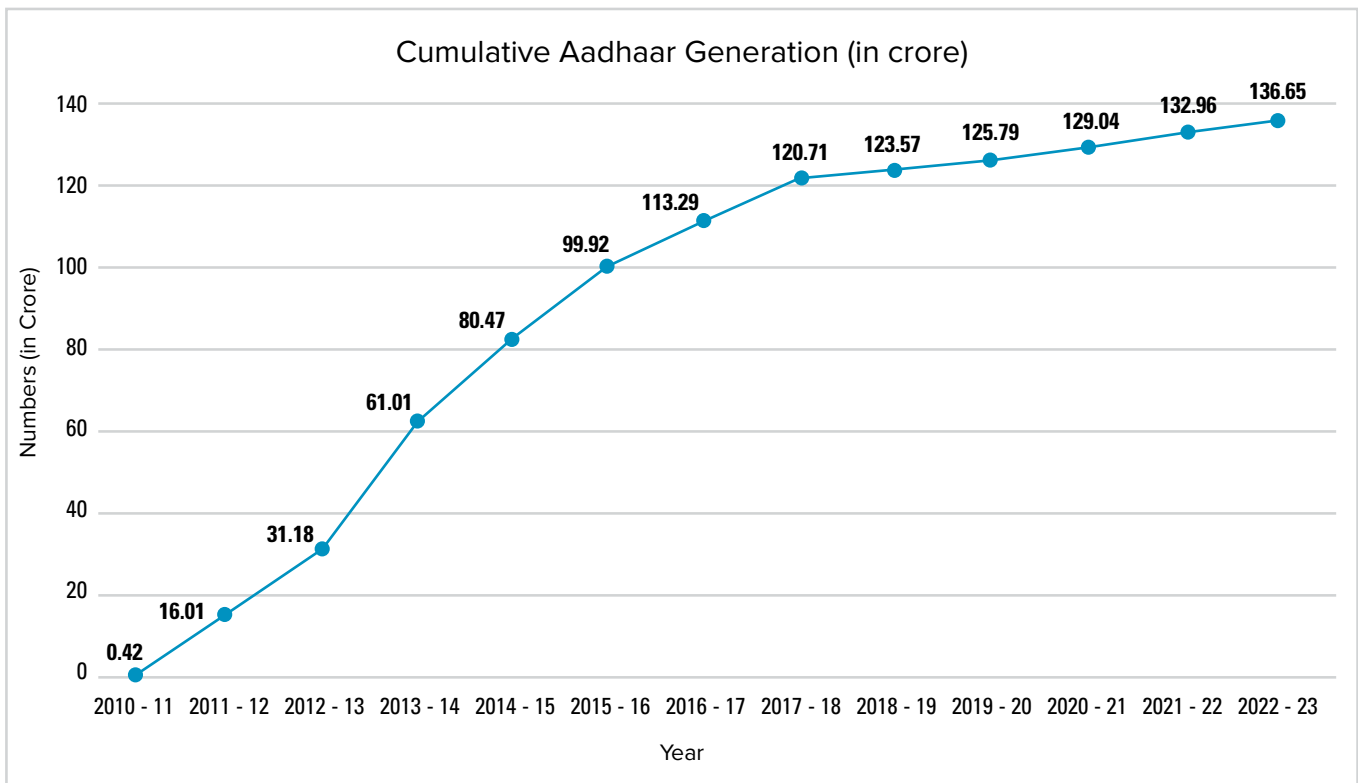




Table 4 - Month-wise Aadhaar Generation (2022-23)

Month	Month-wise Aadhaar generation (in Lakh)
April 2022	28.63
May 2022	24.15
June 2022	28.05
July 2022	45.83
August 2022	34.09
September 2022	38.69
October 2022	28.95
November 2022	20.65
December 2022	28.31
January 2023	43.38
February 2023	26.09
March 2023	22.52
Total	369.34

3.5.4 Aadhaar penetration among adult population has reached saturation levels and hence, the primary focus of UIDAI has now shifted to enrolling children in the age group of 0-5 and 5-18 years. To cover the remaining population in the above age group, UIDAI has partnered with Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD) and Department of School Education & Literacy for enrolling children at anganwadis and schools, respectively.

3.6 AADHAAR DATA UPDATE

3.6.1 The Aadhaar number is a lifetime number issued to the resident. Apart from the biometric attributes of a resident, the demographic details – name of the resident, address, date of birth (DoB), gender and mobile number/email (optional) are stored in the UIDAI database. While demographic details are usually subject to change during the lifetime of a resident due to change of



address, mobile number and change of name post marriage, the biometric attributes need to be updated by the children upon attaining the age of 5-7 and 15-17 years is free of charge, or due to ageing/mishap leading to loss/change of biometrics. If residents fails to complete Mandatory Biometric Update (MBU) within period the charges to be borne by the resident and the Aadhaar can be de-activated for the want of biometric update. Accordingly, the demographic and biometric fields linked to an Aadhaar number need to be updated so as to ensure accuracy of information stored in the database and to be relevant for authentication purpose.

3.6.2 UIDAI has created provision for Document Update vide Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 6 of 2022) published in Gazette Notification dated 09.11.2022. As per provision, Aadhaar holders may update their supporting documents in

Aadhaar by submitting Proof of Identity (POI) and Proof of Address (POA) document at least once on completion of every 10 years from the date of enrolment in Aadhaar, so as to ensure continued accuracy of their information in the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).

3.6.3 In view of the importance Aadhaar has gained as primary identification document in recent times, there has been a growing concern on possible ramifications of any fraudulent enrolment activities on national security. In order to minimize the chances of generation of Aadhaar to any illegal resident, a need has been felt to further strengthen the enrolment ecosystem for new Aadhaar enrolment. It has been therefore decided to send the requests of new Aadhaar for adult residents (>18 years age) to State/UT Government for verification of demographic information & supporting documents. Through Aadhaar State Verification Portal.



3.6.4 HOF Based Address Update – In continuation to Aadhaar 2.0 discussions as part of Citizen centric service, for ease of address update UIDAI made provision to update Aadhaar for family members of the residents those who do not possess any valid POA document, through online myAadhaar portal (<https://myaadhaar.uidai.gov.in/>) using HOF Authentication.

3.6.5 There are broadly two modes available to a resident for updating her Aadhaar data:

- ▶ **Via Online through (<https://myaadhaar.uidai.gov.in/>) earlier Self Service Update Process Portal (SSUP Portal):** It is an online mode whereby a resident can update address with

valid supporting document. Those residents whose mobile numbers are already captured in Aadhaar can avail this facility.

- ▶ **By visiting Aadhaar Enrolment and Update Centre:** A resident can visit any of the 64,003 Aadhaar enrolment and update centres located in designated bank branches, post offices, ASK, CSC, UTIISL or other Government offices to update any demographic or biometric data. In addition to the above, 31,568 Child Enrolment Lite Client (CELC) kits are also available in the field to facilitate the enrolment of children under the age of 5.

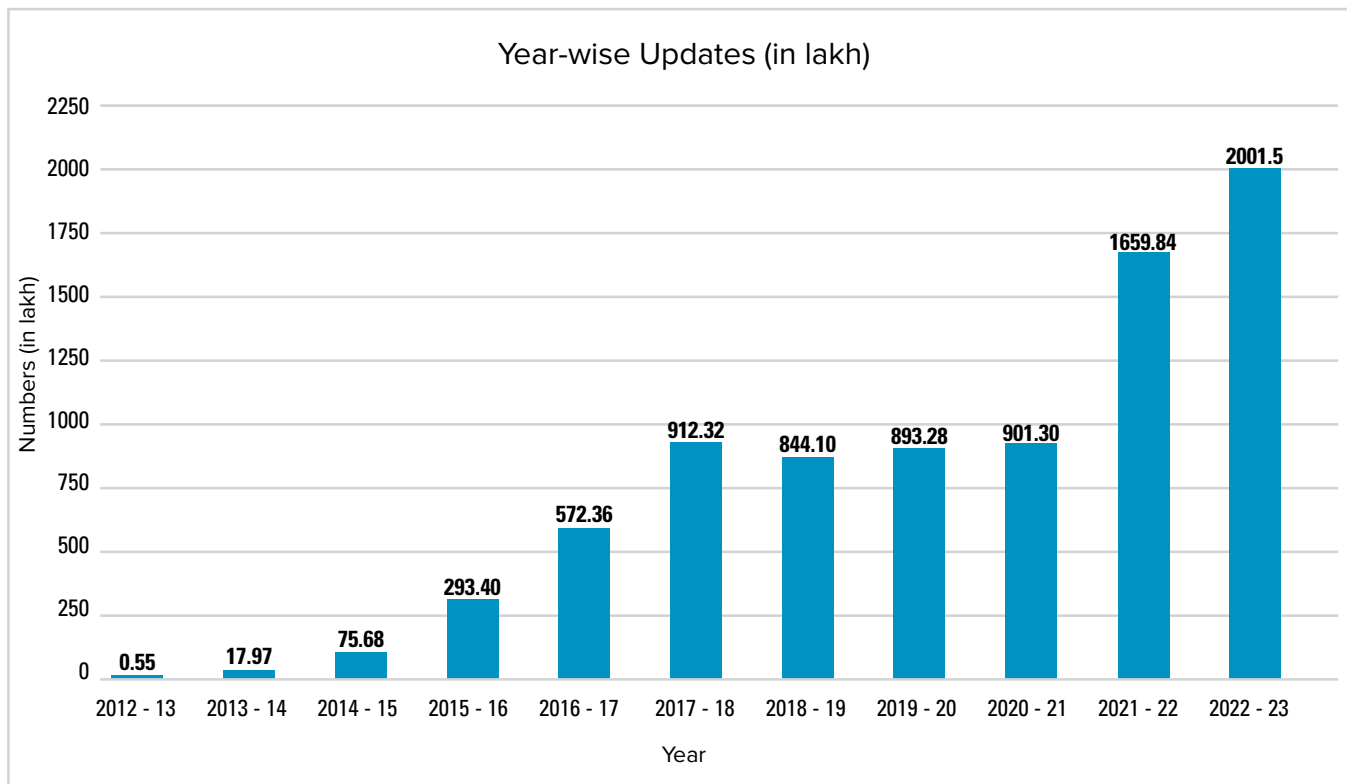


3.6.6 As on 31st March 2023, 74.68 crore demographic and biometric updates have taken place since inception. Year-wise Aadhaar update since 2012 is shown in Graph 3.

3.6.7 Aadhaar enrolment and mandatory biometric update of children are provided free of cost for residents. However, nominal fees as illustrated in Figure 5 are levied for other services.



Graph 3 - Year-wise Aadhaar Updates



CHARGES FOR AADHAAR SERVICES

FREE AADHAAR ENROLMENT	FREE MANDATORY BIOMETRIC WITH OR WITHOUT DEMOGRAPHIC UPDATE <small>(Age group 5-7 years & 15-17 Years)</small>	₹50* DEMOGRAPHIC UPDATE <small>(update of one or more fields)</small>
₹50* DOCUMENT UPLOAD <small>(Proof of Identity/ Proof of Address) Through Aadhaar Seva Kendra</small>	₹100* MANDATORY BIOMETRIC WITH OR WITHOUT DEMOGRAPHIC UPDATE <small>(Age group 7-15 years & above 17)</small>	₹100* BIOMETRIC UPDATE WITH OR WITHOUT DEMOGRAPHIC UPDATE
₹700* HOME ENROLMENT & UPDATE SERVICE <small>(As per the normal charges)</small>	₹350* PER ADDITIONAL RESIDENT	
₹30* DOWNLOAD AND PRINT YOUR AADHAAR		

There are NO CHARGES for AADHAAR ENROLMENT/ UPDATE FORM

*Charges if applicable taxes

Figure 5 - Charges payable by a resident for various Aadhaar services (as on 31 March 2023)



3.7 AADHAAR SEVA KENDRA

3.7.1 UIDAI has established 88 Aadhaar Seva Kendras (ASKs) in 72 cities across the country as exclusive state-of-the-art centres of service under its direct control and management to offer the residents secure and prior appointment based comfortable experience for Aadhaar enrolment and update services. These ASKs are designed to provide higher service capacity, air-conditioned surroundings, multiple enrolment counters, seating arrangement and electronic token system besides other amenities on all 7 days of the week. All ASKs are wheel-chair friendly and have special provisions to service the elderly or specially abled/divyaang.

3.7.2 To establish and run these 88 ASKs across 72 cities in the country, UIDAI had engaged two service providers. Residents, including NRIs, can visit any convenient ASK in their vicinity with prior appointment for the following services:

- ▶ Aadhaar enrolment
- ▶ Update of any demographic information in their Aadhaar - name, address, gender, date of birth, mobile number or email ID
- ▶ Update of biometric data in their Aadhaar – photo, fingerprints and iris scans
- ▶ Download & print Aadhaar services



Residents enrolling for Aadhaar at an Aadhaar Seva Kendra

3.8 ONLINE APPOINTMENT FOR AADHAAR SERVICES

3.8.1 Keeping in view the convenience of the residents, UIDAI has launched online appointment booking facility. All UIDAI-run

Aadhaar Seva Kendras follow the online appointment system where any resident can book an appointment for Aadhaar enrolment or update at any ASK in the vicinity as per her choice. A resident can book an appointment for herself or a family member from the



following link: <https://appointments.uidai.gov.in/bookappointment.aspx>

3.8.2 This is a free of cost service where a resident does not require Aadhaar registered mobile number. However, a resident can book a maximum of 5 appointments per month using the same mobile number.

3.9 AUTHENTICATION ECOSYSTEM

3.9.1 UIDAI provides online authentication using demographic and biometric data. The UID (Aadhaar) number, which uniquely identifies a resident, gives individuals the means to clearly establish their identity to public and/or private agencies across the country. Aadhaar online authentication allows verification of Aadhaar number of the resident and serves as proof of identity. Aadhaar formally launched fingerprint based online authentication on 7 February 2012, iris based authentication, OTP authentication, e-KYC services on 24 May 2013 and Face Authentication on 15 October 2021.

3.9.2 Subsequently, various schemes like PDS, MGNREGS, National Social Assistance Program, scholarships and LPG subsidy have been integrated with Aadhaar for targeted delivery of service. Further various State Government Public Commissions, Family IDs, various medical council / health related services and electricity boards are using Aadhaar authentication services under Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social Welfare, innovation, Knowledge Rules, 2020). The e-KYC service is being used by various government applications such as filing of income tax returns and issuance of PAN card. The e-KYC service providers can provide a paperless KYC service by using

Aadhaar based e-KYC and avoid the cost of paper handling, storage and the risk of forged documents. Since Aadhaar e-KYC is real-time, it enables service providers to provide instant delivery of services to residents.

3.10 AUTHENTICATION PARTNERS

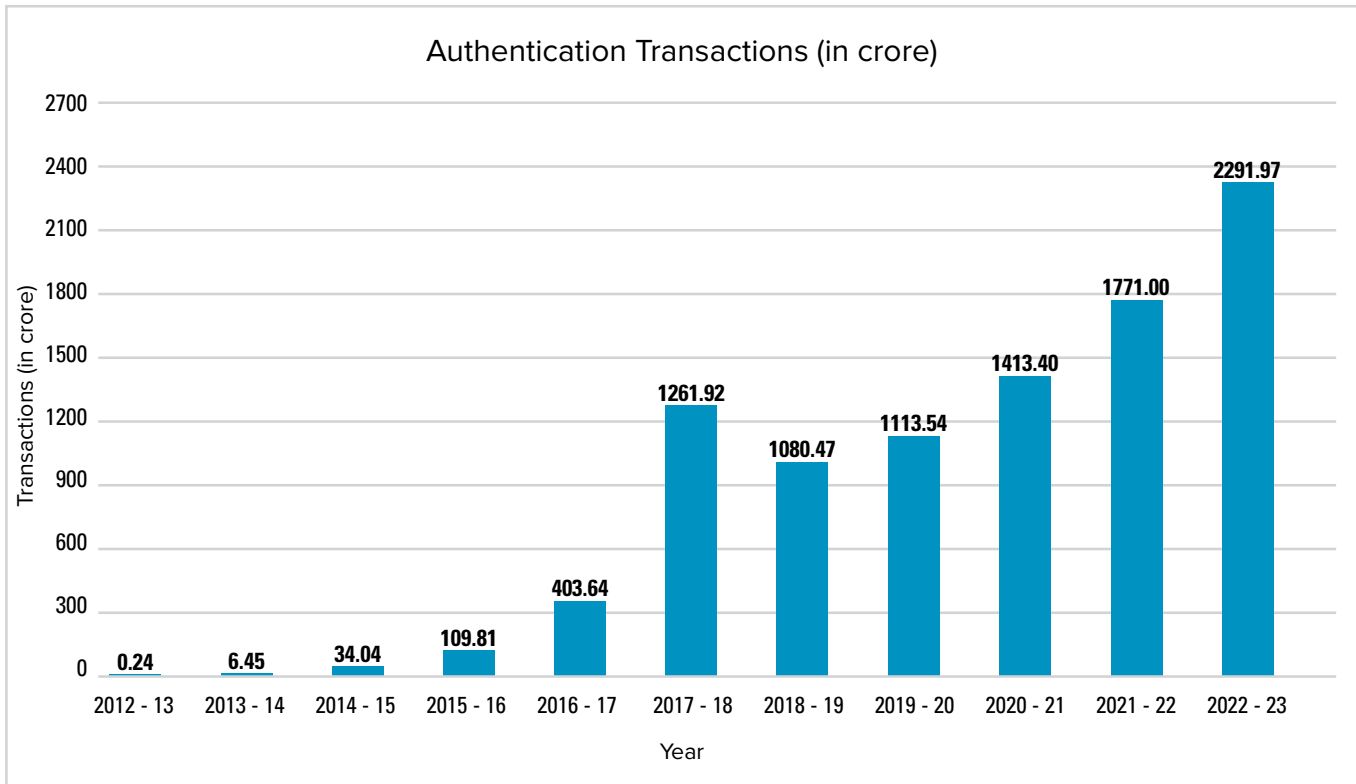
UIDAI provides Authentication and e-KYC services through agencies called as Authentication User Agency (AUA), e-KYC User Agency (KUA) and Authentication Service Agency (ASA), which are appointed as per Regulation 12 of Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) Regulations, 2021.

- 1. Authentication User Agency (AUA):** UIDAI provides Yes/No authentication services through requesting entities called Authentication User Agency (AUA). AUA is any government/public legal entity registered in India that uses Aadhaar authentication for providing its services to the residents. An AUA is connected to the UIDAI Data Centre/Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) through an ASA (either by becoming ASA on its own or taking services of an existing ASA) using a secured protocol. There are 183 AUAs active as on 31 March 2023. Since inception, 9486.48 crore authentications including 1470.22 crore e-KYC transactions have been performed by requesting entities till 31 March 2023.

Year-wise as well as cumulative Aadhaar authentication transactions are portrayed in Table 5, Graph 4 and Graph 5. Similarly, month-wise Aadhaar authentication transactions during 2022-23 are depicted in Table 6.



Graph 4 - Year-wise Aadhaar Authentication Transactions



Graph 5 - Cumulative Authentication Transactions

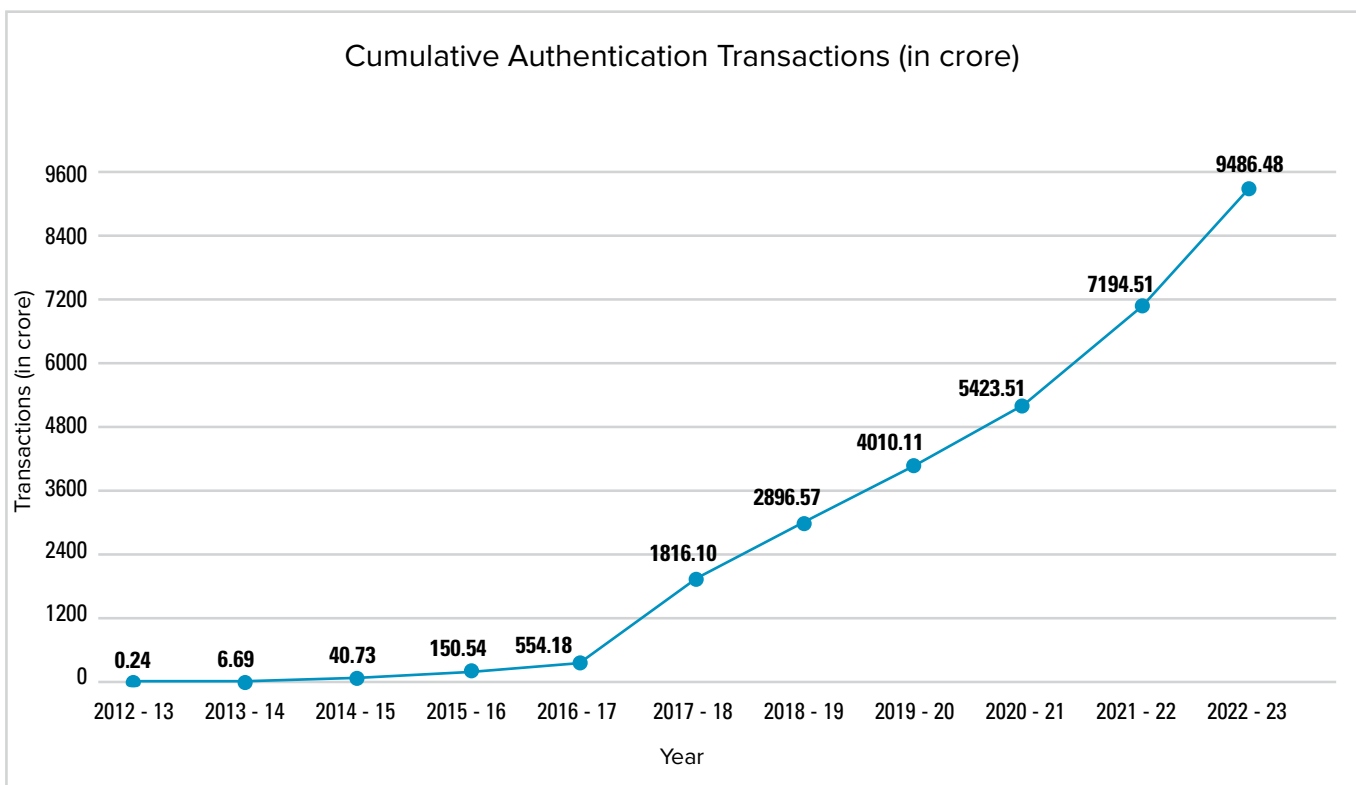




Table 5 - Year-wise and Cumulative Authentication Transactions

Year	Authentication Transactions (in Crore)	Cumulative Transactions (in Crore)
2012-13	0.24	0.24
2013-14	6.45	6.69
2014-15	34.04	40.73
2015-16	109.81	150.54
2016-17	403.64	554.18
2017-18	1,261.92	1,816.10
2018-19	1,080.47	2,896.57
2019-20	1,113.54	4,010.11
2020-21	1,413.40	5,423.51
2021-22	1,771.00	7,194.51
2022-23	2,291.97	9,486.48

Table 6 - Month-wise Authentication Transactions (2022-23)

Month	Authentication Transactions (in Crore)
April 2022	163.94
May 2022	159.36
June 2022	184.94
July 2022	194.52
August 2022	177.68
September 2022	175.41
October 2022	175.44
November 2022	195.39
December 2022	208.47
January 2023	199.62
February 2023	226.29
March 2023	230.91
Total	2291.97



2. e-KYC User Agency (KUA): KUA is a requesting entity which, in addition to being an AUA, uses e-KYC authentication facility. As on 31 March 2023, 175 KUA entities are active on Aadhaar platform and as on 31 March 2023, 1470.22 crore e-KYC transactions have been performed since inception.

3. Authentication Service Agency (ASA): ASA is an agency that has secured leased line connectivity with CIDR. They play the role of enabling intermediaries through secure connection established with the CIDR. ASAs transmit authentication requests of AUAs to the CIDR and transmit back the CIDR's response to the AUAs. There are 22 active ASAs as on 31 March 2023.

3.11 AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION SERVICES

3.11.1 Aadhaar authentication is the process wherein Aadhaar number, along with other attributes (demographic/biometrics/OTP) is submitted to UIDAI's Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) for verification; the CIDR verifies whether the data submitted matches the data available in CIDR and responds with a "Yes/No". No personal identity information is returned as part of the response. The purpose of authentication is to enable residents to establish their identity to service providers to confirm whether the residents are 'who they say they are' in order to provide services and benefits. Aadhaar e-KYC is another type of authentication service wherein UIDAI validates the input parameters against the data stored in its CIDR and returns a digitally signed e-KYC authentication response with encrypted e-KYC data.

3.11.2 Types of Authentication

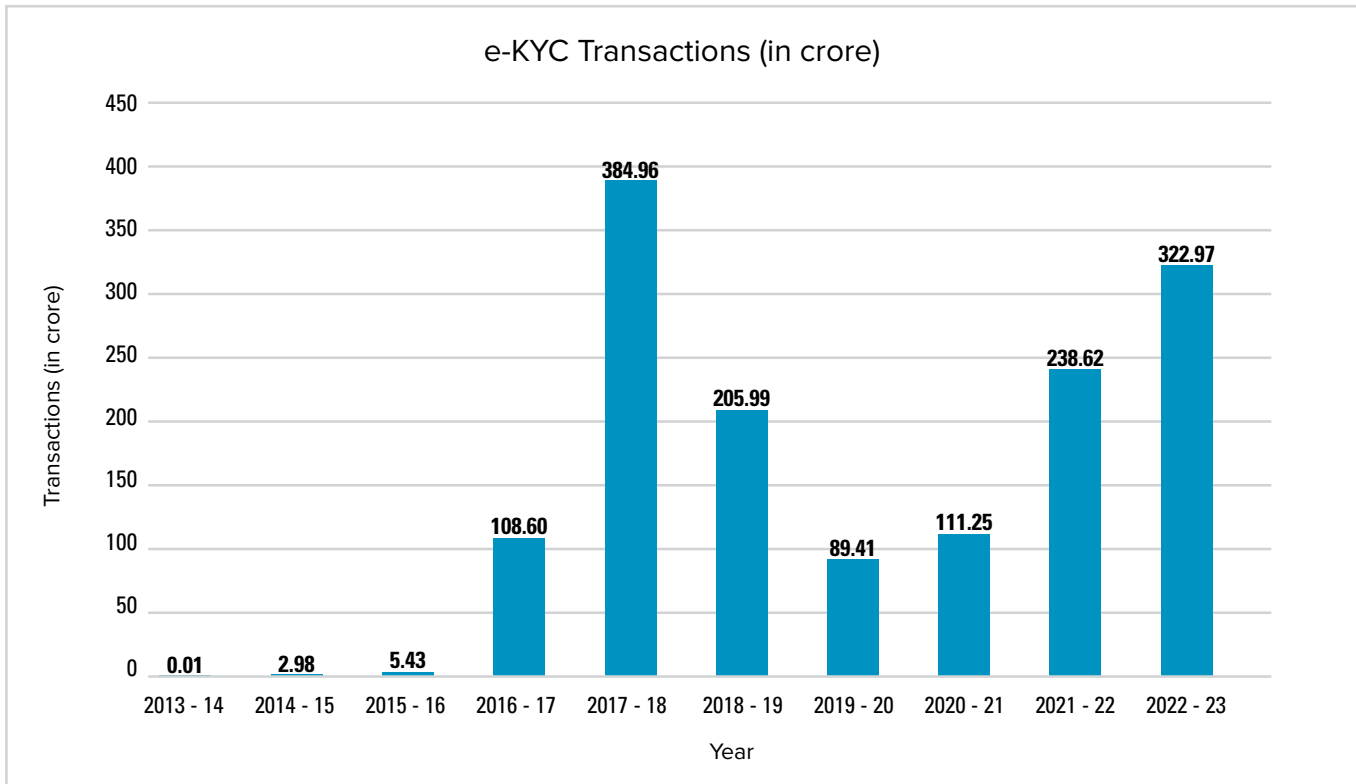
There are two types of authentication facilities provided by the Authority, namely:

- 1. "Yes/No" Authentication:** UIDAI started "Yes/No" authentication facility in February 2012. The requesting entity sends Aadhaar and demographic and/or biometric information and/or OTP from the Aadhaar number holder in encrypted format. UIDAI validates the input parameters against the data stored therein and returns a 'Yes' or 'No' response.
- 2. e-KYC Authentication:** UIDAI started e-KYC authentication facility in May 2013. The requesting entity sends Aadhaar and biometric information and/or OTP from the Aadhaar number holder in encrypted format. UIDAI validates the input parameters against the data stored therein and return a digitally signed e-KYC authentication response with encrypted e-KYC data. Year-wise as well as cumulative e-KYC transactions are portrayed in Table 7, Graph 6 and Graph 7. Similarly, month-wise Aadhaar authentication transactions during 2022-23 are depicted in Table 8.

3.11.3 Modes of Authentication: UIDAI provides various modes of authentication, viz., demographic (Name, Gender, DoB, Address, phone number, email etc), biometric (fingerprint, iris and Face), One Time Pin (OTP) and multi-factor authentication (combination of two or more authentication modalities). An authentication request is entertained by the Authority only upon a request sent by a requesting entity electronically in accordance with the Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) Regulations, 2021 and conforming



Graph 6 - Year-wise e-KYC Transactions



Graph 7 - Cumulative e-KYC Transactions

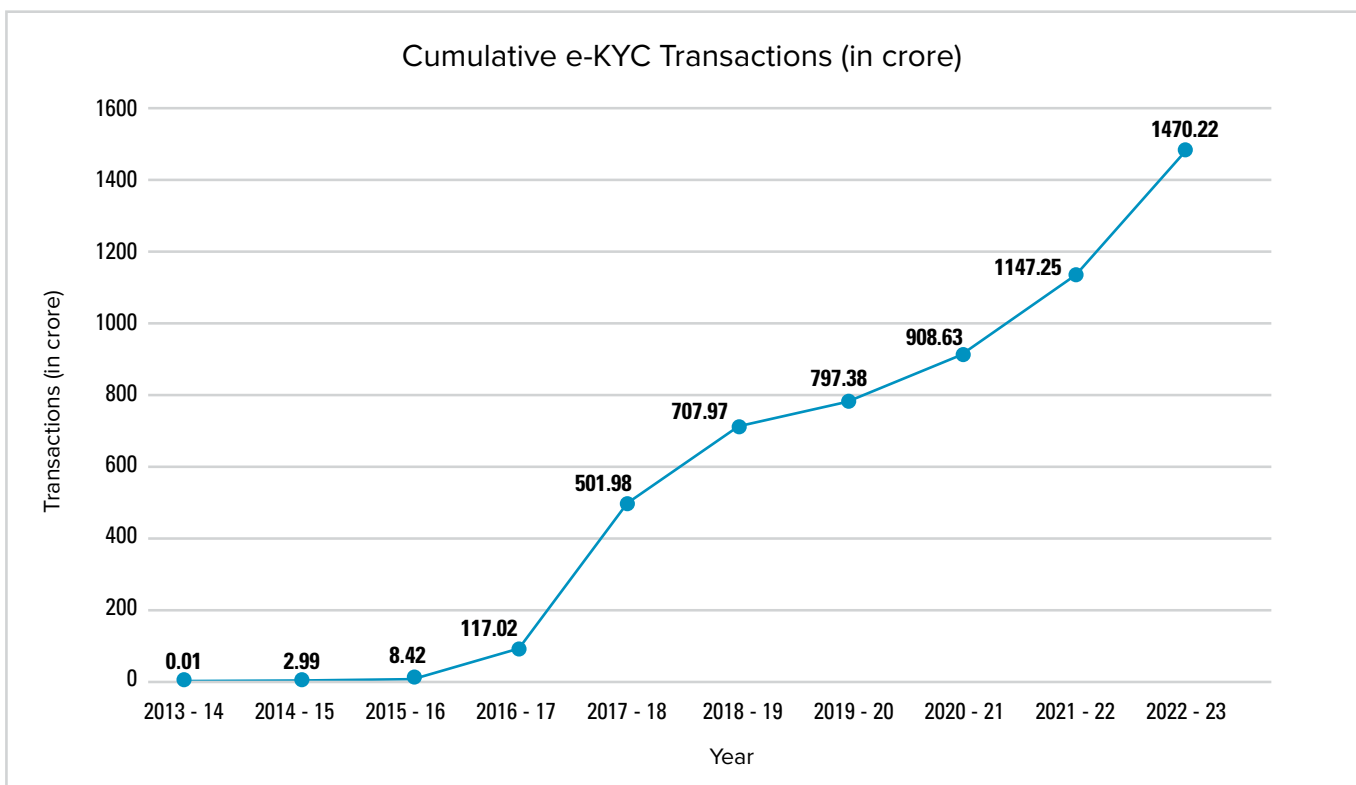




Table 7 - Year-wise and Cumulative e-KYC Transactions

Year	e-KYC transactions (in Crore)	Cumulative transactions (in Crore)
2013-14	0.01	0.01
2014-15	2.98	2.99
2015-16	5.43	8.42
2016-17	108.60	117.02
2017-18	384.96	501.98
2018-19	205.99	707.97
2019-20	89.41	797.38
2020-21	111.25	908.63
2021-22	238.62	1,147.25
2022-23	322.97	1,470.22

Table 8 - Month-wise e-KYC Transactions (2022-23)

Year	e-KYC transactions (in Crore)
April 2022	27.39
May 2022	28.19
June 2022	23.59
July 2022	22.84
August 2022	23.43
September 2022	25.26
October 2022	23.57
November 2022	28.75
December 2022	32.48
January 2023	29.51
February 2023	26.77
March 2023	31.19
Total	322.97



to the specifications laid down by the Authority. Authentication may be carried out through the following modes:

- 1. Demographic Authentication:** The Aadhaar number and demographic information (e.g. Name, Gender, DoB, Address, phone number, email etc) of the Aadhaar number holder obtained from the Aadhaar number holder is matched with the demographic information of the Aadhaar number holder in the CIDR.
- 2. One Time Pin based Authentication:** A One Time Pin (OTP), with limited time validity, is sent to the mobile number and/ or e-mail address of the Aadhaar number holder registered with the Authority, or generated by other appropriate means. The Aadhaar number holder shall provide this OTP along with his Aadhaar number during authentication and the same shall be matched with the OTP generated by the Authority.
- 3. Biometric based Authentication:** The Aadhaar number and biometric information submitted by an Aadhaar number holder are matched with the biometric information of the said Aadhaar number holder stored in the CIDR. This may be fingerprints-based or iris-based authentication or other biometric modalities based on biometric information stored in the CIDR.
- 4. Multi-factor Authentication:** A combination of two or more of the above modes may be used for authentication.

3.11.4 A requesting entity may choose suitable mode(s) of authentication from any of the available modes as described for a particular

service or business function/transaction as per its requirement including multiple factor authentication for enhancing security.

3.11.5 Exception Handling: As per regulation 14(1)(i) of Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) Regulations 2021, all requesting entities are required to implement exception-handling mechanism and back-up identity authentication mechanisms to ensure seamless provision of authentication services to Aadhaar number holder.

3.12 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN AUTHENTICATION ECOSYSTEM

3.12.1 L1 Registered Devices: To enhance security of data, UIDAI has mandated use of Registered Devices (RD) for all biometric authentication requests. After successful migration of L0 Registered Devices in the field, UIDAI has rolled out of L1 Registered Authentication Devices with embedded Pre-certified hardware (PCH). In L1 RDs, the signing and encryption of biometrics is implemented within the Trusted Execution Environment (TEE) where host Operating System (OS) does not have any mechanism to obtain the private key or inject biometrics. The advantages of In L1 Registered Authentication Devices Registered are as follows:-

- ▶ Signing and encryption of biometric is implemented within the Trusted Execution Environment (TEE) at the hardware level.
- ▶ Management of private keys within the TEE.
- ▶ PID block is into a more secure environment
- ▶ PCH (Pre-certified hardware), system software certifications/validations.
- ▶ Unique Identity for Pre-Certified Hardware.



- ▶ No change in size of PID block.
- ▶ “Replay” options reduced.
- ▶ The compute is less tampered upon.
- ▶ Devices is embedded with Read-Only memory
- ▶ More security features on the chip level
- ▶ Marginal increase in price of biometric device.
- ▶ Transaction handling capacity will remain same at UIDAI.

Three device vendors have been certified. Other device vendors are in the process of testing stages. L1 registered authentication devices have been rolled out in Aadhaar authentication Ecosystem in Oct 2022.

3.12.2 Fingerprint Image Record (FIR) - Fingerprint Minutia Record (FMR) Implementation in Single PID Block:

To make Aadhaar authentications more secure & enhancing liveness properties of Fingerprint Authentication, UIDAI has introduced the feature of FIR-FMR in a single PID Block (Personal Identity Block). The major focus of implementing the Single PID block concept is on eliminating the fraudulent activities in various banks, financial entities, Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems & other Aadhaar applications for residents and to make authentication more secure & liveness detection efficient. The Authentication API has the provision of sending fingerprint authentication request using FMR (Finger Minutiae Record) - FIR (Finger Image Record) in a single PID Block. Earlier all of the entities were primarily using FMR for fingerprint based Aadhaar authentication & some were using FIR only. Presently all the AUA/KUA in the authentication ecosystem have completely migrated on 31.03.2023. All fingerprint authentication transactions are now performed in FMR-FIR single PID capture modality.

3.12.3 Face Authentication: UIDAI has

launched Face Authentication modality on 15th October 2021 by which an Aadhaar number holder's identity can be verified with Aadhaar authentication. A successful face authentication confirms that your physical face which being scanned for verification matches the one which was captured at the time of enrolment when your Aadhaar number was generated. A successful face authentication confirms that you are who you claim to be. Face authentication RD App is a touchless application that facilitates Aadhaar Authentication User Agencies (AUA) application to authenticate a resident after verifying liveness through captured face image. Face authentication was officially launched for services like Jeevan Pramaan which facilitates pensioners for generation of DLC at their home without the need to visit a bank or Common Service Centers thus promoting “Ease of living”, NIC has integrated the Face authentication in AeBAS for marking attendance of employees in Central / State Govts. This provides touchless modality as well as takes care of fingerprint capture issues. Various banks have already adopted the Face authentication functionality for providing banking services such as bank account opening to their customers. 31 entities have been permitted to use Face authentication. More authentication ecosystem partners will be encouraged to use Face Authentication. The total number of Face Authentication transactions from inception till 31st March 2023 is 5.05 crores.

3.12.4 Aadhaar Paperless Offline e-KYC:

UIDAI has introduced the process of verifying identity of the Aadhaar number holder without authentication. Aadhaar paperless offline e-KYC is a secure digitally signed document which contains details such as name, address, photo, gender, DoB, hash of registered mobile number, hash of registered email address and reference ID (last 4 digits of Aadhaar with time stamp). Aadhaar number holder can download



this document from UIDAI's website and share it along with share code (4-character code) with the entities seeking offline Aadhaar verification as per their mutual convenience.

3.12.5 Aadhaar Lock / Unlock: In order to further enhance the security of Aadhaar, UIDAI has introduced a feature of locking and unlocking of Aadhaar which provides Aadhaar holder an option to 'lock' or 'unlock' her Aadhaar. In case of locked Aadhaar, requesting entities would not be able to perform authentication (biometric / demographic / OTP) using Aadhaar. However, requesting entities would be able to perform authentication using Virtual ID of locked Aadhaar. Aadhaar holder can lock/unlock his Aadhaar through various channels such as UIDAI's website, SMS and mAadhaar mobile application. For Unlocking UID, Aadhaar holder should have his latest 16 digit Virtual ID. Latest VID can be retrieved by the Aadhaar holder through SMS on registered mobile number.

3.12.6 Aadhaar Secure QR Code: Aadhaar secure QR code is a quick response code provided by UIDAI for offline verification of identity of Aadhaar holder. Aadhaar Secure QR code contains digitally signed demographic data i.e. name, address, photo, gender, DoB, masked registered mobile number, registered email address and also reference ID (last 4 digits of Aadhaar and time stamp). This digitally signed QR code is available on e- Aadhaar, Aadhaar letter, Aadhaar PVC card and mAadhaar app available on android and iOS. Aadhaar secure QR code can be scanned using Android/iOS/ Windows reader application published by UIDAI or through mAadhaar app

3.12.7 Promotion of Iris Devices: Iris devices are contactless devices and authentication can be performed without any physical contact with the resident. Use of iris devices have been proved as boon in the pandemic time which is a contactless authentication method thus ensuring safety of resident and facilitating

all benefits as provided by governments. Further, authentication success rate is higher in iris devices compared to fingerprint devices. Iris devices are also secure as it is next to impossible to perform authentication using any cloned iris. Owing to these factors, UIDAI is encouraging the use of iris devices among requesting entities. UIDAI in conjunction with STQC is working to certify and introduce more iris device models in different form factor. Iris device models are available as discrete or integrated in tablet/POS devices which facilitate the requesting entities to choose iris device model as per their necessity. The usage of iris device has increased in FY 2022-23 with average device count of around 2.55 lakhs till 31 March, 2023

3.13 LOGISTICS & CI DIVISION ECOSYSTEM

3.13.1 The Logistics & CI Division of UIDAI is entrusted with printing and dispatch of Aadhaar letters to the residents. Aadhaar letters are printed and dispatched to residents in case of new enrolment, demographic update (except mobile and email) and reprint scenarios. UIDAI has also introduced a premium paid service, namely "Order Aadhaar PVC card" from 25th September, 2020. The Division is coordinating with Business Divisions, Aadhaar ecosystem stakeholders, partners and capturing all the functional requirements for various activities on resident experience.

3.14 AADHAAR LETTER PRINTING AND DELIVERY

3.14.1 Once the Aadhaar is generated, it has to be ensured that the same is printed and dispatched to the resident within permissible time limits. Each Aadhaar letter comprises of a printed, laminated document with a photograph, date of birth, demographic information of the



resident, the Aadhaar number and secure (QR) code which contains photograph and demographic details with digital signature of UIDAI for offline verification.

3.14.2 Aadhaar letter is printed in 13 different languages. The Department of Post is the delivery partner of UIDAI for delivery of Aadhaar letters to the residents at the address registered in Aadhaar database. UIDAI sends Aadhaar letters for new enrolments as well as for updates (exclusive of mobile & email update). Since inception, till 31st March 2023, 135.51 crore New Aadhaar letters have been printed and dispatched to the residents through India Post as First Class Digitally Franked articles. Also, 49.03 crore updated Aadhaar letters have been dispatched (excluding updates for e-mail/mobile) till 31st March 2023 to the residents through India Post as First Class Digitally Franked articles.

3.15 E-AADHAAR

E-Aadhaar contains a secure Quick Response (QR) code digitally signed by UIDAI which on scanning displays photograph and demographic details of the Aadhaar holder. In the Aadhaar system, the resident's details can be verified through established online authentication process or offline verification with the help of QR code and offline xml. Therefore, the e-Aadhaar is acceptable as a valid proof of identity. The total e-Aadhaar downloads are 186.98 crore till 31st March 2023.

3.16 ORDER AADHAAR PVC CARD SERVICE

3.16.1 UIDAI started online Order Aadhaar PVC Card service from 25th September 2020 through its website www.uidai.gov.in. By paying a nominal charge of ₹50/- including the cost of speed post delivery charge, residents are getting their Aadhaar PVC Card at their registered address.



Aadhaar PVC Card

CONVENIENT | DURABLE | SECURED

Order Online from
myaadhaar.uidai.gov.in

Charges ₹50/- Only *(All Inclusive)*

Delivery by **Speed Post**



3.16.2 Aadhaar PVC Card has advanced security features like QR Code, micro text, Guilloche pattern, ghost image and Hologram. It adds one more option for resident, in addition to Aadhaar letter, e-Aadhaar and mAadhaar; all of which are equally valid for use. Further, it is durable and easy to carry.

3.16.3 UIDAI has printed and dispatched around 3.23 crore Aadhaar PVC Cards (including 0.12 crore cards of Marine Fishermen) till 31st March 2023. The Aadhaar PVC cards are being issued to Marine Fishermen as and when the requests are received.

3.17 TRAINING, TESTING AND CERTIFICATION ECOSYSTEM

3.17.1 For success of any program, especially of the scale such as that of UIDAI, it is imperative that there is sufficient emphasis given to quality of data collected during enrolment. Additionally, it is equally important that people who are responsible for capturing and using the Aadhaar data are adequately trained. To ensure this, UIDAI has worked diligently to create a 'Training, Testing and Certification ecosystem'. The ecosystem consists of 'Content Development Agency' (CDA) and 'Testing and Certification Agency' (TCA).

3.17.2 To maintain the quality of data collected at the time of Aadhaar enrolment or update, UIDAI only engages Certified ECMP (Enrolment Client Multipurpose Platform) Operators/Supervisors and Child Enrolment Lite Client (CELC) Operators. For adequate and effective training of all the stakeholders involved in Aadhaar Enrolment/Update, various training methodologies, including Mega Training and Certification Camps, and Refresher/Orientation Training Programs are adopted by the UIDAI. This has led to well-

organized Enrolments, close to almost 100% Enrolments in most of the States.

- ▶ **Master Training (Training the Trainers):** This training ensures creating a pool of trainers at respective Regional Offices who in turn will be responsible for training delivery to Enrolment & Update Operators (ECMP & CELC) under their jurisdiction. A total of 1,285 Master Training sessions have been conducted from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, in which 58,273 officials were trained.
- ▶ **Mega Training & Certification Camps:** UIDAI undertakes an exercise through Mega Training & Certification Camps to create a large pool of certified Operators/Supervisors to ensure no disruption of momentum in Enrolments. A total of 613 Mega Training and Certification Camps on Aadhaar Enrolment have been conducted from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, in which 5,977 individuals were trained and certified.
- ▶ **Orientation Program:** Orientation programs are being carried out for newly appointed Enrolment staff to make them well-versed with the Enrolment process. 364 training sessions have been conducted from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, in which 23,549 individuals were imparted training.
- ▶ **Refresher Program:** This program is conducted to refresh the knowledge of active/certified Enrolment Operators and keep them updated on the latest policy changes in the process. 821 programs were conducted from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023, in which 40,282 individuals were trained. During the period 01st April 2022



to 31st March 2023, approximately 1.12+ lakhs candidates have been certified as ECMP/CELC Operators/ Supervisors. This includes candidates from Private/PSU Banks, Dept. of Post, IPPB, Education Department, Health and other departments/ministries.

3.17.3 LMS (Learning Management System) – e-learning portal: UIDAI has maintained Learning Management System (LMS) portal and granted its access to the Operators for self-learning/refresher and orientation trainings. LMS has modules for certifying, training and retraining of Operators of UIDAI ecosystem.

Table 9 - Details of Training Imparted (01.04.2022-31.03.2023)

S. No	Type of Training	Participants	Number of Sessions	Number of Participants Trained
1.	Orientation Program	New/ Fresh Enrolment Staff	364	23549
2.	Mega Training & Certification Camps	Government Officials nominated to become Enrolment Staff	613	5977
3.	Refresher Training	Existing Enrolment Staff	821	40282
4.	Master Training	Government Officials and Enrolment Staffs nominated to become Trainers	1285	58273
Total			3083	128081

LMS supports automatic, real-time notifications indicating learners’ progress, course completions, certifications, achievements and comments for monitoring. LMS portal has features to track and measure the impact of training programs. It also facilitates deriving learning insights through customizable reports and dashboards that provide metrics on learners’ activity.

As on 31st March 2023, LMS has received more than 31,700 course registrations for 20 hours of e-learning content on “Enrolment & Update” and “Authentication” operations. The portal is currently open, only to active Operators associated with and is a part of

UIDAI ecosystem. UIDAI will open the portal for public access after incorporating the feedback received from the internal users.

3.17.4 Training Testing and Certification (TT&C) Policy roll out: UIDAI has published ‘Training, Testing and Certification Policy’ on 02.01.2023 in consultation with various stake holders and Regional Offices (ROs). The policy covers not only Operators in E&U ecosystem, but Operators in Authentication, CRM, Grievance redressal and QC ecosystems also. The policy will result in improvement of functioning of different types of Operators and will strengthen Aadhaar ecosystem.



3.18 CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Customer Relationship Management is an activity of core importance for UIDAI. The Aadhaar (Enrolment & Update) Regulations, 2016 envisage in the clause 32, chapter VII (Grievance Redressal Mechanism) that the Authority (UIDAI) shall set up a Contact Centre to act as the central point of contact for the resolution of queries and grievances of residents, accessible to residents through toll-free number/s and / or email as may be specified by the authority. The Contact Centre shall:

- ▶ Provide a mechanism to log queries or grievances and provide residents with a unique reference number for further tracing till closure of the matter.
- ▶ Provide regional language support to the extent possible.
- ▶ Ensure safety of any information received from residents in relation to their identity information.
- ▶ Comply with the procedures and processes as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose.

3.19 AADHAAR SUPPORT SERVICES – AADHAAR SAMPARK KENDRA

3.19.1 UIDAI has set up an Aadhaar Sampark Kendra or Contact Centre to help resolving residents’ queries and grievances related to Aadhaar life cycle and related services. Main objectives of Aadhaar Sampark Kendra are as follow:

- ▶ To provide a pan India accessible Toll Free Number and email, using which the Residents can contact Aadhaar Sampark Kendra.
- ▶ To provide support in multiple regional

languages to cater to complaints and queries from all parts of India.

- ▶ To provide an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) System for residents calling the Aadhaar Sampark Kendra.
- ▶ To provide residents to interact with Aadhaar Sampark Kendra executive in case they wish to do the same.
- ▶ The Residents can also log the complaints through Resident Portal of UIDAI.
- ▶ To create and maintain a common Customer Relationship Management (CRM) application to support Residents in addressing their queries and complaints.

3.19.2 Infrastructure and Technology of Aadhaar Sampark Kendra:

Currently Aadhaar Sampark Kendra consists of:

- ▶ **Toll-free-number 1947:** Toll Free Number ‘1947’ is accessible across India. This short code is a category –I toll free number allotted by DoT to UIDAI. The short code 1947 is also used for inbound and outbound SMS services.
- ▶ **Contact Centre Infrastructure:** Contact Centre Infrastructure comprises Trunk lines, PBX solution, IVRS system, Automatic Call Distributor (for call distribution across Call Centre Facilitators), Computer Telephony Integration Unit and Voice Logger system (100% calls are recorded for technical quality evaluation and training purpose). The IVRS interacts with the callers in duplex mode through synthesized recorded voice in Hindi/English/Regional Languages depending on state from where call



is placed to service their enquiries. Hindi, English, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Telugu, Bengali, Punjabi, Odia, Tamil, Assamese, and Malayalam languages are currently supported in IVRS. Following features are currently available in IVRS: -

- ▶ Frequently Asked Questions.
- ▶ Aadhaar enrolment status based on 14-digit EID search.
- ▶ Aadhaar update status with 14-digit URN number.
- ▶ Intelligent selection of language options on IVRS based on caller's area.
- ▶ Status of already logged Complaints.
- ▶ Know your Aadhaar number.
- ▶ Route calls to Aadhaar Sampark Kendra executive, if desired by the caller.

3.19.3 Call Volumes: Normally, UIDAI Contact Centers witness a call pattern of 1.5-2 Lakhs calls/day and 2,500-3000 emails/day. The volume varies with any major announcement

by the Central to the State Government/s regarding use/linking/seeding of Aadhaar for a particular scheme/benefit resulting into sudden spikes. The traffic is likely to increase at least by 5% (year-to-year basis) of the current volume due to more enrolment, update and authentication and seeding of Aadhaar with the Central Government Schemes/ benefits.

3.20 CHATBOT SERVICES

The newly launched AI/ML based Chatbot, Aadhaar Mitra is also becoming popular amount residents and has even featured in popular quiz show "Kaun Banega Crorepati". Around 60,000 conversations on "Aadhaar Mitra" are happening on daily basis and is soon expected to cross 75,000 figure.

The new Chatbot comes with enhanced features like – check Aadhaar enrolment / update status, tracking of Aadhaar PVC card status, information on enrolment center location etc. Residents can even register their grievances and track them using Aadhaar Mitra. "Aadhaar Mitra" is available in both English and Hindi languages.



4. DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY

4.1 DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY SAFEGUARDS

4.1.1 UIDAI has a well-designed, multi-layer robust security system in place which is reviewed regularly and upgraded to maintain highest level of data security and integrity. The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure data security and privacy, which is an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage. For further strengthening of security and privacy of data, security audits are conducted on regular basis and all possible steps are taken to improve the overall security posture of UIDAI.

4.1.2 Utmost priority is accorded to privacy of Aadhaar data which is evident from the fundamental binding principles on which Aadhaar has been designed and which have been further reinforced through the various provisions of the Aadhaar Act and the Regulations framed thereunder. Section 29 of the Aadhaar Act prohibits sharing or disclosure of core biometric for any purpose, violation of which is punishable under Section 37 of the Act with imprisonment up to three years. Unauthorized access to Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) is punishable with imprisonment up to 10 years (Section 38). Tampering of data in CIDR is also punishable with imprisonment up to 10 years (Section 39).

4.1.3 Regulations under the Aadhaar Act have been notified to ensure that enrolment, authentication and other associated activities are carried out strictly in accordance with law. Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 ensure that enrolments are done under a secure process wherein responsibility and accountability of all the agencies involved in the process are clearly defined. Further, the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations

2016 have been framed to ensure that authentications are done in secure conditions.

4.2 PRIVACY AND SECURITY BY DESIGN

4.2.1 The architecture of Aadhaar has been intrinsically designed with the three cardinal principles of minimal information, optimal ignorance and federated databases to ensure data security and privacy. Aadhaar is inherently designed in such a manner so as to protect the informational privacy of the individual. This is ensured by collection of minimal data at the time of enrolment, and later at the time of update, to provide unique identity, issue the Aadhaar number after biometric de-duplication, manage lifecycle changes of that identity record and provide an Application Programming Interface (API) for verifying the identity (online authentication) for various applications requiring identity verification.

4.2.2 Following the principle of optimal ignorance, Aadhaar does not collect any other information or any such details which could be cause of concern with respect to the privacy of a person. Aadhaar number is a random number with no built-in intelligence or profiling information.

4.2.3 Aadhaar is only focused by design on identity. Designing of the Aadhaar system as pure identity platform clears the clouds of confusion around possible misuse of Aadhaar for any other purposes while allowing the individual to use Aadhaar to prove his/her identity as and when required. This also provisions a digital platform to innovate and work out various applications and utilities that may be built upon the Aadhaar platform. During Aadhaar linking, also, the respective database carries out only Aadhaar based



verification with explicit consent of Aadhaar number holder, but then that database does not share any information with UIDAI or with external agencies.

4.3 AADHAAR ENROLMENT THROUGH A SECURE PROCESS

4.3.1 UIDAI has set up a nationwide infrastructure for Aadhaar enrolment of residents of India through a network of registrars and accredited enrolment agencies. The registrars are largely the Government departments, agencies and public sector banks. Enrolment agencies are selected through rigorous selection criteria. A resident is enrolled by a UIDAI certified operator through UIDAI software under a highly robust, controlled, non-repudiable and secure process.

4.3.2 Residents are enrolled for Aadhaar across the entire country through certified operators selected on the basis of a rigorous examination and test process. The operator also has to obtain her own Aadhaar number first and then sign each and every enrolment through her own fingerprints and Aadhaar number. In this manner, a complete account is maintained as to which operator enrolled whom, where and when so that in case of any violation, accountability of the enrolment operator and agency can be immediately fixed. Then, the biometric data of people who are enrolled are matched against the entire database of the existing Aadhaar holders, which are presently more than 132.96 crore, and only when no match is found, Aadhaar numbers are generated. Biometric matching of this scale is done in a time span of 24 hours.

4.3.3 All enrolment data including biometrics are encrypted by 2048-bit encryption key at the time of enrolment and is not accessible to any agency, except UIDAI, which can access these data only through a secure decryption

key available to UIDAI only. So far, no incident of core biometric leakage from UIDAI database in an unauthorised manner has been reported.

4.4 AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION THROUGH A SECURE PROCESS

4.4.1 Aadhaar authentication responds only with yes/no answer. It allows applications to verify the identity claim by the resident while still protecting their data privacy. A balance between 'privacy and purpose' is critical to ensure convenience and at the same time protect resident's identity data. External user agencies do not have access to the Aadhaar database.

4.4.2 Aadhaar e-KYC service allows resident to authorize UIDAI to share electronic version of their Aadhaar letter. For every Aadhaar e-KYC request, only after successful resident authentication, demographic and photo data is shared in electronic format.

4.5 MINIMAL DATA WITH NO LINKAGE

4.5.1 Since Aadhaar system has data of all Aadhaar holders of the country in a central repository, it was designed to capture minimum data so as to provide only identity related functions (issuance and authentication). This design philosophy is derived directly from the fact that UIDAI respects privacy of the residents and does not hold or receive non-essential data within its systems. In addition to having minimal data (4 attributes-name, address, gender and date of birth; plus 2 optional data-mobile, email), this central database does not have any linkage to existing systems/applications that use Aadhaar.

4.5.2 This minimalistic design essentially creates a set of data islands containing resident data across various applications/systems (a federated model for resident data) rather than a centralized model, eliminating the risk of a single system having complete knowledge of resident and her transaction history.



4.6 NO POOLING OF DATA

Aadhaar system is not designed to collate and pool various data and hence does not become a single central data repository having all knowledge about residents. It has no linkage information (such as PAN, driver's license number, PDS card number, EPIC number) to any other system. This design allowed transaction data to reside in specific systems in a federated model. This approach allows resident information to stay in distributed fashion across many systems owned by different agencies.

4.7 OPTIMAL IGNORANCE

4.7.1 Aadhaar does not collect any other information like transaction details, authentication purpose, bank account number, bank details, likes or dislikes, caste, familial relations, religion, income, profession, property, education, mobiles (other than the one registered with UIDAI during Aadhaar enrolment for communication purposes or sending OTPs), or any such details which could be cause of concern with respect to the privacy of a person. Even the date of birth or any other information such as place of birth or residence using administrative boundaries (state/district/taluk) is not embedded in the Aadhaar number. Aadhaar number is a random number with no built-in intelligence or profiling information. 12 digit number has been adopted simply to cater to the needs of identification of the population for the next couple of centuries.

4.7.2 Authentication is designed in such a way that neither the "purpose" of authentication nor any other transactional context is known to Aadhaar system. Aadhaar authentication system is built to be zero-knowledge system, automatically lending itself to transaction anonymity in order to protect privacy of an

individual without any compromise on security. Authentication of an Aadhaar number holder by an agency does not entitle Aadhaar system to know the purpose for which authentication is carried out. Thus, Aadhaar system absolutely does not know if the individual is a bank employee using Aadhaar authentication to mark daily attendance at work or operating an account or transferring money etc.

4.8 NO LOCATION AWARENESS

UIDAI authentication system does not have location awareness i.e. Aadhaar authentication is oblivious to the location from where the authentication request is sent thereby eliminating the risk of a resident being tracked.

4.9 FEDERATED DATA MODEL AND ONE-WAY LINKAGE

4.9.1 By its very design, Aadhaar database does not have all domain specific transaction data and hence the resident's specific transactional data remains federated across many user agencies' databases rather than centralized into a common database.

4.9.2 It is also important to note that the various systems may have made references to the UIDAI (through the use of the Aadhaar number), but the UIDAI does not maintain reverse links to any of these systems. For example, while opening a bank account, the Bank will have the Aadhaar number, but UIDAI will not be privy to any data held by the Bank including the bank account number or any banking transaction details. Aadhaar seeding is, therefore, strictly a one-way linkage wherein the Aadhaar number is incorporated into the beneficiary database without pooling any data from the said database into the UID database.



4.10 SECURITY OF AADHAAR DATA

4.10.1 UIDAI uses one of the world’s most advanced encryption technologies in transmission and storage of data. Aadhaar based authentication is robust and secure as compared to any other contemporary systems. Aadhaar system has the capability to inquire into any instance of misuse of Aadhaar biometrics and initiate action.

4.10.2 No incident of breach or leakage of core biometrics from UIDAI servers has been reported.

4.10.3 Aadhaar data security is further enhanced through regular information security assessments and audits of various eco-system partners.

4.11 UIDAI CERTIFIED AS ISO 27001:2013

UIDAI has established the Information Security Management System and has obtained the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 certification from STQC.

4.12 UIDAI COMPLIANCE TO ISO/IEC 29100 : 2011 & ISO/ IEC 27701 : 2019

UIDAI complies to ISO/IEC 29100:2011 (Information Technology – Security Techniques –Privacy Framework for Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) and certified for ISO/IEC27701:2019 (Privacy Information Management System)

4.13 DECLARATION OF CIDR INFRASTRUCTURE AS “PROTECTED SYSTEM”

Security of UIDAI-CIDR information is of paramount importance for safeguarding resident data. Confidentiality, Integrity and

Availability of the information are maintained at all times through controls that are commensurate to the criticality of the information assets, so as to protect the information systems from all types of threats. The Security of UIDAI is also being proactively supported by National Cyber Security Coordinator through the cyber threat intelligence.

4.14 GOVERNANCE RISK COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE SERVICE PROVIDER (GRCP-SP)

The vision of GRCP framework is to facilitate creation of a robust, comprehensive and secure environment for UIDAI to operate. To achieve the goals, the GRCP-SP provides UIDAI management with oversight of UIDAI and partner ecosystem in terms of visibility, effectiveness and control.

4.15 INFORMATION SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF EXTERNAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERS

UIDAI Security has been enhanced further through regular Information Security assessments of various ecosystem partners.

4.16 FRAUD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT UIDAI

UIDAI has a well-designed, multi-layer approach and robust fraud management system in place. With the establishment of Forensic lab, the fraud investigation capacity of UIDAI has increased substantially. UIDAI is in the process of accreditation of the Forensic Lab under ISO/ IEC 17025:2017 from NABL India.



5. AADHAAR – USAGE IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

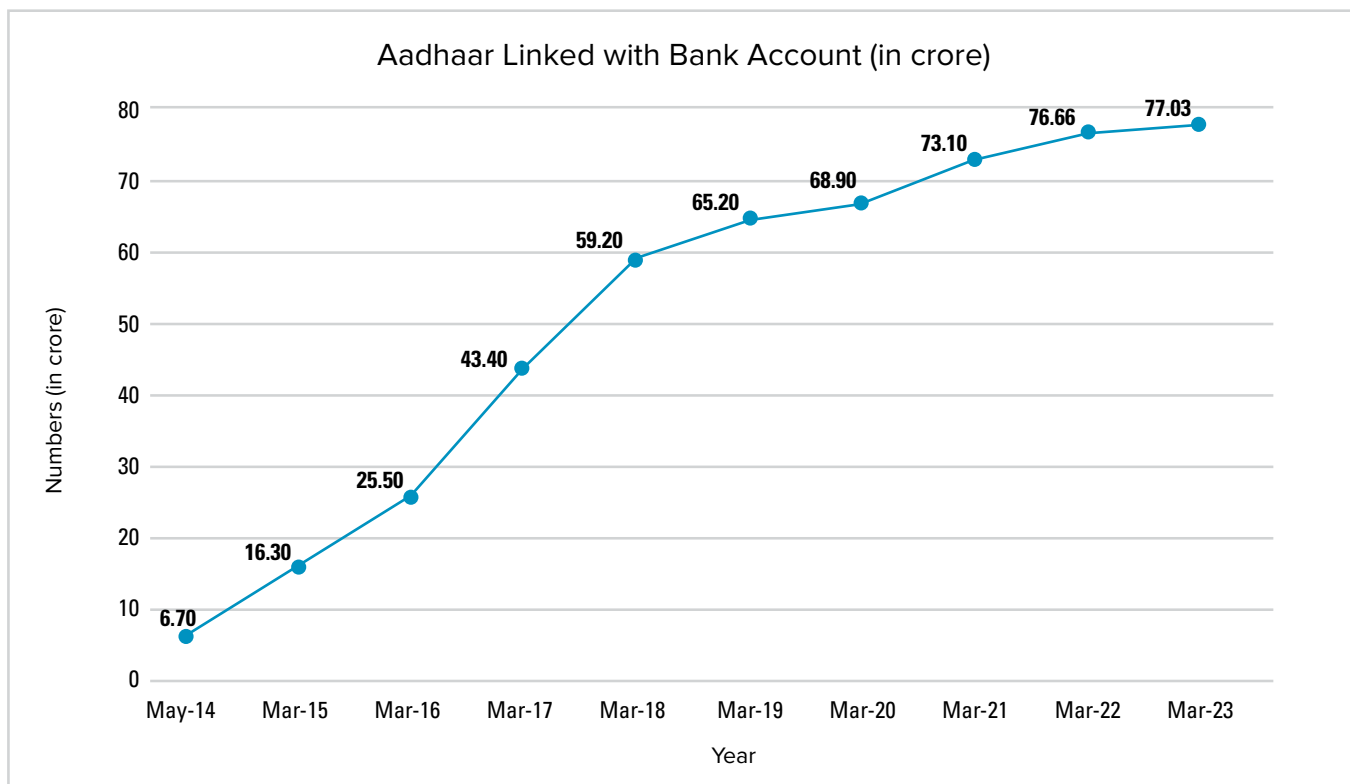
5.1 AADHAAR – A TOOL FOR GOVERNANCE REFORM

5.1.1 Aadhaar for Financial Inclusion:

Aadhaar number is a unique digital identity which does not change over the lifecycle of an individual. When linked with a bank account, Aadhaar becomes the ‘financial addresses of an individual which helps to accomplish the country’s goal of financial inclusion. The 12-digit Aadhaar number is sufficient to transfer any payment to an individual’s bank account, thus eliminating the need to give other details viz. the bank account, IFSC Code and bank branch details to the Government/ Institutions. It also empowers an individual to decide in which bank account she wants to receive the funds under direct benefit

transfer (DBT), which can be changed by the beneficiary anytime by filling in a bank account linking form as approved by Indian Banks’ Association (IBA) and submitting a physical copy of his Aadhaar. With effect from 19th December 2017, certain changes have been done to make the process simpler and reduce the vulnerability of transfer of DBT linked bank account to any other bank without the knowledge of the account holder. As of 31 March 2023, 77.03 Crore Aadhaar have been uniquely linked with the bank accounts on NPCI mapper [Data Source: National Payment Corporation of India – NPCI]. Graph 8 provides the progress of Aadhaar numbers uniquely linked to bank accounts since May 2014 (Data source: NPCI).

Graph 8 - Progress of Aadhaar Uniquely Linked to Bank Accounts





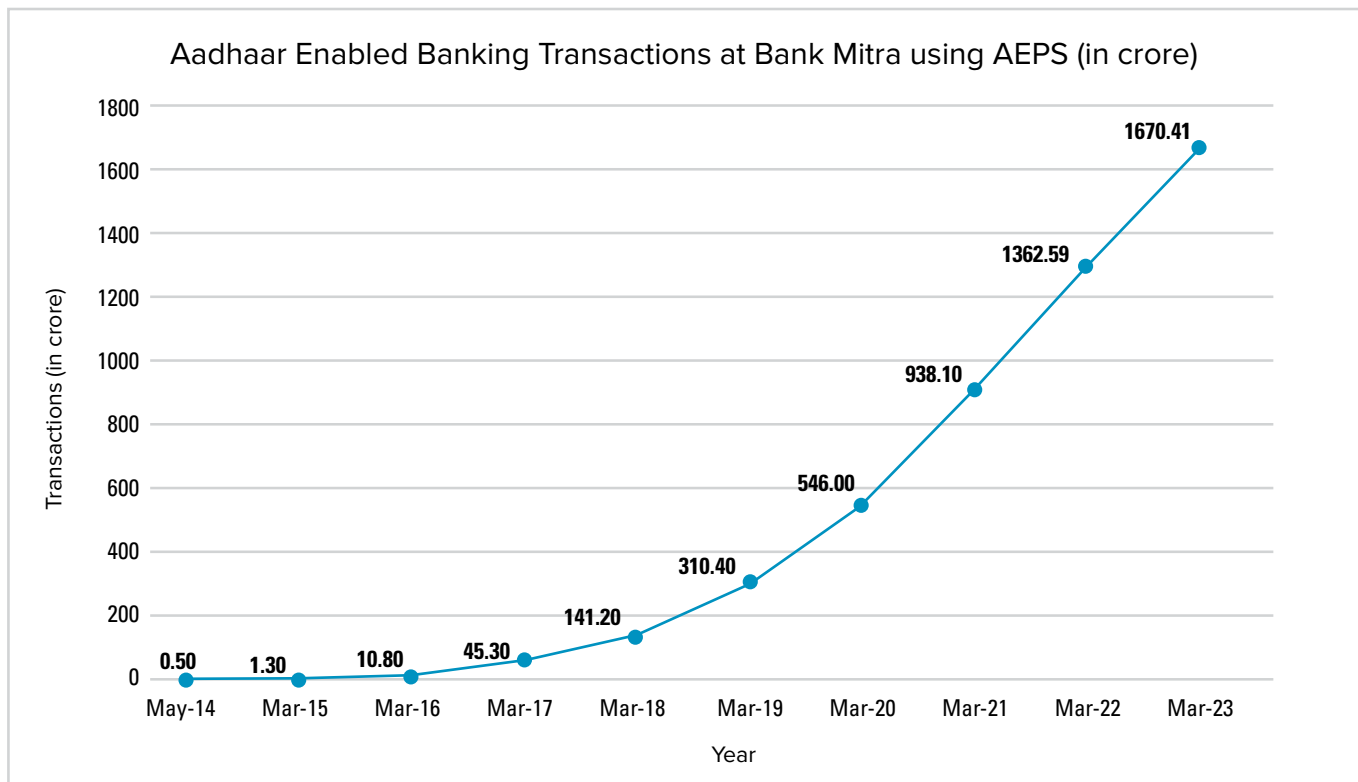
5.1.2 Different types of payment systems using Aadhaar viz. AEPS, APB and BHIM Aadhaar have been developed and are being operated by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) using the banking platforms, which have significantly helped to achieve the financial inclusion in the country. These are briefly described in the following sections.

5.1.3 Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems (AEPS): Aadhaar Enabled Payment Systems or AEPS is the platform used in the microATMs which are held by the Bank Mitras engaged by the banks for providing banking services at the doorsteps in remotest of the areas. AEPS helps an individual to do basic banking transactions by simply using his Aadhaar viz., withdrawal, cash deposit, transfer of funds from his bank account etc. Till 31 March 2023, over 1670.41 Crore successful transactions have been done using the AEPS platform across

nearly 43 lakh microATMs provided by 128 banks and Department of Posts. It is pertinent to note that cumulatively a growth of 22.59% were observed in the total number of AEPS transactions as compared to 2021-22. This had immensely facilitated providing door-step banking services and helped mitigate the hardships of the people due to COVID-19 pandemic. Graph 9 provides the progress of AEPS transactions on microATMs since May 2014 (Data Source: NPCI).

5.1.4 Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB): Aadhaar Payment Bridge or APB is another payment system which is aimed primarily to dealing with the challenges related to banking transactions with benefits to both the stakeholders, namely, the Government and the residents. This is largely a Government-to-Citizen (G2C) and Business-to-Consumer (B2C) platform for remitting funds to an Aadhaar

Graph 9 - Progress of AEPS Transactions since May 2014





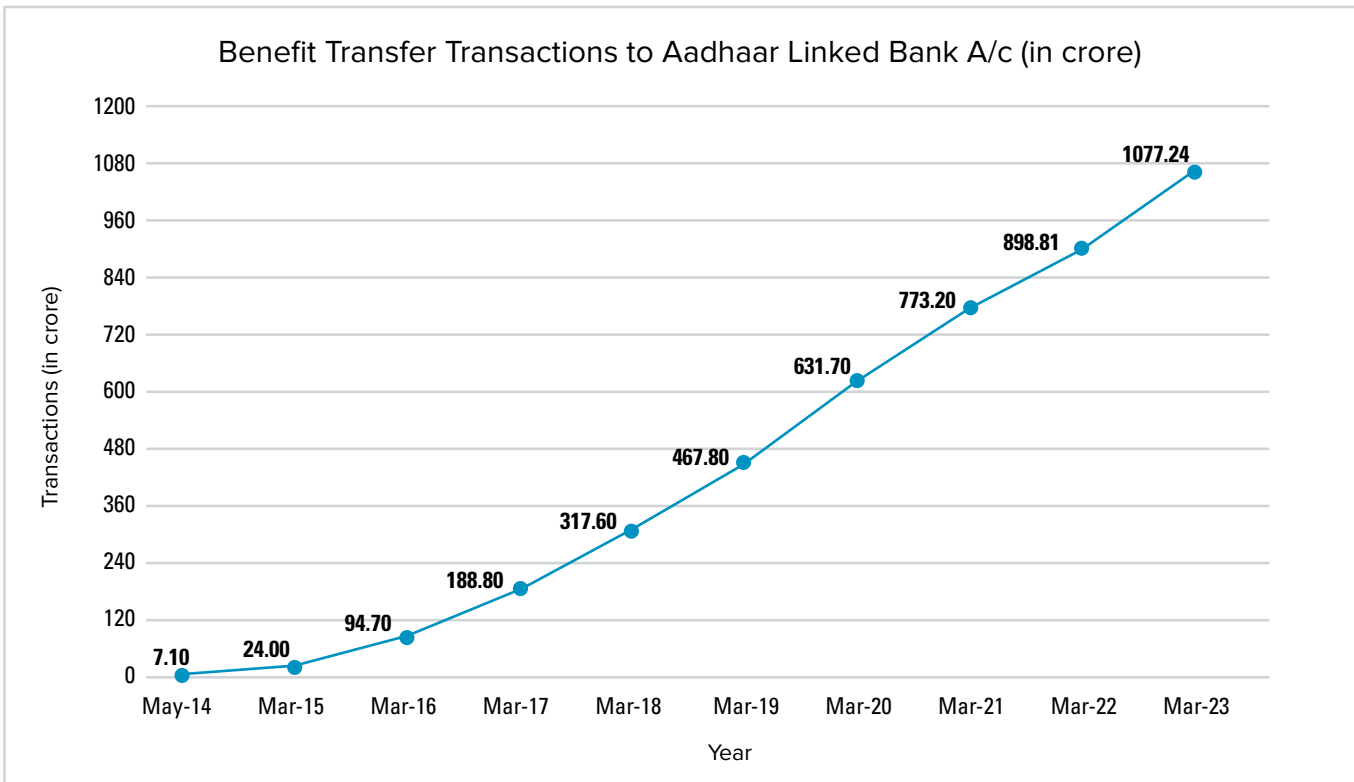
holder by sending money to a recipient by just quoting his Aadhaar number. Bank account that is uniquely linked with Aadhaar through NPCI mapper, automatically receives the funds coming through APB platform.

5.1.5 At the ecosystem level, APB has already achieved wide acceptance and is presently an RBI approved payment system. As on 31 March 2023, 1303 banks including all nationalized banks, regional rural banks and many co-operative banks were live on the APB platform. Cumulatively, 1077.24 crore transactions have successfully been carried out over APB, amounting to ₹8,68,550.50 crore, a growth of 40% over the previous year’s volume (₹6,21,014 crore). Graphs 10 and 11 respectively provide the progress of APB in number of transactions and value of transactions since May 2014 (Data source: NPCI).

5.1.6 BHIM Aadhaar: Developed by National Payments Corporation of India, the Aadhaar-linked BHIM mobile app is based on the Unified Payment Interface. BHIM Aadhaar Pay enables the merchants to receive digital payments from customers over the counter through Aadhaar authentication. It allows for any merchant associated with any acquiring bank live on BHIM Aadhaar Pay, to accept payment from the customer of any bank by authenticating customer’s biometrics. This has transformed the way payments are made in the hinterland, keeping them instantaneous, secure and truly digital.

5.1.7 A merchant with a bank account and an ordinary low-cost android smart phone can become a digital merchant by acquiring a biometric device for about ₹2,000 and downloading the App from Google Play Store, thus enabling a merchant to take cashless

Graph 10 - Progress of APB Transactions





payment from the customers. It is currently deployed by 106 banks and is actively being used by over 2.35 lakh merchants. It has cumulatively made about 7.81 crore transactions till 31 March 2023 (Data source: NPCI).

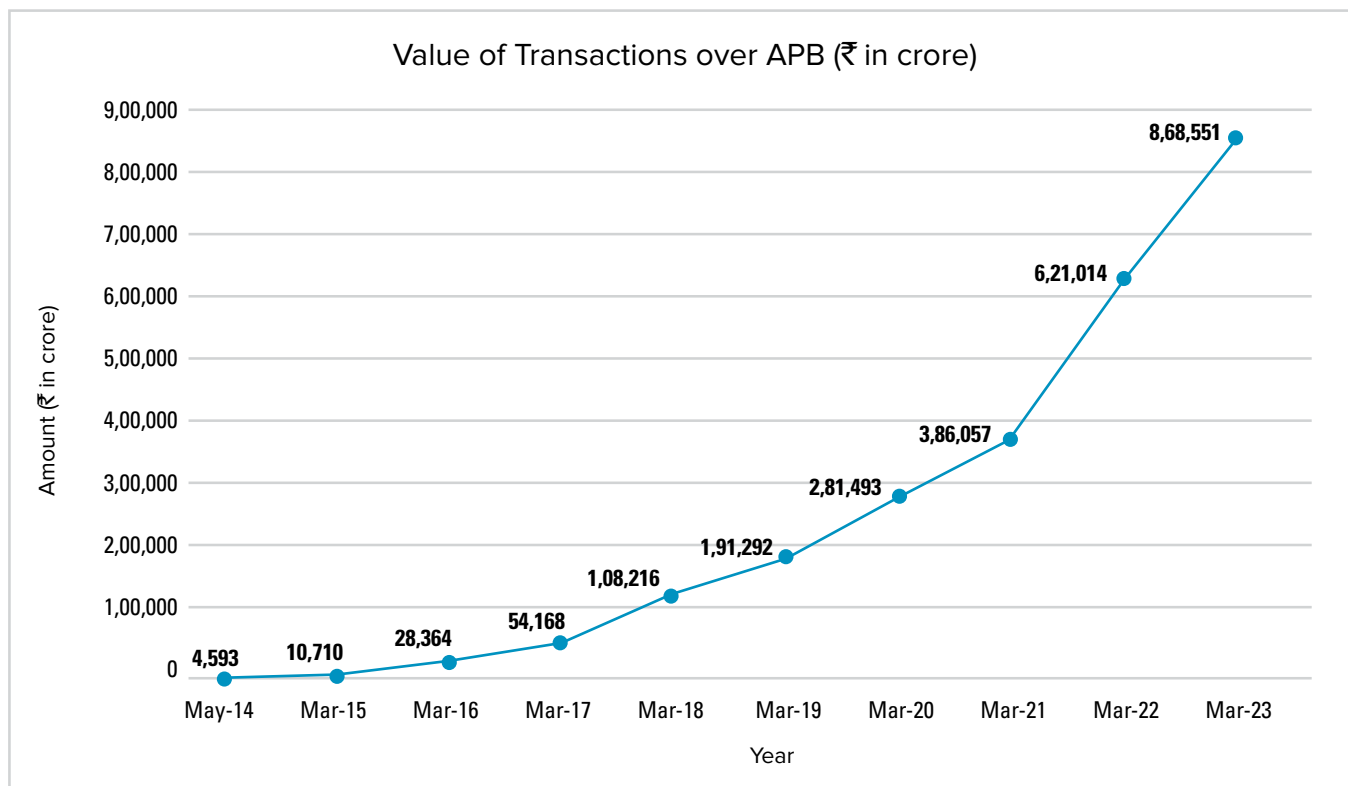
5.2 AADHAAR IN DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBT)

5.2.1 To achieve targeted delivery of welfare services in a more transparent and efficient manner, the Government of India had launched Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) and other channels during January 2013. JAM (Jan-dhan, Aadhaar

and Mobile) trinity combined with the power of DBT has brought the marginalized sections of the society into the formal financial system, which has revolutionized the path of transparent and accountable governance by empowering the people.

5.2.2 DBT has been implemented in phases for the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes by leveraging on APB platform to transfer cash benefits to the beneficiaries directly in their Aadhaar linked bank accounts. As on 31 March 2023, multiple large central schemes including PAHAL, MGNREGS etc had paid over ₹8,68,550.50 crore through over 1077.24 crore successful transactions (Data source: NPCI).

Graph 11 - Progress of Value of Transactions over APB





AADHAAR HELPED TO SAVE PUBLIC MONEY

Aadhaar helps reduce pilferage/ removes
fake beneficiaries from the system



5.3 USE OF AADHAAR UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE AADHAAR ACT 2016 FOR THE DBT SCHEMES

5.3.1 Use of Aadhaar of the beneficiaries under the schemes funded from the Consolidated Fund of India or Consolidated Fund of State entails the concerned Department/ Ministry administering the schemes in the Central Government or the State Government to issue a notification in the gazette under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 [as amended through the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019] notifying the need of Aadhaar as an identification document. As per the decision of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology and the Cabinet Secretariat, UIDAI has been mandated to facilitate drafting and vetting of section 7 notifications by the central Ministries/Departments in compliance with the Aadhaar Act 2016, with due vetting by

the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice. Till 31 March 2023, a total of 48 central Ministries/Departments have issued 185 notifications covering 320 schemes (centrally sponsored or central sector) under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 (Data source: eGazette.nic.in).

5.3.2 The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 inter-alia amended section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 to make it applicable for Consolidated Fund of State also. Accordingly, UIDAI had issued detailed guidelines to all States on 25th November 2019 regarding use of Aadhaar under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 by the State Governments for the schemes funded out of Consolidated Fund of State. The guidelines outlined the steps to be followed by the States while issuing the section 7 notifications using the standard templates separately for the adult and children beneficiaries. Till 31 March 2023, over 1223 schemes have been notified by various States/UTs under section 7.



5.4 USE OF AADHAAR UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE AADHAAR ACT 2016 (AMENDED) FOR PURPOSES PRESCRIBED IN THE INTEREST OF STATE

The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 also amended section 4 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 to allow a requesting entity to perform Aadhaar authentication for such purpose, as the Central Government in consultation with the Authority, and in the interest of State, may prescribe. In pursuance of this amendment, the Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Rules, 2020 have been notified on 5 August

2020, under which Aadhaar authentication for various schemes/initiatives of the Central/ State Government Ministries/Departments is allowed, on voluntary basis, in the interest of good governance, preventing leakage of public funds, promoting ease of living of residents and enabling better access of services for them. Further, MeitY vide Circular No.13 (6)/2018-EG-II (Vol-II) dated 18.08.2020 has issued the application format and guidelines for submission of proposals for use of Aadhaar authentication under the aforementioned Rules. Since notification, 44 proposals of Central Govt. Departments and 95 proposals of the State Governments have been approved by 31 March 2023.



6. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS OF UIDAI

6.1 PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

6.1.1 As per section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act,

2013 along with the instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training vide their O.M. No.11013/2/2014-Estt.A-III dated 2 February 2015, the requisite information for the year is provided below in Table.

Table 10 - Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (2022-23)

S. No.	Description	FY 2022-23
1	Complaints of sexual harassment received in the year	Nil
2	Complaints disposed-off during the year	01 (pertaining to FY 21-22)
3	Cases pending for more than 90 days	Nil
4	Workshops on awareness programmes for Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of sexual harassment conducted during the year	01
5	Nature of action	Pending case pertaining to 2021-2022 was disposed. Disciplinary action was taken against the employee and was terminated from his role, as per the ICC decision.

6.1.2 In accordance with the said Act and its relevant rules/orders (including Vishakha guidelines laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court), UIDAI has framed "Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work-Place Policy" (POSH policy), which is available on UIDAI's official website www.uidai.gov.in.

6.1.3 As per provisions of Section 4 of Chapter II of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, "Internal Complaint Committee" has been re-constituted in UIDAI due to completion of duration of three years.

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE POLICY IN UIDAI

6.2.1 UIDAI is implementing Official Language Policy of Govt. of India in its Headquarters as well as in its all 8 Regional Offices and ensuring the compliance of the various provisions envisaged in the Official Languages Act and the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, as well as orders of the Government of India issued from time to time in this regard.

6.2.2 During the year 2022-23, four meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee



(OLIC) were held at Headquarters under the Chairmanship of CEO, UIDAI, in which among other items/subjects, progressive use of Hindi was discussed and decisions were taken to increase the use of Hindi in Headquarters and as well as in Regional Offices of UIDAI. Necessary guidelines were issued for promoting the use of Hindi as per Government directions specially for original correspondence in Hindi to Region A, B, and C according to the targets prescribed in Annual Programme 2022-23 issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

6.2.3 UIDAI Hqrs representation of senior officials were also made in meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee, Delhi (Central-2) held on 19th August 2022 and 16th January, 2023 respectively.

6.2.4 During the period under review, 04 Hindi training workshops were organized for sensitizing officials of UIDAI on Official Language Policies/Rules and other subjects. More than 136 officers and staff participated in these workshops from Headquarters and Regional Offices.

6.2.5 During the FY 2022-23, the 2nd Sub Committee of Committee of Parliament on Official Language visited two RO's Chandigarh & Ranchi and inspected the ibid RO's on 30.04.2022 and 04-01-2023 respectively. During the inspections, Committee gave the suggestions to both the RO's to propagate use of Hindi in day to day official functioning. Assurances given during the inspection of RO Chandigarh have been fulfilled and compliance report has been sent to MeitY for onward submission to Committee of Parliament on Official Language. With regard to RO Ranchi, the compliance report on assurances will be sent to MeitY/Committee's office in due course.

6.2.6 Hindi Pakhwara was organized from 16th

to 29th September, 2022 in UIDAI Headquarters and its Regional Offices. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, a Hindi sandesh from the desk of CEO, UIDAI was circulated to all offices/ personnel of Authority. During Hindi Fortnight, five Hindi competitions were organized in which 221 officers/employees of UIDAI Headquarters actively participated. Annual Prize Distribution Function was organized on 29th Sep, 2022 at UIDAI Headquarters and cash prizes & certificates were awarded to 29 winner officers/employees of Headquarters by the Chief Executive Officer, UIDAI.

6.2.7 To promote use of Official Language in official work, every year UIDAI carries out an incentive scheme for noting and drafting in Hindi separately at Headquarter and its Regional Offices. Under this scheme seven employees of Headquarters were found eligible for cash prizes as per scheme and winners were awarded cash prizes & certificates in Annual Prize Distribution Function held on 29th Sep, 2022.

6.2.8 During the year under review, to make the officials proficient in Hindi for their day to day work, OL Section/HR Division of Hqrs circulated the "PARANGAT" training programme (21.10.2022 to 21.11.2022 and 16.01.2023 to 13.02.2023) of Central Hindi Training Institute, Deptt of Official Language, MHA/Govt of India, New Delhi. In these special training programme total 45 officials were nominated by UIDAI and out of which 36 officers/ personnel were appeared in final exam. In both training programme, 34 official secured First position and 2 official secured Second position respectively.

6.2.9 In compliance of targets prescribed in Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, MHA/Govt of India for 25 percent Hindi Inspection within the organisation, the OL Team of HR, UIDAI inspected 02 RO's



(Guwahati and Ranchi) on 9th Feb, 2023 and 04 Divisions of UIDAI Hqrs (Tech-II, Legal, Enrolment & Update-I and CRM) from 27 to 28 February, 2023. Necessary instructions/suggestions & guidelines were issued to all concerned.

6.3 CITIZENS' CHARTER

It is a tool for facilitating the delivery of services to citizens with specified standards, quality and time frame, with commitment from the organization to all its stakeholders. The Citizens' Charter is reviewed on a regular basis. Citizens' Charter is provided on the UIDAI's website at the following link: https://uidai.gov.in/images/Citizen_Charter_January_23-06_03_2023.pdf

To download
Citizen Charter SCAN



6.4 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

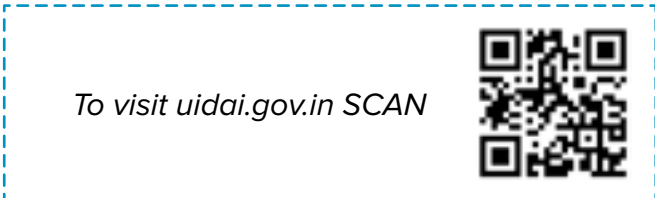
Knowledge Management Module (KMS) is an online community based platform developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) to promote internal communications, better information exchange and teamwork amongst UIDAI staff. KM System has KM Dashboard where latest office orders, circulars, tenders, other UIDAI related documents, etc. are uploaded by various divisions, Regional Offices and Managed Service Provider.

6.5 NODAL RTI CELL

As per the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act), the RTI Cell under HR Division at UIDAI processes all online and offline applications/appeals/complaints as well as Central Information Commission (CIC) related matters. Also, quarterly reports regarding the same are prepared and sent to CIC as per its directions. During the year, 2659 RTI applications and 389 appeals were handled by various Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and the First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) respectively. The list of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) of UIDAI is also maintained/updated regularly along with other obligatory items as per the RTI Act, 2005 and are posted under "RTI" tab on the official website of UIDAI: www.uidai.gov.in

6.6 UIDAI'S WEBSITE

6.6.1 The UIDAI website (<https://www.uidai.gov.in>) is Aadhaar online service window for residents of India, as well as the primary web information centre for various ecosystem partners and the public at large. Bulk of residents in India seeks Aadhaar services and related information via mobile. In order to reach out to those mobile users and to ensure the accessibility of the Aadhaar services is improved, the UIDAI website and Aadhaar service portals have recently been revamped and made multi device friendly. In addition, the information is available in English, Hindi and 11 Indian regional languages for diverse demographics of the country. The landing page, home page of the website and other service portals are shown next page-





6.6.2 UIDAI website has the following features:-

- ▶ The responsive UX to ensure mobile users have better user experience while accessing the Aadhaar services and information.
- ▶ Instead of placing the most sought after Aadhaar services deep within the website the UIDAI website provides direct access to Aadhaar online services up front. Crisper information architecture, seamless two step navigation, universally understandable labels and search feature ensure that the residents get access to the right information at the right time.
- ▶ Informative documents on Aadhaar enrolment, authentication technologies, UIDAI ecosystem that provide administrative and technical details on enrolment and authentication systems/processes and various Aadhaar services are available on the website.
- ▶ Regular updates of latest news, press releases, videos, events, workshops and campaigns, FAQs, etc.
- ▶ The contact section in the website provides contact details of various divisions and functionaries at the Headquarters as well as at the Regional Offices and Tech Centres.
- ▶ The website is integrated with Rapid Assessment System (RAS) of the Government of India, which provides the user a portal to share their feedback on the website and other available Aadhaar online services. The FAQs section on Aadhaar services is contextually linked to specific Aadhaar services to provide guidance to the residents. FAQs on various topics are provided in 13 Indian languages, viz., – English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali,

Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. The website displays analytics relating to the total numbers of Aadhaar generated and authentications done across country. The website is certified for CSS and HTML by W3C and is currently final stage at audit by STQC for GIGW compliance. Social media section provides residents to view the latest updates and participate on the UIDAI's Facebook and Twitter pages.

6.6.3 UIDAI Website as Common Repository

The UIDAI website functions as a common repository of the following:

- ▶ Policies, guidelines, checklists and other on-boarding documents which are critical for ecosystem partners. The same is available in the Resources section.
- ▶ The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, and associated Rules, Regulations, Notifications and Circulars are prominently placed under Legal section.
- ▶ MoUs with State and non-State Registrars, tenders and related documents for business users are available under enrolment documents and UIDAI documents in the Resources section.
- ▶ News, press releases, Aadhaar related campaigns, videos and FAQs, in downloadable format, are available under Media section.

6.6.4 Single-point access to Online Aadhaar Services and other Portals

The UIDAI website also provides a direct link to the following services, analytics and business specific portals:-



- ▶ Locate an Enrolment Centres
- ▶ Book an appointment
- ▶ Check Aadhaar Status
- ▶ Download Aadhaar
- ▶ Retrieve Lost or forgotten UID/EID
- ▶ Order Aadhaar PVC Card
- ▶ Check Aadhaar PVC Card status
- ▶ Update Aadhaar at Enrolment/update Centre
- ▶ Check Aadhaar update Status
- ▶ Update demographics data and check status
- ▶ Aadhaar Update History
- ▶ Verify an Aadhaar Number
- ▶ Verify Email/Mobile Number
- ▶ Check Aadhaar Bank/Account linking status
- ▶ Virtual ID (VID) Generator
- ▶ Lock/Unlock Biometrics
- ▶ Aadhaar Lock and Unlock service
- ▶ Aadhaar Authentication History
- ▶ Aadhaar Paperless offline e-KYC
- ▶ Aadhaar Services on SMS
- ▶ Document Update.

6.6.5 Aadhaar Dashboard: The analytic dashboard displays the big data for Aadhaar enrolment, updation, authentication and e-KYC services.

6.7 UNIFIED MOBILE APP

UIDAI has released an upgraded version of mAadhaar App. The app is available in both Android and iOS versions which offers an array of Aadhaar services like Order Aadhaar PVC Card, QR Code scanner, Appointment booking etc. that can be accessed in online and offline mode. The App provides a personalized section for the Aadhaar holder, who can carry Aadhaar information in the form of a soft copy instead of carrying a physical copy of Aadhaar. Residents with or without Aadhaar can install this App in their smart phones. However, to avail personalized Aadhaar services the resident will have to register their Aadhaar profile in the App. To reach out to residents in different parts of the country, the App has been made available in English, Hindi and 11 other Indian languages.

6.8 E-OFFICE IMPLEMENTATION

Admin Division has implemented eOffice successfully all across UIDAI resulting 100% paperless file work. eOffice was formally launched on 15th September, 2020 with the help of NIC and the application is hosted at its Bhubaneswar Data Centre. This online mode of office work through eOffice has made the office process very prompt, smooth and hassle free which is essentially helpful during the current pandemic scenarios.



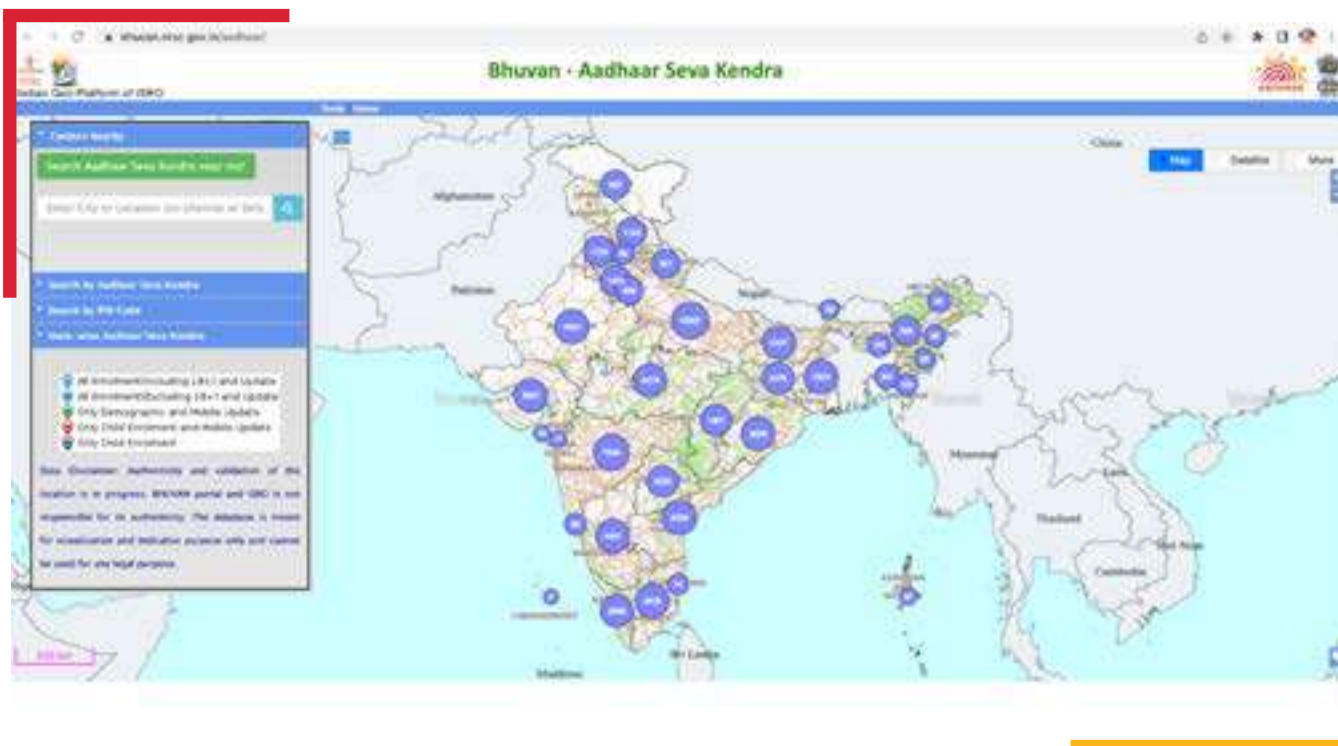
7. MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS AND INITIATIVES OF 2022-23

7.1 BHUVAN AADHAAR SEVA KENDRA PORTAL

7.1.1 As per Aadhaar Act, there are different kinds of Aadhaar centre providing different services like Enrolment & update services, Demographic update, Bal Aadhaar enrolment, Mobile update etc. This categorization of centres was not readily available in the public domain and residents assumed availability of all services at every location. Residents were demanding visual representation of Aadhaar centres, location based search criteria and route navigation facilities. With the aim to address all the above concerns, UIDAI on 04th July, 2022, launched the ‘Bhuvan Aadhaar’

portal in collaboration with NRSC, ISRO. The broad benefits of the Bhuvan portal are:

- ▶ Geospatial display of Aadhaar centers with navigation functionality.
- ▶ Providing the nearby enrolment centres details based on the location of the resident.
- ▶ Extensive search parameter like centre type, Pincode, State, District and sub-district.
- ▶ Portal also uses color coded icons for displaying various categories of enrolment centres.
- ▶ Identify gap areas (sub-Tehsil level) where Enrolment & update centres are to be established.



Landing page of Bhuvan Aadhaar Portal



7.2 STRENGTHENING OF QUALITY CHECK PROCESS

7.2.1 API Setu Integration: In order to strengthen the Quality Check process, UIDAI has completed integration between Digilocker and Quality Check Portal for verification of the authenticity of the supporting document submitted by the resident for Aadhaar enrolment and update. Currently “Driving License” and “CBSE Mark-sheet” stored in Digitlocker are being used for verification by UIDAI.

7.3 HIGHLIGHTS IN AUTHENTICATION ECOSYSTEM FOR 2022-23

7.3.1 Digi Yatra: MeitY has approved the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) proposal for online authentication under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section 4 of Section 4 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 for registration in DigiYatra

7.3.2 Tourism Industry: Ministry of Tourism vide gazette notification dated 11.11.2022, under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section 4 of Section 4 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, has notified that the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, having been authorized by the Central Government, hereby notifies that National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry (NIDHI) portal shall perform Aadhaar authentication on voluntary basis for the following purpose:

- ▶ Authentication of applicants.

- ▶ Prevention of impersonation/proxy applicants.

7.3.3 Welfare of Prisoners: Ministry of Home Affairs vide gazette notification dated 06.03.2023, under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section 4 of Section 4 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, has notified that performance of Aadhaar authentication of prison inmates on a voluntary basis using Yes/No authentication facility, inter-alia, for delivery of various benefits/facilities to which they are entitled, such as, correctional reform measures, health, skilling, vocational training, interview with relatives, legal aid, etc., It also notifies that the Prisons Department of the States/Union Territories are allowed to perform Aadhaar authentication of prison inmates.

7.4 DOMESTIC AND GLOBAL OUTREACH

7.4.1 Participation in G20 Events: The G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1st December 2022 to 30th November 2023. The G20 Presidency steers the G20 agenda for one year and hosts the summit and meetings throughout the year among ministers, senior officials, and civil societies. It consists of two parallel tracks: the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. To carry out the overall coordination of all G20 activities, a dedicated G20 Cell headed by DDG (AU) was setup at UIDAI HQ. UIDAI has participated in the following G20 events:



S. No.	Description	Event	Mode	Place
1	9-11 Jan, 2023	Meeting for the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion,	Stall	Kolkata
2	13-15 Feb, 2023	Digital Economy Working Group	Stall & Speaker	Lucknow
3	22-25 Feb 2023	Finance and Central Bank Deputy (FCBD) and Finance Minister and Central Bank Governor (FMCBG) meeting	Stall	Bengaluru
4	1-3 Mar 2023	Anti-corruption Working Group	Stall & Speaker	Gurugram
5	30 Mar - 02 Apr, 2023	2 nd G20 Sherpa Meeting	Speaker	Kumarakom

7.4.2 MoU with IIIT-B (MOSIP): UIDAI entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (IIIT-B), which hosts the Modular Open-Source Identity Platform (MOSIP) on 2.6.2022. The aim of the MOU is to harness the mutual strengths in order to improve resident centric services, explore the adoption of advanced technologies, improve ways to drive usage of Aadhaar, carry out international outreach, share learning and disseminate best practices. The broad scope of the MoU is as under:

- ▶ Cooperation in the development of international digital identity standards, proposals to international bodies of standardization and creation of sandboxes/ test beds to demonstrate the proposed standards.
- ▶ To provide support to other countries needing to build digital identity systems on open digital identity platforms and open standards.
- ▶ Exploration of usage of MOSIP and other open-source technologies

in Aadhaar and use of features developed by Aadhaar in MOSIP

- ▶ Any other area of development and collaboration, mutually agreed upon

7.4.3 Participation in Global Fintech Fest (GFF):

The third edition of Global Fintech Fest (GFF2022), jointly organized by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), Payment Council of India (PCI), and Fintech Convergence Council (FCC), was held from Sep 19-22, 2022 at Mumbai, India. UIDAI held a special session titled 'Exploring New Horizons in Aadhaar Usage – Opportunities for FINTECH' at GFF. At the fest, UIDAI presented some of its proposed initiatives and use-cases to promote greater use of Aadhaar-enabled offline KYC for the benefit of both, Industry and the government. The presentation was well received by the industry.

7.4.4 Engagement with International bodies:

UIDAI has actively engaged with international bodies like World Bank, Latin American and Caribbean Council of Civil Registry, Identity and Vital Statistics, etc. in 2022-23 which provided an opportunity to showcase Aadhaar



and its strengths to a global audience. An active interest has been shown by some countries like Philippines, Mexican, Egypt, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Nepal, Vietnam, Trinidad & Tobago and Switzerland in learning from UIDAI experience to develop IDs for their citizens.

7.4.5 Engagement with Government of Kenya: On the request of Govt of Kenya, a delegation comprising of representatives from UIDAI and MEA visited Kenya from 16.02.2023 to 19.02.2023. DDG, RO (Hyderabad) and Director (AU Division) briefed the President of Kenya and their Cabinet of Ministers on the Aadhaar implementation in India. The Government of Kenya expressed a strong desire to replicate a similar UID implementation in Kenya. MEA has proposed a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government of Kenya and Government of India for implementation of Kenya Unique Digital Identity programme cooperation. UIDAI has played a key role in this engagement.

7.4.6 Aadhaar orientation workshops with Central Ministries/Departments & State Governments: UIDAI has conducted a number of workshops with central ministries/ departments in order to increase awareness about Aadhaar and to resolve issues relating to Aadhaar Usage in government schemes. In this regard, a workshop on “Recent Initiatives for Simplifying Aadhaar Usage” was held at Ambedkar International Centre on 22.4.2022 with central Ministries and at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 1.6.2022 with state governments. UIDAI has also conducted seven Orientation workshops with the Central Ministries/ Departments on Authentication & Usage Ecosystem at UIDAI HQs during the months of August to November, 2022. In the first phase, 34 Ministries participated in the workshop and 221 schemes were discussed.

In the 2nd phase, 16 Ministries participated and around 105 schemes were discussed during three workshops held during January –February 2023. Similar workshops were also conducted by Regional Offices with the state governments. 25 workshops covering 31 states were organized by Regional Offices of UIDAI.

7.5 STRENGTHENING OF AADHAAR ECOSYSTEM AND NEW INITIATIVES

UIDAI has established state-of-the-art Data Centers in Manesar and Bengaluru which are in line with the leading best practices and standards of the industry. The on-premise private cloud established in UIDAI DC, is highly secure, scalable and elastic to support the high transactional and operational requirements of UIDAI services. UIDAI cloud has been built using open-source tools and offer IaaS and PaaS services for internal consumption across various business applications. The cloud is supported by fully automated real-time monitoring systems covering all aspects of DC management, digital workflows, monitoring, provisioning and SLA management processes. The migration to on-premise private cloud services will further help enhance the citizen centric services & facilitate good governance. It will also ensure highly scalable and elastic platform to enable augmentation and capacity development within UIDAI. UIDAI Technology Centre has initiated various Projects/ Activities to strengthen the Aadhaar eco systems in enrolment, Authentication process etc.

7.5.1 Onboarding of State Government in the Enrolment Quality Review: In pursuit of strengthening the Aadhaar system, UIDAI has actively collaborated with several State Governments to develop infrastructure and applications that harness the potential of



Aadhaar. As part of this ongoing endeavour, the documents and details submitted by adult residents are being shared with the respective State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) for their concurrence before generating Aadhaar numbers for the residents. This process is facilitated through NIC's Service Plus platform. Presently, this initiative is live for 21 States/UTs, remaining 15 States/UTs will be rolled out in coming days.

7.5.2 Controlled Enrolment to the Aadhaar Platform: The Aadhaar enrolment process, a crucial component of India's digital identification system, underwent significant enhancements to strengthen its security and integrity. Starting from 20th February 2023, the facility for new enrolment of adult residents was limited to restricted enrolment centres. This measure aimed to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of Aadhaar data, safeguarding the privacy and interests of individuals.

7.5.3 Enhanced verification systems implemented for Enrolment & Update process: The Quality Check (QC) Portal, developed with state-of-the-art technology, was launched in October 2022. This portal serves as a vital tool for QC Vendors, employing approximately 500 operators, who manually verify documents submitted by residents. The QC system utilizes the verification results to either accept or reject resident requests, subsequently initiating the process of Aadhaar Generation or Rejection accordingly. The portal boasts impressive capabilities, with the ability to handle 10 lakh packets per day.

As part of its document verification process, the QC system leverages the API setu interface to interact with Document Issuing Authorities. This seamless integration enables the system to efficiently verify the authenticity of the documents provided by residents.

7.5.4 Improving the accuracy of resident documents at UIDAI: In August 2022, a decision was made to allow residents to update their supporting documents in the Aadhaar database. This initiative aimed to ensure the accuracy of information by collecting the latest Proof of Identity (POI) and Proof of Address (POA) documents. Residents could conveniently submit their updates through the myAadhaar portal and ECMP clients. This feature empowered residents, improved data integrity, and increased the efficiency of maintaining Aadhaar records. Since its implementation, the Document Update feature has strengthened the Aadhaar system, reinforcing its reliability as a trusted identification system.

7.5.5 Integration with Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG): The UMANG app, a crucial component of the Digital India initiative, is designed to provide a wide range of services to all citizens of India. It serves as a one-stop platform for accessing various government services, enabling users to make payments, complete registrations, search for information, and access application forms. With its user-friendly interface and round-the-clock availability, the app aims to make government services easily accessible to the general public online. The UMANG app plays a significant role in promoting digital governance and ensuring convenience for citizens across the country.

11 Aadhaar services have been incorporated in UMANG:

- ▶ Download Aadhaar
- ▶ Profile (Part of Download Aadhaar)
- ▶ Offline e-KYC
- ▶ Generate Virtual ID
- ▶ Payment History
- ▶ Authentication History
- ▶ Lock/Unlock Biometric



- ▶ Retrieve EID/Aadhaar Number
- ▶ Verify Aadhaar
- ▶ Check Enrolment/Update Status:
- ▶ Verify Email/Mobile

7.5.6 Sandbox Environment: As part of the Aadhaar 2.0 workshop, UIDAI introduced a ground-breaking initiative: the Sandbox environment. This innovative space was specifically designed to empower new entrants by providing easy access and the opportunity to develop applications that seamlessly integrate with the Aadhaar stack. The Sandbox environment acted as a dedicated network space where ecosystem partners could effortlessly integrate and test UIDAI APIs, opening up a world of possibilities for businesses and developers alike. By leveraging this environment, the developer community was able to explore and envision new business use case scenarios and flows, while ensuring seamless integration of Aadhaar authentication services into their applications. This forward-thinking approach not only fostered collaboration but also paved the way for transformative solutions across various industries.

7.5.7 Applications based on Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning (AI/ML):

- ▶ The UIDAI teams have developed modules for Finger, Face and Iris authentication. These technologies have potential to improve authentication accuracy and fraud prevention within the UIDAI system.
- ▶ In order to minimize dependence on proprietary solutions, the UIDAI is actively engaged in on boarding the Software Development Agency (SDA) to develop an Indigenous Automated Biometric Identification

System (ABIS) module.

- ▶ UIDAI entered into a strategic Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IIT Bombay to facilitate focused research and development endeavours for the advancement of touchless finger authentication (offline) technology.
- ▶ **Finger Liveness**, our advanced fraud detection module, has significantly enhanced our authentication process by accurately distinguishing between genuine and counterfeit fingerprints.

7.5.8 BI (Business Intelligence): The CEO Dashboard at UIDAI was launched to empower senior management with data-driven decision-making capabilities. It provides detailed reports on enrolment, updates, and authentication data, offering granular insights submitted by various Registrars. The dashboard enables monitoring of key metrics, identifying trends, and driving continuous improvement to enhance efficiency and ensure the smooth functioning of UIDAI's services.

7.5.9 Other Tech Advancements: As part of private cloud rollout, applications are getting modernized to be more on Kubernetes (K8) and getting Container ready. Continuous automation of Data Centre (DC) operations is being achieved through industry leading opensource tools like Kubernetes, ELK, Prometheus, Grafana, Zammad, Calico etc. for orchestration & monitoring. Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) Framework is adopted for overall lifecycle rollout of IT services. Enhanced Dev-Sec-Ops for rapid, secure and seamless deployment of applications is being planned and executed. The needs and merits of establishing a 3rd DC for improved Authentication Resident Experience is also being examined.



7.5.10 Onboarding of new BSPs with additional features: UIDAI had implemented biometric solution since its inception in 2009 for the purpose of biometric de-duplication. With the new technological advances and exploiting latest features available in industry, UIDAI has implemented its new Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) w.e.f. 02 Jan 2023 for over 150 Cr biometric gallery. UIDAI has implemented three ABIS solutions within its ecosystem to meet its technical and functional requirement. Old ABIS solutions had fingerprint and iris for de-duplication. UIDAI has now introduced face as a new modality alongwith fingerprint and iris for better results. Present system is capable to do de-duplication and identify various anomalies such as mixed biometrics, swapped and inverted fingerprints, inverted iris etc. It also has advanced algorithm to do de-duplication on poor quality biometrics captured and give results to verify the same. In addition to these features, new ABIS generates individual modality-wise de-duplication matching score alongwith combined scaled score, which was not generated by earlier ABIS. With this new modality-wise matching score, more analysis can be done for better results or finetuning of the ABIS applications.

UIDAI is now capable of carrying out over 1 million de-dups per day. The new system is compatible to process biometrics captured as per ISO 2005 standard and also to keep pace with future, it has been made compatible with ISO 2011 format. This state-of-the-art biometric solution is the heart of the Aadhaar ecosystem and is future ready.

7.6 MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE AND MOU WITH SETS

Most of the offerings for IT & IS equipment are from foreign origin OEMs. This poses issues

related to the supply chain management (delays in delivery) and support problems. Additionally, the possibility of Supply Chain Risks associated with embedded code or malware, due to off-shoring of productions by even the Industry leaders to other countries, can not be ruled out. Also, there is a requirement of developing cyber security products which can handle upcoming cyber security threats emanating with advancement of quantum computing technology.

As part of Make in India initiative, handholding of indigenous firms and OEMs to produce items required in the security domain, which meet international standards, has been considered by UIDAI. UIDAI has established a POC environment at UIDAI DC, located at Bengaluru, to facilitate Indian OEMs to demonstrate their products and capabilities. Two Indian OEMs have already initiated PoC of their product.

UIDAI is also facilitating research and development of indigenous cyber security products by Government Organizations. Society for Electronic Transaction & Security (SETS) is an entity working under Office of Principal Scientific Advisor, Govt. of India. SETS is involved in research and development of products in the field of Cyber Security and quantum computing & cryptography. There has been a close interaction with UIDAI and SETS officials and MoU has been signed on 23 March 2023 between SETS and UIDAI for collaboration and joint research in the field of quantum computing & cryptography focused innovations, Artificial intelligent and blockchain technology for cyber security, etc.

7.7 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN CRM AND LOGISTICS ECOSYSTEM IN 2022-23



CRM Software Application: UIDAI in 2022-23 has developed new Open Source CRM system having advanced features to enhance UIDAI's service delivery to the residents. This system has the capability to support multiple channels like Phone call, Email, Chatbot, Web portal, Social media, Letter, and Walk-in through which the grievances can be registered, tracked and resolved effectively. Through this, UIDAI has moved towards centralized grievance handling mechanism where all Regional Offices and Divisions of UIDAI are using common platform for CRM case creation and resolution through various channels.

UIDAI's in-house open source CRM system is helping it to serve more than 135 crore residents effectively and maintain its lead in sphere of service delivery to residents.

7.7.1 A brief about New CRM System:

UIDAI's new CRM system is state-of-the-art open source CRM solution and is futuristic in design comprising of several unique features. The new CRM system has been designed with advanced features to enhance UIDAI service delivery to residents.

The new CRM solution has the capability to support multiple channels like phone call, email, chatbot, web portal, social media, letter, and walk-in through which the grievances can be lodged, tracked and resolved effectively.

The new CRM system also incorporates several modules that are for internal service improvement like Standard Response Template (SRT), Chatbot Response Template (CRT), Reporting Module, Quality Module for Quality auditing, Mobile App to keep track of performance, Wallboard and dashboard to keep track of real-time performance data.

7.7.2 Key Features of New CRM System:

UIDAI has setup a multi-channel centralized grievance handling mechanism for handling resident's queries and grievances related to Aadhaar Enrolment & Updation, Authentication, Logistics and other services where a resident can reach UIDAI through multiple channels viz. Phone, Email, Chat, Letter and Web Portal for interaction and lodging his grievance which was not available in the previous CRM solution. This innovation has made the grievance handling centralized.

To gauge the quality of service delivery of Aadhaar Sampark Kendra and other internal divisions, a dedicated Quality module is designed in CRM. Quality analyst can audit the Aadhaar Sampark Kendra and other internal division's responses. Features like sharing feedback on the audits, audit the auditor, third party auditing, support for audit of multiple channels and sampling of data are built on the new solution. Multiple channels can be audited through this module covering phone, email, chatbot, social media, internal division case closures and others. This module has been designed with a vision to improve the overall service delivery to the residents.

The newly designed CRM system has been integrated with different social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, Youtube, Instagram, etc. where residents can approach UIDAI to raise their queries/grievances for resolution. The new design also includes sentiment analysis that considers emotions and opinions of residents towards UIDAI response.

The new CRM is designed with advanced reporting features that enables user to have visual analytics, auto scheduling of reports, customization of reports as per organizational needs, dashboard feature is built to give information at a glance to individual users of



their performance. Wallboard is designed to showcase real time data to contact centers & top management of UIDAI. Mobile App has also been introduced with data reporting facility for top management to keep track of performance of CRM.

Residents have been empowered to share feedback through multiple channels which was a limitation in the previous CRM solution. Residents can share their feedback through SMS, Web, Email, Social Media platform, etc.

Additional feature of survey has been equipped in new CRM system having a facility to conduct resident survey through Web, Email, SMS, Social Media, Voice Blast feature where fully automated survey responses are collected and reports are generated without human interventions.

With a vision to improve the resident experience and to have accountability over the officials responsible for resolution of grievances, the mechanism of capturing the logs as well as measurement of the turnaround time (TAT) has been introduced in the new CRM. This functionality has the provision of sending alerts by means of SMS/Email to the next higher level officials, in case the TAT is breached.

7.7.3 CPGRAMS: UIDAI has been a consistent performer amongst all Group A Ministries, Departments and Autonomous Bodies, in the rankings report published by DARPG for resolving public grievances. UIDAI has been ranked 1st, 7 times in the last 8 months. The average closing time of CPGRAMS PGs for UIDAI ~10 - 15 Days.

S. No	Particular	Months							
		Aug'22	Sep'22	Oct'22	Nov'22	Dec'22	Jan'23	Feb'23	Mar'23
1.	Rank	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	2nd	1st	1st
2.	GRI Score	62.60%	62.74%	64.31%	64.62%	65.03%	57.36%	61.26%	62.22%

7.7.4 Logistics & CI Division: Logistics & CI Division has awarded Contract for Printing of Address Validation Letter (AVL) service on 20th February, 2023 at the behest of E&U Division. This AVL is to be communicated to the resident through Speed Post services of Department of Post.

of India’s guidelines related to Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), the Administration Division, UIDAI Hq is managing uidai.attendance.gov.in portal. In this connection, necessary action has been taken as under :-

7.8 MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

7.8.1 Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) in UIDAI: As per Government

- ▶ SOP has been issued by the Headquarters with the approval of the Competent Authority to control & manage the AeBAS System in UIDAI organization.
- ▶ Registration of the new incumbent (i.e. Govt./Non Govt./Contractual) upon joining the organization



(UIDAI) in the AeBAS portal is done as per extant guidelines in this regard.

Contractual), are also covered under the SOP/guidelines.

- ▶ Activation, Deactivation, Transfer of the AeBAS ID of the UIDAI personnel (i.e. Govt. / Non Govt./

7.8.2 During the year 2022-23, Administration Division, UIDAI HQ has carried out the following activities:

Date	Event
21 April 2022	Workshop on “Recent Development on Aadhaar relates Issues” at Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi
01 June 2022	Workshop on “Recent initiatives for simplifying Aadhaar Usage”
21 June 2022	8th International Yoga Day
08 August 2022 & 10 August 2022	Essay and Drawing Competition on the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM)
August 2022	Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign
15 August 2022	Flag hoisting on 75th Independence Day
09 September 2022	राजभाषा पुरस्कार वितरण समारोह - 2022
02 October 2022 to 31 October 2022	Special Campaign 2.0 for cleanliness
16 October 2022	Fit India Freedom Run
25 November 2022	Observance of the Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19th to 25th November 2022 and Flag Day
26 November 2022	Celebration of Constitution Day
01 December 2022 to 07 December 2022	Contribution to Armed Forces Flag Day
01 February 2023 to 15 February 2023	Swachhata Pakhwada implementation for the year 2023
26 January 2023	Flag hoisting on Republic Day

7.8.3 Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) Rating UIDAI, HQ Building: UIDAI HQ building is holding permanent Five star rating w.e.f. 12 Oct 2020 for five years.

7.8.4 UIDAI HQ Building has been awarded following awards and trophies in year 2022-23:



- ▶ Winner in National Exemplary Performance Award in Energy Conservation -
- ▶ Winner in Swachhta Pakhwada



Swachhta Pakhwada Trophy (Winner) – 2022



National Exemplary performance award in energy conservation-Winner-2022 (Certificate)



Trophy award ceremony during 14TH GRIHA Annual Summit –Dec 2022 at India Habitat Center New Delhi



8. FUTURE PLANS

8.1 ENROLMENT & UPDATION DIVISION

8.1.1 NaVIC Receivers Integration with UIDAI Enrolment Ecosystem: UIDAI in collaboration with ISRO has tested the integration of NavIC devices with ECMP kits for more accurate and efficient geo-tagging capability. Further, to enhance the security of the lat / long data collected, UIDAI in collaboration with MeitY is testing a prototype NavIC receiver built on the LoRa Technology for wireless communication and AES-256 bit algorithm for encryption of lat/long data.

8.1.2 Collaboration with NRSC for Inspection Portal: UIDAI in collaboration with ISRO (NRSC) has planned to enhance Bhuvan Aadhaar portal to provide functionality of conducting and storing Inspection/Audit of the Aadhaar enrolment centres. It is planned that a Mobile application will be designed to capture the field level details as well as GPS coordinates of the Aadhaar enrolment centre. The inspection data will be integrated with UIDAI Backoffice portal for ease of access to ROs and internal reporting purposes. This enhancement will automate the manual inspections being conducted by UIDAI and will ensure that the Registrars / Enrolment Agencies are compliant with Aadhaar Regulations.

8.2 AUTHENTICATION DIVISION

8.2.1 Touchless Biometric Solution: UIDAI is working on Touchless biometric solution inclusive of various aspects of Physiological & Behavioural biometrics, Touchless fingerprint, Palmprints, with different academia of excellence working on Biometric field to develop

smart devices which can be used as universal authenticators in Aadhaar Authentication ecosystem.

The key points of the Touchless biometric solution are:

- ▶ Key requirement is to capture biometrics easily with a phone camera & ease of authentication. Liveness is the most imp requirement to avoid frauds.
- ▶ Best user experience & best authentication success rate.
- ▶ Easy to capture, hard to fraud, and requires nothing more than a smartphone.

8.3 TECH DEVELOPMENT

UIDAI 2.0 Initiative Under this theme, following long term projects have been initiated by the UIDAI:-

- 1. Redesign of Enrolment Process and Software Stack:** As part of Redesign, complete backend is being redesigned for next billion update/enrolments as per the new technology stack and process enhancements.
- 2. Collaborative Quality Check:** Integration with Digilocker has been done for auto-fetching of supporting documents submitted by resident as part of the enrolment and update process. Document Integration Service is created which acts as interface with API Setu for fetching documents from list of 15 approved documents (identified by UIDAI). This improves ease of delivery for the resident



and supports building of a more robust and fraud-resilient workflow along with non-repudiation feature. This integration is a demonstration of integration between various Digital India projects.

3. **Universal Authenticator:** UIDAI aims to leverage mobile devices as a comprehensive platform for residents to access and utilize diverse authentication methods such as fingerprint, face authentication and one-time passwords (OTP). By adopting mobile technology, UIDAI intends to expand the reach of authentication services, enabling wider accessibility and convenience for users.
4. **Common Payment Gateway Service:** Integration with multiple payment gateways and wallets are currently underway. This provides residents with more payment options, thus improving the user experience.
5. **PIN Letter based Address Update:** UIDAI is implementing PIN based Aadhaar Address Update feature to make Aadhaar Address Update more inclusive which will allow those Residents who are not having “Proof of Address” document.
6. **CDAC eSign Project:** Online platform development is currently underway for the resident to obtain the e-signed certificate from the “Approver / Certifier” for Aadhaar Update process.
7. **Rapid Assessment System (RAS) integration for Resident’s feedback:** Integration of RAS platform of MeitY (NeGD) with UIDAI for facilitating residents’ feedback on their experience on availing of Aadhaar PVC card is completed. We are extending RAS integration service to Aadhaar updation facility through myAadhaar portal.





8. Local Government Directory (LGD) Integration with Aadhaar Ecosystem:

UIDAI is collaborating with MOPR to use LGD system for standardization of address field captured / stored in UIDAI. Such initiatives across various government departments show far reaching potential in enabling IT infrastructure across various Government and Non-Government organisations.

9. Foreign National Enrollment: UIDAI is in the process of enrolling Foreign Nationals fulfilling the residency condition to obtain Aadhaar through enrolment centres.

10. NavIC, is an autonomous regional satellite navigation system that provides accurate real-time positioning and timing services. Presently, the NavIC system is integrated with UIDAI's Enrollment clients

11. AI / ML:

▶ **A Fusion Based finger authentication module** is under development with the use of indigenous built finger match API's that has potential to revolutionize authentication. This innovation aims to achieve higher accuracy, security, and success rates in the authentication process.

▶ **Face Capture & liveness** is a crucial component in enhancing the user experience of face authentication. By incorporating liveness detection mechanisms, such as analyzing facial movements, blinking patterns, or response to stimuli, the authenticity and vitality of a captured face can be verified. applications, This will lead to improved user satisfaction, increased security, and enhanced overall performance of face authentication system.

▶ **MoUs** UIDAI signed MoUs with **IIT Hyderabad** for running SDK benchmarking competing and promoting research in the area of privacy preserving authentication. We have also signed MoU with **IIT Bombay** for collaborative R&D activities in the field of touch-less biometrics.

12. NDA signed with NCRB for providing of Face matching SDK kit for face matching & fraud detection.

13. Bug bounty: UIDAI is planning to start the security program viz., 'Bug Bounty' wherein the ethical hackers are engaged to uncover the security vulnerabilities in the UIDAI systems. During this program, UIDAI expects to identify and fix the security vulnerabilities at a faster pace to make UIDAI system to more robust.

14. BI: Design of additional Reports to monitor Fraudulent Activities based on the inputs received from CEO is underway and it will be integrated with CEO dashboard.

15. Other Future plans in Tech Development: As part of strengthening of Aadhaar, Authentication ecosystem is being enhanced to cater to 10 Crore per day. Re-design of Auth, eKYC, OTP, and associated applications is being planned for immediate execution. Face liveness and touchless fingerprint biometric Authentication by using mobile is being taken-up as a POC from few Startups. Feasibility of implementation of Software based Hardware Security Module (HSM) is also being taken up as a Proof of Concept (PoC). POCs using True Random Number Generator (TRNG), Quantum Random Number Generator (QRNG) are being taken-up from Quantum readiness perspective. Implementation of consents for enhanced Resident Experience (RE) is



being taken-up as a POC using National Blockchain Framework (NBF), developed under the initiative of MeitY.

8.4 ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

- ▶ UIDAI has procured land for construction of its own Office Complex at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and Guwahati, Assam. The newly constructed Office Complex would be made operational in near future.
- ▶ In order to continue with the digital transformation to the next phase,

electronic Asset Management System is being introduced to have asset control meet reporting requirements for other departments, regular inventories to maintain accurate depreciation, to help identify loss or theft for departments, send updates on asset information as they occur. The data shall be readily available, which is to be migrated with e-office. Digital management shall be more cost and time savings for asset storage and management apart from secured and trusted transactions, enabling speed and efficiency.



9. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

9.1 UIDAI FUND

9.1.1 As per recommendation of Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee report on Data Protection Framework for India, a separate UIDAI Fund has been constituted for ensuring the financial autonomy of UIDAI. The Fund was constituted through an amendment to the Aadhaar Act, 2016. Section 25 of the Aadhaar Act (as amended) stipulates UIDAI Fund as follows:

“25 (1) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the Unique Identification Authority of India Fund and there shall be credited thereto—

- (a) all grants, fees and charges received by the Authority under this Act; and*
- (b) all sums of money received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.*

(2) The Fund shall be applied for meeting—

- (a) the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and members and administrative expenses including the salaries, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Authority; and*
- (b) the expenses on objects and for purposes authorised by this Act.”*

9.2 BUDGET & EXPENDITURE

9.2.1 UIDAI receives Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) under three Heads namely GIA-General, GIA-Capital and GIA-Salaries. Details of Expenditure booked against BE/RE can be seen at Table 11 and summary of Budget and Expenditure for Financial Year 2022-23 is given at Table 12

9.2.2 UIDAI's approved Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) for the financial year 2022-23 has been ₹ 1110.00 crore and ₹ 1110.00 crore respectively. MeitY approved ₹ 110.00 crore to UIDAI as Supplementary Grant for 2022-23. An amount of ₹ 0.37 crore also available as unspent Grant of previous year i.e. 2021-22. Out of total Grant of ₹ 1220.37 crore (₹ 0.37 crore + ₹ 1110.00 crore + ₹ 110.00 crore), a sum of ₹ 1220.03 crore have been spent during 2022-23. However to meet the committed liabilities of UIDAI, an additional expenditure of ₹ 414.41 crore was made from the UIDAI receipts.

9.2.3 Budget Estimates (BE) of ₹ 940.00 Crore has been approved for the financial year 2023-24.

9.2.4 Treasury Single Account (TSA) system has been implemented in UIDAI with effect from 01 June, 2021, under which instead of releasing Grants in the Bank account of UIDAI, MeitY is now assigning the Grants through TSA System in our Account in RBI.



Table-11 – Details of Expenditure booked against BE/RE 2009-10 to 2022-23

Year	Budget Estimates (₹ in Crore)	Revised Estimates (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)
2009-10	120.00	26.38	26.21
2010-11	1,900.00	273.80	268.41
2011-12	1,470.00	1,200.00	1,187.50
2012-13	1,758.00	1,350.00	1,338.72
2013-14	2,620.00	1,550.00	1,544.44
2014-15	2,039.64	1,617.73	1,615.34
2015-16	2,000.00	1,880.93	1,680.44
2016-17	1,140.00	1,135.27	1,132.84
2017-18	900.00	1,150.00	1,149.38
2018-19	1,375.00	1,345.00	1,181.86
2019-20	1,227.00	836.78	856.13@
2020-21	985.00	613.00	893.27#
2021-22	600.00	1,564.97	1,564.54
2022-23	1110.00	1220.00*	1634.44**

@ Excess expenditure met from unspent Grant of previous year.

Excess expenditure met from unspent Grant of previous year and UIDAI Receipts. Unspent Grant of ₹ 13.04 crore remaining under GIA-Capital and GIA-Salaries remitted to CFI in the year 2021-22 as Treasury Single Account (TSA) system becomes functional.

* In addition to RE of ₹ 1110.00 crore, MeitY approved ₹ 110.00 crore to UIDAI as supplementary Grant for 2022-23.

** Excess expenditure met from unspent Grant of previous year and UIDAI receipts.

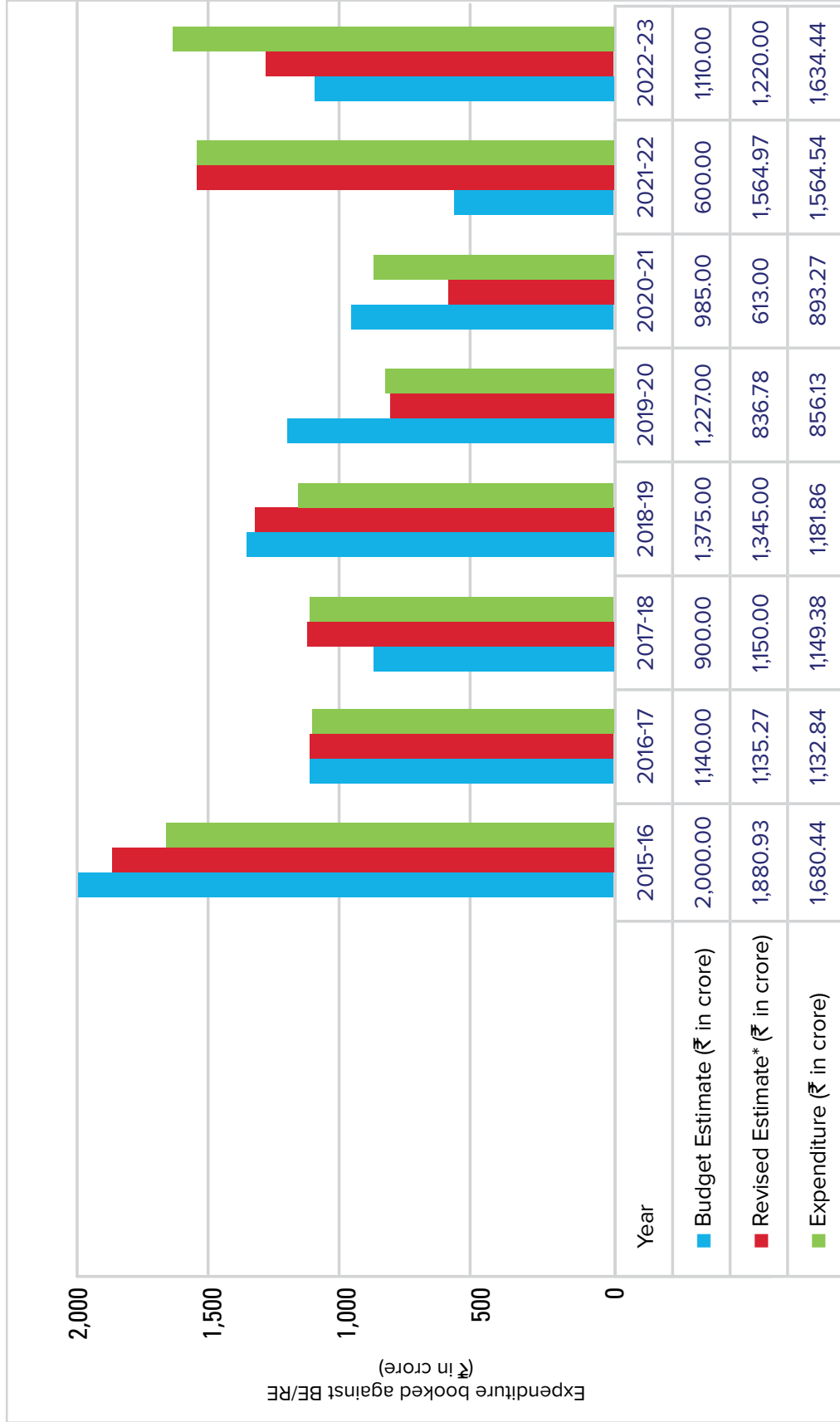
Table-12 - Summary of Budget and Expenditure for Financial Year 2022-23

Grant Head	BE 2022 - 23 (₹ in Crore)	Unspent Grant of previous year (₹ In Crore)	RE 2022- 23 (₹ in Crore)	Supple- mentary Grant (₹ in Crore)	Total Grant (₹ in Crore)	Expenditure Upto 31.03.2023 (₹ in Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)= (3)+(4)+(5)	(7)
Grant-in-Aid General	882.00	0.00	882.00	105.07	987.07	1400.44
Grant-in-Aid for Capital Assets	175.00	0.00	175.00	0.00	175.00	175.00
Grant -in-Aid Salaries	53.00	0.37	53.00	4.93	58.30	59.00
Total Grant -in-Aid	1110.00	0.37	1110.00	110.00	1220.37	1634.44*

* Excess expenditure met from unspent Grant of previous year UIDAI receipts.



Graph 12 – Details of Expenditure booked against BE/RE 2015-16 to 2022-23



* RE 2022-23 includes Supplementary Grant of ₹ 110.00 Crore received from MeitY



9.3 INCOME FROM SERVICES

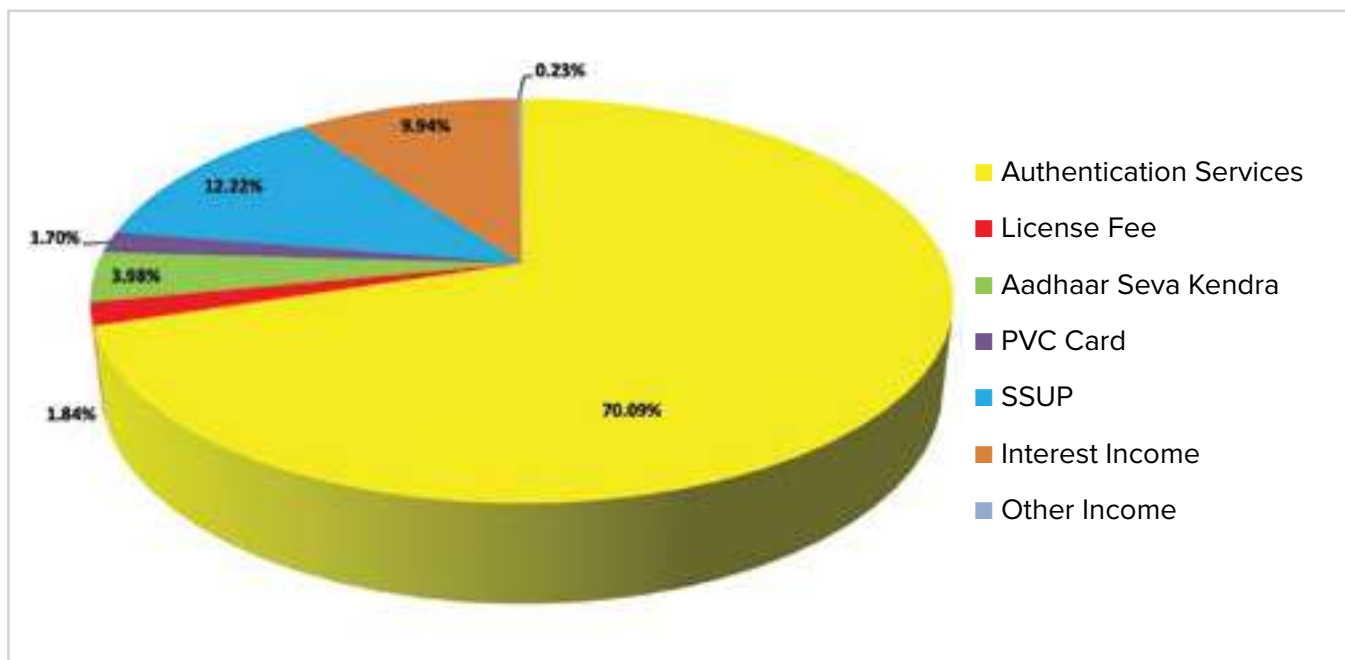
UIDAI started levying charges from the month of March, 2019 on its Yes/No Authentication services and eKYC services for certain categories of Authentication service users. Also,

UIDAI started its own Aadhaar Seva Kendras wherein the resident can use enrolment and update services. PVC Card Service, Self Service Update Portal (SSUP) and Interest Income are other major sources of UIDAI Income. Income from various services in the year 2022-23 is given at Table 13.

Table-13 - Details of Income from Services for the FY 2022-23

Year	Authentication Services (₹ in Crore)	License Fee (₹ in Crore)	Aadhaar Seva Kendra (₹ in Crore)	PVC Card (₹ in Crore)	SSUP (₹ in Crore)	Interest Income (₹ in Crore)	Other Income (₹ in Crore)	Total (₹ in Crore)
2022-23	544.97	14.33	30.91	13.23	95.03	77.27	1.76	777.50

Graph 13 – Details of Income from Services for the FY 2022-23





10. AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF UIDAI FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

Separate Audit Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the Annual Accounts of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for the year ended 31st March 2023

We have audited the attached Balance sheet of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) as on 31st March 2023 and the Income & Expenditure Account/Receipts and Payment Account for the year ended on that date under section 19 (2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Services) Act, 1971 read with section 26 (2) of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (Aadhaar Act, 2016), The Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (02 March 2019). These financial statements are the responsibility of UIDAI Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on our audit.

2. This Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, Accounting Standards and disclosure norms etc. Audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiently-cum performance aspects etc, if any, are reported through Inspection Reports/CAG's Audit Reports separately.

3. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Auditing Standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting

principles used and significant estimates made be the Management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of Financial Statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis of our opinion.

4. Based on our audit, we report that:

- i. We have obtained the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit;
- ii. The Balance Sheet and the Income & Expenditure Account/Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the 'Uniform Format of Accounts' approved by Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 26 (1) of the Aadhaar Act, 2016.
- iii. In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by the UIDAI.
- iv. We further report that:

1. Current Liabilities and Provisions (Schedule 7) - ₹ 45125.94 lakh Provisions - ₹ 23126.32 lakh

The above head is understated by an amount of ₹561.06 lakh due to non-inclusion of the expenses on account of salaries of staff, various AMC charges and other payable for the year 2022-23 in different regional offices as well as the Corporate Office of UIDAI.



This also resulted in overstatement of surplus by the same amount.

2. Grant-in-aid

Out of the grants in aid of ₹1220.37 crore (including unspent balance of ₹0.37 crore of the earlier year) received during the year, UIDAI utilised a sum of ₹1220.03 crore, leaving a balance of ₹0.34 crore, as unutilized grant as on 31st March 2023.

- v. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Statement along with Receipt & Payment account dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Financial Statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to the significant matters stated above

and other matters mentioned in **Annexure-I** to this Audit Report give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles accepted in India:

- In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the UIDAI as on 31st March 2023; and
- In so far as it relates to the Income and Expenditure Account of the Surplus for the year ended on that date.

**For and on behalf of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

-Sd-
(Roli Shukla Malge)
Principal Director of Audit
(Finance & Communication)

Place: Delhi
Date: 26.10.2023



Brief Note on Internal Control in Unique Identification Authority of India for year 2022-23

An evaluation of the Internal Control System existing in UIDAI was done during the course of certification of the annual accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023. Brief description of the Internal Control System is herewith:-

Organizational Setup

The Authority consists of a Chairperson appointed by Central Government on part time basis, two part time members and a Chief Executive Officer who shall be the Member Secretary of the Authority. The Key Managerial Posts of UIDAI are:-

Chairperson	Vacant
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Dr. Saurabh Garg, IAS

Headquarters (HQ) setup

At the HQ, the CEO is assisted by Eight Deputy Director General (DDGs), Joint Secretary level Officers of Government of India, as in charge of various wings of UIDAI. The DDGs are supported by Directors/ Assistant Directors General (ADGs), Deputy Directors, Section Officers and Assistant Section Officers.

Regional Offices (ROs) setup

Each of the eight Regional Offices of UIDAI is headed by a Deputy Director General (DDG) and the support structure comprises of Directors/ Assistant Directors General (ADGs), Deputy Directors, Section Officer, Assistant Section Officers, Senior Accounts Officer, Accountant and personal staff.

Delegation of Financial Power

All competent authority has to exercise the administrative and financial power as delegated to them through various office orders/memoranda.

Policies and Procedure

Unique Identification Authority of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Regulations, 2020 issued vide gazette notification dated 21.01.2020. UIDAI has filled various vacancies after gazette notification through deputation which is also one defined mode of recruitment in UIDAI Recruitment Rules.

On absorption, UIDAI had called application for permanent absorption on 29.01.2020 i.e. immediately after issuance of notification. However, based on representation on fixation of pay and pension received from officers at the time of absorption and pension payable after absorption in UIDAI, UIDAI sought clarification from DoPT/MeitY and Committee under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MeitY was constituted. The Committee submitted its recommendations. Approval of committee recommendations from Competent Authority is being taken and further action will be initiated accordingly.

Receipts and Disbursement of Cash

The work related to receipt and disbursement of cash is done by DDO. The cash book remains under the custody of the cashier and the physical verification of cash is being regularly done. The maximum limit (Rs.50,000) of the cash balance, as prescribed by the Authority, is being maintained.

Maintenance of Funds (Plan/Non-Plan)



Prior to establishment as statutory authority i.e., up to 2016-17, UIDAI was functioning as an attached office of the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) vide its Gazette Notification No: A-4301/02/2009-Admn.I dated 28 January 2009. Later, on 12 September 2015, the Government revised the allocation of business rules to attach the UIDAI to the then Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) of the then Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

In Financial year 2022-23, UIDAI received grant of ₹ 1220.00 crore (Salary ₹ 57.93 crore + Capital ₹ 175.00 crore+ General ₹ 978.07 crore) from Central Government.

Receipts and Receivable/disbursement of cash

All sanctions of the competent authority, which are forwarded to the Accounts Division for payment, are checked with the existing rules/orders, approval of the Competent Authority, availability of funds under the allocable Head of Accounts etc. and final order for payment are issued accordingly.

Pay Rolls/Loans and Advances to individuals

The pay rolls/loans and advances of the UIDAI employees are being prepared and paid as per provisions contained in the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time.

Bank Balance/ Bank Reconciliation

Bank Reconciliation statement has been maintained by UIDAI regularly.

Fixed Assets

The Registers of Fixed Assets are maintained only in computerized form. Also, the Physical Verification of Assets of UIDAI HQ for the year 2022-23 was done during the month of April 2023.

ह0/-
(रोली शुक्ला माल्णे)
प्रधान निदेशक लेखापरीक्षा
(वित्त एवं संचार)

Place: Delhi
Date: 26-10-2023



Annexure - I to Separate Audit Report on the accounts of Unique Identification Authority of India for the year ended 31st March 2023

As per the information and explanations given to us, the books and records examined by us in normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we further report: -

1. ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL AUDIT SYSTEM

The Finance Division of UIDAI, headed by DDG (Finance), is the designated division for Internal Audit. The Finance Division prepared the annual programme of Internal Audit of the Division in UIDAI HQ and the Regional Offices

and constitutes the teams for conducting these Audit. The Audit Teams comprise Officers from UIDAI HQ and Regional Offices. These Audit Teams visit the concerned Offices/ Divisions and conduct Audit of these Offices/ Divisions. After conducting the Audit, the Audit Team submits a Report to the Finance Division in UIDAI HQ which takes further necessary action thereon.

During the year 2022-23, the Internal Audit wing of UIDAI has conducted the Internal Audit as mentioned below:

S.No.	Divisions and Regional Offices	Audit conducted during the period	Inspection Records of the period
1	Regional Offices, Guwahati	02 May to 06 May 2022	Dec 2019 to March 2022
2	Regional Offices, Lucknow	23 May to 27 May 2022	Jan 2020 to April 2022
3	Regional Offices, Mumbai	20 May to 24 May 2022	Mar 2019 to Aug 2020
4	Auth Division, UIDAI, HQ	05 Dec to 09 Dec 2022	Apr 2022 to Sep 2022
5	HQ, UIDAI, New Delhi Performance Audit of Technology & IS wing	13 March to 17 March 2023	Half yearly Inspection of transaction and performance Audit of Technology & IS Wing
6	Regional Offices, Bengaluru	20 March to 24 March 2023	Dec 2021 to Feb 2023

(a) SCOPE OF INTERNAL AUDIT

The scope and function of the internal audit is to encompass the value for money perspectives also requiring appraisal of economy, efficiency and effectiveness parameters of the various

projects. Accordingly, Internal Audit plans are prepared, and Internal Audits are conducted. However, there is no Internal Audit Manual specifying the duties and functions of the organization, with particular reference to the prevailing conditions in UIDAI.



The focus of the Internal Audit is to examine the documents/ records/ registers/ contracts maintained by UIDAI and its ROs and to make suggestions on system check and control required for effective functioning of system.

(b) **QUANTUM & FREQUENCY OF INTERNAL AUDIT**

The internal audit conducts a general review of all the accounts records maintained in UIDAI HQ as well as Regional Offices. As regards Internal Audit of Headquarters, the audit of expenditure and underlying process and procedures is conducted on a quarterly basis. Internal Audit of Regional Offices and Technology Centers is conducted on an annual basis. On review of Internal Audit Report, it has been observed that no. of outstanding paras of Internal Audit Report during as on 31 March 2023 was 153 Paras.

(c) **CHECKING OF RECEIPTS**

Internal Audit conducts test checks to see whether the UIDAI has prescribed adequate regulations and procedures for effective check on collection and accounting of all revenue receipts and refunds, and that they are followed correctly.

2. ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The brief Note on Internal Control in UIDAI for the year 2022-23 is attached herewith as Annexure.

3. SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL VERIFICATION OF FIXED ASSETS

The Registers of Fixed Assets are maintained only in computerized form. Also, the Physical Verification of Assets of UIDAI HQ for the year 2022-23 was done during the month of April 2023. Further, RO UIDAI Physical Verification not conducted.

4. SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL VERIFICATION OF INVENTORY

No inventory is being maintained in UIDAI.

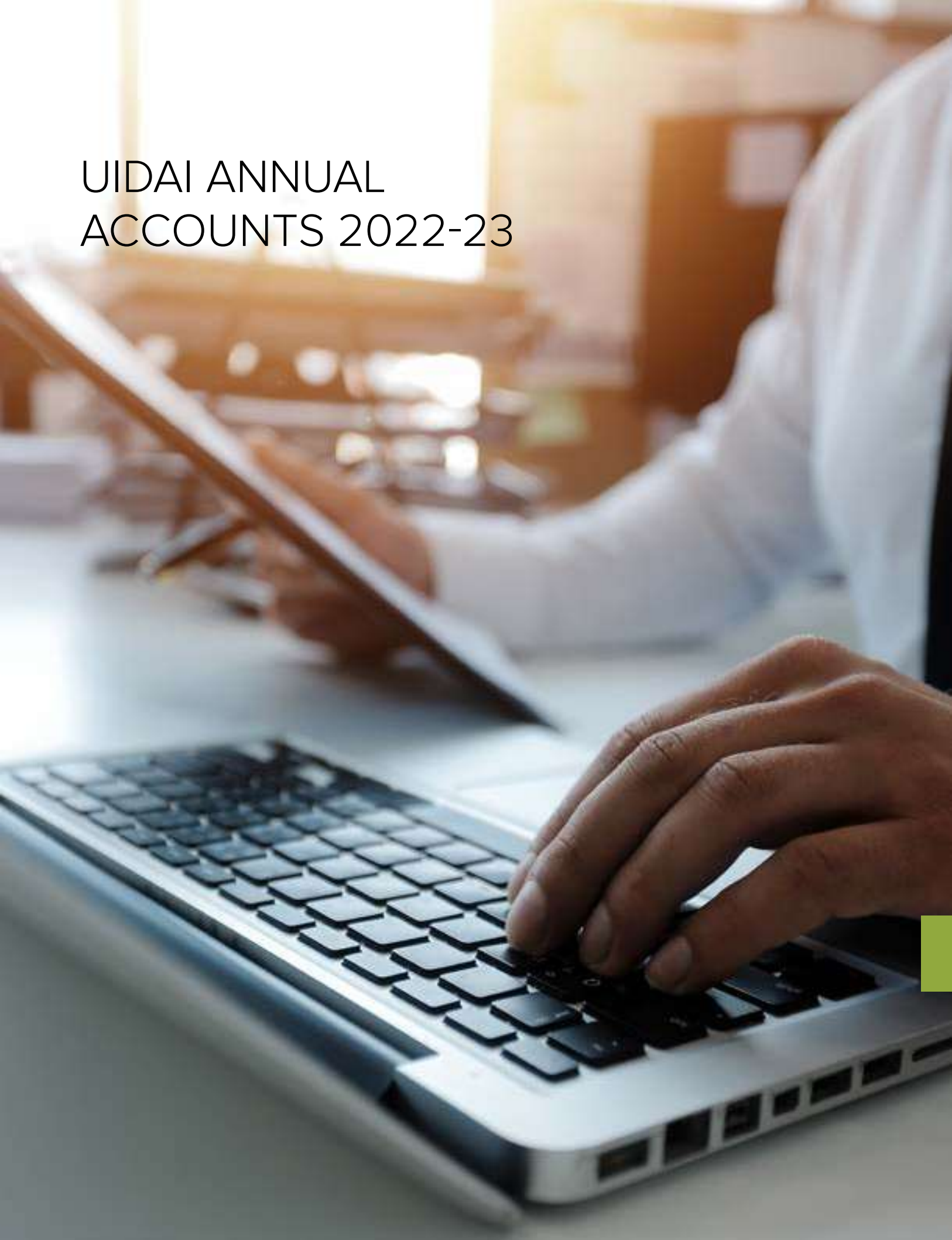
5. REGULARITY IN PAYMENT OF STATUTORY DUES

UIDAI is prompt in payment of statutory dues. There was no cases found all cases were already disclosed in the Notes to Accounts (Schedule 26).

ह0/-
(रोली शुक्ला माल्गे)
प्रधान निदेशक लेखापरीक्षा
(वित्त एवं संचार)

Place: Delhi
Date: 26-10-2023

UIDAI ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2022-23





FORM - A
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
	Liabilities			
1	Corpus/ Capital Fund	1	7,50,76,70,875.12	10,59,19,84,576.55
2	UIDAI Fund	1A	18,16,33,60,726.92	9,00,45,15,114.01
3	Reserves and Surplus	2	-	-
4	Earmarked/ Endowment Funds	3	-	-
5	Secured Loans and Borrowings	4	-	-
6	Unsecured Loans and Borrowings	5	-	-
7	Deferred Credit Liabilities	6	-	-
8	Current Liabilities and Provisions	7	4,51,25,93,821.89	4,89,85,31,937.84
	Total		30,18,36,25,423.93	24,49,50,31,628.40
	Assets			
1	Fixed Assets	8	9,97,35,68,648.24	9,82,71,72,902.78
2	Investments – from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds	9	-	-
3	Investments-Others	10	-	-
4	Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc.	11	20,21,00,56,775.69	14,66,78,58,725.62
5	Miscellaneous Expenditure(to the extent not written off or adjusted)		-	-
	Total		30,18,36,25,423.93	24,49,50,31,628.40
	Significant Accounting Policies	25		
	Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	26		

Note:- All Schedules to Balance Sheet shall form part of Account.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

Sd/-
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 28th June 2023

Place: New Delhi



FORM - B
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
	Income			
1	Income from Services	12	7,20,37,82,389.04	3,75,68,00,204.41
2	Grants/Subsidies	13	10,44,65,58,733.00	12,49,53,55,286.29
3	Fees/Subscriptions	14	32,85,23,557.00	34,71,35,867.50
4	Income from Investments (Income on Invest, from earmarked/endowment Funds transferred to Funds)	15	-	-
5	Income from Royalty, Publications etc	16	-	-
6	Interest Earned	17	77,37,31,257.00	17,17,01,577.00
7	Other Income	18	85,28,07,542.75	54,78,58,972.46
8	Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
	Total (A)		19,60,54,03,478.79	17,31,88,51,907.66
	Expenditure			
1	Establishment Expenses	20	62,17,22,776.00	50,58,39,183.00
2	Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	54,98,15,096.66	48,09,91,127.52
3	Operational Expenses	22	12,46,67,09,811.29	11,29,70,78,697.68
4	Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	23	-	-
5	Interest	24	96,31,588.46	-
6	Depreciation (Net Total at the year-end – corresponding to Schedule 8)		1,08,28,06,537.61	91,46,99,971.27
	Total (B)		14,73,06,85,810.02	13,19,86,08,979.47
	Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (C)=(A-B)		4,87,47,17,668.77	4,12,02,42,928.19
	Prior Period Expenses (D)		37,07,36,306.51	1,12,15,67,821.70
	Prior Period Income (E)		(5,15,05,849.10)	81,79,408.52
	Other Prior Period Adjustments (F)		-	-



S.No.	Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
	Transfer to UIDAI Fund (G)		9,15,88,44,745.79	4,82,34,96,621.37
	Transfer to Special Reserve (Specify each)		-	-
	Transfer to / from General Reserve		-	-
	BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS (H)		(4,70,63,69,232.63)	(1,81,66,42,106.36)
	H=(C-D+E+F-G)			
	Significant Accounting Policies	25		
	Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	26		

Note:- All Schedules to Income and Expenditure Account shall form part of Account.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

Sd/-
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 28th June 2023

Place: New Delhi



FORM - C
RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Receipts		
1	Opening Balances		
	a. Cash in Hand	24,32,994.00	18,79,114.00
	b. Bank Balance		
	i. In Current Accounts	38,47,63,552.93	1,49,83,50,692.02
	ii. In Deposit Accounts	10,17,36,32,691.28	4,13,35,80,304.74
	iii. Saving Accounts	-	-
	iv. Other Adjustments	-	-
2	Grants/ Subsidies Received		
	a. From Government of India		
	i. Grants-in-aid: General	9,87,07,00,000.00	12,01,97,00,000.00
	ii. Grants-in-aid: Salaries	57,93,00,000.00	48,00,00,000.00
	iii. Grants-in-aid: Capital	1,75,00,00,000.00	3,15,00,00,000.00
	b. From State Government	-	-
	c. From Other Sources (Details) (Grants for Capital and Revenue Expenditure to be shown separately)	-	-
3	Income from Services	7,67,54,29,031.61	4,89,52,94,496.23
4	Inflow from Investment		
	a. Earmarked/Endowment Funds	-	-
	b. Own Funds (Other investments)	27,28,14,13,963.93	52,82,21,20,292.74
5	Interest Received		
	a. On Bank deposits	20,43,58,465.00	9,01,77,176.37
	b. Loans, advances etc.	1,88,348.00	81,96,137.50
	c. Others	4,53,869.00	91,69,330.00
6	Other Income (Tender Fee, RTI Fee etc.)	10,650.00	8,92,621.87



S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
7	Amount Borrowed	-	-
8	Other receipts (give details)		
	a. NPS	-	-
	b. Leave Salary Pension Contribution	-	-
	c. Security/Earnest money deposit /Bank Guarantee Encashed	5,64,10,324.00	2,10,003.00
	d. Refund of advances		
	i. HBA	-	-
	ii. Car Advance	-	-
	iii. Motor Cycle/Scooter Advance	-	-
	iv. Computer Advance	-	-
	v. Other Advances	11,25,994.00	5,17,262.00
	vi. LTC	11,59,555.00	6,81,355.00
	vii. General Office Expenses	3,14,779.00	3,26,066.00
	e. Income Tax	4,31,76,991.00	9,65,19,320.00
	f. Service Tax	-	-
	g. Miscellaneous Receipts	22,76,857.54	1,69,160.00
	h. GST / TDS	32,98,72,451.57	24,68,08,831.39
	i. Advances refunded by State Authorities	14,86,47,623.28	5,39,02,304.00
	j. Advances refunded by Contractors	-	-
	k. Other Receipts	10,61,752.00	42,237.12
	l. Penalties and Liquidity Damages	20,021.00	1,37,64,777.00
	m. Sale of Scrap	62,722.00	61,406.94
	n. Funds received by Regional Offices	1,50,69,54,670.00	1,10,29,07,015.00
	o. With held Amount of Vendors	-	-
	p. Advance Received from Debtors	-	-
	Total	60,01,37,67,306.14	80,62,52,69,902.92
	Payments		
1	Establishment expenses	48,07,74,665.60	38,08,81,696.65
2	Other Administrative Expenses	65,25,51,923.55	50,14,90,569.66



S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
3	Operational Expenses	11,61,71,06,284.55	9,92,95,23,253.60
4	Payment made against funds for various projects	-	-
5	Investments and Deposits Made		
	a. Out of Earmarked /Endowment funds	-	-
	b. Out of own Funds (Investment-others)	26,96,02,18,201.93	52,71,09,18,961.56
6	Expenditure on Fixed Assets & Capital Work-in-Progress		
	a. Purchase of fixed Assets	38,61,30,795.98	2,75,10,77,439.00
	b. Expenditure on Capital Work-in-progress	1,03,74,96,565.38	23,92,73,809.00
7	Refund of surplus money/Loans		
	a. To the Government of India	8,21,88,443.29	61,14,33,666.71
	b. To the State Government	-	-
	c. To other providers of funds	-	-
8	Finance Charges (Interest)	96,31,588.46	-
9	Other Payments (Specify)		
	a. NPS	-	-
	b. Leave Salary Pension Contribution	6,08,05,893.00	5,24,52,331.00
	c. Security/ Earnest money deposit	-	-
	d. Advances		
	i. HBA	-	-
	ii. Car Advance	-	-
	iii. Motor Cycle/Scooter Advance	-	-
	iv. Computer Advance	-	-
	v. Other Advance	46,32,308.00	44,64,571.00
	vi. General office expenses	13,30,887.00	7,99,693.00
	vii. LTC	68,75,242.00	17,23,467.00
	viii. Central/State Authorities	1,37,58,09,999.00	1,42,33,54,503.60
	e. Income Tax	-	-
	f. Service Tax	-	-
	g. Miscellaneous Payments	-	-
	h. GST/TDS	34,60,33,634.47	29,05,33,906.52



S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	i. Advances to Contractors	3,37,00,800.00	-
	j. Advance Rent to KSIIDC	-	-
	k. Deposits with Electricity Department	-	-
	l. Deposits with CISF	-	-
	m. Deposits with UPCIDCO (Rent)	-	-
	n. Deposits with CPWD (Hyderabad)	-	-
	o. EMD Refund	-	-
	p. Tender Fees Refund	-	-
	q. Prepayments and Others	53,41,925.00	4,21,000.00
	r. Refund to Debtors	-	-
	s. Deposits with agencies- FD	-	-
	t. Deposits with agencies- CISF	-	-
	u. Deposits with agencies- Telephone	-	-
	v. Deposits with agencies- Others	-	-
	w. Withheld amount to Vendors	98,76,261.00	6,31,84,781.41
	x. Funds transferred to Regional Offices	1,50,48,34,958.00	1,10,29,07,015.00
10	Closing Balances		
	a. Cash in Hand	42,36,914.00	24,32,994.00
	b. Bank Balances		
	i. In Current Accounts	(9,03,71,966.91)	38,47,63,552.93
	ii. In Deposit Accounts	15,52,45,61,982.84	10,17,36,32,691.28
	iii. Savings Accounts	-	-
	Total	60,01,37,67,306.14	80,62,52,69,902.92

Note:- The amount shown under head 4b of receipts and 5b of payment is actually the auto sweep of funds above a minimum threshold limit in current account. The net effect of sweep in/out is shown separately as bank balance in deposit account at point 10b (ii) of the payments.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

Sd/-
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 28th June 2023
Place: New Delhi



SCHEDULE 1 – CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Balance as at the beginning of the year	10,59,19,84,576.55	9,68,09,80,269.09
2	Add : Contributions towards Corpus/Capital Fund	1,74,99,99,132.88	3,14,99,99,702.89
3	Add/ (Deduct) : Balance of net income/ (expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	(4,70,63,69,232.63)	(1,81,66,42,106.36)
4	Add / (Less) :Previous year Liability transferred to/ from Corpus	(12,79,43,601.68)	(42,23,53,289.07)
	Balance as at the year- end	7,50,76,70,875.12	10,59,19,84,576.55

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 1A – UIDAI FUND
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Balance as at the beginning of the year	9,00,45,15,114.01	4,30,76,03,570.83
2	Add/(Deduct) : Net Surplus Grant and owned income generated by UIDAI Transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account	9,15,88,44,745.79	4,82,34,96,621.37
3	Add / (Less) :Adjustment from/to UIDAI Fund	867.12	(12,65,85,078.19)
	Balance as at the year- end	18,16,33,60,726.92	9,00,45,15,114.01

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 2 – RESERVES AND SURPLUS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year		Previous Year	
1	Capital Reserve				
	As per last Account				
	Addition during the year				
	Less : Deductions during the year				
2	Revaluation Reserve				
	As per last Account				
	Addition during the year				
	Less : Deductions during the year				
3	Special Reserves				
	As per last Account				
	Addition during the year				
	Less : Deductions during the year				
4	General Reserve				
	As per last Account				
	Addition during the year				
	Less : Deductions during the year				
	Total				

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 3 – EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Fund- Wise Break Up				Total	
		Fund Salary	Fund General	Fund Fixed Assets	Fund Revenue	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Opening balance of the funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Additions to the Funds						
	a. Donations/grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. Income from Investments made on account of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. License Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d. Income from Authentication service	-	-	-	-	-	-
	e. Income from Enrollment service	-	-	-	-	-	-
	f. Income from Re-print Aadhaar	-	-	-	-	-	-
	g. Income from PVC Card Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
	h. Income from SSUP Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Penalties, LDs & Disincentives	-	-	-	-	-	-
	j. Sale of Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-
	k. Other Income (interest, Rent, Fees other than License Fee etc)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	l. Interest on receipt of GIA of FY 2018-19 transferred to Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	m. UIDAI Income available in UIDAI Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-



S.No.	Particulars	Fund- Wise Break Up				Total	
		Fund Salary	Fund General	Fund Fixed Assets	Fund Revenue	Current Year	Previous Year
3	Utilization/Expenditure towards objectives of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a. Capital Expenditure						
	i. Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total						
	b. Revenue Expenditure						
	i. Salaries, Wages and allowance etc	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Other Administrative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Deposited with Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total						
	Total (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net Balance as at the Year-end (1 + 2 -3)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:-

- 1) Disclosure shall be made under relevant heads based on conditions attaching to the grants.
- 2) Plan Funds received from the Central/State Governments are to be shown as separate Funds and not to be mixed up with any other Funds.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 4 – SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Central Government		
2	State Government (Specify)		
3	Financial Institutions		
	a. Term Loans		
	Interest accrued and due		
4	Banks:		
	a. Term Loans		
	Interest accrued and due		
	b. Other Loans (specify)		
	Interest accrued and due		
5	Other Institutions and Agencies		
6	Debentures and Bonds		
7	Others (Specify)		
	Total		

Note:- Amount due within one year

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 5 – UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Central Government		
2	State Government (Specify)		
3	Financial Institutions		
	a. Term Loans		
	Interest accrued and due		
4	Banks:		
	a. Term Loans		
	Interest accrued and due		
	b. Other Loans (specify)		
	Interest accrued and due		
5	Other Institutions and Agencies		
6	Debentures and Bonds		
7	Fixed Deposits		
8	Others (Specify)		
	Total		

Note:- Amount due within one year

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 6 – DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Acceptances secured by hypothecation of capital equipment and other assets		
2	Others		
	Total		

Note:- Amount due within one year

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 7 – CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Previous Year
	Current Liabilities				
1	Acceptances	-	-	-	-
2	Sundry Creditors				
	a. For Goods & Services	-	1,51,87,22,202.29	-	1,53,54,96,761.87
	b. Others	-	27,85,29,442.30	-	12,68,86,115.87
3	Advances Received	-	34,56,86,358.39	-	59,64,97,213.45
4	Interest accrued but not due on:				
	a. Secured Loans/borrowings	-	-	-	-
	b. Unsecured Loans/borrowings	-	-	-	-
5	Statutory Liabilities				
	a. Overdue	-	-	-	-
	b. Others	-	5,70,23,675.80	-	7,77,64,341.27
6	Other current Liabilities				
	a. Grant- Capital Creation				
	Opening Balance	-		-	
	Add: Grant Received during the year	1,75,00,00,000.00		3,15,00,00,000.00	
	Less: Grant Utilised during the year	1,74,99,99,132.88		3,14,99,99,702.89	
		867.12		297.11	
	Less: Transferred to Corpus	-			
		867.12		297.11	
	Less: Transferred to/from UIDAI Fund/CFI	867.12	-	297.11	-
	b. Grant- Salary				
	Opening Balance	-		-	
	Grant Received during the year	57,93,00,000.00		48,00,00,000.00	
	Less: Revenue grant transferred to Income	57,59,20,219.00		47,62,79,015.00	
		33,79,781.00		37,20,985.00	
	Less: Transferred to UIDAI Fund	-	-	37,18,765.00	-
		33,79,781.00		2,220.00	



S. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Previous Year
	Less: Transferred to CFI	33,79,781.00		2,220.00	
	c. Grant- General				
	Opening Balance	-		-	
	Grant Received during the year	9,87,07,00,000.00		12,01,97,00,000.00	
	Less: Revenue grant transferred to Income	9,87,06,38,514.00		12,01,90,76,271.29	
		61,486.00		6,23,728.71	
	Less: Unspent Grant Transferred to/from UIDAI Fund	-		-	
	Less: UIDAI Income Transferred to/from UIDAI Fund	-	-	-	-
		61,486.00		6,23,728.71	
	Less: Transferred to CFI	61,486.00		6,23,728.71	
	d. Retained earnings- Central Government				
	Opening Balance	2,44,88,037.80		9,25,35,982.30	
	a. Income from Investments made on account of funds	-		-	
	b. License Income and NRD	-		-	
	c. Penalties, LDs & Disincentives	-		-	
	d. Sale of Scrap	-		-	
	e. Interest Income	-		2,44,88,037.50	
	f. Other Income	-		-	
		2,44,88,037.80		11,70,24,019.80	
	Less: Refunded to Central Government	2,44,88,037.80		9,25,35,982.00	
	BALANCE FUND	-		2,44,88,037.80	
	Less : Transferred to Corpus	-		-	
	Add : Amount pertaining to FY 2017-18, transferred from Corpus	-		-	
	Add : Interest on GIA of FY 2018-19, transferred from UIDAI Fund	-	-	-	2,44,88,037.80
	Total (A)		2,19,99,61,678.78		2,36,11,32,470.26



S. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Previous Year
	Provisions				
1	For Taxation		-		-
2	Gratuity		-		-
3	Superannuation/Pension contribution		-		-
4	Accumulated Leave Encashment		-		-
5	Trade Warranties/Claims		-		-
6	Leave salary payable		-		-
7	Others (Salary, General office & Other expenses Payable)		2,31,26,32,143.11		2,53,73,99,467.58
	Total (B)		2,31,26,32,143.11		2,53,73,99,467.58
	Total (A+B)		4,51,25,93,821.89		4,89,85,31,937.84

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 8: FIXED ASSETS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

Description	Gross Block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net Block	
	Cost/Valuation as (01/04/2022) at beginning of the year (3)	Addition during the year (4)	Deduction during the year (5)	Adjustments (6)	Cost/Valuation at the end (6)	As on 01/04/2022 (7)	Additions during the year (8)	Deductions during the year (9)	Adjustments (10)	As on 31/03/2023 (11)	As on the Previous Year end at 31/03/2022 (12)	
FIXED ASSETS												
1. Land												
a. Freehold	72,31,25,697.46	-	-	-	72,31,25,697.46	-	-	-	-	72,31,25,697.46	72,31,25,697.46	
b. Leasehold	9,87,64,050.00	-	-	-	9,87,64,050.00	3,54,55,842.97	32,92,135.00	-	3,87,47,977.97	6,00,16,072.03	6,33,08,207.03	
TOTAL (1)	82,18,89,747.46	-	-	-	82,18,89,747.46	3,54,55,842.97	32,92,135.00	-	3,87,47,977.97	78,31,41,769.49	78,64,33,904.49	
2. Office Buildings and Data Centre:												
a. On Freehold Land	1,96,17,52,817.00	-	-	-	1,96,17,52,817.00	14,45,35,499.87	3,10,61,086.27	-	17,55,96,586.14	1,78,61,56,230.86	1,81,72,17,317.13	
b. On Leasehold Land	1,15,00,00,000.00	-	-	-	1,15,00,00,000.00	12,36,37,077.62	1,82,08,333.33	-	14,18,45,410.95	1,00,81,54,589.05	1,02,63,62,922.38	
c. Ownership Flats/ Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. Superstructures on Land not belonging to the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL (2)	3,11,17,52,817.00	-	-	-	3,11,17,52,817.00	26,81,72,577.49	4,92,69,419.60	-	31,74,41,997.09	2,79,43,10,819.91	2,84,35,80,239.51	
3. Plant Machinery & Equipment												
a. Plant & Machinery	1,89,38,52,053.82	-	18,135.60	-	1,89,38,33,918.22	82,01,29,174.17	11,99,42,814.82	1,419.21	94,00,70,569.78	95,37,63,348.44	1,07,37,22,879.65	
b. Technology Infrastructure (Server & DPU's)	18,21,25,02,733.85	4,22,58,510.29	-	-	18,25,47,61,244.14	14,26,02,30,189.74	59,96,40,237.95	-	14,85,98,70,427.69	3,39,48,90,816.45	3,95,22,72,544.11	
c. UBCC Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. Information Technology (Software)	1,20,94,56,707.24	8,74,13,305.14	96,259.28	-	1,29,67,73,753.10	93,22,73,107.50	18,94,46,753.29	39,646.49	1,12,45,57,218.93	17,22,16,534.17	27,71,83,599.74	
e. UCPFL	-	1,80,67,807.40	-	-	1,80,67,807.40	-	7,37,038.36	-	7,37,038.36	1,73,30,769.04	-	
TOTAL (3)	21,31,58,11,494.91	14,77,39,622.83	1,14,394.88	-	21,46,34,36,722.86	16,01,26,32,471.41	90,97,66,844.42	41,065.70	16,92,52,35,254.76	4,53,82,01,468.10	5,30,31,79,023.50	
4. Vehicles	14,60,515.00	-	-	-	14,60,515.00	6,78,088.26	1,70,958.89	-	8,49,055.15	6,11,459.85	7,82,416.74	



Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block			
	Cost/Valuation as (01/04/2022) at beginning of the year	Addition during the year	Deduction during the year	Adjustments	Cost/Valuation at the end	As on 01/04/2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments	As at 31/03/2023	As on 31/03/2023	As on the Previous Year end at 31/03/2022
5. Furniture & Fixtures	8,34,82,454.86	11,28,615.92	-	-	8,46,11,070.78	4,97,00,970.81	63,75,844.84	-	-	5,60,76,815.65	2,85,34,255.13	3,37,81,484.05
6. Office Equipments	9,97,35,421.97	34,35,157.41	1,17,59,673.18	-	9,14,10,906.20	7,07,79,764.78	75,69,974.58	27,31,391.53	-	7,56,18,347.83	1,57,92,558.37	2,89,55,657.19
7. Computer/ Peripherals (Desktop, Printers & Others)	70,59,22,443.37	20,12,02,085.85	15,35,891.36	-	90,35,86,637.86	54,81,91,701.60	9,37,36,853.93	13,41,822.37	-	64,05,86,733.16	26,50,01,904.70	15,77,30,741.78
8. Electric installations	1,81,01,406.05	1,49,67,295.70	-	-	3,30,68,701.75	61,28,064.89	21,98,974.14	-	-	83,27,039.03	2,47,41,662.72	1,19,73,341.16
9. Library Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Other fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Laptop & Tablets	4,71,24,240.19	1,26,76,175.40	1,56,12,318.99	6,70,018.00	4,48,58,114.60	2,96,05,781.62	80,50,256.99	1,35,10,391.49	5,93,043.85	2,47,38,690.97	2,01,19,424.15	1,75,18,458.57
b. Mobile Phone	1,31,34,915.25	34,72,863.90	67,86,733.68	3,11,237.00	1,01,32,282.47	98,90,858.29	23,75,277.22	61,30,183.00	2,78,344.78	64,14,297.29	37,17,985.18	32,44,056.96
TOTAL (10)	6,02,59,155.44	1,61,49,039.30	2,23,99,052.67	9,81,255.00	5,49,90,397.07	3,94,96,639.91	1,04,25,534.21	1,96,40,574.49	8,71,388.63	3,11,52,988.26	2,38,37,409.33	2,07,62,515.53
Total of Current Year (1+2+3+4+5+6 +7+8+9+10)	26,21,84,15,456.06	38,46,21,817.01	3,58,09,012.09	9,81,255.00	26,56,82,09,515.98	17,03,12,36,132.12	1,08,28,06,537.61	2,37,54,854.09	37,48,393.26	18,09,40,36,208.90	8,47,41,73,307.60	9,18,71,79,323.95
Previous year	22,87,19,14,718.87	3,35,09,03,982.18	44,03,244.99	-	26,21,84,15,456.06	16,11,28,68,519.04	91,46,99,971.27	40,76,279.49	77,43,921.29	17,03,12,36,132.12	9,18,71,79,323.95	6,75,90,46,199.83
Capital work-in-progress	63,99,93,578.83	93,51,56,314.52	7,57,54,552.71	-	1,49,93,95,340.64	-	-	-	-	-	1,49,93,95,340.64	63,99,93,578.83
GRAND TOTAL	26,85,84,09,034.89	1,31,97,78,131.53	11,15,63,564.80	9,81,255.00	28,06,76,04,856.62	17,03,12,36,132.12	1,08,28,06,537.61	2,37,54,854.09	37,48,393.26	18,09,40,36,208.90	9,97,35,66,648.24	9,82,71,72,902.78

Note to be given as to cost of assets on hire purchase basis included above

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 9 – INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Government Securities		
2	Other approved Securities		
3	Shares		
4	Debentures and Bonds		
5	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		
6	Others (to be specified)		
	Total		

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 10 – INVESTMENTS – OTHERS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Government Securities		
2	Other approved Securities		
3	Shares		
4	Debentures and Bonds		
5	Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		
6	Others (to be specified)		
	a. Fixed Deposits with banks in Auto Sweep		
	b. FD Project- EIL		
	Total		

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 11 – CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS ADVANCES ETC FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	A. Current Assets		
1	Inventories		
	a. Stores and Spares	-	-
	b. Loose Tools	-	-
	c. Stock-in-trade	-	-
	i. Finished Goods	-	-
	ii. Work-in-progress	-	-
	iii. Raw Materials	-	-
2	Sundry Debtors		
	a. Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months	8,93,73,042.65	19,68,64,703.10
	b. Others	1,00,72,00,153.20	37,90,98,638.60
3	Cash in hand (including cheques/drafts and imprest)	42,36,914.00	24,32,994.00
4	Bank Balances		
	a. With Scheduled Banks		
	i. On Current Accounts	(9,03,71,966.91)	38,47,63,552.93
	ii. On Deposit Accounts (includes margin money)	15,52,45,61,982.84	10,17,36,32,691.28
	iii. On Savings Accounts	-	-
	b. With non-scheduled Banks		
	i. On Current Accounts	-	-
	ii. On Deposit Accounts	-	-
	iii. On Savings Accounts	-	-
5	Post Office-Savings Accounts	-	-
6	Others	-	-
	Total (A)	16,53,50,00,125.78	11,13,67,92,579.91
	B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS		
1	Loans		
	a. Staff		



S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	i. LTC Advance	13,60,091.00	9,24,037.00
	ii. General Office Expenses	5,70,103.34	8,39,738.00
	b. Other Entities engaged in activities/ objectives similar to that of the Entity	-	-
	c. Other (TA and Other Advance)	11,65,955.00	17,99,993.20
2	Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received		
	a. On Capital Account	30,23,62,325.03	17,78,69,642.95
	b. Prepayments	55,67,967.00	38,49,175.00
	c. Security Deposits	9,59,10,375.00	8,20,80,278.86
	d. Others		
	i. TDS receivable	34,17,79,890.19	16,72,99,023.66
	ii. BOC, State Govt.(ICT Assistance), DOP etc.	1,13,87,05,277.87	1,53,55,78,625.60
	iii. Contractors	1,19,51,821.00	1,19,39,077.00
	iv. GST Input Tax Credit	1,54,52,93,375.15	1,51,72,77,710.11
3	Income Accrued		
	a. On Investments from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds	-	-
	b. On Investments – Others	-	-
	c. On Loans and Advances	-	-
	d. Others (includes income due unrealized-Rs.....)		
	i. On Deposit with Scheduled Banks	23,03,89,469.33	3,16,08,844.33
4	Claims Receivable	-	-
	Total (B)	3,67,50,56,649.91	3,53,10,66,145.71
	Total (A+B)	20,21,00,56,775.69	14,66,78,58,725.62

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 12 – INCOME FROM SERVICES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Authentication services	5,44,97,44,104.20	2,46,84,61,811.04
2	Enrollment services	30,96,26,045.35	24,89,34,866.56
3	Others		
	a) Re print Aadhaar	-	-
	b) Order Aadhaar Card (OAC) Service	49,40,46,473.99	54,08,04,091.82
	c) Self Service Update Portal (SSUP)	95,03,65,765.50	49,85,99,434.99
	Total	7,20,37,82,389.04	3,75,68,00,204.41

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 13 – GRANTS/SUBSIDIES
(IRREVOCABLE GRANTS & SUBSIDIES RECEIVED)
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Central Government		
	a. Grant - Salary	57,59,20,219.00	47,62,79,015.00
	b. Grant - General	9,87,06,38,514.00	12,01,90,76,271.29
2	State Governments (s)	-	-
3	Government Agencies	-	-
4	Institutions/Welfare Bodies	-	-
5	International Organisations	-	-
6	Others (Specify)		
	a. Unspent grant available in UIDAI Fund	-	-
	b. UIDAI income available in UIDAI Fund	-	-
	Total	10,44,65,58,733.00	12,49,53,55,286.29

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 14 – FEES/SUBSCRIPTIONS
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Entrance Fee	-	-
2	Annual Fee/Subscription	-	-
3	Seminar/Program Fee	-	-
4	Professional/Consultancy Services	-	-
5	License Fee	32,85,12,907.00	34,71,19,118.00
6	Others (RTI fee, Tender Fee, RFP fee etc.)	10,650.00	16,749.50
	Total	32,85,23,557.00	34,71,35,867.50

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 15 – INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS
(INCOME ON INVEST FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS
TRANSFERRED TO FUNDS)
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Investment from Earmarked Fund	Investment from Earmarked Fund	Investment - Others	Investment - Others
		Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Interest				
	a. On Govt. Securities				
	b. Other Bonds/ Debentures				
	c. Others				
2	Dividends				
	a. On Shares				
	b. On Mutual Funds Securities				
	c. Others (Specify)				
	Total				
	Transferred To Earmarked/ Endowment Funds				

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 16 – INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATIONS ETC
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Income from Royalty		
2	Income from Publications		
3	Others (specify)		
	Total		

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 17 – INTEREST EARNED
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	On Term Deposits		
	a. With Scheduled Banks		
	i. On receipts from GIA	-	-
	ii. On other receipts	77,32,77,388.00	16,25,32,247.00
	b. With Non-Scheduled Banks	-	-
	c. With Institutions	-	-
	d. Others (Escrow A/c with EIL)	-	-
2	On Savings Accounts		
	a. With Scheduled Banks	-	-
	b. With Non-Scheduled Banks	-	-
	c. Post Office Savings Accounts	-	-
	d. Others	-	-
3	On Loans		
	a. Employees/Staff	-	-
	b. Others	-	-
4	Interest on Debtors and Others Receivables		
	a. I.T. Department	4,53,869.00	91,69,330.00
	b. Others	-	-
	Total	77,37,31,257.00	17,17,01,577.00

Note :- Tax deducted at source to be indicated.

i. TDS of Rs. 4,96,81,583/- Deducted on interest in the FY 2022-2023.

ii. The interest of Rs.77,32,77,388/- shown in Point 1 (a) (ii) is the interest earned on autosweep/ fixed deposit arrangement in current account with banks.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 18 – OTHER INCOME
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets:		
	a. Owned assets	-	-
	b. Assets acquired out of grants, or received free of cost	(4,26,197.90)	(25,087.32)
2	Liquidated damages, penalty realized	84,58,91,487.40	54,60,96,227.84
3	Fees for Miscellaneous Services	-	-
4	Rent	6,09,014.54	5,70,000.00
5	Miscellaneous Income	67,33,238.71	12,17,831.94
	Total	85,28,07,542.75	54,78,58,972.46

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 19 – INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN STOCK OF FINISHED
GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Closing Stock		
	a. Finished Goods		
	b. Work-in-progress		
2	Less Opening Stock		
	a. Finished Goods		
	b. Work-in-progress		
	Net Increase/(Decrease) [1-2]		

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 20 – ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Salaries and Wages	49,32,23,982.00	41,46,03,180.00
2	Overtime Allowance	-	-
3	Allowances and Bonus	1,03,30,103.60	24,88,624.00
4	Medical Treatment	66,25,036.00	58,91,265.00
5	Tuition fee reimbursement	35,45,710.00	43,98,737.00
6	Domestic Travel Expenses	3,42,46,541.52	1,52,09,270.00
7	Foreign Travel Expenses	8,91,387.88	0.00
8	Contributions to NPS	1,13,63,752.00	92,61,227.00
9	Contribution to Gratuity Fund	23,21,440.00	2,91,250.00
10	Leave Salary Pension Contribution	5,34,38,178.00	5,20,04,190.00
11	Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits	-	-
12	Contribution to Other Fund	-	-
13	Staff Welfare Expenses	-	-
14	Other (Leave Encashment & Honorarium)	57,36,645.00	16,91,440.00
	Total	62,17,22,776.00	50,58,39,183.00

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 21 – OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Purchase	-	-
2	Labour and Processing Expenses	-	-
3	Cartage and Carriage Inwards	-	-
4	Electricity and Power	4,05,59,074.58	2,74,23,577.00
5	Water Charges	26,73,956.02	17,25,138.00
6	Insurance	14,717.00	29,164.48
7	Repairs and Maintenance	90,99,631.34	25,47,683.91
8	Excise Duty	-	-
9	Rent, Rates and Taxes	14,11,50,954.33	13,74,64,751.48
10	Vehicles Running and Maintenance	6,30,581.94	3,20,150.53
11	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	71,79,396.54	56,13,186.64
12	Printing and Stationary	70,88,884.77	27,89,247.58
13	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	3,82,35,073.78	2,91,30,017.83
14	Expenses on Seminar/Workshops	36,11,583.04	1,32,298.96
15	Subscription Expenses	14,99,612.60	3,92,617.60
16	Expenses on Fees	-	-
17	Auditors Remuneration	7,66,408.00	6,58,987.00
18	Hospitality Expenses	10,33,250.92	8,87,336.62
19	Professional Charges	1,85,11,253.28	1,01,50,530.33
20	Books and Periodicals	1,76,674.62	4,51,788.00



S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
21	Recruitment Expenses	-	-
22	Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts/ Advances	-	-
23	Irrecoverable Balances Written-off	-	-
24	Packing Charges	-	-
25	Freight and Forwarding Expenses	-	-
26	Distribution Expenses	-	-
27	Advertisement and Publicity	2,08,290.62	14,12,204.22
28	Legal Charges	1,25,30,800.40	1,98,68,733.20
29	Payment to Contractual Staff (MTOs, Office Boys, etc.)	10,98,52,370.98	8,20,40,462.04
30	Others		
	i. Sitting Fees	-	-
	ii. Annual Maintenance Charges	14,66,306.28	6,66,717.89
	iii. Office Expenses	11,66,95,522.68	11,55,40,249.61
	iv. Donation	-	2,78,796.60
	v. Payment to CISF (UIDAI-HQ)	3,68,30,752.94	4,14,67,488.00
	Total	54,98,15,096.66	48,09,91,127.52

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 22 – OPERATIONAL EXPENSES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Enrolment, Authentication and Updation		
	a. Assistance to Registrars	6,15,23,32,908.57	4,99,48,05,956.98
	b. Quality Controls (Pre-ABIS)	1,11,52,634.00	3,79,48,404.12
	c. Advertisement and Publicity	2,98,70,160.39	5,41,714.30
	d. BPO Updation Cost	6,32,53,659.22	6,32,79,340.70
2	Technology Operations		
	a. Office Expenses/BSP & TSP Payments		
	i. Payment to Biometric Service Provider(BSP)	34,04,59,965.88	37,71,74,069.26
	ii. Payment to Telecom Service Provider(TSP)	2,24,01,676.08	3,91,23,429.90
	iii. Office Expenses (Data centres)	38,15,30,939.31	36,55,01,578.26
	b. Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	-
	c. Professional Services/MSP/MSAP/MSIP cost		
	i. Annual Maintenance Cost(AMC)	1,15,54,03,842.72	1,20,55,05,503.98
	ii. Manpower Service	1,13,01,05,711.15	1,35,82,13,279.20
	d. Payment to CISF	-	-
	e. KM Portal Development Charges	-	-
3	Logistics and Other Communication		
	a. Printing Cost	47,49,02,628.47	40,27,03,432.38
	b. Dispatch Cost	92,43,51,127.30	99,98,54,343.32
	c. TFN/Contact Centre Cost	64,22,47,433.59	49,01,88,852.99
	d. Grievance Handling Operators	79,24,324.58	84,03,332.80
	e. Other Charges	-	27,452.00
4	Aadhaar Enabled Applications		
	a. ICT Assistance to States/UTs	50,59,494.00	1,49,71,693.00
	b. Micro ATM Assistance	-	-



S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	c. Development of Aadhaar based Applications	-	-
	d. AEA/ State Resource Person	-	-
	e. Other Charges	-	-
5	Other Support Operations		
	a. D. M. S.	-	-
	b. D. M. S. – QC	41,29,40,035.68	38,94,48,751.63
	c. GRCP	7,65,32,616.24	7,18,89,534.98
	d. Training & Testing/ Certification	1,08,87,713.00	-
6	UBCC Operations		
	a. OE	-	-
	b. OAE	-	-
	c. Grants in Aid	-	-
7	Physical Security		
	a. Salaries	33,73,89,015.22	25,24,75,317.16
	b. Office Expenses	68,67,520.18	49,01,586.76
	c. Rent, Rates & Taxes	37,97,860.00	44,88,380.00
	d. Other Charges	56,02,797.16	57,64,001.41
8	Information Technology		
	a. Office Expenses	62,68,344.95	97,61,427.31
	b. Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	-
	c. Professional Services (PMU, TSU, Other Contracts)	26,54,27,403.60	20,01,07,315.24
	d. Other Expenses	-	-
9	North Eastern Areas (UIDAI)		
	a. Logistics and Other Communication	-	-
	b. Other Charges	-	-
	Total	12,46,67,09,811.29	11,29,70,78,697.68

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



**SCHEDULE 23 – EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023**

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Grants given to Institutions/Organisations		
2	Subsidies given to Institutions/Organisations		
	Total		

Note :- Name of the Entities, their Activities along with the amount of Grants/Subsidies are to be disclosed

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 24 – INTEREST
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Interest		
	a. On Fixed Loans	-	-
	b. On Other Loans (including Bank Charges)	-	-
	c. Others (on OD against FD)	96,31,588.46	-
2	Bank Charges	-	-
	Total	96,31,588.46	-

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 25 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

1.1 The financial statements are prepared as per the Unique Identification Authority of India (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018 in Form 'A', Form 'B' and Form 'C' and the Schedules annexed to these Rules.

1.2 The financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated and on the accrual method of accounting.

2. INVESTMENTS

2.1 Investments classified as “long term investments” are carried at cost. Provision for the decline, other than temporary, is made in carrying cost of such investments.

2.2 Investments classified as “Current” are carried at lower of cost and fair value. Provision for the shortfall on the value of such investments is made for each investment considered individually and not on a global basis.

2.3 Cost includes acquisition expenses like brokerage, transfer stamps.

3. FIXED ASSETS

3.1 Tangible Assets - Tangible assets are carried at cost, minus accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making

the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to the acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on tangible assets after its purchase/completion is capitalized only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

3.2 Capital Work in Progress - Expenditure incurred on construction of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, minus impairment loss (if any), under Capital Work-in-Progress. The cost includes the purchase cost including import duties, non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable costs.

3.3 Intangible Assets - The cost of intangible assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets after its purchase/completion is capitalized only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

3.4 Fixed Assets received by way of non-monetary grants, (other than towards the Corpus Fund), are capitalized at values stated, by corresponding credit to Capital Reserve.



3.5 UIDAI has established a Cyber Forensic Fraud Investigation Laboratory (UCFFIL) as a technical entity under the parent body, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), to safeguard operations of one of the critical infrastructures of India and to provide cyber forensics assistance to UIDAI. The UCFFIL has been capitalized in financial year 2022-23 and depicted in Schedule 8 – Fixed Assets (under Plants and Machinery).

4. DEPRECIATION

4.1. Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on the Straight Line Method (SLM) with effective life of the assets with 5% residual value (10% in case of Laptop/Tablet and 'Zero' in case of intangible assets) as per the details given below :-

Sr. No	Description of Assets	Depreciation Rate	Retention period	Remarks
1	Servers, Network, Storage, Security devices, other biometric device, Data processing unit (DPU)	15.83%	6 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
2	Desktops Monitors, Printers, Scanners, Switch , other IT tools	31.67%	3 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
3	Software	33.33%	3 years	As per UIDAI internal policy
4	Mobile Handset	47.50%	2 years	As per UIDAI internal policy
5	Laptop, Tablet	30%	3 years	As per UIDAI internal policy
6	Office Equipments	19%	5 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013
7	Furniture & Fixtures	9.50%	10 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013
8	Building	1.58%	60 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013
9	Plant & Machinery	6.33%	15 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013
10	Vehicle (Car)	11.88%	8 years	As per Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013

4.2 In respect of additions to/deductions from fixed assets during the year, depreciation is considered on pro-rata basis.

4.3 Assets costing ₹ 5,000 or less each are fully provided.



5. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

5.1 Deferred revenue expenditure is written off over a period of five years from the year it is incurred.

6. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/ SUBSIDIES AND RECEIPTS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

6.1 Government grants to the extent realized have been fully credited to the Fund called “Unique Identification Authority of India Fund”, hereinafter called “UIDAI Fund”.

6.2 All other receipts excluding interest on Grant have been fully credited to ‘UIDAI Fund’.

6.3 The un-utilized balances of earlier years refunded by States/Agencies are adjusted from the outstanding advances standing against them and the same are being remitted to CFI.

6.4 The credit of grants and other receipts as mentioned above in point 6.1 and 6.2 is as

per Section 25 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 (as amended), which is reproduced below :

“25(1) There shall be constituted a Fund to be called the ‘Unique Identification Authority of India Fund’ and there shall be credited thereto

- a. *all grants, fees and charges received by the Authority under this act; and*
- b. *all sums received by the Authority from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government.*

(2) The Fund shall be applied for meeting-

- a. *the salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and members and administrative expenses including the salaries, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of officers and other employees of the Authority; and*
- b. *the expenses on objects and for purposes authorized by this Act”.*

6.5 Rates and Validity period of License Fees from AUA/KUA/ASA are as under :

Type of Agency	Pre-Production License		Production License	
	Fees	Validity Period	Fees	Validity Period
AUA/KUA	₹5 Lakh	3 months	₹20 Lakh	2 years
Sub AUA/ Sub KUA	-	-	₹3 Lakh	2 years
ASA	₹10 Lakh	3 months	₹1 Crore	2 years

The income from License Fees is being booked on the basis of proportionate number of days i.e. from the date of raising of invoice to the end of current Financial Year and the balance amount

is booked as “income received in advance” to be booked in the coming Financial years on a proportionate basis.



7. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

7.1 Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

7.2 Current assets, foreign currency loans and current liabilities are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as at the year end and the resultant gain/loss is adjusted to cost of fixed assets, if the foreign currency liability relates to fixed assets, and in other cases is considered to revenue.

8. LEASE

8.1 Lease rentals are expensed with reference to lease term.

9. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

9.1 There is no liability towards retirement benefits as all the employees of UIDAI are on deputation basis from the other Ministries/ Departments and Government agencies.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General



SCHEDULE 26 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2023

1. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- a. Claims against the Entity not acknowledged as debts – ₹485,07,06,184/- (Previous Year ₹479,68,75,502/-). Details given at point (h) below.
- b. In respect of :
- i. Bank Guarantees given by/on behalf of the Entity – Nil (Previous Year – Nil)
 - ii. Letter of Credit opened by Bank on behalf of Entity – Nil (Previous Year – Nil)
 - iii. Bills discounted with bank – Nil (Previous Year – Nil)
- c. Disputed demand for TDS Defaults of ₹16,89,530/- as on 31st March 2023 against UIDAI Headquarters and Regional Offices. (Previous year ₹66,22,809/-)
- d. (i) Service Tax – Nil (Previous Year – Nil)
(ii) Municipal Taxes – Nil (Previous Year – Nil)
- e. Maintenance charges for ₹20.57 Lakh and rental dues amounting to ₹5.92 crore have been demanded by LIC for Tower 2/Level-2 at Jeewan Bharati Building, however, the same is not acceptable to UIDAI. Accordingly no liability has been created.
- f. Claims from parties for non-execution of orders, but contested by the Entity– Nil (Previous Year – Nil)
- g. Amount withheld in respect of agreement with vendors - ₹61,01,64,484/- (Previous Year– ₹57,88,34,752/-)
- h. Details of Court cases pending against UIDAI for claims of ₹485,07,06,184/- as on 31st March, 2023 :-

(Figures in Rupees)

SL No	Suit filed by M/s.	Matter pending in	Financial claim of the Petitioner	Remarks
1	HCL Infosystems Ltd.	Arbitral Tribunal under 'Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996'	151,64,80,518/-	The detailed remarks given below at Sl. 1
2	HCL Infosystems Ltd.		312,44,90,000/-	The detailed remarks given below at Sl. 1
3	Tele-performance Global Services Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Serco BPO Services P. Ltd.)		5,14,00,000/-	Original Claim by M/s. Serco ₹3.28 Crore & revised claim ₹5.14 Crore
4	Reliance Communication Ltd (RCom)	Delhi High Court	8,95,00,000/-	Claim by M/s. RCOM for ₹8.95 Crore
5	i-Energizer IT Services Pvt Ltd	Patiala House District Court, New Delhi	44,22,000/-	Claim by M/s. i-Energizer IT Services for ₹44.22 lakh



SL No	Suit filed by M/s.	Matter pending in	Financial claim of the Petitioner	Remarks
6	Munish Mangala	Civil Judge, Sr. Division Ambala Court	23,11,840/-	CMA/14/2019
7	Dalbir Singh	High Court of Punjab & Haryana	1,86,420/-	Claim of refund of amount along-with interest and bank guarantee
8	Percept H Pvt. Ltd	District Court, Saket Ranchi	33,84,724/-	303/2017
9	Sambhaji Tukaram Suroshi	Civil Court, Maharashtra	2,00,000/-	Claim for damages & Commission
10	Multiwave Innovations	Jaipur Bench, Rajasthan	5,77,30,682/-	Arbitration
11	Kamlesh Sharma	Consumer Court, Chandigarh	1,00,000/-	Consumer Complaint
12	Nishant Arora	Consumer Court, Chandigarh	5,00,000/-	Consumer Complaint
Total			485,07,06,184/-	

Note :-

- a. Post two interim final awards, the claims from HCL Info systems now pertain as under:-
- Additional Costs for extension period from 07 Aug 2019 to 06 May 2020 and wrongful deduction during this period for 'Statement of Claim' (SoC1) ₹44,39,65,967/- (₹14,41,30,661/- + ₹29,98,35,306/-), including interest @12.87% till 13 July, 2021.
 - Market rates claim Consent period from 07 May 2020 till 06 Apr 2021 (SoC2) for ₹96,28,15,178/- [(a) Wrongful deductions of GST for ₹2,11,04,393/- + (b) Unpaid portion of Market rate for services ₹80,33,59,764/- + (c) Wrongful deduction of ₹13,83,51,021/-], including interest @10.03% till 13 Jul 2021.
 - Market rates claim Consent period from 07 Apr 2021 till 06 Aug 2021 for AMCs only (SoC3) for ₹10,96,99,373/-.
 - MSP claims against wrongful deductions in second arbitration case is inclusive of ₹95.46 crore as interest @12.87%.
 - Against the HCL Infosystems Ltd. financial claim of ₹151,64,80,518/-, UIDAI also submitted counter claim of ₹55,93,12,102/-.
- b. Against the HCL Infosystem Ltd. financial claim of ₹312,44,90,000/-, UIDAI also submitted counter claim of ₹1,29,66,33,946/-)
- c. The interest calculation has been done by HCL Infosystems only up to the date of filing of the claim.
- d. The liability is purely contingent upon the award of the Arbitral Tribunal.
- e. Apart from above, there are some other pending cases also in which, financial implication is either 'Nil' or not ascertainable.



2. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) ₹459.20 crore (Previous year ₹489.97 crore).

3. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

3.1 Future obligations for rentals under finance lease arrangements for Plant and Machinery amount to - NIL. (Previous Year – NIL)

3.2 Tech-Bengaluru, UIDAI vide Lease Agreement dated 24th June 2011 had acquired a land measuring 12372.40 Sq. Mtrs at a cost price of ₹9.87 crore on lease basis for a period of thirty years towards construction of Technology Centre at Bengaluru. The accounting treatment and depreciation policy in this regard is given below :-

- i. Terms of Lease – The lease agreement may be renewed after completion of 30 years for a period to be determined by the Lessor by a separate deed.
- ii. For accounting purpose, the leasehold land has been shown separately in Schedule -8 Fixed Assets.
- iii. The land has been amortized by taking into consideration the lease period of the asset i.e. 30 years as per the Lease agreement.

4. TAXATION

As per Section 50A of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 (as amended), UIDAI has been exempted from Income Tax on all its income, hence, no provision for 'Income Tax' has been made.

5. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

5.1 The current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, equal at least to the aggregate amount shown in the Balance Sheet.

5.2 UIDAI has hired two agencies for providing services relating to enrollment, biometric and demographic updation of Aadhaar for the general public across India through Aadhaar Seva Kendras (ASKs). These agencies collect fee from general public in cash on behalf of UIDAI and deposit the same in the designated UIDAI bank accounts.

5.3 Major advances are given under three categories namely ICT Assistance to States for Aadhaar related works, Aadhaar letter dispatch charges to D/o Posts and for Media campaigns to BOC/AIR/Doordarshan. These advances are initially shown in the Balance Sheet as Loans & Advances and on receipt of invoice/ utilization certificates, the same are booked as Expenditure.

6. REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS

As Auditor

- i. - For Taxation Matters – Nil
(Previous Year – Nil)
- ii. - For Management Service – Nil
(Previous Year – Nil)
- iii.- For Certificaton Purpose ₹7,66,408/-
(Previous Year – ₹6,58,987/-)

Others

- i. - Nil (Previous year - Nil)



7. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

7.1 Utilization certificates received for the period prior to 1st April 2022 have been booked as prior period expenses.

7.2 All Expenses and Income pertaining to period prior to 1st April 2022 have been booked as prior period expenses and income respectively.

7.3 All the prior period items are shown separately in Income & Expenditure Account.

8. Corresponding figures for the previous financial year have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.

9. Schedules 1 to 26 are annexed to, and form an integral part of the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2023, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on that date.

Sd/-
Director (Accounts)

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

Sd/-
Chief Executive Officer



11. ANNEXURES

11.1 ANNEXURE I: THE AADHAAR ACT, 2016

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 after receiving the assent of the President on 25.03.2016 became The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and was published in the Official Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 26.03.2016 (Act No. 18 of 2016; referred to as “Aadhaar Act, 2016”) by the Legislative Department, for general information. Sections 11 to 20, 22 to 23 and 48 to 59 of The Aadhaar Act, 2016 came into force on 12.07.2016 and Sections 1 to 10 and 24 to 47 came into force on 12.09.2016.

The Aadhaar Act, 2016 provides for, as a good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of State, to individuals residing in India through assigning of unique identity numbers (called Aadhaar numbers) to such individuals and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Some of the Key salient features of Aadhaar Act, 2016 have been listed below:

- 1. Section 1:** Statutory Basis to Aadhaar & Commencement of Act on announcement of the date.
- 2. Section 3:** Every Resident is entitled to get Aadhaar. Resident is an Individual residing in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding one year.
- 3. Section 7:** Empowers Central/State ministries/departments to require Aadhaar for identifying individuals for availing Government Benefits,

Subsidies or services from the consolidated fund of India.

- 4. Section 8:** Aadhaar Authentication & Consent from the Aadhaar Holder.
- 5. Section 29:** Restriction on Sharing information:
 - a. Resident consent required to collect Aadhaar and Identity information.
 - b. Aadhaar can only be used for the purpose disclosed at the time of collection of Aadhaar or authentication.
 - c. With consent, Aadhaar can be shared with relevant Agencies to establish eligibility
 - d. Core biometrics can never be given to any agency and be used for any other purpose.
 - e. Aadhaar cannot be published, displayed or posted publicly.
- 6. Section 33, Disclosure of information in certain cases:** Section 33(1) apply in respect of any disclosure of information, including identity information and authentication records, if ordered by a court not inferior to that of a Judge of a High Court.

Section 33(2) apply in respect of any disclosure of information, including identity information and authentication records, made in the interest of national security, on direction of an officer not below the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.
- 7. Section 40 & 42:** Provisions for punitive measures including fines and/or imprisonment up to 3 years for impersonation, unlawful dissemination/sharing of information. Applicable to both individuals and companies.



For further details, on the Aadhaar Act, 2016 the following link available on UIDAI website may be referred:

https://uidai.gov.in/images/targeted_delivery_of_financial_and_other_subsidies_benefits_and_services_13072016.pdf

Subsequently the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the main W.P. (Civil) No. 494/2012 in the matter of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union of India and Ors vide judgement dated 26.09.2018 upheld the constitutional validity of Aadhaar; with few restrictions and changes.

Based on the Judgement on Aadhaar and recommendations of Justice B.N.Srikrishna (Retd.) Committee, decision was taken to bring necessary changes in the Aadhaar Act, 2016 to incorporate safeguards to ensure privacy, prevent misuse of personal information and prevent denial of services and benefits to eligible persons. Besides, changes were also required in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 to allow voluntary uses of Aadhaar authentication for obtaining SIM cards and opening of bank accounts respectively. Accordingly, necessary amendments were made through the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Later on, the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 9 of 2019) was promulgated by the President on 02.03.2019 and came into force at once. The said Ordinance was replaced by the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 which was published in the Official Gazette of India on 24.07.2019 (14 of 2019). Sections of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 come into force on 25.07.2019 after notification. This amended Act inter-alia provides for use of Aadhaar authentication by the State Government, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of, the Consolidated Fund of State.

Salient features of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019:

1. To provide for alternate numbers generated by the Authority to conceal the actual Aadhaar number of an individual;
2. To give an option to children to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of eighteen years;
3. To provide for voluntary use of Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by authentication or offline verification or other mode(s);
4. Authentication or offline verification of Aadhaar number can be performed only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder;
5. Prevention of denial of services for refusing to, or being unable to undergo authentication;
6. To place safeguards and restrictions on performing authentication;
7. To lay down the procedure for offline verification;
8. To confer power upon the Authority to give such directions as it may consider necessary to any entity in Aadhaar ecosystem;
9. For establishment of Unique Identification Authority of India Fund;
10. To enhance the restrictions on sharing of information;
11. To provide for civil penalties, its adjudication and appeal;
12. To omit Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act;
13. To allow the use of Aadhaar number for authentication on voluntary basis as acceptable KYC document under the Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002;
14. To allow the State Government also for the purpose of establishing identity of



an individual as a condition for receipt of subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of State under Section 7 of the said Act.

For further details on the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 the following link

available on UIDAI website may be referred:

https://uidai.gov.in/images/news/Amendment_Act_2019.pdf

Further, The Amended Aadhaar Act is available at the link https://uidai.gov.in/images/Aadhaar_Act_2016_as_amended.pdf

11.2 ANNEXURE II: AADHAAR REGULATIONS

The following Regulations and their amendments are notified pursuant to the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019:

Table-14 – List of Regulations

S. No.	Regulations	Published Date
1	The Unique Identification Authority of India (Transaction of Business and Meetings) Regulations, 2016 (No. 1 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
2	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016, (No.2 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
3	The Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 (No. 3 of 2016) [Superseded by The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) Regulations, 2021 (No. 2 of 2021) dated 09.11.2021]	14 September, 2016
4	The Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 (No.4 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
5	The Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 (No.5 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
6	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 1 of 2017)	15 February, 2017
7	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 2 of 2017)	7 July, 2017
8	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 3 of 2017)	11 July, 2017
9	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No.5 of 2017)	31 July, 2017
10	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No.1 of 2018)	12 January, 2018
11	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No.2 of 2018)	31 July, 2018



S. No.	Regulations	Published Date
12	The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1 of 2019) [superseded by The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2021 (No. 1 of 2021) dated 14.10.2021]	7 March, 2019
13	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 3 of 2019)	9 September, 2019
14	The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) Regulations, 2020 (No. 1 of 2020)	22 January, 2020
15	The Unique Identification Authority of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Regulations, 2020 (No. 2 of 2020)	22 January, 2020
16	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (No. 3 of 2020).	02 July, 2020
17	The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2021 (No. 1 of 2021)	14 October, 2021
18	The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline verification) Regulations, 2021 (No. 2 of 2021)	09 November, 2021
19	The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021 (No. 3 of 2021)	28 December, 2021
20	The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 1 of 2022)	04 February, 2022
21	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 2 of 2022)	03 March, 2022
22	The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 3 of 2022)	21 March, 2022
23	Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (Third Amendment) Regulation, 2022 (No. 5 of 2022)	18 July, 2022
24	The Aadhaar (Enrolment & Update) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 6 of 2022)	9 November, 2022
25	The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2023 (No. 1 of 2023)	27 February, 2023
26	The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023 (No. 2 of 2023)	27 February, 2023

The aforementioned regulations help in day-to-day functioning of UIDAI. The regulations are available on <https://uidai.gov.in/about-uidai/>

legal-framework/regulations.html on UIDAI website.



11.3 ANNEXURE III: LIST OF ACCEPTABLE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR VERIFICATION

List of acceptable supporting documents for aadhaar enrolment (0-5 years)

Enrolment Type I: Head of the Family (HoF) based enrolment			
Sl. No.	List of documents (Document must be valid as on the date of application)	POR (Proof of Relationship) Document Containing Name of child and Name of HoF (Head of Family)	DOB (Date of Birth) Document Containing Name and DOB
1.	Birth Certificate issued by Authorized Authority (in the respective States) under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 read with Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999/2000/2002 of respective States.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Indian /Foreign Passport (for children born outside India)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Passport of Nepal/Bhutan for Nepal/Bhutan nationals. In case passport is not available, both the below mentioned documents to be submitted — a. Nepalese/ Bhutanese Citizenship Certificate. b. Limited validity Photo Identity Certificate issued by Nepalese Mission/ Royal Bhutanese Mission in India for stay more than 182 days.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enrolment Type II: Document based enrolment			
Sl. No.	List of Documents (Document must be valid as on the date of application)	POI (Proof of Identity) Document Containing Name and Photograph	POA (Proof of Address) Document Containing Name and Indian Address
4.	Certificate issued on UIDAI Standard Certificate format by: Superintendent/ Warden/ Matron/ Head of Institution of recognized shelter homes or orphanages (for children of concerned shelter home or orphanage only).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Important Note:

- a) Head of the Family (HoF) based enrolment is mandatory (except for children residing in shelter homes or orphanages) for children below 5 years of age. Any one of the parents can become HoF
- b) Head of the Family (HoF) must have a valid Aadhaar before performing HoF based enrolment
- c) Aadhaar number of both the parents is required for HoF based enrolment and biometric authentication by one of the parents is mandatory
- d) Name of the Child and Head of the Family (HoF) must be mentioned in the PoR Document
- e) The address mentioned in the Head of the Family (HoF) Aadhaar will be used in the Child's Aadhaar
- f) For Resident Foreigners, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only till validity of the VISA. However, in case of Nepal/Bhutan nationals, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only for a period of ten years
- g) For OCI Card holders, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only for a period of ten years
- h) For LTV document holders, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only till validity of LTV document
- i) HoF is encouraged to provide any of the below mentioned Proof of Identity (PoI) documents issued in name of the Child:-
 - i. Indian Passport
 - ii. Photo Identity Card/Certificate with photograph issued by Central Govt. /State Govt. like Domicile Certificate, Resident Certificate etc.
 - iii. ST/ SC/ OBC Certificate issued by Central Govt. /State Govt.
 - iv. Disability Identity Card/Certificate of Disability issued under Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017
 - v. Valid OCI Card along with valid Foreign Passport for residents who have stayed in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding 12 months
 - vi. Valid Long Term VISA (LTV) document along with Foreign Passport (valid or expired) of origin country issued to minorities communities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians
 - vii. Valid VISA along with valid Foreign Passport issued to other Resident Foreigners who have stayed in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding 12 months
- j) Exception handling process is carried out under jurisdiction of UIDAI Regional Offices and considered only after due diligence of the case by the concerned Regional Office
- k) Bring original documents for Enrolment/ Update. No photocopy required. Original documents are scanned and given back to the resident.



List of acceptable supporting documents for aadhaar enrolment (above 5 years)

Sl. No.	List of Documents (Document must be valid as on the date of application)	POI (Proof of Identity) Document Containing Name and Photograph	POA (Proof of Address) Document Containing Name and Indian Address	POR (Proof of Relationship) Document Containing Name of applicant and Name of HoF (Head of Family)	DOB (Date of Birth) Document Containing Name and DOB
1.	Indian Passport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	PAN Card/e-PAN Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Ration /PDS Photograph Card/e-Ration Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Voter Identity Card Card/e-Voter Identity Card Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Driving License	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Service Photo Identity Card issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Regulatory Bodies/ Statutory Bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	Pensioner Photo Identity Card / Freedom Fighter Photo Identity Card / Pension Payment Order issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Regulatory Bodies/ Statutory Bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.	CGHS/ ECHS/ ESIC/ Medi-Claim Card issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	Disability Identity Card / Certificate of Disability issued under Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	Photograph Identity Card / Certificate with Photograph issued by Central Govt./ State Govt. like Bhamashah, Domicile Certificate, Resident Certificate, Jan-Aadhaar, MGNREGA/ NREGS Job Card, Labour Card etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.	Marriage Certificate with/without Photograph issued by Central Govt./ State Govt. (Supporting Pol document of old name and Photograph is required if the Marriage Certificate is without Photograph)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12.	ST/ SC/ OBC Certificate issued by Central Govt./ State Govt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13.	Mark sheet/ Certificate issued by recognized Board of Education/ University	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14.	Transgender Identity Card / Certificate issued under Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



15.	Certificate issued on UIDAI Standard Certificate format by:				
	i. MP/ MLA/ MLC/ Municipal Councillor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	ii. Gazetted Officer Group 'A'/ EPFO Officer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	iii. Tehsildar/ Gazetted Officer Group 'B'	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	iv. Gazetted Officer at NACO/ State Health Department/ 'Project Director of the State Aids Control Society or his nominee' (in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment in Criminal Appeal No(s).135/2010 dated 19.05.2022)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	v. Superintendent/ Warden/ Matron/ Head of Institution of recognized shelter homes or orphanages (for children of concerned shelter home or orphanage only)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	vi. Recognized Educational Institution signed by Head of Institute (for the concerned Institute students only)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	vii. Village Panchayat Head/ President or Mukhiya/ Gaon Bura/ equivalent authority (for rural areas)/ Village Panchayat Secretary/ VRO or equivalent (for rural areas)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16.	Electricity Bill (Prepaid/Postpaid bill, not older than 3 months)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17.	Water Bill (not older than 3 months)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18.	Telephone Landline Bill/ Postpaid Mobile Bill/ Broadband Bill (not older than 3 months)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19.	Valid Registered Sale Agreement/ Registered Gift Deed in Registrar office/ Registered or Non Registered Rent/ Lease Agreement/ Leave and License Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20.	Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21.	Allotment letter of accommodation issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Regulatory Bodies/ Statutory Bodies (not older than 1 year)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22.	Life/Medical Insurance Policy (valid up to 1 year from the date of issue of the Policy)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23.	Birth Certificate issued by Authorized Authority (in the respective States) under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 read with Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999/ 2000/2002 of respective States	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



24.	Family entitlement document issued by Central Govt./ State Govt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25.	Prisoner Induction Document (PID) issued by Prison Officer with signature and seal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Documents applicable for OCI Card holders/ LTV document holders/ Nepal & Bhutan nationals/ other Resident Foreigners					
26.	Valid OCI Card along with valid Foreign Passport for residents who have stayed in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding 12 months	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
27.	Valid Long Term VISA (LTV) document along with Foreign Passport (valid or expired) of origin country issued to minorities communities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
28.	Passport of Nepal/Bhutan for Nepal/ Bhutan nationals. In case Passport is not available, any two of the following documents having same address may be submitted :- a. Nepalese/ Bhutanese Citizenship Certificate b. Voter Identity Card issued by the Election Commission of Nepal/ Bhutan c. Limited validity Photo Identity Certificate issued by Nepalese Mission/ Royal Bhutanese Mission in India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29.	Valid VISA along with valid Foreign Passport issued to other Resident Foreigners who have stayed in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding 12 months	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30.	Valid Registration Certificate or Residential permit issued by FRRO/FRO to the Resident Foreigners (except OCI Card holders, LTV document holders and Nepal/ Bhutan nationals)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Important Note:

- a) A document is accepted as Proof of Identity (PoI) document only if it contains Name and Photograph of the resident
- b) A document is accepted as Proof of Address (PoA) document only if it contains Name and Address of the resident
- c) A document is accepted as both Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) document only if it contains Name, Photograph and Address of the resident
- d) All the PoI, PoA, DoB documents shall be issued on the name of the resident. Documents in the name of the family member/members cannot be considered for enrolment of the other family members
- e) HoF based enrolment shall be used in case resident does not have PoI and PoA documents. Head of Family (HoF) based enrolment shall be used for immediate family members, whose names are recorded in the PoR document. HoF must accompany the resident during enrolment for his/her Aadhaar Authentication. The address mentioned in the Head of Family (HoF) Aadhaar will be used in the family member's Aadhaar
- f) For Resident Foreigners, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only till validity of the VISA. However, in case of Nepal/Bhutan nationals, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only for a period of ten years
- g) For OCI Card holders, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only for a period of ten years
- h) For LTV document holders, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only till validity of LTV document
- i) Kindly refer Self Declaration for DoB Change - https://uidai.gov.in/images/SOP_for_DOB_update.pdf



- j) Kindly refer Exception Handling Mechanism - https://uidai.gov.in/images/Biometric_exception_guidelines_01-08-2014.pdf
k) Exception handling process is carried out under jurisdiction of UIDAI Regional Offices and considered only after due diligence of the case by the concerned Regional Office
l) Bring original documents for Enrolment/ Update. No photocopy required. Original documents are scanned and given back to the resident.

List of acceptable supporting documents for aadhaar update (all age groups)

Sl. No.	List of Documents (Document must be valid as on the date of application)	POI (Proof of Identity) Document Containing Name and Photograph	POA (Proof of Address) Document Containing Name and Indian Address	POR (Proof of Relationship) Document Containing Name of applicant and Name of HoF (Head of Family)	DOB (Date of Birth) Document Containing Name and DOB
1.	Indian Passport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
2.	PAN Card/e-PAN Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Ration /PDS Photograph Card/e-Ration Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Voter Identity Card Card/e-Voter Identity Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Driving License	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Service Photo Identity Card issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Regulatory Bodies/ Statutory Bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
7.	Pensioner Photo Identity Card / Freedom Fighter Photo Identity Card / Pension Payment Order issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Regulatory Bodies/ Statutory Bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
8.	Kisan Photo Passbook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	CGHS/ ECHS/ ESIC/ Medi-Claim Card issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) Card	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	Disability Identity Card / Certificate of Disability issued under Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.	Photograph Identity Card / Certificate with Photograph issued by Central Govt./ State Govt. like Bhamashah, Domicile Certificate, Resident Certificate, Jan-Aadhaar, MGNREGA/ NREGS Job Card, Labour Card etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12.	Marriage Certificate with/without Photograph issued by Central Govt./ State Govt. (Supporting Pol document of old name and Photograph is required if the Marriage Certificate is without Photograph)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13.	ST/ SC/ OBC Certificate issued by Central Govt./ State Govt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14.	School Leaving Certificate (SLC)/ School Transfer Certificate (TC)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



15.	Mark sheet/ Certificate issued by recognized Board of Education/ University	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
16.	Scheduled Commercial Bank's (notified by RBI) Passbook having Name and Photograph (cross stamped with Bank seal) and signed by Bank Official/ Post Office Savings Account Passbook (with stamp and signature of issuing Official of Post Office)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	Bank Account Statement/ Credit Card Statement (with Bank stamp & signature of issuing Bank Official)/ Post Office Savings Account Statement (with stamp and signature of issuing Official of Post Office) (not older than 3 months)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Transgender Identity Card / Certificate issued under the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
19.	Certificate issued on UIDAI Standard Certificate format by:				
	i. MP/ MLA/ MLC/ Municipal Councillor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ii. Gazetted Officer Group 'A'/ EPFO Officer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	iii. Tehsildar/ Gazetted Officer Group 'B'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	iv. Gazetted Officer at NACO/ State Health Department/ 'Project Director of the State Aids Control Society or his nominee' (in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment in Criminal Appeal No(s).135/2010 dated 19.05.2022)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	v. Superintendent/ Warden/ Matron/ Head of Institution of recognized shelter homes or orphanages (for children of concerned shelter home or orphanage only)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	vi. Recognized Educational Institution signed by Head of Institute (for the concerned Institute students only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	vii. Village Panchayat Head/ President or Mukhiya/ Gaon Bura/ equivalent authority (for rural areas)/ Village Panchayat Secretary/ VRO or equivalent (for rural areas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	Electricity Bill (Prepaid/Postpaid bill, not older than 3 months)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.	Water Bill (not older than 3 months)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.	Telephone Landline Bill/ Postpaid Mobile Bill/ Broadband Bill (not older than 3 months)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



23.	Property Tax Receipt (not older than 1 year)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24.	Valid Registered Sale Agreement/ Registered Gift Deed in Registrar office/ Registered or Non Registered Rent/ Lease Agreement/ Leave and License Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25.	Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26.	Allotment letter of accommodation issued by Central Govt./ State Govt./ PSU/ Regulatory Bodies/ Statutory Bodies (not older than 1 year)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
27.	Life / Medical Insurance Policy (valid up to 1 year from the date of issue of the Policy)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
28.	Birth Certificate issued by Authorized Authority (in the respective States) under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 read with Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999/2000/2002 of respective States	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29.	Family entitlement document issued by Central Govt./ State Govt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30.	Prisoner Induction Document (PID) issued by Prison Officer with signature and seal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31.	Self Declaration from the Head of Family (HoF) certifying the relationship with the resident residing at the same address as HoF, valid only for borrowing address of HoF. (To be used only for address update of immediate family member/members of HoF)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Documents applicable for OCI Card holders/ LTV document holders/ Nepal & Bhutan nationals/ other Resident Foreigners					
32.	Valid OCI Card along with valid Foreign Passport for residents who have stayed in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding 12 months	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
33.	Valid Long Term VISA (LTV) document along with Foreign Passport (valid or expired) of origin country issued to minorities communities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



34.	Passport of Nepal/Bhutan for Nepal/ Bhutan nationals. In case Passport is not available, any two of the following documents having same address may be submitted :- a. Nepalese/ Bhutanese Citizenship Certificate b. Voter Identity Card issued by the Election Commission of Nepal/ Bhutan c. Limited validity Photo Identity Certificate issued by Nepalese Mission/ Royal Bhutanese Mission in India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35.	Valid VISA along with valid Foreign Passport issued to other Resident Foreigners who have stayed in India for 182 days or more in the immediately preceding 12 months	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36.	Valid Registration Certificate or Residential permit issued by FRRO/FRO to the Resident Foreigners (except OCI Card holders, LTV document holders and Nepal/ Bhutan nationals)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Documents applicable for Exception cases of Name, Gender and DoB					
37.	For Exception cases of Name Change: Gazette Notification of new name along with any supporting PoI document of old name with Photograph (For first/ full name change)/Divorce Decree/ Adoption Certificate/ Marriage Certificate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38.	For Exception cases of Gender Change: Medical Certificate from surgeon, in case resident changed gender surgically	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39.	For exception cases of DoB Change: Self Declaration as per notified format along with Birth Certificate issued by Authorized Authority (in the respective States) under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 read with Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999/2000/2002 of respective States	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Important Note:

- a) *DoB update of all residents between the age group of 0-18 years mandatorily requires Birth Certificate issued by Authorized Authority of the respective States
- b) A document is accepted as Proof of Identity (PoI) document only if it contains Name and Photograph of the resident
- c) A document is accepted as Proof of Address (PoA) document only if it contains Name and Address of the resident
- d) A document is accepted as both Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) document only if it contains Name, Photograph and Address of the resident
- e) All the PoI, PoA, DoB documents shall be issued on the name of the resident. Documents in the name of the family member cannot be considered for enrolment of other family members
- f) HoF based update shall be used in case resident does not have PoI and PoA documents. Head of Family (HoF) based update shall be used for immediate family members, whose names are recorded in the PoR document. The address mentioned in the Head of the Family (HoF) Aadhaar will be used in the family member's Aadhaar
- g) In case of Child (0-5 years) having name as "Baby of" in Aadhaar, the first update request for full name change shall be allowed by submission of Birth Certificate issued under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 read with Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999/2000/2002 of respective States
- h) Aadhaar update for Resident Foreigners will be conducted at Aadhaar Adult Enrolment Centers only
- i) For Resident Foreigners, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only till validity of the VISA. However, in case of Nepal/Bhutan nationals, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only for a period of ten years
- j) For OCI Card holders, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only for a period of ten years
- k) For LTV document holders, the Aadhaar issued will be valid only till validity of LTV document
- l) Kindly refer to clarification regarding minor updation in the resident name- https://uidai.gov.in/images/SOP_28.10.2021-Name_And_Gender_UpdateRequest_under_Exception_Handling_Process.pdf
- m) Kindly refer Self Declaration for DoB Change - https://uidai.gov.in/images/SOP_for_DOB_update.pdf
- n) Kindly refer Exception Handling Mechanism - https://uidai.gov.in/images/Biometric_exception_guidelines_01-08-2014.pdf
- o) Exception handling process is carried out under jurisdiction of UIDAI Regional Offices and considered only after due diligence of the case by the concerned Regional Office
- p) Bring original documents for Enrolment/ Update. No photocopy required. Original documents are scanned and given back to the resident.



11.4 ANNEXURE IV: AADHAAR SATURATION REPORT AS ON 31st MARCH 2023

State/UT wise Aadhaar Saturation (31 st March 2023)				
S.No	State Name	"Total Population (Projected 2023)**"	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned (LIVE)	"Saturation % (LIVE)"
1	A & N Islands	4,03,000	3,87,442	96.14%
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,31,56,000	5,17,08,514	97.28%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15,62,000	12,37,756	79.24%
4	Assam	3,57,13,000	3,05,07,919	85.43%
5	Bihar	12,67,56,000	10,87,79,039	85.82%
6	Chandigarh**	12,31,000	11,58,593	94.12%
7	Chhattisgarh	3,01,80,000	2,81,32,668	93.22%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu**	6,50,880	5,99,432	92.10%
9	Delhi	2,13,59,000	2,26,51,593	106.05%
10	Goa	15,75,000	16,16,077	102.61%
11	Gujarat	7,15,07,000	6,51,66,810	91.13%
12	Haryana	3,02,09,000	3,00,38,583	99.44%
13	Himachal Pradesh	74,68,000	77,29,456	103.50%
14	Jammu Kashmir	1,36,03,000	1,16,76,416	85.84%
15	Jharkhand	3,94,66,000	3,57,30,236	90.53%
16	Karnataka	6,76,92,000	6,45,10,025	95.30%
17	Kerala	3,57,76,000	3,72,04,366	103.99%
18	Ladakh	3,00,000	2,38,896	79.63%
19	Lakshadweep	69,000	73,546	106.59%
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,65,79,000	7,75,92,017	89.62%
21	Maharashtra	12,63,85,000	11,83,09,601	93.61%
22	Manipur	32,23,000	26,33,441	81.71%
23	Meghalaya	33,49,000	23,04,621	68.82%
24	Mizoram	12,38,000	11,90,413	96.16%
25	Nagaland	22,33,000	13,55,835	60.72%
26	Odisha	4,62,76,000	4,38,67,828	94.80%
27	Puducherry**	13,76,974	12,88,694	93.59%
28	Punjab	3,07,30,000	3,11,30,060	101.30%
29	Rajasthan	8,10,25,000	7,49,38,355	92.49%
30	Sikkim	6,89,000	5,74,111	83.33%
31	Tamil Nadu	7,68,60,000	7,39,50,810	96.21%
32	Telangana	3,80,90,000	3,83,49,916	100.68%
33	Tripura	41,47,000	38,05,493	91.76%
34	Uttar Pradesh	23,56,87,000	21,69,78,472	92.06%
35	Uttarakhand	1,16,37,000	1,15,54,695	99.29%
36	West Bengal	9,90,84,000	9,58,48,044	96.73%
TOTAL		1,38,72,84,855	1,29,48,19,773	93.33%

*As per RGI data

**The revised population updated as received from UT administration office of DD and DNH vide letter COL/Aadhaar-Awareness/2021-22/3060 dated 02 Nov 21

**The revised population of Chandigarh updated as received from RO Chandigarh RO-CHD-17020/4/2020-RO-CHD/2859 Dated 17.12.2021

**The revised population of Puducherry updated as received from RO Bengaluru Dated 27.12.2021



Aadhaar Saturation in 0 < 5 Years Age band (31st March 2023)

S.No	State Name	Total Population (Projected 2023)*	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned (LIVE)	Saturation % (LIVE)
1	A & N Islands	29,010	13,651	47.05%
2	Andhra Pradesh	34,73,110	16,25,672	46.81%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,12,442	15,925	14.16%
4	Assam	30,81,817	6,12,826	19.89%
5	Bihar	1,38,96,683	22,10,399	15.91%
6	Chandigarh**	1,09,807	44,084	40.15%
7	Chhattisgarh	28,20,197	9,59,718	34.03%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu**	74,443	23,586	31.68%
9	Delhi	9,75,989	5,57,176	57.09%
10	Goa	1,13,378	42,239	37.25%
11	Gujarat	59,69,505	21,27,715	35.64%
12	Haryana	24,94,960	15,21,943	61.00%
13	Himachal Pradesh	4,69,654	3,02,255	64.36%
14	Jammu Kashmir	8,51,202	4,25,381	49.97%
15	Jharkhand	37,55,687	7,67,849	20.44%
16	Karnataka	47,19,047	17,83,040	37.78%
17	Kerala	23,33,721	4,98,533	21.36%
18	Ladakh	21,596	4,552	21.08%
19	Lakshadweep	4,967	2,400	48.32%
20	Madhya Pradesh	86,34,748	21,42,601	24.81%
21	Maharashtra	85,76,187	32,91,397	38.38%
22	Manipur	2,32,011	54,165	23.35%
23	Meghalaya	2,41,082	39,590	16.42%
24	Mizoram	89,119	51,900	58.24%
25	Nagaland	1,60,745	10,180	6.33%
26	Odisha	35,32,206	13,29,887	37.65%
27	Puducherry**	74,675	35,354	47.34%
28	Punjab	19,77,157	8,11,384	41.04%
29	Rajasthan	78,55,074	17,87,266	22.75%
30	Sikkim	49,598	2,564	5.17%
31	Tamil Nadu	47,56,343	15,40,770	32.39%
32	Telangana	26,30,204	9,36,718	35.61%
33	Tripura	2,98,526	76,620	25.67%
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,42,35,524	48,23,522	19.90%
35	Uttarakhand	8,87,144	4,36,340	49.18%
36	West Bengal	64,18,119	18,52,665	28.87%
TOTAL		11,59,55,678	3,27,61,866	28.25%

*As per RGI data

**The revised population updated as received from UT administration office of DD and DNH vide letter COL/Aadhaar-Awareness/2021-22/3060 dated 02 Nov 21

**The revised population of Chandigarh updated as received from RO Chandigarh RO-CHD-17020/4/2020-RO-CHD/2859 Dated 17.12.2021

**The revised population of Puducherry updated as received from RO Bengaluru Dated 27.12.2021



Aadhaar Saturation in 5 < 18 Years Age band (31st March 2023)

S.No	State Name	Total Population (Projected 2023)*	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned (LIVE)	Saturation % (LIVE)
1	A & N Islands	62,027	71,484	115.25%
2	Andhra Pradesh	98,85,624	96,38,058	97.50%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,40,414	3,19,049	132.71%
4	Assam	85,20,857	70,16,748	82.35%
5	Bihar	3,72,18,477	3,05,59,780	82.11%
6	Chandigarh**	2,62,143	2,42,883	92.65%
7	Chhattisgarh	72,52,082	64,12,663	88.43%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu**	1,55,979	1,33,046	85.30%
9	Delhi	38,49,019	49,77,457	129.32%
10	Goa	2,42,415	2,55,140	105.25%
11	Gujarat	1,54,24,806	1,36,07,673	88.22%
12	Haryana	66,26,246	66,67,133	100.62%
13	Himachal Pradesh	14,20,071	14,69,628	103.49%
14	Jammu Kashmir	32,06,972	27,37,535	85.36%
15	Jharkhand	1,02,04,266	98,79,355	96.82%
16	Karnataka	1,34,36,120	1,29,06,668	96.06%
17	Kerala	65,18,291	62,02,992	95.16%
18	Ladakh	46,174	50,688	109.77%
19	Lakshadweep	10,620	13,767	129.64%
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,16,53,970	1,83,08,725	84.55%
21	Maharashtra	2,49,42,443	2,32,27,638	93.12%
22	Manipur	4,96,066	6,19,705	124.92%
23	Meghalaya	5,15,459	5,36,865	104.15%
24	Mizoram	1,90,546	2,85,452	149.81%
25	Nagaland	3,43,691	2,76,175	80.36%
26	Odisha	97,76,886	90,57,039	92.64%
27	Puducherry**	2,49,419	2,20,135	88.26%
28	Punjab	57,21,803	57,35,052	100.23%
29	Rajasthan	2,05,27,846	1,80,93,807	88.14%
30	Sikkim	1,06,047	85,688	80.80%
31	Tamil Nadu	1,38,65,624	1,26,98,270	91.58%
32	Telangana	74,24,142	75,31,267	101.44%
33	Tripura	6,38,283	7,50,991	117.66%
34	Uttar Pradesh	6,09,75,656	5,51,84,887	90.50%
35	Uttarakhand	25,18,509	25,44,399	101.03%
36	West Bengal	1,93,04,845	1,80,72,702	93.62%
TOTAL		31,38,33,838	28,63,90,546	91.26%

*As per RGI data

**The revised population updated as received from UT administration office of DD and DNH vide letter COL/Aadhaar-Awareness/2021-22/3060 dated 02 Nov 21

**The revised population of Chandigarh updated as received from RO Chandigarh RO-CHD-17020/4/2020-RO-CHD/2859 Dated 17.12.2021

**The revised population of Puducherry updated as received from RO Bengaluru Dated 27.12.2021



12. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
ABIS	Automated Biometric Identification System
ADG	Assistant Director General
AEA	Aadhaar Enabled Application
AeBAS	Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System
AEPS	Aadhaar Enabled Payment System
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIR	All India Radio
AMC	Annual Maintenance Cost
A & N	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
APB	Aadhaar Payment Bridge
API	Application Programming Interface
ASA	Authentication Service Agency
ASK	Aadhaar Seva Kendra
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AU	Aadhaar Usage
AUA	Authentication User Agency
AVL	Address Validation Letter
B2C	Business-to-Consumer
BE	Budget Estimates
BHIM	Bharat Interface for Money
BI	Business Intelligence
BOC	Business Operations Committee
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPO	Business-Process Outsourcing
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSP	Biometric Service Provider
B-Tech	Bachelor of Technology
CAG	Comptroller & Auditor General
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CDA	Content Development Agency



Abbreviation	Full Form
C-DAC	Center for Development of Advanced Computing
CELC	Child Enrolment Lite Client
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFI	Consolidated Fund of India
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CI	Channel Interface
CIC	Central Information Commission
CIDR	Central Identities Data Repository
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CMA	Civil Miscellaneous Appeal
CPGRAMS	Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CPIOs	Central Public Information Officers
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
CSC	Common Service Centres
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
CRT	Chatbot Response Template
CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
DARPG	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DC	Data Centre
DC	District of Columbia
DD	Deputy Director
DDG	Deputy Director General
DIT	Department of Information Technology
DLC	Digital Life Certificate
DMS	Document Management System
DoB	Date of Birth
DOP	Department of Posts
DoT	Department of Telecommunications
DPU	Data Processing Unit
Dr.	Doctor
ECHS	Ex-serviceman Contributory Health Scheme
ECMP	Enrolment Client Multiple Platform



Abbreviation	Full Form
EGoM	Empowered Group of Ministers
EID	Enrolment Identification
EIL	Engineers India Limited
EMD	Earnest Money Deposit
EPFO	Employee's Provident Fund Organisation
EPIC	Electors Photo Identity Card
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
E&U	Enrolment and Updation
FAA	First Appellate Authority
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
FCBD	Finance and Central Bank Deputy
FCC	Fintech Convergence Council
FD	Fixed Deposits
FIR	Fingerprint Image Record
FMCBG	Finance Minister and Central Bank Governor
FMR	Finger Minutiae Record
FRO	Foreigners Registration Office
FRRO	Foreigners Regional Registration Officer
FY	Financial Year
G20	Group of Twenty
G2C	Government-to-Citizen
GFF	Global Fintech Fest
GIA	Grant In Aid
GIGW	Guidelines For Indian Government Websites
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRCP	Governance Risk Compliance and Performance
GRCP-SP	Governance Risk Compliance and Performance Service Provider
GRI	Global Review Index
GRIHA	Green Rating For Integrated Habitat Assessment
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HBA	House Building Advance
HCL	Hindustan Computers Limited
HoF	Head of Family
Hons.	Honours



Abbreviation	Full Form
HP	Himachal Pradesh
HQs	Headquarters
HR	Human Resource
HSM	Hardware Security Module
HTML	Hypertext Mark-up Language
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
IBA	Indian Banks Association
ICT	Information & Communications Technology
ID	Identity Document
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFSC	Indian Finance System Code
IIIT	International Institute of Information Technology
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IOS	Iphone Operating System
IPPB	India Post Payments Bank
IS	Information Security
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IT	Information Technology
ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
IVRS	Interactive Voice Response System
JAM	Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile
J&K	Jammu & Kashmir
KM	Knowledge Management
KMS	Knowledge Management System
KSIIDC	Karnataka State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation
KUA	e-KYC User Agency
KYC	Know Your Customer
LDs	Liquidated Damages
LGD	Local Government Directory
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
LMS	Learning Management System



Abbreviation	Full Form
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTC	Leave Travel Concession
Lt. Col	Lieutenant Colonel
LTV	Long Term Visa
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MBU	Mandatory Biometric Update
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
ML	Machine Learning
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of Legislative Council
MoCA	Ministry of Civil Aviation
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MOSIP	Modular Open-Source Identity Platform
MOUs	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCD	Ministry of Women & Child Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MS	Master of Science
MSAP	Managed Service Application Provider
MSIP	Managed Service Infrastructure Provider
MSP	Managed Service Provider
MTOs	Multi –Tasking Operators
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NavIC	Navigation with Indian Constellation
NBF	National Block chain Framework
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NeGD	National e-Governance Division
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIDHI	National Integrated Database of Hospitality Industry



Abbreviation	Full Form
NISG	National Institute for Smart Governance
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NPCI	National Payments Corporation of India
NPR	National Population Register
NPS	National Pension System
NRD	Non –Resident Deposits
NRI	Non Resident Indian
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
OAC	Order Aadhaar Card
OAE	Other Administrative Expenses
OCI	Overseas Citizen of India
OE	Office Expenses
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OL	Official Language
OLIC	Official Language Implementation Committee
OM	Office Memorandum
OS	Operating System
OSD	Officer on Special Duty
OTP	One Time Password
PAHAL	Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PCH	Pre-certified hardware
PCI	Payment Council of India
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDS	Public Distribution System
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
PID	Prisoner Induction Document
PIN	Postal Index Number
PM	Prime Minister
PMU	Project Management Unit
PoA	Proof of Address
PoB	Proof of Birth
POC	Proof of Concept



Abbreviation	Full Form
PoDoB	Proof of Date of Birth
Pol	Proof of Identity
PoR	Proof of Relationship
POS	Point of Sale
POSH	Prevention of Sexual Harassment
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QC	Quality Check
QR	Quick Response
QRNG	Quantum Random Number Generator
RAS	Rapid Assessment System
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCOM	Reliance Communications Limited
RD	Registered Devices
RE	Resident Experience
RE	Revised Estimates
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGI	Registrar General of India
RO	Regional Office
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
RTI	Right To Information
SC	Supreme Court
SDA	Software Development Agency
SDK	Software Development Kit
SETS	Society for Electronics Transaction and Security
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SLM	Straight Line Method
SMS	Short Message Service
S No	Serial Number
SoC	Statement of Claim
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSUP	Self Service Update Portal



Abbreviation	Full Form
SRT	Standard Response Template
STQC	Standardisation Testing and Quality Certificate
TA	Travel Allowance
TAT	Turnaround Time
TC	Transfer Certificate
TCA	Testing Certification Agency
TDS	Tax Deducted at Source
TEE	Trusted Execution Environment
TFN	Toll Free Number
TRNG	True Random Number Generator
TSA	Treasury Single Account
TSP	Telecom Service Provider
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TT&C	Training Testing and Certification
UID	Unique Identification
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
UCFFIL	UIDAI Cyber Forensic Fraud Investigation Laboratory
UMANG	Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance
URN	Update Request Number
USA	United States of America
UTs	Union Territories
UTIISL	Unit Trust of India Infrastructure Technology And Services Limited
UX	User Experience
VID	Virtual Identification
VISA	Visitors International Stay Admission
Viz.	Videre Licet (Namely)
VRO	Village Revenue Officer
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
XML	Extensible Mark-up Language



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