UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report
2018-19

AADHAAR

Mera Aadhaar, Meri Pehchaan

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA (UIDAI)

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

Unique Identification Authority of India

Bangla Sahib Road, Gole Market
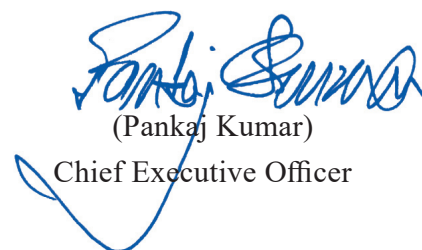
New Delhi – 110001

Letter of Transmittal

To the Government of India through Hon'ble Minister of Electronics and Information Technology.

It is my privilege to forward this Annual Report of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for the year 2018-19 to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament. This report contains the information required to be forwarded to the Government of India under the provisions of Section 27 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

This report includes an overview of UIDAI and the functionalities assigned to it by the Aadhaar Act, 2016. The audited Annual Statement of Accounts of UIDAI is also part of this report.

(Pankaj Kumar)
Chief Executive Officer

Message

Chairman
Unique Identification Authority of India

Presenting the Annual Report of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for the year 2018-19 is a matter of great delight to me. This is the year in which the decision of the five-judge Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India laid to rest all the issues related to Aadhaar and its constitutionality. The highest court of the land in its majority judgement on Aadhaar upheld the constitutional validity of Aadhaar and of the Aadhaar Act. The judgement very aptly says, "*It is better to be unique than the best. Because, being the best makes you the number one, but being unique makes you the only one.*" Yes, no doubt, as the judgement stated, "*Unique makes you the only one* " is the central message of Aadhaar.

In a time span of less than a decade, despite various challenges to its existence, Aadhaar has empowered more than 123.5 crore residents of India and further keeps serving the residents towards ease of living with a secure digital identity. Aadhaar has been facilitating seamless direct benefits transfer of various government schemes to the deserving beneficiaries.

Today Aadhaar is proudly at the core of most of the transformative e-Governance initiatives in India at the Centre and the State levels. Aadhaar-based Direct Benefit Transfer has provided increased transparency and accountability in the implementation of various welfare schemes and has secured targeted delivery of services, subsidies and benefits *sans* middlemen. It has facilitated the financial inclusion of the marginalized sections of the society by easing the opening of bank accounts. Aadhaar has also brought the basic banking services at the doorsteps, especially of the rural people. Certainly, Aadhaar inspires more confidence and trust *vis a vis* any other identity document in India.

I thank all stakeholders and eco-system partners for indefatigably believing in Aadhaar platform and its capacities. Nonetheless, this transformative Aadhaar journey owes its success to the arduous efforts of our employees in the service of the nation.

J Satyanarayana

(Shri J Satyanarayana demitted the office of Chairman, UIDAI on 15th April, 2019)

Message

Chief Executive Officer
Unique Identification Authority of India

September 26, 2018 has been a red letter day in the history of India as on this day after six years of long drawn litigation against 37 petitions with 40 days of marathon hearing, the five judges' Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court delivered its landmark verdict on Aadhaar with 4:1 majority which upheld Aadhaar to be constitutional and agreed that there is a legitimate state aim. With this, the Aadhaar Act has withstood the judicial scrutiny as "the purpose of the Act is legitimate". Further, the Apex Court endorsed that the Aadhaar Act passed as a Money Bill is valid.

Also, the verdict upheld that Aadhaar neither creates a surveillance state nor it violates privacy. The verdict acknowledges Aadhaar as a tool of empowerment of the marginalised sections of the society and Aadhaar identification is unparallel. Albeit, the verdict has underlined some safeguards which will go a long way in further strengthening Aadhaar in the service of nation and humanity.

The verdict, thus, has set the pace of India's digital destiny with Aadhaar coming out winning as the champion of the people's empowerment, especially the marginalized sections of the society and as the key to the delivery of the Government's welfare schemes which has eradicated the fakes, ghosts, duplicates and middlemen. This verdict has not only provided Aadhaar with its constitutional wings to soar towards new horizons but also has set the momentum of New India which is eager to transform into a data rich digital society.

The safeguards mandated by the Apex Court are welcome and will extend further strengthening of Aadhaar. A responsibility has been cast on the agencies involved in the implementation of welfare programmes to ensure that no deserving beneficiary – whether senior citizens, people engaged in manual labour or belonging to underprivileged sections of society - is denied any benefit or service for lack of Aadhaar or due to any technical glitches.

Rarely any single initiative of the government in the history of independent India would have generated as much heated debate as Aadhaar has done during the last eight years of its existence. It set the debate on digital destiny of India on a high pitch and brought a number of issues like privacy, data protection and digital security on the national agenda. The debate was so widespread and intense that no sections of the society remained untouched.

However, the judgement of the Supreme Court has helped Aadhaar emerge as a first public owned world's largest biometric technology platform which now being constitutionally valid,

would not only empower 133 crore people with biometric based unique identity but would also provide a nationwide infrastructure to establish their identity online from anywhere, anytime and enable them to receive their entitlements and exercise their rights without any fear of it being usurped.

Aadhaar, I am sure, will not be limited being just an identity platform or merely a tool that brings in transparency in governance but will also help to curb tax evasion, money laundering, shell companies and *benami* transactions. Besides being India's platform for digital payment and financial inclusion, Aadhaar would bring in financial discipline and greater tax compliance. It would be possible for the government to design special welfare programs and ensure targeted delivery to the deserving sections of the society.

Aadhaar will remain a game changer for the poor as always and would facilitate India towards achieving the global development goals. Aadhaar is just beginning to unfold new paradigms of development besides laying firm foundation and opening of innovative horizons for New India. It is a matter of pride and achievement for every Indian that we have been able to create such a mammoth and sophisticated identity platform on our own strength which has set India on the path of digital leadership of the world.

UIDAI has ensured utmost security to the resident data with various measures like robust encryption, biometric lock, registered devices, virtual ID, UID token and limited e-KYC. Thereby, it has enhanced digital trust between person-to-person and person-to-system with Aadhaar as the most trusted ID. UIDAI will further continue in its efforts to take all the necessary administrative, technological and legal measures to ensure safe and secure Aadhaar in the service of the country.

Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey

(Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey demitted the office of CEO, UIDAI on 23rd October, 2019)

Composition of UIDAI Authority

Shri J Satyanarayana
Chairman (part-time), UIDAI

Shri J Satyanarayana, IAS (Retd.) (1977, AP cadre) is the part-time Chairman of the Unique Identification Authority of India. With over four decades of rich experience in wide-ranging areas of governance Shri Satyanarayana had served as the Secretary, Department of Electronics and Information Technology from 2012 to 2014 before superannuation. He has been instrumental in the design and implementation of a number of major e-Governance initiatives including eSeva, Passport Seva and MCA21.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Member (part-time), UIDAI

Dr. Anand Deshpande, is the part-time member of the Unique Identification Authority of India. Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Persistent Systems, Dr. Anand Deshpande, has a B.Tech. (Hons.) in Computer Science and Engineering from 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 a publicly-traded global company today.
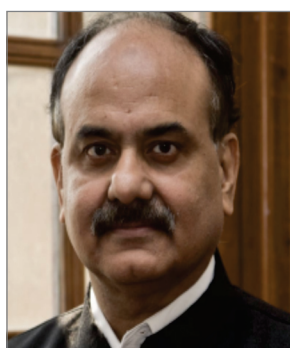
Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Member Secretary, UIDAI

Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Unique Identification Authority of India and has been associated with Aadhaar in India since its beginning in 2010. He is an officer of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) of the rank of Secretary to Government of India, having over 35 years of augmented experience at various positions in Government of India. He is B.Tech. in Electrical Engineering from IIT Kanpur and has obtained M.S. and Ph.D. in Computer Science from University of Minnesota. In 2009, he was awarded the Distinguished Leadership Award for Internationals by the University of Minnesota for his outstanding leadership accomplishments in his professional career.

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1. AN OVERVIEW

1.1 The year 2018-19

Year 2018 has been a milestone for Aadhaar. It was the year that decided the fate of Aadhaar and India's digital destiny. After six years of long drawn litigation which included 40 days of marathon hearing, the 5 judges Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court finally gave a landmark judgement which upheld Aadhaar to be constitutional.

During the last eight years of its existence, Aadhaar and controversies have been going hand in hand. Aadhaar has not only got the epithet of being the world's largest biometric unique identity programme but also of being one to which controversies have never left. But, all such controversies were put to rest forever with the historical majority judgement of the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court on Aadhaar on 26 September 2018 that has upheld the constitutional validity of Aadhaar and accepted that there is a legitimate state aim in Aadhaar.

Aadhaar as an idea is fully upheld in the judgement which says that Aadhaar neither creates a surveillance state nor it violates privacy. Thereby, the Aadhaar Act has withstood the judicial scrutiny and "the purpose of the (Aadhaar) Act is legitimate."

According to the verdict, Aadhaar is a tool of empowerment of the marginalized sections of the society. The Apex Court also upheld that the Aadhaar Act passed as a Money Bill is valid. It has further gone on to say that the Aadhaar Act meets the concept of limited government, good governance and constitutional trust. Aadhaar has come out winning as the champion of the empowerment of people, especially the marginalized sections of the society and also as the key to the welfare schemes delivery of the government that has eradicated the fakes, duplicates and middlemen.

The judgement is a vindication of UIDAI and would help set the pace of India's digital destiny. The verdict has recognized that Aadhaar respects human dignity and does not violate privacy. The judgement has underlined that the dignity is not only in reference to an individual but is also the dignity within the community. The Supreme Court also stated that the Aadhaar Act passes the "balancing tests" as Aadhaar collects only minimal data. However, some reasonable conditions and restrictions on private usages have been imposed as safeguards that would further strengthen Aadhaar as the unique identity in the service of the people especially the poor.

The judgement has helped Aadhaar emerge as a first public owned world's largest biometric technology platform which has not only empowered 123.5 crore people with biometric based unique identity but has also provided a nationwide infrastructure to establish their identity online from anywhere, anytime and enabled them to receive their entitlements and exercise their rights without any fear of it being taken away.

Any government with limited resources has constitutional duty to ensure equitable and rightful distribution of resources. Aadhaar

helped the government renovate the whole delivery system and ensure targeted, hassle-free, direct, portable, real time, auditable delivery of services, benefits and subsidies free of middlemen and intermediaries. It has generated a system of governance that ensures formal inclusion of have-nots and left-behinds into the system of governance to enjoy their genuine dues at the press of their thumb. Distribution of food grains through fair price shop outlets is being done through Aadhaar. Crores of ghost and duplicate ration cards, multiple LPG connections, fake MNREGS job cards, fraudulent pension beneficiaries and ghost students have been eliminated through Aadhaar which has also resulted in significant savings to public exchequer.

1.2 The Salient Features of Supreme Court Verdict

- The majority judgement of Justice Sikri, Justice Dipak Mishra and Justice Khandwilkar has upheld Aadhaar as constitutional and held that Aadhaar requirement is necessary for subsidies out of Consolidated Fund of India.

- Verdict has upheld that the Aadhaar(Bill) is Money Bill.

- The purpose of the Aadhaar is legitimate and in State interest. No surveillance is possible.

- Has struck down the mandatory requirement of Aadhaar for SIM and Bank accounts as they are not backed by law.

- Upheld the mandatory linkage of Aadhaar and PAN.

- Has struck down the Section 57 to the effect that private companies cannot insist on Aadhaar for their own private benefits.

- Restriction of data sharing under Section 29 has been held as valid.

- Disclosure by the order of Cabinet Secretary in the national security only to be allowed after getting hearing to the person affected.

- Under Section 47 private citizens are allowed to file criminal cases if Aadhaar Act is violated.

- The authentication log to be maintained only for six months instead of five years.

- Justice Srikrishna Committee's recommendation to be implemented.

Justice Chandrachud's dissenting judgement:

- Aadhaar(Bill) cannot be a Money Bill. It is a "fraud on Constitution".

Justice Ashok Bhushan:

- Agrees with J Sikri majority judgement

- Bank linking upheld

1.2.1 The Supreme Court Judgement in Brief

Upheld:

- Section 139AA of the Income Tax Act on PAN-Aadhaar linking.

- Section 29 of Aadhaar Act as valid on sharing of data.

- Current regulations are valid, but may be challenged if required later.

Safeguards/amendments required:

- Section 2 (b) definition of resident to exclude illegal immigrants.

- Section 2(d) read down to not include meta data of transactions.

- Suitable provisions to be made in regulations for establishing ID when Aadhaar authentication fails.

Section 33(2), present mechanism is arbitrary and requires judicial warrant.

Not Upheld:

- PMLA Rule providing for mandatory Bank account and Aadhaar bank linking as it does not satisfy the test of proportionality.

- Section 57 struck down to the extent that "any purpose" should mean any purpose backed by law as far as state authorities are concerned. Private companies cannot insist on Aadhaar. Private parties may ask Aadhaar voluntarily and pursuant to a law.

- Five year rule for archival storage of transaction logs is struck down. Metadata storage is struck down. 33 (1) is read down to afford an opportunity for data subject to be heard.

- Section 47 is struck down and says even individuals must be entitled to file complaints.

Not Mandatory:

- Sarvasiksha Abhiyan and other schemes incident on Aadhaar cannot make Aadhaar mandatory. But can insist on enrolment number with parental consent.

- CBSE, NET, UGC, etc., cannot make Aadhaar mandatory.

- Enrolment of children allowed only with parental consent. They should be given an option to exit on attaining majority.

1.3   Post-Judgement Actions

UIDAI has arranged all the necessary actions/ processes to implement the judgement of the Constitutional Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in full earnest and have initiated several

actions/processes technical and legal including bringing out the required amendment to Aadhaar Act. However, due to completion of the term of 16th Lok Sabha, the Aadhaar Amendment bill could not become the Act and the Government of India brought in "The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019" on 2 March 2019, to provide sufficient legal backing to changes sought by the Hon'ble court in its verdict. Aadhaar Amendment Bill will be reintroduced in the Parliament after constitution of 17th Lok Sabha.

1.4   The Most Trusted ID

With Aadhaar, the most trusted ID, India has given a trustworthy 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.

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.

Proving one's identity was the biggest challenge in pre-Aadhaar days. This inability has not only prevented 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 has also led prevalence to 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.

Against this backdrop in September 2010, a massive technologically complex identity program then called Unique Identification (UID) program, unheard in the history of human kind, 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.

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. To issue such a UID to every resident of India, the Unique Identification Authority of India was created in 2009, as an attached office of the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) vide its Gazette Notification No.A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I dated 28 January 2009. Subsequently,

UIDAI was brought under Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) vides Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. S.O. 2492 (E) (F.No.1/21/24/2015-Cab.) dated 12 September 2015. Later, 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 (Annexure I).

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).

1.5 Creation of UIDAI

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.

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.

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 then 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 then Department of Information Technology (now MeitY).

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. Shri 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. Shri Ram Sevak Sharma, IAS, joined UIDAI as its first Director General in July the same year.

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.

Later, this 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.

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 Shri 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.

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).

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.

1.6 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. It 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.

1.7 Journey of Aadhaar

First Unique ID (UID), popularly known as Aadhaar, was generated on 29 September 2010. Since then more than 123 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated and issued to the residents of India till 31 March 2019. 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.

- It's a portable identification across the country which transcends 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.

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, divyaangs, poor and marginalized sections

of the society. More than 123 crore Aadhaars have been generated till 31 March 2019 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 to 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.

1.8 Vision and Mission

VISION

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 individuals, who request for same by submitting their demographic information and biometric information by undergoing 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 and rules consistent with the Aadhaar Act, for carrying out the provisions of the Aadhaar Act.

1.9 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.

1.10 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

1.11 Functions assigned to UIDAI

According to the Section 23 of The Aadhaar Act, 2016, UIDAI will develop 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, include:

- 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 (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, as depicted in Figure 1.

2.1 Composition of the 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 2019, is portrayed in Table 1.

2.2 Composition of Headquarters (HQs)

At the HQs, 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 Assistant Directors General (ADGs), Deputy Directors, Section Officers and Assistant Section Officers. Organogram of UIDAI Headquarters is illustrated in Figure 2.
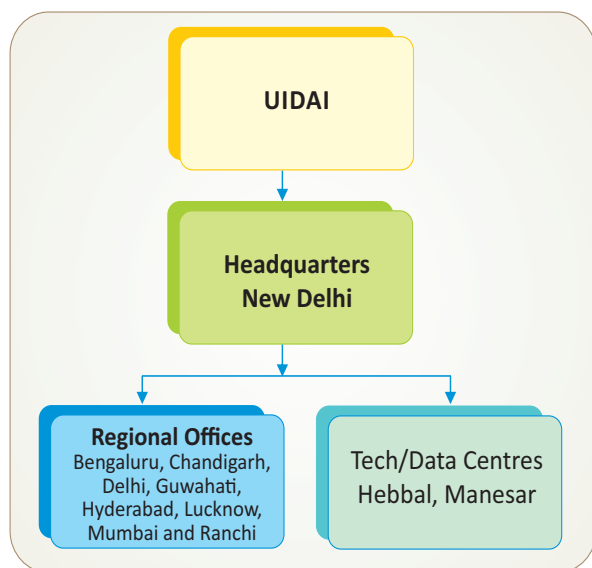
Figure 1. Organization Structure

Table 1. Composition of the Authority

S.N.	Member name and details	Designation
1	**Shri J. Satyanarayana** IAS (Retd.) (AP:1977)	**Chairman** (Part-time)
2	**Dr. Anand Deshpande** Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Persistent Systems	**Member** (Part-time)
3	**Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey** IAS (MH:1984)	**Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Member Secretary**

Organogram – Headquarters*

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)

J Satyanarayana Chairman (Part Time)

Dr. A.B. Pandey CEO & Member Secretary

Dr. Anand Deshpande Member (Part Time)

Alok Shukla OSD To CEO

Rupinder Singh DDG (Human Resource and Co-ordination Division)
- Virender Prasad ADG
- P K Bansal ADG

Rupinder Singh DDG (IT & Technology Procurement Division)
- Col. Shiv Kumar Gupta ADG
- Col. Rajeev Anand ADG

Prem Narayan DDG (Administration Division)
- Poonan Chand ADG

Dr Y L P Rao DDG (Legal Affairs, Volunteer/Sabbatical Division, Media and KM Portal)
- Ashok Kumar ADG
- A K Jain ADG

Pronab Mohanty DDG (Information Security Division)
- Gr. Capt. Davesh Singh ADG

Pronab Mohanty DDG (Training, Testing & Certification Division)
- Gr. Capt. Davesh Singh ADG

Prem Narayan DDG (CRM & Logistics Division)
- Ajai Chandra ADG

Tanuja Pande DDG (Finance & Accounts Division)
- A K Jain ADG
- S R Ali ADG

Dr. Y L P Rao DDG & CVO (Enrollment & Updation Division)
- Ashok Kumar ADG
- Sunil Agrawal ADG

Dr. Y L P Rao DDG (Direct Benefit Transfer Cell)
- Ajai Chandra ADG

Pronab Mohanty DDG (Authentication & Application)
- Y Kumar ADG
- Deepali Sharma ADG

Figure 2. Organogram of UIDAI Headquarters

*As on 31 March 2019

2.3 Composition of Regional Offices (ROs)

Each of the eight Regional Offices of UIDAI is headed by a Deputy Director General (DDG) and the support structure comprises of Assistant Directors General, 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. 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, New Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand
RO Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura
RO Hyderabad	Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana
RO Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
RO Mumbai	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra
RO Ranchi	Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal

Organogram – Regional Offices*
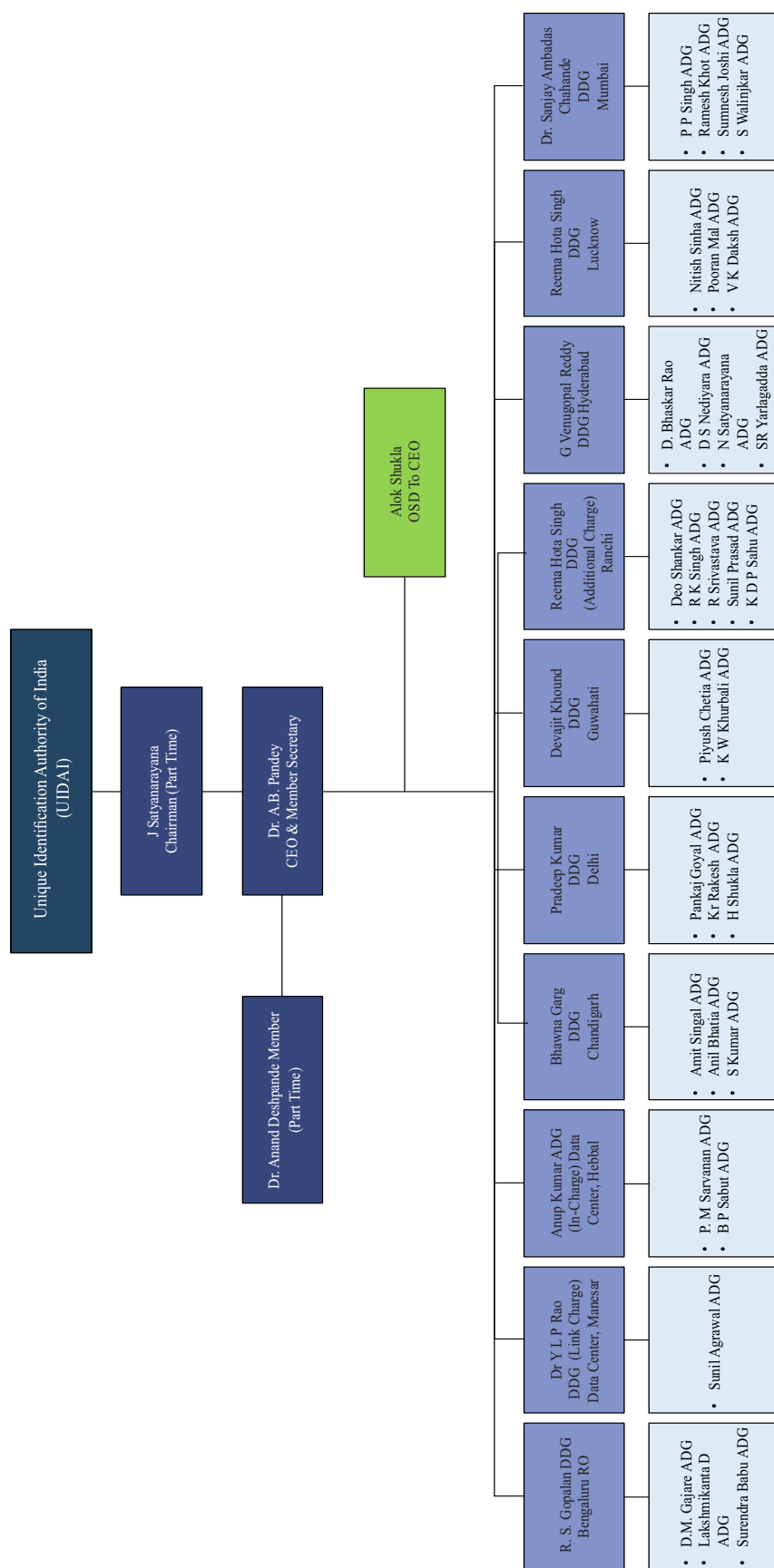
Figure 3. Organogram of UIDAI Regional Offices

*As on 31 March 2019

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)

J Satyanarayana Chairman (Part Time)

Dr. A.B. Pandey CEO & Member Secretary

Dr. Anand Deshpande Member (Part Time)

Alok Shukla OSD To CEO

R. S. Gopalan DDG Bengaluru RO
- D.M. Gajare ADG
- Lakshmikanta D ADG
- Surendra Babu ADG

Dr Y L P Rao DDG (Link Charge) Data Center, Manesar
- Sunil Agrawal ADG

Anup Kumar ADG (In-Charge) Data Center, Hebbal
- P. M Sarvanan ADG
- B P Sabut ADG

Bhawna Garg DDG Chandigarh
- Amit Singal ADG
- Anil Bhatia ADG
- S Kumar ADG

Pradeep Kumar DDG Delhi
- Pankaj Goyal ADG
- Kr Rakesh ADG
- H Shukla ADG

Devajit Khound DDG Guwahati
- Piyush Chetia ADG
- K W Khurbali ADG

Reema Hota Singh DDG (Additional Charge) Ranchi
- Deo Shankar ADG
- R K Singh ADG
- R Srivastava ADG
- Sunil Prasad ADG
- K D P Sahu ADG

G Venugopal Reddy DDG Hyderabad
- D. Bhaskar Rao ADG
- D S Nediyara ADG
- N Satyanarayana ADG
- SR Yarlagadda ADG

Reema Hota Singh DDG Lucknow
- Nitish Sinha ADG
- Pooran Mal ADG
- V K Daksh ADG

Dr. Sanjay Ambadas Chahande DDG Mumbai
- P P Singh ADG
- Ramesh Khot ADG
- Sunmesh Joshi ADG
- S Walinjkar ADG

3. FUNCTIONING OF UIDAI

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 number identification number is issued to a resident after he or she undergoes the process of Aadhaar enrolment, inter-alia by submitting her/his demographic and biometric information.

Once residents enroll, 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.

The 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.

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 the residents' needs. Regulations notified under the Aadhaar Act, 2016 are as follows (Annexure II):

- Unique Identification Authority of India (Transaction of Business at Meetings of the Authority) Regulations, 2016 – (No.1 of 2016)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 – (No.2 of 2016)

- Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 – (No.3 of 2016)

- Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 – (No.4 of 2016)

- Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 – (No.5 of 2016)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017 – (No.1 of 2017)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 – (No.2 of 2017)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017 – (No.3 of 2017)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 – (No.5 of 2017)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 – (No.1 of 2018)

- Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 – (No.2 of 2018)

- Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019 – (No.1 of 2019)

The following are the UIDAI's ecosystems:

- Enrolment and Update ecosystem

- Authentication ecosystem

- Logistics ecosystem

- Training, Testing and Certification ecosystem

- Customer Relationship Management

3.1 Enrolment and Update Ecosystem

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/his 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) and Proof of Address

Aadhaar Saturation
- >90%
- 80% - 90%
- 70% - 80%
- 50% - 70%
- <50%
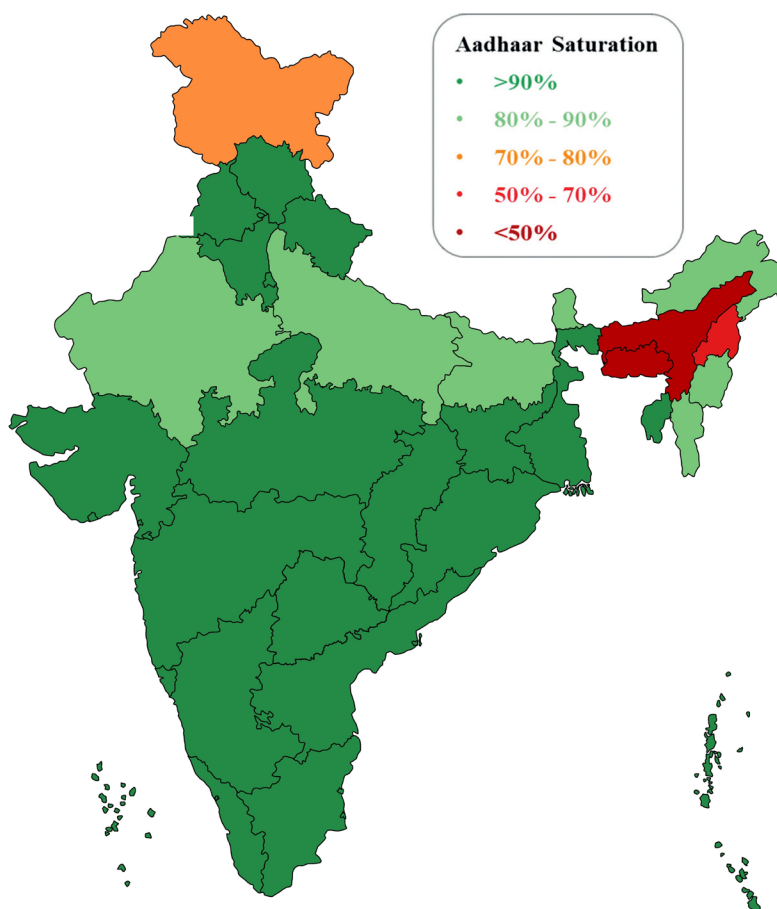
As on 31 March 2019

Figure 4. Aadhaar saturation status across States/UTs

(PoA) documents as per the list of documents prescribed in Annexure I. The resident verifies the accuracy of information captured for enrolment/update and on completion of the process collects acknowledgement slip containing enrolment ID. UIDAI had issued more than 123.5 crore Aadhaar (120.7 crore Live Aadhaar) till 31 March 2019. The coverage of Aadhaar in 25 States/Union Territories has reached saturation levels of more than 90% while 8 States/Union Territories have coverage between 75% to 90%. Figure-4 represents the Aadhaar coverage status across States/Union Territories as on 31 March 2019.

There are more than 30,000 Aadhaar enrolment and update centres across the country run by Banks, Post Offices and State Governments as UIDAI Registrars.

As many of the States have already reached Aadhaar saturation, there has been an operational shift 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 also update their address in Aadhaar online. Residents who do not have an address document to be submitted as valid proof to update their address in Aadhaar, can use the option of getting an "Address Validation Letter" from the UIDAI's website, a facility that can be used to update address online.

3.1.1 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 (No.2 of 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 temporary centre set up by an enrolling agency for carrying out enrolment of residents and updating their information.

4. **Introducer**: Persons having valid Aadhaar, authorized by Registrars to introduce residents who do not possess any of the prescribed supporting documents.

5. **Operator**: The certified personnel employed by enrolling agencies to execute the process of enrolment at the enrolment centres.

6. **Supervisor**: The certified personnel employed by enrolling agencies to operate and manage the enrolment centres.

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

3.1.2 Enrolment Process

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) and Proof of Address (PoA) documents, giving informed consent and collecting acknowledgement slip containing enrolment ID after completion of enrolment.

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 subsequent to which an Aadhaar number is generated.

Aadhaar Enrolment in Progress

Aadhaar Enrolment Camp at Nawada, Bihar

UIDAI process accepts extensive range of PoI and PoA documents, mentioned in Annexure III. Even if someone of a family does not have individually valid documents, s/he can still enrol if her/his name exists in the family entitlement document. In such a case, Head of Family (HoF) in the entitlement document first needs to be enrolled her/himself with valid PoI and PoA documents. Thereafter, the HoF can introduce other members of the family for Aadhaar enrolment. UIDAI accepts many documents as Proof of Relationship (PoR) as mentioned in Annexure III. In case, there are no valid documents available, the resident may take the help of 'Introducer' which is validated by the Registrar.

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.

To summarize, there are three approaches for enrolment:

Document Based	Head of Family (HoF) Based	Introducer Based
Submission of one valid Proof of Identity (PoI) document and one valid Proof of Address (PoA) document	Head of family (HoF) may introduce family members by means of documents, which establish the Proof of Relationship (PoR).	In the absence of valid Proof of Identity (PoI) document and valid Proof of Address (PoA) document, an introducer's service can be leveraged. An introducer is a person appointed by the Registrar and should have a valid Aadhaar number.

Additionally, the resident has the option to give her/his e-mail ID and mobile number. In respect of children below 5 years, only name, gender, DoB and facial image of the child and Aadhaar/Enrolment ID of either of the parents are captured.

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.

3.1.3 Aadhaar Enrolment Progress

Since the generation of first Aadhaar in September 2010, Aadhaar enrolment has grown exponentially and over 123 crore Aadhaar have been generated as on 31 March 2019. The journey of Aadhaar and year-wise progression is portrayed in Graph 1. Cumulative Aadhaar generation is depicted in Graph 2.

During the year 2018-19, month-wise Aadhaar generation data is portrayed in Table 3.

Table 3. Month-wise Aadhaar Generation (2018-19)

Month	Month-wise Aadhaar generation (in lakh)
Apr-18	25.95
May-18	33.16
Jun-18	36.51
Jul-18	39.05
Aug-18	28.77
Sep-18	25.20
Oct-18	22.73
Nov-18	8.92
Dec-18	17.29
Jan-19	18.23
Feb-19	18.26
Mar -19	12.31
Total	**286.38**

Graph 1. Year-wise Aadhaar Generation (September 2010 to March 2019)

Year-wise Aadhaar Generation (in crore)
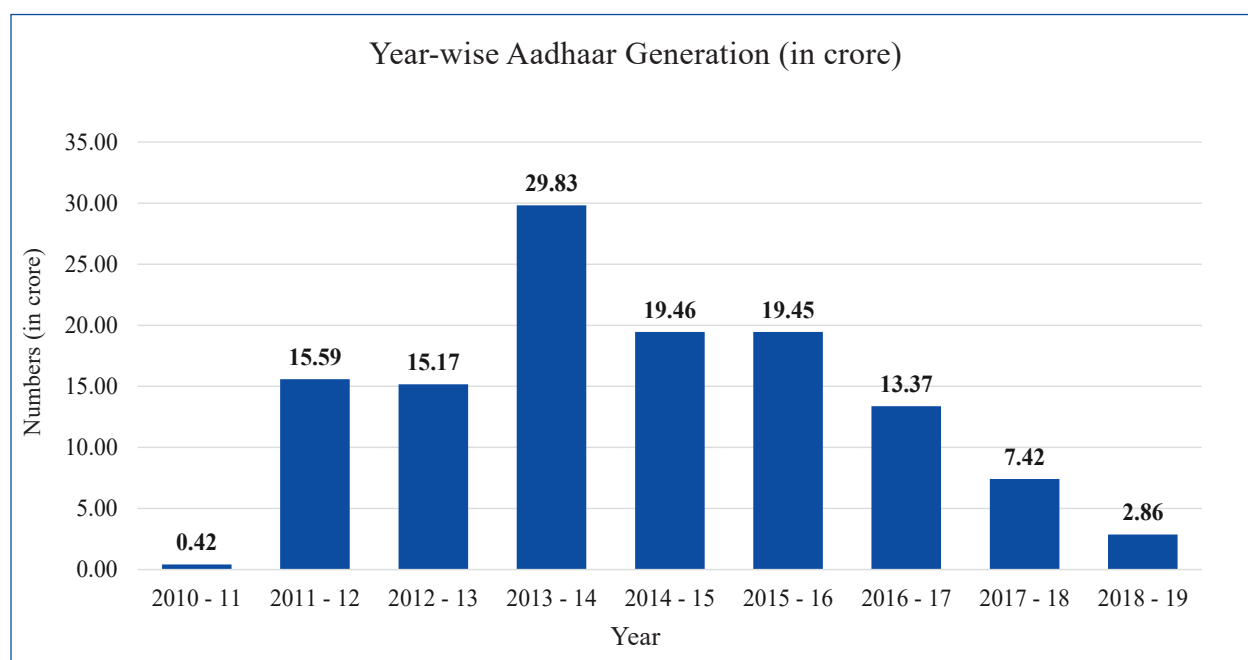
Graph 2. Cumulative Aadhaar Generation (September 2010 to March 2019)

Cumulative Aadhaar Generation (in crore)
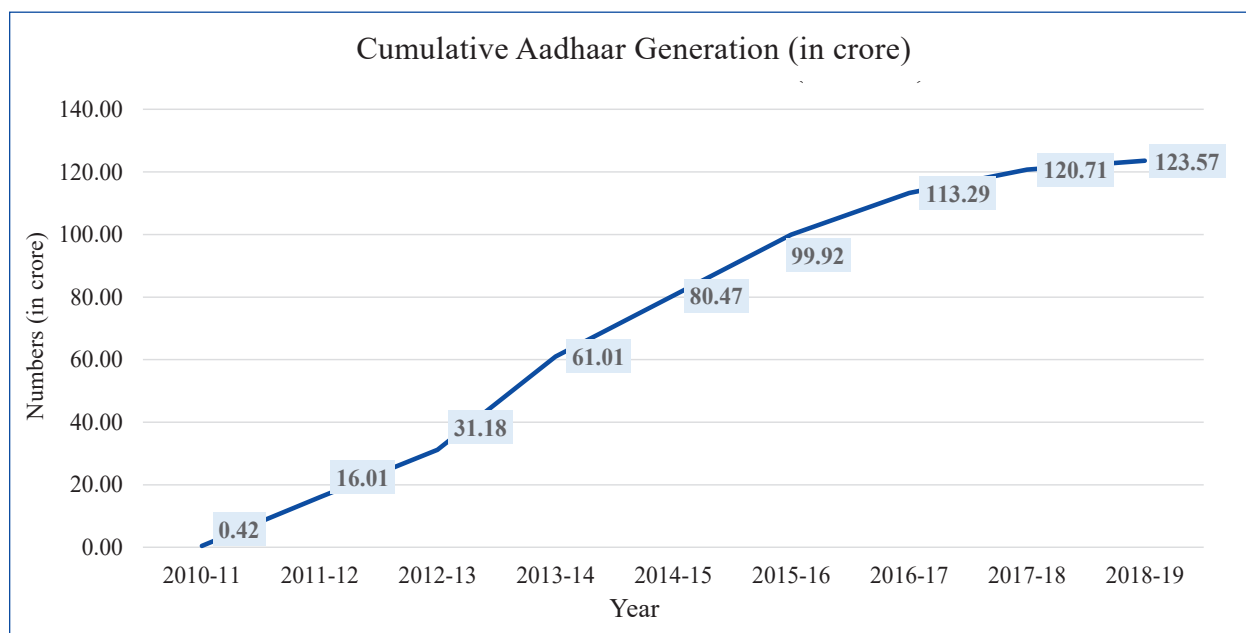
To assess the progress made in the Aadhaar enrolment, the number of Aadhaar issued has to be weighed in terms of percentage to the population. The official census figures pertain to the year 2011. So to make a reasonable assessment, estimated population need to be calculated on the available census figures and the birth & death rates. The population, hence, projected as on 31 March 2019 is 133.51 crore.

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 31 March 2019 is estimated as 120.75 crore. Summary of Live Aadhaar vis-à-vis projected population as on 31 March 2018 is provided in the Table 4 and the State-wise Live Aadhaar saturation as on 31 March 2019 is given at Annexure IV.

Table 4. Enrolment Statistics

Age band	Population – projected 2018 (in crore)	Aadhaar generated (in crore)	Live Aadhaar (in crore)	Live Aadhaar saturation
Overall	133.51	123.57	120.75	90.44%
Population 0 < 5 years	12.47	3.58	3.44	27.58%
Population 5 < 18 years	36.63	28.84	28.17	76.90%

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 MoWCD and SED for enrolling children at anganwadis and schools respectively.

3.1.4 Aadhaar Data Update

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 and 15 years, or due to ageing/mishap leading to loss/change of biometrics. 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.

Modes of Data Update

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

- **Via Online through Self Service Update Portal (SSUP)**: 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 30,000 Aadhaar enrolment and update centres located in designated bank branches, post offices or other government offices to update any demographic or biometric data.

As on 31 March 2019, a total of 27.16 crore demographic updates and biometric updates have taken place since inception. Year-wise Aadhaar update since 2012 is shown in Graph 3.

Graph 3. Year-wise Aadhaar Updates

Year-wise updates (in lakh)
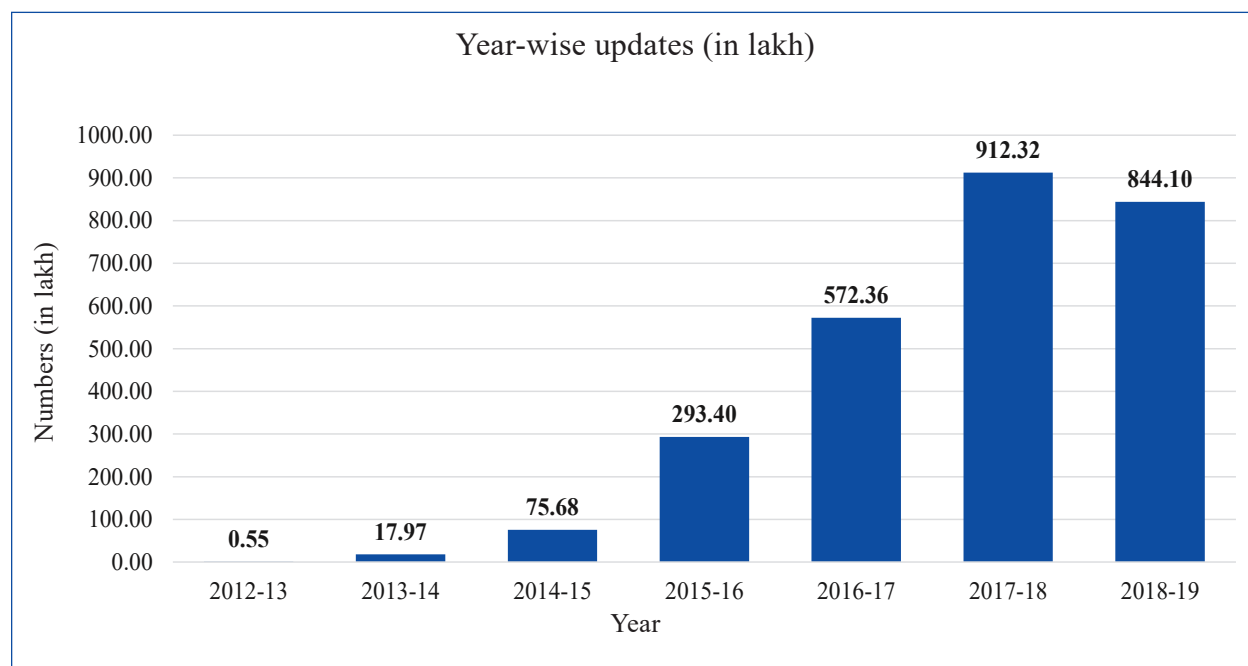
Charges for Various Services to Residents

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.

Figure 5. Charges payable by a resident for various Aadhaar services

3.2 Authentication Ecosystem

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 and IRIS based authentication, OTP authentication and e-KYC services on 24 May 2013.

Subsequently, various schemes like PDS, MGNREGS, National Social Assistance Program Scholarships and LPG subsidy have been integrated with Aadhaar for targeted delivery of service. 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.

3.2.1 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) Regulations, 2016.

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/customers. 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 204 AUAs active as on 31 March 2019. Since

inception, 2896.57 crore authentications including 707.97 crore e-KYC transactions have been performed by requesting entities till 31 March 2019.

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 2018-19 are depicted in Table 6.

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

Graph 4. Year-wise Aadhaar Authentication Transactions
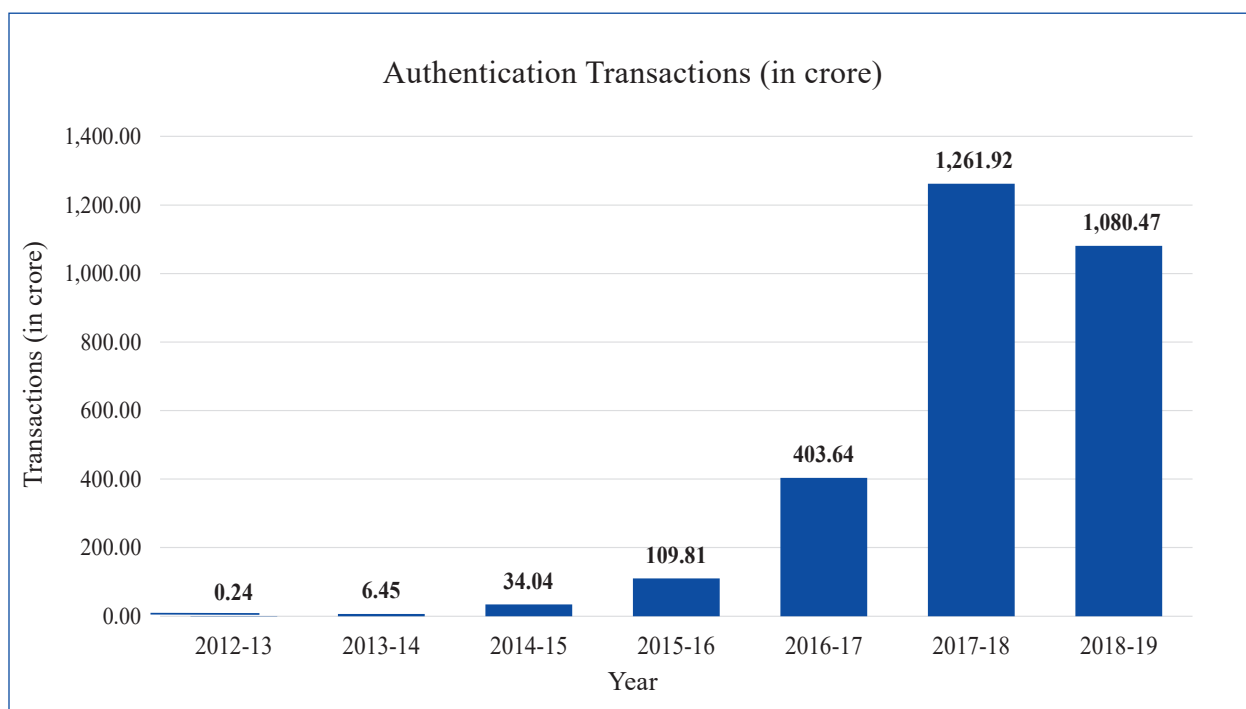
Graph 5. Cumulative Authentication Transactions

Cumulative Authentication Transactions (in crore)
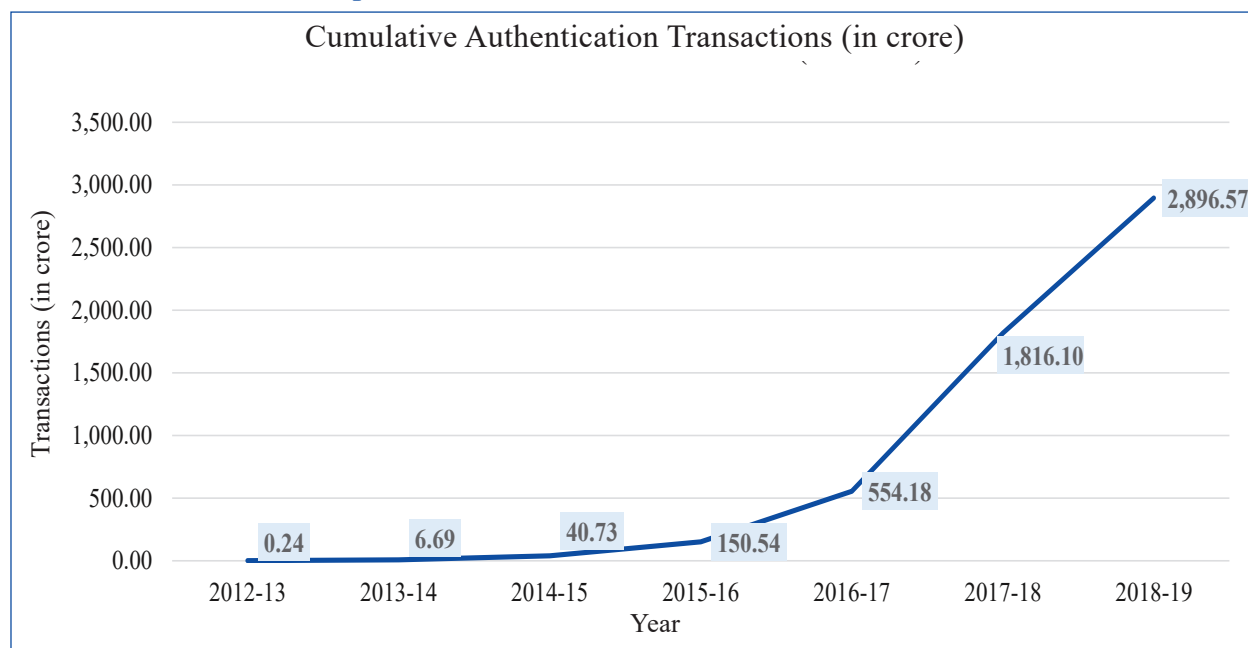
Table 6. Month-wise Authentication Transactions (2018-19)

Month	Authentication transactions (in crore)
Apr-18	96.37
May-18	90.73
Jun-18	85.37
Jul-18	93.65
Aug-18	94.01
Sep-18	89.65
Oct-18	87.63
Nov-18	82.49
Dec-18	88.91
Jan-19	96.42
Feb-19	86.82
Mar-19	88.42
Total	**1,080.47**

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 2019, 187 KUA entities are active on Aadhaar platform and as on 31 March 2019, 707.97 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 27 active ASAs as on 31 March 2019.

With a range of Aadhaar enabled services, many Central and State Government departments have built applications and created necessary infrastructure for using Aadhaar in de-duplicating the databases and in delivery of services. Use of Aadhaar has helped in improving the service delivery of various social sector schemes and enhanced their accountability and transparency. 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 to re-engineer their existing processes by integrating Aadhaar and to procure enrolment kits. ICT assistance amounting to ₹428.085 crore has been granted to 28 States, 7 UTs, 3 Departments and 2 Central Ministries (MoRD & IT) since the start of the UIDAI project till 31 March 2019.

3.2.2 Aadhaar Authentication Service

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 return a digitally signed e-KYC authentication response with encrypted e-KYC data.

● **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 using which 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 using which 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 2018-19 are depicted in Table 8.

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

Graph 6. Year-wise e-KYC Transactions
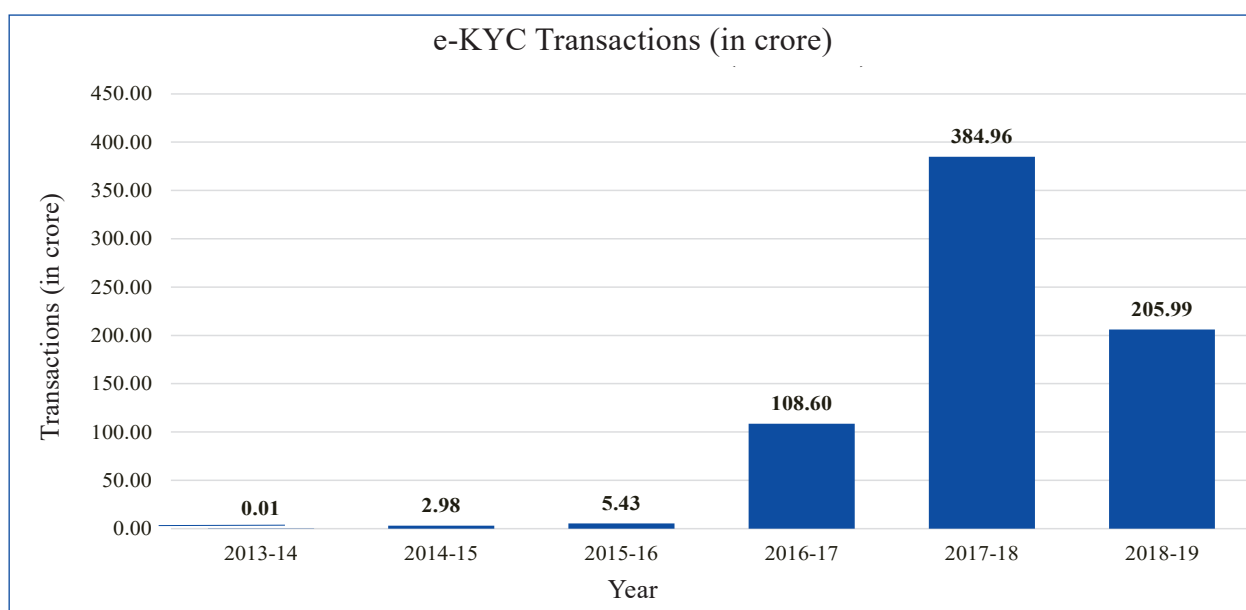
Graph 7. Cumulative e-KYC Transactions
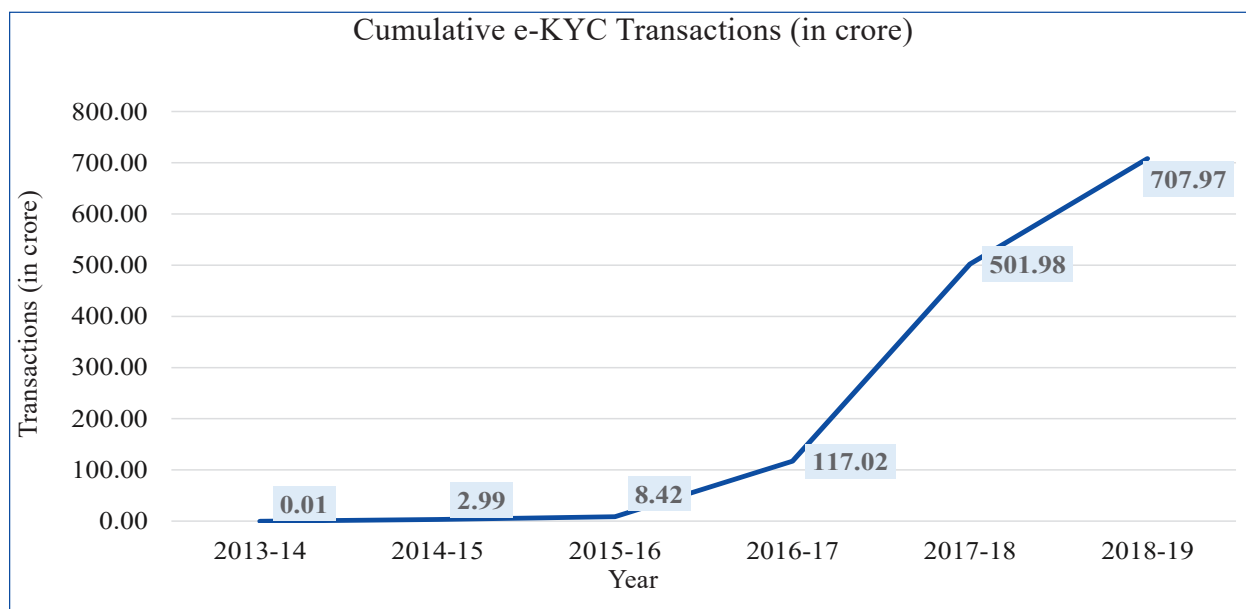
Table 8. Month-wise e-KYC Transactions (2018-19)

Month	e-KYC transactions (in crore)
Apr-18	22.25
May-18	21.89
Jun-18	21.07
Jul-18	24.40
Aug-18	24.10
Sep-18	23.32
Oct-18	19.77
Nov-18	15.31
Dec-18	7.67
Jan-19	10.47
Feb-19	8.85
Mar-19	6.89
Total	**205.99**

● **Modes of Authentication**

An authentication request is entertained by the Authority only upon a request sent by a requesting entity electronically in accordance with the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 and conforming to the specifications laid down by the Authority. Authentication may be carried out through the following modes:

1. **Demographic Authentication**: Aadhaar number and demographic information of 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 registered mobile number or e-mail address of the Aadhaar number holder or generated by other appropriate means. The Aadhaar number holder shall provide this OTP along with

Biometric Authentication in Progress

his Aadhaar number during authentication and the same shall be matched with the OTP generated by the UIDAI.

3. **Biometric based Authentication**: The Aadhaar number and biometric information submitted by the Aadhaar number holder are matched with the biometric information of the said Aadhaar number holder stored in the CIDR. This may be fingerprint-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.

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.

● **Exception Handling**

UIDAI provides various modes of authentication, viz., demographic, biometric (fingerprint and iris), OTP and multi-factor authentication. The requesting entity may provide authentication facility using any of the above modes of authentication.

In addition, as per regulation 14(1) (i) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations 2016, all requesting entities are required to implement exception-handling mechanism and back-up identity authentication mechanism/s to ensure seamless provision of authentication services to Aadhaar number holder.

3.2.3 New Initiatives executed

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 introduced the concept of L1 Registered Devices. In L1 RDs, the signing and encryption of biometrics is implemented within the Trusted Execution Environment (TEE) where host Operating System (OS) processes or host OS users do not have any mechanism to obtain the private key or inject biometrics. In L1 Registered Devices, management of private keys needs to be fully within the TEE.

2. **Aadhaar Paperless Offline e-KYC**: UIDAI has introduced the process of verifying the 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 website and may share the document along with Share Code (4-character code) to the entities seeking offline Aadhaar verification as per their mutual convenience.

3. **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/his 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 her/his Aadhaar through various channels such as UIDAI website, SMS and mAadhaar mobile application.

4. **Aadhaar Secure QR Code**: Aadhaar Secure QR Code is a quick response code provided by UIDAI for offline verification which contains digitally signed demographic data i.e. name, address, photo, gender, DoB, hash of registered mobile number, hash of registered email address and also reference ID (last 4 digits of Aadhaar and time stamp). This new digitally signed QR code is available on e-Aadhaar, Aadhaar letter, mAadhaar. Aadhaar Secure QR Code can be scanned using Android/iOS/ Windows reader application or QR Code scanner devices.

3.3 Logistics Ecosystem

The Logistics division of UIDAI is entrusted with printing and delivery 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. UIDAI has also introduced a premium paid service, namely, 'Order Aadhaar Reprint (OAR)' from 01 December 2018.

3.3.1 Aadhaar Letter Printing and Delivery

Once the Aadhaar is generated, it has to be ensured that the same is printed and delivered to the resident within permissible time limits. Each Aadhaar letter comprises a printed, laminated document with a photograph, date of birth, demographic information of the resident, the Aadhaar number (UID) and secure QR codes containing photograph and demographic details with digital signature of UIDAI for offline verification.

For the printing of Aadhaar letters, UIDAI has on-boarded three printers at various locations. Currently the installed printing capacity is 7 lakh letters per day in 13 different regional languages. The Department of Posts is the partner for delivery of the Aadhaar letters to the residents at the address they have provided at the time of enrolment/update. UIDAI sends Aadhaar letters for new enrolments as well as for updates. Since inception, 122.77 crore Aadhaar letters have been printed and dispatched till 31 March 2019 to the residents through India Post as First Class Digitally Franked articles. Further, residents can update their Aadhaar information either online or at any enrolment centre. Also, 17.95 crore updated Aadhaar letters have been dispatched (excluding updates for email/mobile) till 31 March 2019 to the residents through India Post as First Class Digitally Franked articles.

3.3.2 e-Aadhaar

UIDAI has launched e-Aadhaar portal for downloading the Aadhaar letter in PDF format from its website: www.uidai.gov.in in November 2012. An e-Aadhaar is an electronic form of Aadhaar letter downloadable from e-Aadhaar portal of UIDAI's website. An Aadhaar number, in physical or electronic form, subject to offline verification and other conditions, as may be

specified by the regulations, may be accepted as proof of identity of the Aadhaar holder for any purpose.

As such, e-Aadhaar is a valid and secure electronic document as it is digitally signed and treated at par with the printed Aadhaar letter. An e-Aadhaar also 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, e-Aadhaar is an acceptable valid proof of identity. The total e-Aadhaar downloads till 31 March 2019 are 92.06 crore.

3.3.3 Order Aadhaar Reprint (OAR) Service

UIDAI has started online Order Aadhaar Reprint (OAR) service from 1 December 2018 through its website www.uidai.gov.in with nominal charge of ₹50/- including the cost of speed-post delivery to facilitate residents to get their Aadhaar reprint. In case a resident has lost/misplaced the Aadhaar letter or wishes to have a new copy of Aadhaar letter, s/he can order Aadhaar reprint at UIDAI website by paying ₹50/- online. This is a premium service launched by UIDAI in which OAR letters are delivered

through Speed Post service of India Post. UIDAI has printed and dispatched 0.07 crore OAR letters till 31 March 2019.

3.4 Training, Testing and Certification Ecosystem

For success of any program, especially of the scale such as that of Aadhaar, it is imperative that there is sufficient emphasis given to quality of data collected during enrolment. Additionally, it is equally important that the 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. This ecosystem consists of (1) Content Development Agency and (2) Testing and Certification Agency.

To maintain the quality of data collected at the time of Aadhaar enrolment or update, UIDAI only engages certified 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 Program are adopted by UIDAI. This has led to well-organized quality enrolment and updates in all the States. Also, to increase the usage of Aadhaar across various government organizations in delivery of services, Master Training on Aadhaar Seeding, Authentication and e-KYC were organized for government officials.

- Master Training on Seeding, Authentication and e-KYC: The training content covers all the major processes involved in Aadhaar seeding, authentication & e-KYC. During the year, 22 Master Training sessions on

Aadhaar seeding and authentication have been conducted in which 839 government officials were trained.

- Mega Training and Certification Camps: UIDAI undertakes an exercise through Mega Training and Certification camps to create a large pool of certified operators/ supervisors to ensure no disruption of momentum in enrolments. UIDAI conducted 72 Mega Training and Certification camps on Aadhaar enrolment from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, in which 4,424 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. UIDAI conducted 474 sessions from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, in which 18,688 individuals were imparted training.

- Refresher Program: To make certified enrolment staff understand the changes involved in Aadhaar processes, many Refresher programs and Training of Trainer programs were conducted. During the year, 252 programs were conducted, in which 18,956 individuals were trained.

Summary of various types of training delivery methods used by UIDAI from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 are detailed in Table 9.

Table 9. Detail of Trainings Imparted (2018-19)

S. No	Type of training	Participants	Number of sessions	Number of participants trained
1.	Master Training on Seeding, Authentication and e-KYC	Government officials and authentication agency staff	22	839
2.	Mega Training and Certification camps	Government official nominated to become enrolment staff	72	4,424
3.	Orientation program	New/fresh enrolment staff	474	18,688
4.	Refresher program	Existing enrolment staff	252	18,956
Total			**820**	**42,907**

As on 31 March 2019, more than 8.22 lakh enrolment operators, supervisors and CELC operators had been certified. This includes certification of 6,160 candidates from the private/PSU banks, 13,366 from Department of Post, 1,369 from the Education department and 510 from the Health department.

3.5 Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

Customer Relationship Management has been 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.

In line with the above, UIDAI has following provisions for residents:

3.5.1 Aadhaar Support Services – Aadhaar Sampark Kendra

UIDAI has set up 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 follows:

- 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 complaints and queries from all parts of India.

- To provide an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for residents calling the Aadhaar Sampark Kendra.

- To facilitate residents to interact with Aadhaar Sampark Kendra executive in case they wish to do so.

- The residents can also log complaints through Resident Portal of UIDAI.

- To create and maintain a common CRM application to support residents in addressing their queries and complaints.

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.

- **Contact Centre Infrastructure:** Contact Centre infrastructure comprises of Trunk lines, PBX solution, IVRS, Automatic Call Distributor (for call distribution across Call Centre Facilitators), Computer Telephony Integration Unit and Voice Logger System (10% calls are recorded for technical quality evaluation). The IVRS interacts with the callers in duplex mode through synthesized recorded voice in Hindi/English/Vernaculars depending on the language selected by the user. Currently Hindi, English, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Telugu, Bengali, Punjabi, Odia, Tamil, Assamese and Malayalam languages are supported in IVRS. Features currently available in IVRS are as follows:

  - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

  - 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.

- **CRM Software Application:** Microsoft Dynamics (MSD) based CRM software application is being used for Aadhaar Sampark Kendra. This is the heart of the system and has backend integration through UIDAI's Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) to give relevant information to the Contact Centre Firms (CCF) for handling resident queries. Same has also been integrated and extended to UIDAI divisions for end-to-end resolution of resident queries or complaints. The MSD-based CRM application can handle multiple complex integrations to provide redressal to the resident. Presently, CRM application is being extended to following Divisions/Regional Offices (ROs) of UIDAI ecosystems for case resolution:

  - Contact Centre Firms

  - All the eight ROs

- Divisions within Headquarters and Technology Centre

Contract for providing Call Centre services is with two firms which handle traffic from multiple locations and provide support in 12 languages, i.e., Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu. Emails support at help@uidai.gov.in is available in English language only.

CRM application servers are hosted within the two Data Centres located at Hebbal and Manesar with accessibility outside the data centre restricted only via P2P or secured MPLS lines to the CCF partners.

- **Call Volumes**

Normally, UIDAI Contact Centres witness a call pattern of 1.5–2 lakh calls/day and 2,500-3,000 emails/day. The volume varies with any major announcement by the Central or 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.

4. DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY

UIDAI has a well-designed, robust and multi-layered security system with the appropriate application of the best available technology as per the international standards to technologically ensure safety and security of Aadhaar database and keeps upgrading its security system to upcoming unforeseen challenges.

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. UIDAI uses other layers of security measures such as regular security audits to further strengthen the security and privacy of data. UIDAI takes all possible steps including legal measures to protect the Aadhaar data.

Aadhaar is inherently designed in such a manner that the privacy of an individual is treated and protected as good as her/his fundamental rights. With minimal data collection at the time of enrolment and later at the time of update, Aadhaar respects the privacy concerns and cares for privacy as a fundamental right. Data collected for Aadhaar generation and update is so minimal that there is hardly any probability of breach of privacy. The Aadhaar system issues the Aadhaar number after biometric de-duplication, manages lifecycle changes of that identity record and provides an Application Programming Interface (API) for verifying the identity (online authentication).

Under the principle of Optimal Ignorance, Aadhaar never collects any other information like transaction details, authentication purpose, bank account number, bank details, likes-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 OTP/s), or any such details that could be a 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. During Aadhaar linking also, the respective database carries out only Aadhaar based verification with explicit consent of Aadhaar holder; but then that database does not share any information, not even the information related to verification, with Aadhaar/UIDAI.

Furthermore, Aadhaar by design is focused only on identity and nothing else. Besides, there are various stringent provisions made under Aadhaar Act and in the Regulations there under that reinforce data and privacy protection. Section 29 of the Aadhaar Act explicitly prohibits sharing or disclosure of core biometric for any purpose, violation of which is punishable under Section 37 and 38 of the Aadhaar Act with imprisonment of up to three years.

Regulations under the Aadhaar Act have been promulgated in 2016 to ensure that enrolment, authentication and other associated activities are carried out in strict accordance with the law, in a secure and legal environ wherein responsibility and accountability of all agencies involved in the processes are clearly defined. Designing of the Aadhaar system as pure identity platform clears the clouds of confusion around the probable misuse of Aadhaar for any other purposes and also, sets free the usage to prove one's identity to other partners 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. Aadhaar number is a random number with no built-in intelligence or profiling information. A 12-digit number can cater to the identification needs of the population for the next couple of centuries.

4.1 Aadhaar enrolment through a Secure Process

UIDAI has set up a nationwide infrastructure for Aadhaar enrolment of residents of India through a network of Registrars and its 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.

Everyday over 75,000 residents are enrolled across the entire country by operators who are selected on the basis of a rigorous examination and test process. The operator also has to obtain her/his own Aadhaar number first and then sign each and every enrolment through her/his 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 operator and enrolment agency can be immediately fixed. Then, the collected biometric data of people who are enrolled is matched against the entire database of existing Aadhaar holders (which are presently more than 123 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.

All enrolment data including biometrics are encrypted by 2048 bit encryption key at the time of enrolment and thereafter, it is not accessible to any agency except UIDAI which can access this data through a secure decryption key available to UIDAI only. It is worth mentioning here that it may take the fastest computer on the earth billions of years to break this encryption key by brute force. So far, not a single incident has come to the notice wherein core biometrics of a resident enrolled for Aadhaar have been accessed unauthorizedly from its database.

4.2 Aadhaar Authentication through a Secure Process

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 identity data. External user agencies do not have access to the Aadhaar database.

For every Aadhaar e-KYC request, only after successful resident authentication, demographic and photo data is shared in electronic format (via biometric/OTP authentication resident explicitly authorizes UIDAI to share electronic version of Aadhaar letter instead of sharing physical photocopies).

4.3 Minimal Data with No Linkage

Since Aadhaar system has data of all Aadhaar holders of the country in a central repository, it is 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/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. This 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/his authentication history.

4.4   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 number, driving licence number, PDS card number and EPIC number) to any other system. This design allowed transaction data to reside in specific systems in a federated model. This approach allowed resident information to stay in distributed fashion across many systems owned by different agencies.

4.5   Optimal Ignorance

Authentication is designed in such a way that neither the "purpose" of authentication nor any other transactional context is known to or shared with Aadhaar system. Aadhaar authentication and its operating model is built to be zero-knowledge system and automatically lends 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 or location for which authentication is carried out. Hence, Aadhaar system absolutely does not

know if the individual is a bank employee using Aadhaar authentication to mark daily attendance at work or an account is being opened or money is being transferred.

4.6   No Location Awareness

UIDAI authentication system does not have location awareness. Aadhaar authentication is oblivious to the location from where the authentication request is sent. Hence, eliminates the risk of any resident being tracked via authentication.

4.7   Federated Data and One Way Linkage

By its very design, the system eliminates the Aadhaar database having all domain specific transaction data and hence the resident's specific transactional data remains federated across many user agencies' databases rather than centralization into a common database. It is also important to note that various systems may have reference to 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 neither the bank account number nor any banking transaction details. Aadhaar seeding, therefore, is strictly a one-way linkage (verification to be precise) wherein the Aadhaar number is incorporated into the beneficiary database without pooling/pulling any data from the said database into the UID database.

4.8   Security of Aadhaar Data

UIDAI uses one of world's most advanced encryption technologies in transmission and storage of Aadhaar 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 leading to identity theft and initiate action. As a result, since inception more than 2,800 crore Aadhaar authentication transactions have taken place and to the best of the knowledge of UIDAI, no incident of misuse of biometrics leading to identity theft and financial loss or report of breach or leakage of core biometrics from UIDAI servers has been reported. Aadhaar data security is further enhanced through regular information security assessments and audits of various ecosystem partners by UIDAI.

4.9 UIDAI is certified with ISO 27001

UIDAI has established the most robust Information Security Management System and has been awarded ISO 27001:2013 certification from STQC.

4.10 CIDR infrastructure is declared as Protected System

UIDAI-CIDR is declared as "Protected System" by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) adding another layer of IT security assurance. In view of paramount importance given by UIDAI to safeguard resident data secured in CIDR, confidentiality, integrity and availability of the said information is maintained 24x7x365 through controls that are commensurate to the criticality of the information assets. This is to protect the Information Systems from all types of threats (cyber related, virtual logical cross-border of CIDR interface, national or international interests, internal or external, deliberate or accidental).

4.11 Governance, Risk, Compliance and Performance System (GRCP)

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.

4.12 Fraud Management System at UIDAI

UIDAI has a well-designed, multi-layer approach and robust fraud management system in place. It has been further consolidated last year. With the establishment of forensic lab, the fraud investigation capacity of UIDAI has increased manifold.

5. AADHAAR – USAGE IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

5.1 As a Tool for Governance Reform

5.1.1 Aadhaar for Financial Inclusion

Aadhaar as a unique digital identity number does not change over the life of an individual. Hence, it could be used potentially as the financial address to accomplish financial inclusion, especially for those who have been left marginalized on the financial map of India. The Aadhaar number is sufficient to transfer any payments to an Aadhaar holder.

Till recently, in order to transfer money to a beneficiary, the Government/Institution needs to know the bank account, IFSC and bank branch details, which are changeable. However, Aadhaar offers the prospects of sending money for life just by using the 12-digit number without being affected by any change/s in the bank account of the Aadhaar holder. As on 31 March 2019, over 65.16 crore Aadhaar has been linked with most of the existing active bank accounts in the country to make Aadhaar as financial address. Graph 8 below provides the progress of Aadhaar numbers linked to bank accounts since May 2014:

Graph 8. Progress of Unique Aadhaars Linked to Bank Accounts
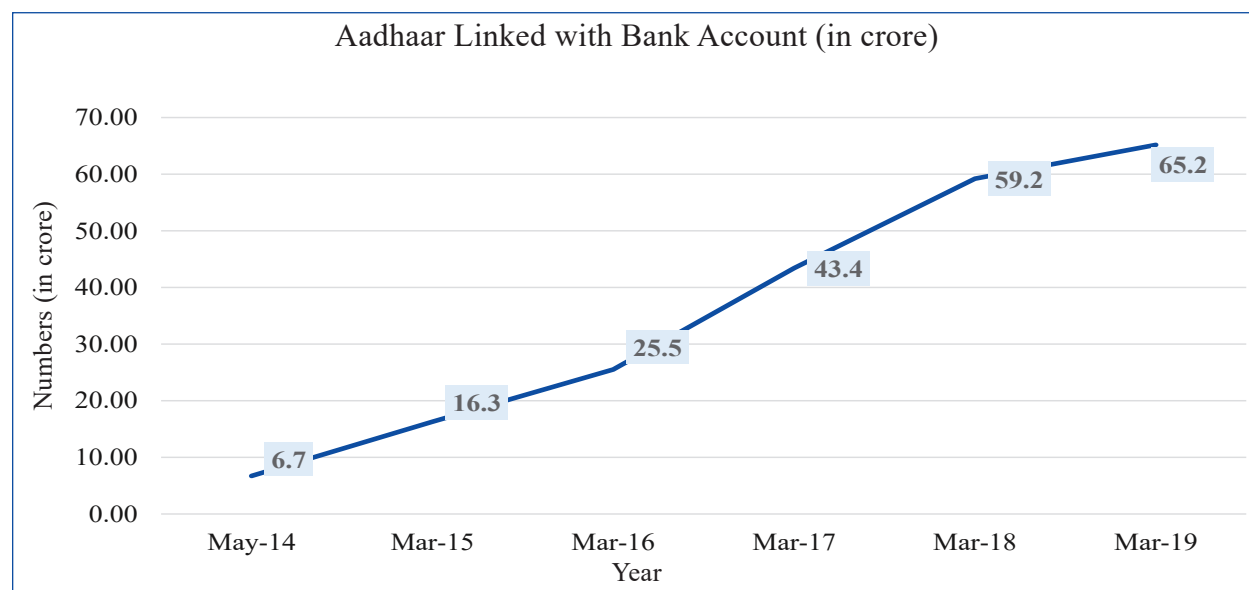
Different types of payment systems specific to our country's requirement which use Aadhaar number are described below.

5.1.2 Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)

AEPS is the platform in which a person can do basic banking transactions including withdrawal, deposit cash and fund transfer from her/his bank account at the micro-ATMs using Aadhaar based biometric authentication. Bank is chosen by person as it is a transaction in the presence of the person. Till 31 March 2019, over 310.4 crore cumulative successful

transactions have been done on this platform across nearly 6.87 lakh micro ATMs provided by 137 banks and the Department of Post.

Graph 9 below provides the progress of AEPS transactions on micro ATMs since May 2014.

Graph 9. Progress of AEPS Transactions

Aadhaar Enabled Banking Transactions at Bank Mitra using AEPS (in crore)
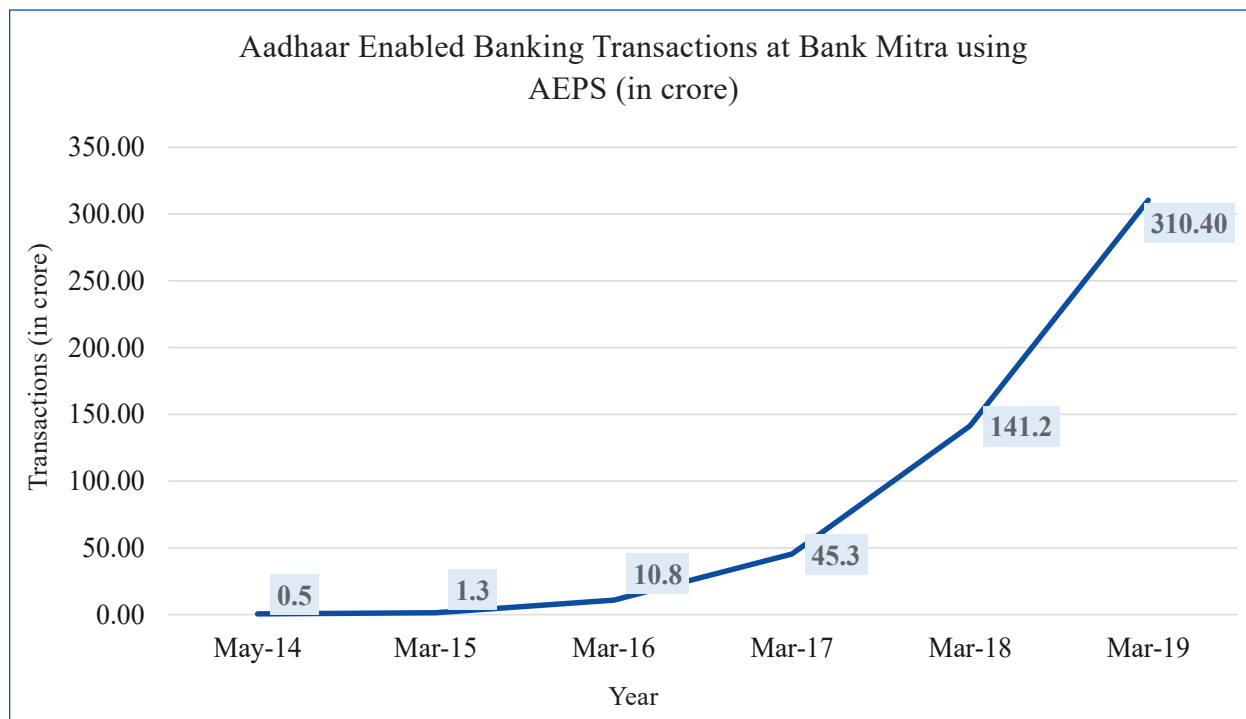
5.1.3 Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB)

APB implementation helps deal with the challenges related to banking transactions with benefits to all the stakeholders. This is largely a Government-to-Citizen (G2C) and Business-to-Consumer (B2C) platform for remitting fund to an Aadhaar holder by sending money to a recipient by just quoting her/his Aadhaar number. Bank account linked with Aadhaar automatically receives the funds coming through APB.

At the ecosystem level, APB has already achieved wide acceptance and is presently an RBI approved payment system. As on 31 March 2019, 973 banks are live on the APB platform including all nationalized banks,

RRBs and many co-operative banks. Also, cumulative successful transactions on APB platform till 31 March 2019 were over 467.80 crore amounting to ₹191,292 crore. Graphs 10 and 11 respectively provide the progress of APB in number of transactions and value of transactions since May 2014.

5.1.4 BHIM Aadhaar

BHIM Aadhaar is the merchant version of AEPS. It was created with an objective of achieving Consumer-to-Business (C2B) transactions for making payments to merchants for various services or goods by an Aadhaar holder. This has truly transformed the way payments are made in the hinterland, keeping them instantaneous, secure and truly digital.

Graph 10. Progress of APB Transactions

Benefit Transfer Transactions to Aadhaar Linked Bank
A/c (in crore)
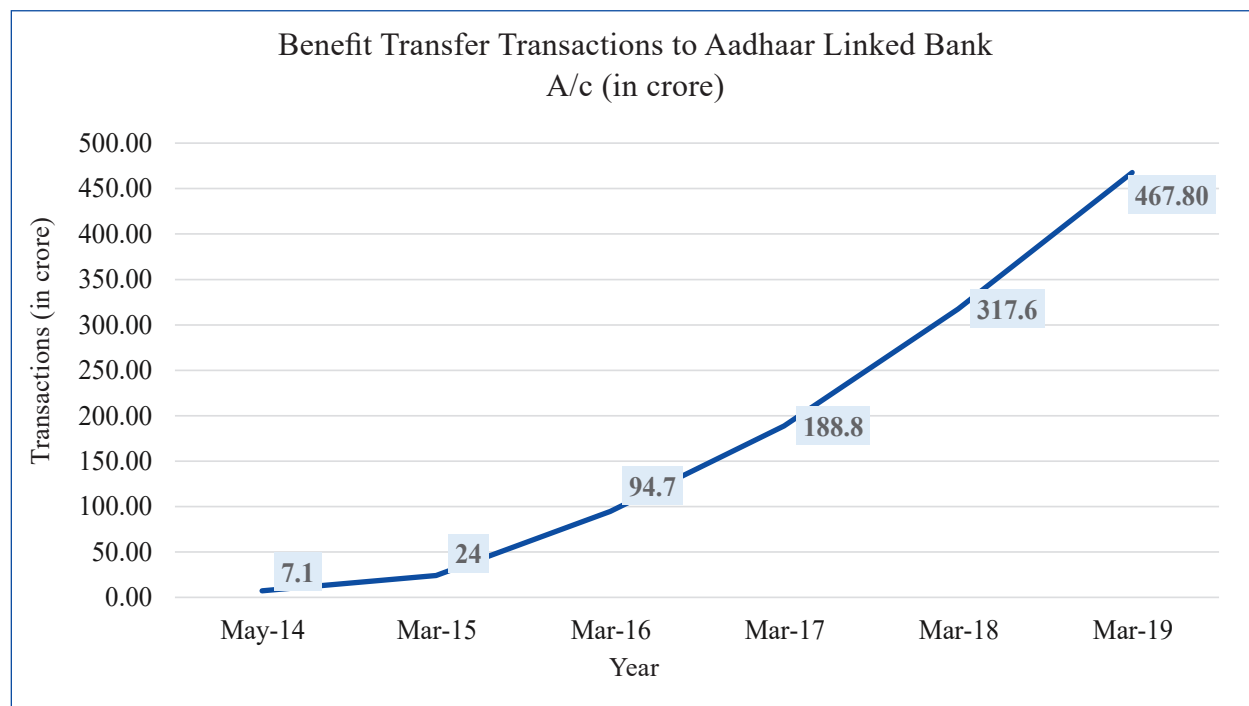
Graph 11. Progress of Value of Transactions on APB

Value of Transactions over APB (₹ in crore)
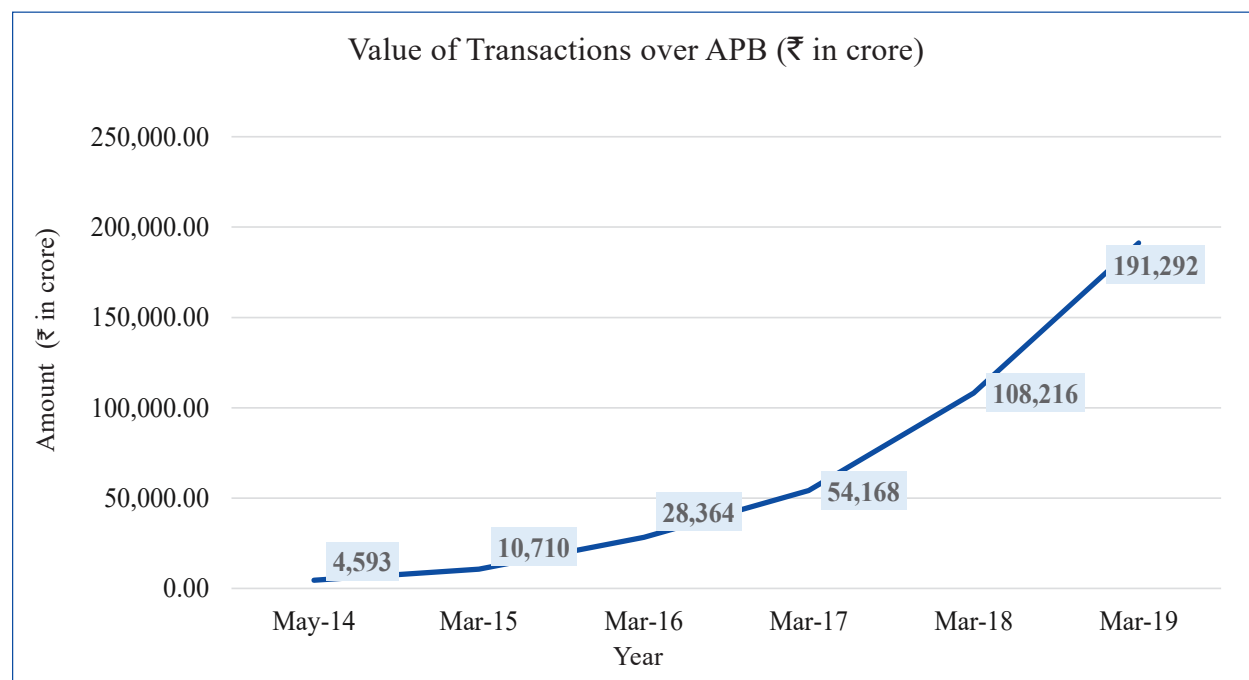
A merchant with a bank account and an ordinary low cost android smart phone can become a digital merchant by acquiring a biometric device and downloading the App from Google Play Store. This enables a merchant to receive cashless payment from the customers. Launched on 14 April 2017, BHIM Aadhaar is currently deployed by 88 banks and is actively being used by over 45,000 merchants for about 84.08 lakh transactions till 31 March 2019.

5.2 Aadhaar in Direct Benefit Transfer

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, growth and empowerment of the people.

DBT has been implemented in phases for all the central sector and centrally sponsored schemes. So far, several DBT schemes are leveraging on APB to transfer cash benefits to Aadhaar linked bank accounts of the beneficiaries. As on 31 March 2019, multiple schemes including PAHAL had paid over

₹ 1,91,292 crore across 467.80 crore successful transactions, which has been made possible by linking Aadhaar with the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

5.2.1 Notifications issued for DBT schemes

DBT using Aadhaar has many activities associated with it. One such activity is, before Aadhaar is sought from the beneficiaries, the concerned Department/Ministry administering the scheme is required to issue a notification in the Gazette of India using Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 notifying the need of Aadhaar as an identification document. As per the decision of the Cabinet Secretariat, UIDAI has been mandated to facilitate drafting and issuance of such notifications by the concerned Ministries/Departments in compliance with the Aadhaar Act 2016, after vetting by the Ministry of Law and Justice. Accordingly, till 31 March 2019, UIDAI (DBT Cell) has coordinated with 37 Ministries/Departments in the Central Government in issuing 154 notifications covering 275 schemes (centrally sponsored or central sector), under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016.

5.2.2 Issuance of Clarifications for NRIs/ PIOs/OCIs and Exception Management

The Aadhaar Act, 2016 and all notifications/ circulars issued by various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India under this Act have clearly underlined that Aadhaar is not mandatory for delivery of any service, subsidy or benefit. However, in order to provide categorical clarification on non-denial of services/benefits/subsidies for the want of Aadhaar with respect to specific schemes, UIDAI has issued the following circulars (available on https://uidai.gov.in/legal-framework/acts/circulars.html):

- Exception handling in PDS and other welfare schemes, dated 24 October 2017.

- Applicability of Aadhaar as an identity document for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs), dated 15 November 2017.

6. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS OF UIDAI

6.1 Prevention of Sexual Harassment

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 OM No.11013/2/2014-Estt.A-III dated 2 February 2015, the requisite information for the year is provided below at Table 10.

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". The same is made available in UIDAI's official website https;//uidai.gov.in.

Table 10. Annual Report on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (2018-19)

S. No	Description	FY 2018-19
1.	Complaints of sexual harassment received in the year	2
2.	Complaints disposed of during the year	2
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	8
5.	Nature of action	One case of alleged sexual harassment was reported in UIDAI's Regional Office, Delhi, which was inquired by the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) and the cadre controlling authority of the concerned officer was informed for further necessary action.

Another referred case to the Internal Complaints Committee of UIDAI (HQs) could not be inquired as no written complaint was made by the concerned person even after request by ICC. Hence, after waiting for the prescribed period for receipt of written complaint, the matter was closed with the approval of the competent authority. |

6.2 Promotion of Raj Bhasha

As per the directions issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time under the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, UIDAI has been implementing the Official Language policy of the Government of India at its Headquarters and Regional Offices.

During the year 2018-19, four meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were held at the Headquarters, in which, among other items/subjects, progressive use of Hindi was discussed and decisions had been taken to increase the use of Hindi in official work. Accordingly, necessary guidelines were issued to further promote use of Hindi. Also, three Hindi workshops were organized for sensitizing the officials with the Official Language policies/rules in which 89 officers and staff participated.

Hindi Pakhwara was organized from 14 to 28 September 2018 in UIDAI Headquarters. An official message of CEO was issued appealing for use of Hindi in day-to-day official work. Four competitions in Hindi were organized during this period and 144 officers/employees actively participated in these competitions. Prize distribution function was organized on 17 October 2018 at UIDAI Headquarters and cash prizes & certificates were awarded.

As per the directives of Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, inspection of UIDAI Regional Offices at Lucknow and Bengaluru was conducted during the year, to assess the status of compliance of Official Language policy.

To promote use of Official Language in official work, every year UIDAI carries out an incentive scheme for noting and drafting in Hindi at its Headquarters as well as in all the Regional Offices separately.

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. Citizens' Charter is provided on the UIDAI's website at the following link:

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

The Citizens' Charter is reviewed on a regular basis.

6.4 Intranet & Knowledge Management Portal

To promote internal communications, better information exchange and increased teamwork amongst UIDAI staff, an online community based platform is established by UIDAI named as 'Intranet & Knowledge Management Portal' (KM Portal). The aim of the portal is to establish paperless office. KM Portal has KM dashboard where latest office orders and circulars are uploaded by various divisions and ROs.

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. The list of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and First Appellate Authority (FAA) 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: https://www.uidai.gov.in

6.6 UIDAI Website

The UIDAI website https://www.uidai.gov.in is the single click 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.

Since a large section of resident population in India uses mobile to seek Aadhaar services and related information, the Aadhaar/UIDAI website has been made user friendly and accessible through mobile. For this, the UIDAI website and Aadhaar service portals have been revamped recently and are made multi device friendly. Also, the information is available in English, Hindi and 11 Indian regional languages to cater to the diverse demographics of the country.
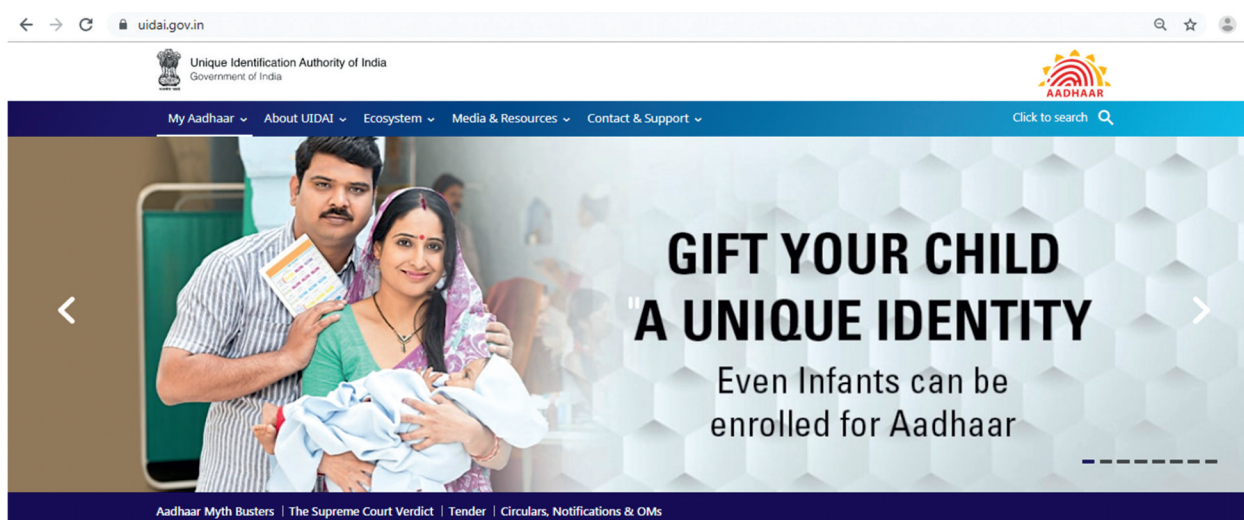
UIDAI website has the following features:

1. The responsive UX to ensure mobile users have better user experience while accessing the Aadhaar services and information.

2. Instead of placing the most sought after Aadhaar services deep within the website the UIDAI website provides direct access to Aadhaar Online Services upfront.

3. Crisper Information Architecture, seamless two step navigation universally understandable labels and search feature to ensure the residents get access to the right information at the right time.

4. Informative documents on Aadhaar enrolment, authentication technologies, UIDAI ecosystem that facilitates the education and promotion about Aadhaar services and related information are available on the website.

5. Regular updates of latest news, press releases, videos, events, workshops campaigns and FAQs.

6. The contact section in the website provides details of various divisions and functionaries at the Headquarters as well as at the Regional Offices and Tech Centres.

7. 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 Aadhaar online services.

8. The FAQs section on Aadhaar services is contextually linked to specific Aadhaar services to provide helpful guides to the residents.

9. FAQs on various topics are provided in 13 Indian languages, viz., – English, Hindi, Assamese, Bangla, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

10. The website displays analytics relating to the total numbers of Aadhaar generated and authentication done across the country.

11. The website is certified for CSS and HTML by W3C and is currently undergoing audit by STQC for GIGW compliance.

12. Social media section provides residents to view the latest updates and participate on the UIDAI Facebook and Twitter pages.

6.6.1 UIDAI website as a common repository

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

1. Policies, guidelines, checklists and other on-boarding documents which are critical for ecosystem partners and the same are available in the Ecosystem section.

2. 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.

3. MoUs with State and non-State Registrars, tenders and related documents for business users are available under Enrolment documents and UIDAI documents.

4. News, press releases, Aadhaar related campaigns, videos and FAQs in downloadable format are available under Media section.

6.6.2 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:

- Aadhaar online services portals (Resident, e-Aadhaar and SSUP)
  ➢ Locate an Enrolment Centre
  ➢ Check Aadhaar Status
  ➢ Download Aadhaar
  ➢ Retrieve Lost or Forgotten EID/UID
  ➢ Order Aadhaar Reprint
  ➢ Check Aadhaar Reprint Status
  ➢ Check Aadhaar Update Status
  ➢ Update your address online
  ➢ Check online address Update Status
  ➢ Aadhaar Update History
  ➢ Verify an Aadhaar Number
  ➢ Verify Email/Mobile Number
  ➢ Virtual ID (VID) Generator
  ➢ Aadhaar Paperless offline e-KYC
  ➢ Lock/Unlock Biometrics
  ➢ Request for Aadhaar Validation Letter
  ➢ Aadhaar Authentication History
  ➢ Aadhaar Lock and Unlock Service
  ➢ Check Aadhaar/Bank Linking Status
- Aadhaar dashboard: The analytic dashboard displays the big data for Aadhaar enrolment, update, authentication and e-KYC services.

7. FUTURE PLANS

7.1 Aadhaar Seva Kendra (ASK)

UIDAI will soon roll-out 114 Aadhaar Seva Kendras in 53 major cities covering all state capitals across the country. These Aadhaar Seva Kendras will be state of art enrolment & update centres and the residents will be able to get quality services on enrolment and demographic/biometric update in a secure and comfortable air-conditioned environment, without hassles and long waiting periods. These centres will also have adequate seating arrangements, drinking water and washroom. Residents can choose to book appointments through an online portal for getting these services or even walk-in.

7.2 Online Appointment Portal

The Online Appointment Portal will provide a user-friendly and quick way of booking an appointment for residents who wish to avail Aadhaar services at Aadhaar Seva Kendras.

7.3 BSNL as Registrar

UIDAI has also partnered with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to provide Aadhaar enrolment & update services at its customer service centres (CSCs) spread across the country. BSNL will soon rollout the Aadhaar enrolment and update service from CSCs.

7.4 L1 Registered Devices

UIDAI has mandated the use of Registered Devices (RD) for all biometric authentication requests. After the successful migration of all biometric devices to L0 Registered Devices in the field, UIDAI is working to introduce the concept of L1 Registered Devices. The signing and encryption of biometrics will be implemented within the Trusted Execution Environment (TEE) where host OS processes or host OS users shall not have any mechanism to obtain the private key or inject biometrics. In L1 Registered Devices, management of private keys shall be done within the TEE only.

7.5 Chatbot

To keep pace with advancement in technologies over the years, UIDAI is in the process of introducing Chatbot Services through UIDAI's website to provide an additional grievance redressal channel for residents. Following features are envisaged in the Chatbot for improving the satisfaction level of residents:

1. Locate nearest Permanent Enrolment Centre (PEC).

2. Check Aadhaar Enrolment Status.

3. Check Aadhaar Update Status.

4. Filing CRM case/complaint

5. Handover to live human agent

6. Integration of video frames to educate residents

7.6 Unified Mobile App (Upgraded mAadhaar)

UIDAI strives to ensure that no resident of India is left out from availing Aadhaar Services. To achieve this goal the Authority is in the process of developing a unified mobile

application with both online and offline facilities to access Aadhaar web services. The App will be developed for both android and IOS mobile platforms and resident who already have Aadhaar as well as those who are yet to enroll can avail Aadhaar online services via this App. Further, to ensure better usage and to cater to a multilingual demographic, the residents will have the option of choosing their preferred language from English and 12 Indian languages. The App will be released as an upgraded version of mAadhaar.

8. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

8.1 Financial Advice/Concurrence

- Associating with policy and program formulation activities to facilitate proper appreciation of the financial implication.

- Advice on delegation of financial powers.

- Financial advice on all matters involving expenditure/concurrence to financial proposals for Acceptance of Necessity (AON) and Expenditure Angle Sanction (EAS) of competent authority.

- Vetting of tender/RFP documents, contracts including amendment of contract from financial angle.

- Scrutiny and concurrence to foreign deputation proposals of officers of UIDAI.

- Representation in various committees (CAB, tender opening and financial evaluation committee, commercial negotiation committee, other committees).

- Internal control systems by way of Procurement Manual to ensure 'Due Diligence' and compliance of rules and regulations and guidelines of the Ministry of Finance in respect of various procurements and contracts.

8.2 Budget preparation

- Preparation of Budget and related work (Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Supplementary Grants and re-appropriation).

- Allocation of budget among Functional divisions at HQs and ROs.

- Monitoring and control of expenditure and accounting functions of HQs and ROs.

8.3 Expenditure and Cash Management

- Payment of salary and allowances and settlement of personal claims to employees of HQs.

- Payment of all types of bills for goods and services received from suppliers.

- Maintenance of all books of accounts and preparation of annual financial statements.

8.4 Internal Audit

- Preparation of annual audit plan for performance audit of Functional divisions of HQs/ROs/Tech Centres.

- Deployment of manpower for audit, finalization and issue of audit report to concerned Division/RO/Tech Centre.

- Follow up of compliance of internal audit observations.

8.5 Other Activities

- Matters relating to CAG/PAC/Audit paras in respect of UIDAI.

- Vetting of reply/compliance of Functional divisions on audit paras issued by O/o the Director General of Audit, P&T, New Delhi.

- Providing inputs for Economic Survey.

8.6 Budget and Expenditure

- UIDAI's approved Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) for the

financial year 2018-19 were ₹1,375.00 crore and ₹1,345.00 crore respectively. Against RE of ₹1,345.00 crore, MeitY allocated ₹1,344.99 crore and a sum of ₹1,181.86 crore was spent during the year.

- Budget Estimates (BE) for ₹1,227.00

crore has been approved for the financial year 2019-20.

- Budget and Expenditure of UIDAI since its inception is given in Table 11 and summary of Budget and Expenditure for Financial Year 2018-19 is given in Table 12.

Table 11. Budget and Expenditure (since inception)

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	1,344.99	1,181.86

Table 12. Budget and Expenditure (2018-19)

Operating Head	BE for 2018-19 (₹ in crore)	Funds received for 2018-19 (₹ in crore)	Consolidated exp. upto 31 March 2019 (₹in crore)	% of exp. wrt. sanctioned funds for 2018-19 (₹ in crore)
31 - Grants in aid: General	1,155.00	1,176.87	1,018.50	86.54
35 - Grants for creation of capital assets	165.00	103.12	101.41	98.34
36 - Grants-in-aid salaries	55.00	65.00	61.95	95.31
Total	**1,375.00**	**1,344.99**	**1,181.86**	**87.87**

9. Audited accounts of UIDAI for the year 2018-19

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 31 March 2019

1. We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) as on 31 March 2019 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 (SAR) is based on the Audit only of records at UIDAI Hqrs at Delhi and at the UIDAI Delhi Regional Office. The SAR contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification and conformity with the best accounting practices, Accounting Standards and disclosure norms etc. Other

important aspects if any, arising from the examination of financial statements which are required to be brought to the attention of the Management are conveyed through a management letter. Further, audit observations on financial transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum performance aspects if any, are separately reported through Inspection Reports/CAG's Audit Reports.

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 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.

5. We further report that:

A   Balance Sheet

A.1 Current Assets, Loans and Advances (Schedule 11) ₹ 58,028.21 lakh

Bank Balances ₹ 776.41 lakh

UIDAI has classified Fixed Deposit ₹ 27,594.19 lakh with bank in Auto Sweep as Investment instead of Cash & Cash Equivalent.

This has resulted into understatement of Current Assets, Loans and Advances (Schedule 11) and overstatement of Investment-other (Schedule10) by an amount of ₹ 27,594.19 lakh.

A.2 Liabilities

Corpus/Capital Fund ₹ 1,42,403.50 lakh (Schedule 1)

a) The Balance under the above head is understated by an amount of ₹ 445.10 lakh due to non-inclusion of interest earned on Fixed Deposit with Bank (other than grant). UIDAI has instead transferred the same to the newly constituted UIDAI Fund in violation of Section 10 of "The Aadhaar and other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (02 March 2019)" which does not permit transfer of interest earned on Fixed Deposit with Bank to the UIDAI Fund.

The above has led to overstatement of UIDAI Fund and understatement of Corpus/ Capital Fund by amount of ₹ 445.10 lakh.

b) The balance under the above head is further overstated by an amount of ₹ 177.67 lakh due to non-transfer of previous year's retained earnings to the Consolidated Funds of India in contravention of Section 25 of the Aadhaar Act 2016. This resulted in overstatement of the Corpus/Capital Fund and understatement of the head Current Liabilities and Provisions by the same amount.

As a result note 5.4 of schedule 25 is also deficient as an amount of ₹ 177.67 lakh constituting previous year's retained earnings has not been credited into Consolidated Fund of India.

B Income and Expenditure Account
B.1 Income from Services (Schedule 12) ₹ 291.01 lakh

The above head does not include an amount of ₹ 726.15 lakh being income on account of Aadhaar Authentication charges earned during the period 7 March 2019 to 31 March 2019. This has resulted in the understatement of Income from Services and understatement of Surplus by ₹ 726.15 lakh.

B.2 Fee and Subscription (Schedule 14) ₹ 1,543.20 lakh

The above head is overstated by ₹ 738.97 lakh due to booking of license fee received in advance from the Authentication User Agency (AUA), e-KYC User Agency (KUA) and Authentication Service Agency (ASA) instead of booking the same on proportionate basis. This resulted in overstatement of Fee

and Subscription Income (Schedule 14) and understatement of Income received in advance (Current Liability and Provisions) by an amount of ₹ 738.97 lakh.

B.3 Operation Expenses (Schedule 22) ₹ 57,564.21 lakh

The above head is understated by ₹ 513.11 lakh as expenditure incurred on BPO services pertaining to the period 2018-19 had not been accounted for. This resulted in overstatement of Surplus and understatement of Operation Expenses by ₹ 513.11 lakh.

C. General Comments

C.1 Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts (Schedule 26).

Contingent Liabilities (Schedule 26)

Liability amounting to ₹ 5,108 lakh on account of claims raised by M/s HCL for material supplied but not put to use till date has not been disclosed.

C.2 Comment on Disclosure

Liability amounting to ₹ 3,380 lakh on account of payment for AMC, Warehousing & Logistics and Insurance as claim raised by M/s HCL Infosystems which are yet to be decided by the UIDAI has not been disclosed.

D. GRANTS IN AID

Out of the grants in aid of ₹ 1,344.99 crore (General - ₹ 1,176.87 crore ; Capital - ₹ 103.12 crore and Salaries - ₹ 65.00 crore) received during the year, UIDAI utilised a sum of ₹ 1,181.86 crore (General - ₹ 1,018.50 crore; Capital - ₹ 101.41 crore and Salary - ₹ 61.95 crore), leaving a balance of ₹ 163.13 crore (General - ₹ 158.37 crore; Capital - ₹ 1.71 crore and Salary - ₹ 3.05 crore), as unutilised grant as on

31 March 2019.The amount shown as utilized includes advances given to State Governments; Government Departments and entities and others. The advances made during the year was ₹ 376.69 crore. The total outstanding advances (including pertaining to advances made in previous years) as on 31 March 2019 was ₹ 523.70 crore. Actual utilisation of advances paid during the year by receiving entities needs detailed examination.

6. Other matters: Observations on other deficiencies noticed during audit but not included in the Audit Report have been brought to the notice of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) through a Management Letter issued separately for remedial action. These deficiencies include the following

a) Transfer of interest of ₹ 1,940.35 lakh earned on Government Grants, to UIDAI Fund in violation of GFRs;

b) Payment of ₹ 38.01 lakh twice to vendors by bank due to sending double payment orders by UIDAI bank leading to wrong depiction of balance with Canara Bank.

b) Negative balance with respect to debtors;

c) Non- compliance with accrual system of accounting in certain cases

d) Existence of substantial pending advances given to central and state government departments and various bodies/ institutions without disclosures on the period of pendency/age of the advances and assessment of whether these were good/doubtful.

7. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account/ Receipts and Payments Account dealt with by

this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

8. 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 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 31 March 2019; and

In so far as it relates to the Income and Expenditure Account of the Surplus for the year ended on that date.

Sd/-

(Manish Kumar)
Principal Director of Audit
(Finance & Communication)

Annexure-I to Separate Audit Report on the accounts of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for the year ended 31 March 2019

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 that:

1. **Adequacy of Internal Audit System**

   Internal Audit mechanism was institutionalized in UIDAI in August/ September 2011 for strengthening the administrative setup. Internal Auditor's Report has been placed before DDG (Finance) for taking necessary corrective measures.

2. **Adequacy of Internal Control System**

   (a) **Scope of Internal Audit**

   The scope 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.

   (b) **Quantum of Audit and pending of paras**

   The internal audit has conducted a general review of all the accounts records maintained in UIDAI HQ as well as Regional Offices. Apart from the general review, it also conducted a detailed check of accounts records, at least one month in a year, selected by the In-charge of Internal Audit. On

review of Internal Auditor's Report, it has been observed that the number of outstanding paras were 119 which are yet to be settled.

   (c) **Frequency of Internal Audit in UIDAI**

   As regards to internal audit of HQ, the audit of expenditure and underlying process and procedures was conducted on quarterly basis.

   As regards to internal audit of ROs and Technology Center, the audit was conducted on annual basis.

   (d) **Checking of Receipts**

   The respective divisions in UIDAI are primarily responsible to ensure that all revenues (Fees/Penalties etc) or dues are correctly and properly assessed, realised.

   Internal Audit has conducted mandatory 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.

3. **System of Physical verification of fixed assets**

   The **Registers of Fixed Assets** is not being

maintained manually. Details of Fixed Assets, is available in computerised form. Physical verification of assets/stores has not been done in UIDAI for the year 2018-19.

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 except an amount ₹ 47.09 lakh towards Tax Deducted at Source defaults/dispute which is yet to be settled.

Sd/-

(Manish Kumar)
Principal Director of Audit
(Finance & Communication)

Brief Note on Internal Control in Unique Identification Authority of India 2018-19

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 2019. 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 Post (KMP) of UIDAI are:

Chairman	Vacant
Part-time member of UIDAI	Dr. Anand Deshpande
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey, IAS

Headquarters (HQ) setup

At the HQ, the CEO is assisted by seven Deputy Directors General (DDGs), Joint Secretary level officer of Government of India, as an In-charge of various wings of UIDAI. The DDGs are supported by 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 Assistant Directors General, Deputy Directors, Section Officers, Assistant Section Officers, Senior Accounts Officer, Accountant and personal staff.

Delegation of Financial Power

The Authority is empowered to delegate such of its power and functions by general or special Order in writing, to any member, officer of the Authority.

Policies and Procedures

UIDAI has no recruitment policies as such the staff/officers of the UIDAI are on deputation basis from other Ministries/Departments and Government Agencies.

Receipts and Disbursement of Cash

The work related to receipt and disbursement of cash is done by the DDO. The Cash Book remains under the custody of the Cashier and the physical verification of cash is being regularly done. The maximum limit 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-43011/02/2009-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 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 1344.99 Crore (General - ₹ 1176.87 Cr + Capital - ₹ 103.12 Cr. + Salaries - ₹ 65.00 Cr.) towards Grant has been received by UIDAI from the Central Government.

Receipts and Receivable/disbursement of cash

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

Pay Rolls/Loans and Advances to individuals

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

Bank Balance / Bank Reconciliation

Bank Reconciliation Statement are prepared on a monthly basis. Funds received through Government grants are kept in Current Accounts in the Bank.

Sd/-

(Manish Kumar)
Principal Director of Audit
(Finance & Communication)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
	Liabilities			
1	Corpus/ Capital Fund	1	1,424,03,50,023.13	1,173,62,27,846.32
2	Reserves and Surplus	2	-	-
3	Earmarked/ Endowment Funds	3	227,29,14,498.82	
4	Secured Loans and Borrowings	4	-	-
5	Unsecured Loans and Borrowings	5	-	-
6	Deferred Credit Liabilities	6	-	-
7	Current Liabilities and Provisions	7	16,19,44,423.42	119,20,06,608.57
	Total		**1,667,52,08,945.37**	**1,292,82,34,454.89**
	Assets			
1	Fixed Assets	8	795,35,81,936.49	923,64,80,121.77
2	Investments – from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds	9	-	-
3	Investments-Others	10	291,88,05,707.32	69,38,06,214.00
4	Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc.	11	580,28,21,301.56	2,997,948,119.12
5	Miscellaneous Expenditure (to the extent not written off or adjusted)		-	-
	Total		**1,667,52,08,945.37**	**1,292,82,34,454.89**
	Significant Accounting Policies	25	-	-
	Contingent Liabilities and Notes on Accounts	26	-	-

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

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

Sd/-
Chief Executive Officer

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
	Income			
1	Income from Services	12	2,91,01,272.00	-
2	Grants/Subsidies	13	1,080,45,51,568.39	964,98,00,000.00
3	Fees/Subscriptions	14	15,43,20,346.43	-
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	23,85,45,422.50	-
7	Other Income	18	23,18,77,127.15	-
8	Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
	Total (A)		**1,145,83,95,736.47**	**964,98,00,000.00**
	Expenditure			
1	Establishment Expenses	20	43,44,79,560.00	41,78,01,249.95
2	Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	39,95,63,642.33	61,72,00,636.80
3	Operational Expenses	22	575,64,21,449.83	816,27,13,218.31
4	Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	23	-	-
5	Interest	24	-	-
6	Depreciation (Net Total at the year-end – corresponding to Schedule 8)		225,30,91,631.96	251,32,05,144.30
	Total (B)		**884,35,56,284.12**	**1,171,09,20,249.36**
	Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (C=A-B)		**261,48,39,452.35**	**(206,11,20,249.36)**
	Prior period expenses (D)		56,42,78,253.97	-
	Prior period income (E)		3,00,06,610.60	-
	Other prior period adjustments (F)		9,33,67,528.67	-
	Transfer to UIDAI Fund (G)		64,16,33,814.37	-
	Transfer to Special Reserve (Specify each)		-	-
	Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-
	BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS (H)			
	H=(C-D-E+F-G)		**147,22,88,302.08**	**(206,11,20,249.36)**
	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/-   Sd/-   Sd/-
Assistant Director General   Deputy Director General   Chief Executive Officer

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	Receipts		
1	Opening Balances		
	a. Cash in Hand	3,25,920.00	2,91,000.00
	b. Bank Balance		
	i. In Current Accounts	61,60,06,272.12	-
	ii. In Deposit Accounts	-	-
	iii. Saving Accounts	-	-
	iv. Other adjustments	15,000.00	-
2	Grants/ Subsidies Received		
	a. From Government of India	-	-
	i. Grants-in-aid: General	1,176,87,00,000.00	919,98,00,000.00
	ii. Grants-in-aid: Salaries	65,00,00,000.00	45,00,00,000.00
	iii. Grants-in-aid: Capital	103,12,00,000.00	185,02,00,000.00
	b. From State Government	-	-
	c. From Other Sources (Details) (Grants for Capital and Revenue Expenditure to be shown separately)	-	-
3	Income from Services	2,91,01,272.00	97,96,49,065.69
4	Income from Investment		
	a. Earmarked/Endowment Funds	-	-
	b. Own Funds (Other investments)	1,367,58,11,828.00	1,113,50,91,322.00
5	Interest Received		
	a. On Bank deposits	21,15,53,397.18	6,16,87,823.00
	b. Loans, advances etc.	-	-
	c. Others	-	-
6	Other Income (Tender Fee, RTI Fee etc.)	3,63,79,260.72	7,94,641.48
7	Amount borrowed	-	-
8	Other receipts (give details)		
	a. NPS	-	-
	b. Leave Salary Pension Contribution	-	-
	c. Security/Earnest money deposit/Bank Guarantee encashed	8,95,66,420.00	40,80,000.00
	d. Refund of advances	-	-
	i. HBA	-	-
	ii. Car Advance	-	6,324.00
	iii. Motor Cycle/Scooter Advance	-	-

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	iv. Computer Advance	3,435.00	25,937.00
	v. Other Advances	13,15,726.00	52,850.00
	vi. LTC	57,85,766.00	48,64,173.00
	vii. General Office Expenses	5,50,187.00	12,29,064.00
	e. Income Tax	-	-
	f. Service Tax	-	-
	g. Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-
	h. GST/TDS	80,61,898.00	5,73,59,152.84
	i. Advances refunded from State Authorities	3,22,15,644.00	51,99,34,317.00
	j. Advances refunded from Contractors	86,34,530.00	16,300.00
	k. Other receipts	1,61,05,999.00	-
	l. Penalties and Liquidity damages	1,61,324.00	55,37,05,885.00
	m. Sale of Scrap	1,13,697.00	1,79,91,138.00
	n. Funds received by Regional offices	97,15,37,594.69	86,86,92,278.00
	o. Withheld amount of Vendors	29,32,92,778.00	-
	p. Advance received from debtors	27,78,43,181.41	-
	Total	**2,972,42,81,130.12**	**2,570,54,71,271.01**
	Payments		
1	Establishment expenses	38,56,81,486.49	37,74,99,508.91
2	Other Administrative Expenses	43,47,32,522.28	62,10,60,272.12
3	Operational Expenses	573,78,08,928.73	791,56,53,957.32
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)	1,625,79,63,827.00	1,130,54,50,000.00
6	Expenditure on Fixed Assets & Capital Work-in-Progress		
	a. Purchase of fixed Assets	63,68,85,443.87	69,12,04,809.54
	b. Expenditure on Capital Work-in- progress	44,93,738.00	41,25,42,687.00
7	Refund of surplus money/Loans		
	a. To the Government of India	69,94,85,431.00	90,44,27,865.00
	b. To the State Government	-	-
	c. To other providers of funds	-	-
8	Finance Charges (Interest)	-	-
9	Other Payments (Specify)		
	a. NPS	-	-
	b. Leave Salary Pension Contribution	-	-
	c. Security/Earnest money deposit	-	-
	d. Advances		

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	i. HBA	-	-
	ii. Car Advance	-	6,324.00
	iii. Motor Cycle/Scooter Advance	-	-
	iv. Computer Advance	50,000.00	25,937.00
	v. Other advance	-	-
	vi. General Office Expenses	17,95,963.00	16,13,405.00
	vii. LTC	80,01,694.00	69,47,480.00
	viii. State Authorities	395,10,05,616.00	182,56,22,827.00
	e. Income Tax	-	-
	f. Service Tax	-	-
	g. Miscellaneous payments	-	-
	h. GST/TDS	17,38,87,684.38	70,72,806.00
	i. Advances to Contractors	32,24,54,499.00	7,96,75,856.00
	j. Advance Rent to KSIIDC	14,75,639.00	33,67,140.00
	k. Deposits with Electricity Department	-	1,24,21,762.00
	l. Deposits with CISF	-	5,14,24,200.00
	m. Deposits with UPCIDCO (Rent)	5,18,440.00	3,08,464.00
	n. Deposits with CPWD (Hyderabad)	-	1,20,000.00
	o. EMD Refund	15,10,000.00	40,00,000.00
	p. Tender Fees Refund	-	1,500.00
	q. Prepayments and others	65,11,382.00	-
	r. Refund of debtors	2,22,80,135.23	-
	s. Deposits with agencies- FD	44,22,000.00	-
	t. Deposits with agencies- CISF	96,12,000.00	-
	u. Deposits with agencies- Telephone	15,000.00	-
	v. Deposits with agencies- Others	2,62,600.00	-
	w. Withheld amount to Vendors	1,42,14,126.00	-
	x. Funds transferred to Regional Offices	97,15,37,594.69	86,86,92,278.00
10	Closing Balances		
	a. Cash in Hand	33,960.00	3,25,920.00
	b. Bank Balances		
	i. In Current Accounts	7,76,41,419.45	61,60,06,272.12
	ii. In Deposit Accounts	-	-
	iii. Savings Accounts	-	-
	Total	**2,972,42,81,130.12**	**2,570,54,71,271.01**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

Sd/-
Chief Executive Officer

SCHEDULE 1 – CORPUS/CAPITAL FUND
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,173,62,27,846.32	1,195,12,22,736.08
2	Add : Contributions towards Corpus/Capital Fund	101,40,67,747.16	184,61,25,359.60
3	Add/(Deduct) : Balance of net income/ (expenditure) transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	147,22,88,302.08	(206,11,20,249.36)
4	Add: Previous year liability transferred to Corpus	1,77,66,127.57	-
	Balance as at the year- end	**1,424,03,50,023.13**	**1,173,62,27,846.32**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 2 – RESERVES AND SURPLUS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 3 – EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars	Fund Salary	Fund General	Fund Fixed Assets	Fund Revenue	Total — Current Year	Total — Previous Year
1	**Opening balance of the funds**	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Additions to the Funds**						
	a. Donations/grants	65,00,00,000.00	1,176,87,00,000.00	103,12,00,000.00	-	1,344,99,00,000.00	-
	b. Income from investments made on account of funds	-	-	-	22,58,21,819.50	22,58,21,819.50	-
	c. License Income and NRD	-	-	-	15,29,66,287.43	15,29,66,287.43	-
	d. Penalties, LDs & Disincentives	-	-	-	22,86,50,393.18	22,86,50,393.18	-
	e. Sale of Scrap	-	-	-	(3,73,651.75)	(3,73,651.75)	-
	f. Other Income	-	-	-	4,67,79,319.72	4,67,79,319.72	-
	Total (1+2)	**65,00,00,000.00**	**1,176,87,00,000.00**	**103,12,00,000.00**	**65,38,44,168.08**	**1,410,37,44,168.08**	**-**
3	**Utilization/Expenditure towards objectives of funds**						
	a. Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Fixed Assets	-	-	101,40,67,747.16	-	101,40,67,747.16	-
	ii. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**101,40,67,747.16**	**-**	**101,40,67,747.16**	**-**
	b. Revenue Expenditure						
	i. Salaries, Wages and allowance etc	61,95,36,505.00	-	-	-	61,95,36,505.00	-
	ii. Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Other Administrative expenses	-	1,018,50,15,063.39	-	1,22,10,353.71	1,019,72,25,417.10	-
	c. Deposited with Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**61,95,36,505.00**	**1,018,50,15,063.39**	**-**	**1,22,10,353.71**	**1,081,67,61,922.10**	**-**
	Total (3)	**61,95,36,505.00**	**1,018,50,15,063.39**	**101,40,67,747.16**	**1,22,10,353.71**	**1,183,08,29,669.26**	**-**
	Net Balance as at the Year-end (1+2–3)	**3,04,63,495.00**	**158,36,84,936.61**	**1,71,32,252.84**	**64,16,33,814.37**	**227,29,14,498.82**	**-**

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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 4 – SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 5 – UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	**Central Government**		
	State Government (Specify)		
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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 6 – DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 7 – CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Previous Year
A	**Current Liabilities**				
1	**Acceptances**	-	-	-	-
2	**Sundry Creditors**				
	a. For Goods & Services	-	27,93,01,798.08	-	15,43,04,209.90
	b. Others	-	9,04,73,316.00	-	80,000.00
3	**Advances Received**	-	-	-	-
4	**Interest accrued but not due on:**				
	a. Secured Loans/borrowings	-	-	-	-
	b. Unsecured Loans/borrowings	-	-	-	-
5	**Statutory Liabilities**				
	a. Overdue	-	-	-	-
	b. Others	-	(67,37,77,539.33)		(16,89,65,771.91)
6	**Other current Liabilities**	-	-	-	-
a	**Grant- Capital Creation**				
	Opening Balance	40,74,640.40	-	-	-
	Add: Grant Received during the year	103,12,00,000.00	-	185,02,00,000.00	
	Less: Grant Utilised during the year	101,40,67,747.16	-	184,61,25,359.60	40,74,640.40
		2,12,06,893.24	-	-	-
	Less: Transferred to Corpus	40,74,640.40	-	-	-
		1,71,32,252.84	-	-	-
	Less: Transferred to UIDAI Fund	1,71,32,252.84	-	-	-
b.	**Grant- Salary**				
	Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
	Grant Received during the year	65,00,00,000.00	-	45,00,00,000.00	-
	Less: Revenue grant transferred to Income	61,95,36,505.00	-	45,00,00,000.00	-
		3,04,63,495.00	-	-	-
	Less: Transferred to UIDAI Fund	3,04,63,495.00	-	-	-
c.	**Grant- General**				
	Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
	Grant Received during the year	1,176,87,00,000.00	-	919,98,00,000.00	-
	Less: Revenue grant transferred to Income	1,018,50,15,063.39	-	919,98,00,000.00	-
		158,36,84,936.61	-	-	-
	Less: Transferred to UIDAI Fund	158,36,84,936.61	-	-	-

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Previous Year
d.	Retained earnings- Central Government				
	Opening Balance	71,31,76,918.17	-	-	-
	a. Income from Investments made on account of funds	-	-	6,16,87,823.00	-
	b. License Income and NRD	-	-	97,96,49,065.69	-
	c. Penalties, LDs & Disincentives	-	-	55,37,05,885.00	-
	d. Sale of Scrap	-	-	1,79,91,138.00	-
	e. Interest Income	-	-	37,76,230.00	-
	f. Other Income	-	-	7,94,641.48	-
		71,31,76,918.17	**-**	**161,76,04,783.17**	**-**
	Less: Refunded to Central Government	69,94,85,431.00	-	90,44,27,865.00	71,31,76,918.17
	Balance Fund	**1,36,91,487.17**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Less: Transferred to Corpus	1,36,91,487.17	-	-	-
	Total (A)	**-**	**(30,40,02,425.25)**	**-**	**70,26,69,996.56**
B	**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)**	-	46,59,46,848.67	-	48,93,36,612.01
	Total (B)	**-**	**46,59,46,848.67**	**-**	**48,93,36,612.01**
	Total (A+B)	**-**	**16,19,44,423.42**	**-**	**119,20,06,608.57**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 8: FIXED ASSETS

(Amount in ₹)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation					Net Block	
	Cost/Valuation as (01/04/2018) at beginning of the year	Addition during the year	Deduction during the year	Cost/Valuation at the end	As at 01/04/2018	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments	As at 31/03/2019	As at 31/03/2019	As at the Previous Year end at 31/03/2018
(1) and (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)
FIXED ASSETS											
1. Land											
a. Freehold	35,13,38,050.00	9,50,64,000.00	-	44,64,02,050.00	-	-	-	-	-	44,64,02,050.00	35,13,38,050.00
b. Leasehold	9,87,64,050.00	-	-	9,87,64,050.00	-	32,92,135.00	-	2,22,87,302.97	2,55,79,437.97	7,31,84,612.03	9,87,64,050.00
TOTAL (1)	**45,01,02,100.00**	**9,50,64,000.00**	**-**	**54,51,66,100.00**	**-**	**32,92,135.00**	**-**	**2,22,87,302.97**	**2,55,79,437.97**	**51,95,86,662.03**	**45,01,02,100.00**
2. Office Buildings and Data Centre:											
a. On Freehold Land	96,95,01,185.00	99,09,19,178.00	-	196,04,20,363.00	2,35,88,077.14	2,77,73,123.12	-		5,13,61,200.26	190,90,59,162.74	94,59,13,107.86
b. On Leasehold Land	115,00,00,000.00	-	-	115,00,00,000.00	5,08,03,744.76	1,82,08,333.33	-		6,90,12,078.09	108,09,87,922.17	109,91,96,255.98
c. Ownership Flats/ Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Superstructures on Land not belonging to the entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (2)	**211,95,01,185.00**	**99,09,19,178.00**	**-**	**311,04,20,363.00**	**7,43,91,821.90**	**4,59,81,456.45**	**-**	**-**	**12,03,73,278.35**	**299,00,47,084.91**	**204,51,09,363.84**
3. Plant Machinery & Equipment											
a. Plant & Machinery	188,98,43,401.22	1,96,307.00	-	189,00,39,708.22	34,06,58,064.59	11,96,93,867.21	-	-	46,03,51,931.80	142,96,87,776.42	154,91,85,336.63
b. Technology infrastructure (Server & DPUs)	1,456,58,27,491.00	7,87,16,383.22	-	1,464,45,43,874.22	1,062,65,86,346.58	181,11,08,522.04	-	-	1,243,76,94,868.62	220,68,49,005.60	393,92,41,144.42
c. UBCC Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Information Technology (Software)	33,51,41,874.40	31,50,18,363.59	-	65,01,60,237.99	3,37,81,650.36	14,48,19,113.37	-	-	17,86,00,763.73	47,15,59,474.26	30,13,60,224.04
TOTAL (3)	**1,679,08,12,766.62**	**39,39,31,053.81**	**-**	**1,718,47,43,820.43**	**1,100,10,26,061.53**	**207,56,21,502.62**	**-**	**-**	**1,307,66,47,564.15**	**410,80,96,256.28**	**578,97,86,705.09**
4. Vehicles	7,77,682.00	7,58,944.00	76,111.00	14,60,515.00	18,707.69	1,46,519.90	-	-	1,65,227.59	12,95,287.41	7,58,974.31
5. Furniture & Fixtures	8,58,09,249.27	14,38,819.53	-	8,72,48,068.80	2,18,61,689.72	76,05,380.39	-	-	2,94,67,070.11	5,77,80,998.69	6,39,47,559.55
6. Office Equipments	5,76,07,955.86	2,11,88,588.44	47,250.00	7,87,49,294.30	4,45,90,267.55	61,44,440.18	44,887.50	-	5,06,89,820.23	2,80,59,474.07	1,30,17,688.31

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation					Net Block	
	Cost/Valuation as at beginning of the year (01/04/2018)	Addition during the year	Deduction during the year	Cost/Valuation at the end	As at 01/04/2018	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments	As at 31/03/2019	As at 31/03/2019	As at the Previous Year end at 31/03/2018
(1) and (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)
7. Computer/Peripherals (Desktop, Printers & Others)	39,60,79,728.45	5,30,56,323.58	5,49,460.00	44,85,86,592.03	10,70,55,600.90	10,93,71,722.95	5,21,987.00	-	21,59,05,336.85	23,26,81,255.18	28,90,24,127.55
8. Electric Installations	-	68,49,445.49	-	68,49,445.49	-	11,13,726.94	-	-	11,13,726.94	57,35,718.55	-
9. Library Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Other fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Laptop & Tablets	2,54,23,023.77	57,00,918.89	41,41,548.00	2,69,82,394.66	1,92,42,954.04	28,06,098.10	37,27,393.20	-	1,83,21,658.94	86,60,735.72	61,80,069.73
b. Mobile Phone	78,65,468.84	13,46,467.14	13,80,069.00	78,31,866.98	64,95,819.45	10,08,649.43	13,11,065.55	-	61,93,403.33	16,38,463.65	13,69,649.39
TOTAL (10)	3,32,88,492.61	70,47,386.03	55,21,617.00	3,48,14,261.64	2,57,38,773.49	38,14,747.53	50,38,458.75	-	2,45,15,062.27	1,02,99,199.37	75,49,719.12
Total of Current Year (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	1,993,39,79,159.81	157,02,53,738.88	61,94,438.00	2,149,80,38,460.69	1,127,46,82,922.78	225,30,91,631.96	56,05,333.25	2,22,87,302.97	1,354,44,56,524.46	795,35,81,936.49	865,92,96,237.77
Previous Year	1,918,38,48,544.03	-	-	1,918,38,48,544.03	876,14,77,778.47	-	-	-	876,14,77,778.47	865,92,96,237.77	1,042,23,70,765.55
Capital work-in-progress	57,71,83,884.00	-	57,71,83,884.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,71,83,884.00
GRAND TOTAL	2,051,11,63,043.81	157,02,53,738.88	58,33,78,322.00	2,149,80,38,460.69	1,127,46,82,922.78	225,30,91,631.96	56,05,333.25	2,22,87,302.97	1,354,44,56,524.46	795,35,81,936.49	923,64,80,121.77

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

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

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SCHEDULE 9 – INVESTMENTS FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 10 – INVESTMENTS – OTHERS
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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		275,94,19,549.32	17,03,58,678.00
	b. FD Project- EIL			
	Opening Balance :	52,34,47,536.00	-	
	Add : Interest Accrued	1,27,23,603.00	-	
	Add : Addition during the year	-	-	
	Less: T/f to Escrow A/c with EIL	37,67,84,981.00	15,93,86,158.00	52,34,47,536.00
	Total		**291,88,05,707.32**	**69,38,06,214.00**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 11 – CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES, ETC
FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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	-	-
	b. Others	(8,51,75,462.37)	-
3	**Cash in hand (including cheques/drafts and imprest)**	33,960.00	3,25,920.00
4	**Bank Balances**		
	a. With Scheduled Banks	-	-
	i. On Current Accounts	7,76,41,419.45	61,60,06,272.12
	ii. On Deposit Accounts (includes margin money)	-	-
	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)	-	-
	B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS	-	-
1	**Loans**		
	a. Staff		
	i. LTC Advance	35,46,623.00	23,10,826.00
	ii. General Office Expenses	7,49,793.00	3,31,491.00

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	b. Other Entities engaged in activities/objectives similar to that of the Entity	-	-
	c. Other (TA and other Advance)	15,53,944.00	-
2	Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	-	-
	a. On Capital Account	-	-
	b. Prepayments	5,11,47,939.00	33,67,140.00
	c. Security Deposits	7,85,75,426.00	7,80,61,429.00
	d. Others		
	i. TDS receivable	3,74,76,907.48	70,72,806.00
	ii. DAVP, State Govt. (ICT Assistance), DOP etc.	523,69,54,150.00	224,97,07,730.00
	iii. Contractors	40,03,16,602.00	4,07,64,505.00
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.......)	-	-
4	**Claims Receivable**	-	-
	Total (B)	-	-
	Total (A+B)	**580,28,21,301.56**	**299,79,48,119.12**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 12 – INCOME FROM SERVICES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Authentication services	-	-
2	Enrollment services	-	-
3	Others (Re-printing Aadhaar)	2,91,01,272.00	-
	Total	**2,91,01,272.00**	-

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 13 – GRANTS/SUBSIDIES
(IRREVOCABLE GRANTS & SUBSIDIES RECEIVED)
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Central Government		
	a. Grant - Salary	61,95,36,505.00	45,00,00,000.00
	b. Grant - General	1,018,50,15,063.39	919,98,00,000.00
2	State Governments(s)	-	-
3	Government Agencies	-	-
4	Institutions/Welfare Bodies	-	-
5	International Organisations	-	-
6	Others (Specify)	-	-
	Total	**1,080,45,51,568.39**	**964,98,00,000.00**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 14 – FEES/SUBSCRIPTIONS
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR
THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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	15,29,66,287.43	-
6	Others (RTI fee, Tender fee, RFP fee, etc…)	13,54,059.00	-
	Total	**15,43,20,346.43**	**-**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

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 AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 16 – INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATIONS ETC FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

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

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 17 – INTEREST EARNED
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	**On Term Deposits**		
	a. With Scheduled Banks	22,58,21,819.50	-
	b. With Non-Scheduled Banks	-	-
	c. With Institutions	-	-
	d. Others (Escrow A/c with EIL)	1,27,23,603.00	-
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**	-	-
	Total	**23,85,45,422.50**	-

Note – Tax deducted at source to be indicated.

Sd/-   Sd/-
Assistant Director General   Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 18 – OTHER INCOME
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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	(3,73,651.75)	-
2	Liquidated damages, penalty realized	22,86,50,393.18	-
3	Fees for Miscellaneous Services	-	-
4	**Rent**	4,83,000.00	-
5	Miscellaneous Income	31,17,385.72	-
	Total	**23,18,77,127.15**	**-**

Note – Tax deducted at source to be indicated.

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

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 AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 20 – ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Salaries and Wages	36,25,49,086.00	36,52,11,066.70
2	Overtime Allowance	-	-
3	Allowances and Bonus	67,75,124.00	2,18,95,836.00
4	Medical Treatment	36,33,618.00	23,05,151.00
5	Tuition fee reimbursement	42,97,112.00	-
6	Domestic Travel Expenses	2,44,33,796.00	2,32,12,257.25
7	Foreign Travel Expenses	11,54,438.00	9,61,434.00
8	Employer Contributions	37,39,838.00	42,15,505.00
9	Contribution to Gratuity Fund	-	-
10	Leave Salary Pension Contribution	2,37,66,683.00	-
11	Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits	-	-
12	Contribution to Other Fund	-	-
13	Staff Welfare Expenses	-	-
14	Other (Leave Encashment & Honorarium)	41,29,865.00	-
	Total	**43,44 79,560.00**	**41,78,01,249.95**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 21 – OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Purchase	-	-
2	Labour and Processing Expenses	-	-
3	Cartage and Carriage Inwards	505.64	-
4	Electricity and Power	2,80,00,956.34	2,80,28,816.00
5	Water Charges	22,21,505.16	12,16,055.06
6	Insurance	-	-
7	Repairs and Maintenance	62,06,377.20	3,90,67,366.70
8	Excise Duty	-	-
9	Rent, Rates and Taxes	15,09,46,726.84	38,56,14,719.00
10	Vehicles Running and Maintenance	3,41,417.44	-
11	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	66,21,062.83	-
12	Printing and Stationary	44,26,786.39	41,35,182.00
13	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	3,24,08,573.05	-
14	Expenses on Seminar/Workshops	27,10,138.00	-
15	Subscription Expenses	9,75,747.00	-
16	Expenses on Fees	-	-
17	Auditors Remuneration	-	-
18	Hospitality Expenses	30,41,525.11	44,76,535.58
19	Professional Charges	1,23,44,625.00	25,96,606.00
20	Books and Periodicals	48,011.00	4,91,055.00
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	20,05,859.00	-
27	Advertisement and Publicity	19,64,728.22	40,60,522.18
28	Legal Charges	1,36,49,015.00	1,34,19,202.00
29	Payment to Contractual Staff (MTOs, Office Boys, etc.)	5,39,43,685.88	5,79,95,569.00
30	Others		
	i. Sitting Fees	8,000.00	1,50,000.00
	ii. Annual Maintenance Charges	6,53,967.06	-
	iii. Office Expenses	7,70,44,430.17	7,59,49,008.28
	Total	**39,95,63,642.33**	**61,72,00,636.80**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 22 – OPERATIONAL EXPENSES
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	**Enrolment, Authentication and Updation.**		
	a. Assistance to Registrars	136,57,33,444.00	361,35,39,388.00
	b. Quality Controls (Pre-ABIS)	3,27,82,566.36	3,87,37,738.00
	c. Advertisement and Publicity	30,96,78,846.11	31,06,53,241.00
	d. BPO Updation Cost	27,59,24,183.00	15,42,20,173.00
2	**Technology Operations**		
	a. Office Expenses	143,70,48,578.23	109,11,16,514.44
	b. Rent, Rates & Taxes		
	c. Professional Services/Managed Service Provider Cost	52,26,29,687.00	58,80,76,526.00
	d. Payment to HCL (MSP)	58,03,56,002.79	84,49,73,210.00
	e. Payment to CISF	-	-
	f. KM Portal Development Charges	9,31,975.00	1,40,54,558.00
3	**Logistics and Other Communication**		
	a. Printing Cost	21,64,30,514.79	40,99,85,616.38
	b. Dispatch Cost	1,19,83,655.09	3,640.00
	c. TFN/Contact Centre Cost	30,64,82,420.00	31,90,94,924.00
	d. Grievance Handling Operators	73,27,618.48	82,56,801.00
	e. Other Charges	4,150.00	-
4	**Aadhaar Enabled Applications**		
	a. ICT Assistance to States/UTs	4,41,84,349.00	7,66,22,942.00
	b. Micro ATM Assistance	-	4,89,30,000.00
	c. Development of Aadhaar based Applications	-	-
	d. AEA/ State Resource Person	1,34,05,736.00	-
	e. Other Charges	-	-
5	**Other Support Operations**		
	a. D. M. S.	-	50,15,29,650.00
	b. D. M. S. – QC	16,52,78,842.53	2,47,02,110.00

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
	c. GRCP	5,27,78,481.40	4,43,80,398.00
	d. Training & Testing/ Certification	31,81,772.04	9,08,406.00
6	**UBCC Operations**		
	a. OE	-	-
	b. OAE	-	-
	c. Grants in Aid	-	-
7	**Physical Security**		
	a. Salaries	21,14,57,961.00	5,45,31,101.00
	b. Office Expenses	2,25,24,896.95	74,19,896.54
	c. Rent, Rates & Taxes	38,94,234.00	40,95,788.00
	d. Other Charges	38,47,145.00	-
8	**Information Technology**		
	a. Office Expenses	53,29,582.06	68,80,596.95
	b. Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	-
	c. Professional Services (PMU, TSU, Other Contracts)	16,31,43,566.00	-
	d. Other Expenses	81,243.00	-
9	**North Eastern Areas (UIDAI)**		
	a. Logistics and Other Communication	-	-
	b. Other Charges	-	-
	Total	**575,64,21,449.83**	**816,27,13,218.31**

Sd/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 23 – EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(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/-
Assistant Director General

Sd/-
Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 24 – INTEREST
FORMING PART OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

(Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Interest		
	a. On Fixed Loans		
	b. On Other Loans (including Bank Charges)		
	c. Others (specify)		
2	Bank Charges		
	Total		

Sd/-   Sd/-
Assistant Director General   Deputy Director General

SCHEDULE 25 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

1.1 The financial statements are prepared in the "Uniform Format of Accounts for Central Autonomous Bodies" prescribed by the Controller General of Accounts and as per the Unique Identification Authority of India (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018.

1.2 Accounts have been prepared on accrual basis.

2. INVESTMENT

2.1 Investments classified as "long term investments" are carried at cost. Provision for 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 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 less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any 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 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 less impairment (if any), under Capital Work-in-Progress. The cost includes the purchase cost including import duties and non-refundable taxes, any directly attributable costs.

3.3 *Intangible Assets* - The cost of intangible assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any 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 capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Costs relating to acquisition of software are capitalised as "Intangible assets". Software costs are amortised within a period of three years on straight line method with 5% residual value.

3.4 *Fixed Assets* - 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 Contribution.

4. DEPRECIATION

4.1. Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on the Straight Line method (SLM) with effective life of the assets and 5% residual value (10% in case of Laptop,Tablet) as mentioned 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	31.67%	3 years	As per UIDAI internal policy
4	Mobile Handset	47.50%	2 years	As per UIDAI internal policy (with 5% residual value)
5	Laptop, Tablet	30%	3 years	As per UIDAI internal policy (with 10% residual value)
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. GOVERNMENT GRANTS/SUBSIDIES AND RECEIPTS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

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

5.2 All receipts other than Government Grant/Assistance including 'Interest on FD' and 'sale of scrap' have been credited fully to 'UIDAI Fund'. As no specific schedule has been

given in the prescribed format of Balance Sheet for this **"UIDAI Fund"**, we have used **'schedule-3'** namely 'Earmarked/Endowment Funds' for incorporating the figures, and re-named the 'schedule-3' as "Earmarked/Endowment/UIDAI Fund".

5.3 The credit of grants and other receipts as mentioned above in point 5.1 and 5.2 is as per the "Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019". The copy of newly introduced Section 25 (1) and (2) 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".*

5.4 The surplus fund as on 1 April 2018 after payment to CFI and prior period expenses/income have been adjusted/credited into Corpus Fund.

6.   FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

6.2 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.

<div align="left">
Sd/-
Assistant Director General
</div>

<div align="right">
Sd/-
Deputy Director General
</div>

SCHEDULE 26 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 MARCH 2019

I. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

   a. Claims against the Entity not acknowledged as debts - Nil

   b. In respect of:

      i.   Bank guarantees given by/on behalf of the Entity - Nil
      ii. Letters of Credit opened by Bank on behalf of the Entity - Nil
      iii. Bills discounted with banks - Nil

   c. There is disputed demands as on 31 March 2018, in respect of TDS Defaults of ₹ 47,09,520/- in Head Office and Regional Offices.

   d. During the year, BGs of ₹ 9,02,31,466/- were encashed for non compliance of terms of agreement, out of which ₹ 30,00,000/- has been booked in 'other income' and ₹ 8,72,31,466/- has been shown as 'current liability' due to pending court case.

   e. Service Tax - NIL

   f. Municipal Taxes - NIL

   g. In respect of claims from parties for non-execution of orders, but contested by the Entity - NIL

   h. In respect of agreement with vendors - ₹ 27,90,78,652/- has been withheld and lying in the Government accounts and are under consideration by the management.

   i. In respect of Court cases pending against UIDAI by the parties for ₹ 21,39,87,204/- as on 31 March 2019, as per the following details :

Sl. No	Suit filed by	Suit Against	Matter pending in	Financial claim of the Petitioner (₹)
1	Tulip Telecom Ltd.	UIDAI	Delhi High Court	8,72,31,446.00
2	M/s. Serco BPO Pvt Ltd.	UIDAI	District Court Patiala House, New Delhi	3,28,33,758.00
3	M/s. Reliance Communications Ltd.	UIDAI	District Court Patiala House, New Delhi	8,95,00,000.00
4	M/s. i-Energizer IT Services Pvt. Ltd.	UIDAI	District Court Patiala House, New Delhi	44,22,000.00

Note: Apart from above there are other pending cases in which financial implication is not ascertainable.

2. **CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) - NIL.

3.   LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Future obligations for rentals under finance lease arrangements for Plant and Machinery amount to - NIL.

4.   RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

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   There are advances given to the various agencies like DAVP, Post Office, States Government etc. which are shown as advances in the Financial Statement and will be booked as expenses as and when invoice is received from these agencies.

6.   TAXATION

UIDAI has receipts on account of License Fees, Liquidated Damages and Penalties, interest on Fixed Deposits, sale of scrap etc., which is separately shown in Receipt & Payment account. As per the "Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019", UIDAI has been exempted from Income Tax. The copy of newly introduced Section 50A is reproduced below :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income Tax Act, 1961 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on income, profit or gains, the Authority shall not be liable to pay Income tax or any other tax in respect of its income, profits or gains"

As per the ordinance, the UIDAI has been exempted from income tax on all its income, hence no provision for 'Income Tax' has been made.

7.   PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

7.1   Utilization certificates received for the period prior to 1 April 2018 have been booked as prior period expenses.

7.2   Depreciation on Lease hold land in Bengaluru was not provided since the date of lease. Now, the depreciation from FY 2011-12 to 2018-19 has been calculated as total of ₹ 2,55,79,437.97. The depreciation from FY 2011-12 to FY 2017-18 amounting to ₹ 2,22,87,302.97 has been shown separately as prior period item in the Income & Expenditure account and depreciation for the FY 2018-19 amounting to ₹ 32,92,135/- has been included in current year depreciation.

7.3   License Fee received and booked as income in the FY 2017-18 amounted to ₹ 5,21,44,619/- has been reversed in current FY 2018-19 and debited in prior period income as invoices for License Fee has been raised in FY 2018-19.

7.4   Receipts from sale of old papers amounted to ₹ 2,21,38,009/- for FY 2017-18, has been booked in current financial year 2018-19 as prior period income.

7.5 Other prior period items are also shown separately in Income & Expenditure Account.

8. SALE OF SCRAP

During the FY 2018-19, there was sale of scrap of ₹ 43,000/- containing very old computers, laptops, mobiles etc. Being very old assets, it was not feasible to map each item with its original acquisition date/value, hence we have used FIFO method and discarded assets accordingly.

As per the Completion certificate of building of HQ, UIDAI, we have taken the capitalization date as 15 June 2018 and the building has been depreciated accordingly taking period on pro-rata basis.

In the previous year certain items in different schedules were merged together, in the current year the items have been expanded/elaborated for the purpose of more clarity.

Schedules 1 to 26 are annexed to, and form an integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on that date.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Assistant Director General	Deputy Director General	Chief Executive Officer

10. ANNEXURES

10.1   Annexure I -Aadhaar Act-:-

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 was introduced by the Government in the Lok Sabha on 3 March 2016, subsequent to the Cabinet Approval for introduction of the same on 29 February 2016. The Bill was discussed and passed by the Parliament on 16 March 2016 and received the assent of the President on 25 March 2016. The Act was published in the Official Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I, dated the 26 March 2016 (Act No. 18 of 2016; referred to as "Aadhaar Act, 2016") by the Legislative Department, for general information. The Aadhaar Act, 2016 has come into force on 12 July 2016 and 12 September 2016 after notification of various Sections of the Act.

The Aadhaar Act, 2016 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 (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 publically.

6.   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.

7.   Section 57: An enabling section which allows the State or anybody Corporate or person, pursuant to any law, to seek Aadhaar for establishing identity of an individual.

For further details, please refer to the Aadhaar Act 2016 on the following link : https://uidai.gov.in/images/the_aadhaar_act_2016.pdf available on UIDAI website.

Subsequently, a number of writ petitions were filed before various High Courts and the Supreme Court, inter-alia, challenging the validity of Aadhaar; both prior to and after the notification of Aadhaar Act, 2016. All these writ petitions were tagged by the Supreme Court with 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.. The final judgment in W.P. (Civil) No.494/2012 was pronounced on 26 September 2018 by a 5 Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court, upholding the constitutional validity of Aadhaar; with few restrictions and changes.

Post Judgement on Aadhaar, 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 as per the directions of the Supreme Court and recommendations of Justice B.N. Srikrishna (Retd) Committee. 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, the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 4 January 2019 but could not be taken up by the Rajya Sabha as it was adjourned sine die. Later on, the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 9 of 2019) was promulgated by the President on 2 March 2019 and came into force at once. **Salient features of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 are as under:-**

a) To provide for alternate numbers generated by the Authority to conceal the actual Aadhaar number of an individual;

b) To give an option to children to cancel their Aadhaar number on attaining the age of eighteen years;

c) To provide for voluntary use of Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by authentication or offline verification or other mode(s);

d) Authentication or offline verification of Aadhaar number can be performed only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder;

e) Prevention of denial of services for refusing to, or being unable to undergo authentication;

f) To place safeguards and restrictions on performing authentication;

g) To lay down the procedure for offline verification;

h) To confer power upon the Authority to give such directions as it may consider necessary to any entity in Aadhaar ecosystem;

i) For establishment of Unique Identification Authority of India Fund;

j) To enhance the restrictions on sharing of information;

k) To provide for civil penalties, its adjudication and appeal;

l) To omit Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act;

m) 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.

10.2 Annexure II -Aadhaar Regulations:-

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

S. No.	Regulations	Published Date
1	Unique Identification Authority of India (Transaction of Business at Meetings of the Authority) Regulations, 2016 – (No.1 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
2	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 (No.2 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
3	Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 (No.3 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
4	Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 (No.4 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
5	Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 (No.5 of 2016)	14 September, 2016
6	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 1 of 2017)	15 February, 2017
7	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 2 of 2017)	07 July, 2017
8	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 3 of 2017)	11 July, 2017
9	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No.5 of 2017).	31 July, 2017
10	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No.1 of 2018).	12 January, 2018
11	Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No.2 of 2018).	31 July, 2018
12	Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1 of 2019).	07 March, 2019

The aforementioned regulations help in day-to-day functioning of UIDAI. The regulations are available on http://uidai.gov.in/legal-framework/acts/regulations.html on UIDAI website.

10.3 Annexure III – List of approved POI/POR/DOB/POA documents

PoI (Proof of Identity) documents containing Name and Photo

1. Passport
2. PAN Card
3. Ration/ PDS Photo Card
4. Voter ID
5. Driving License
6. Government Photo ID Cards/ Service photo identity card issued by PSU
7. NREGS Job Card
8. Photo ID issued by Recognized Educational Institution
9. Arms License
10. Photo Bank ATM Card
11. Photo Credit Card
12. Pensioner Photo Card
13. Freedom Fighter Photo Card
14. Kissan Photo Passbook
15. CGHS/ ECHS Photo Card
16. Address Card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Posts
17. Certificate of Identify having photo issued by Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
18. Disability ID Card/ handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/ UT Governments/ Administrations
19. Bhamashah Card
20. Certificate from Superintendent/ Warden/ Matron/ Head of Institution of recognized shelter homes for orphanages, homes etc on their official letter head
21. Certificate of Identity having photo issued by MP or MLA or MLC or Municipal Councillor on letterhead
22. Certificate of Identity having photo issued by Village Panchayat Head or Mukhiya (for rural areas)
23. Gazette notification for name change
24. Marriage certificate with photograph
25. RSBY Card
26. SSLC book having candidates photograph
27. ST/SC/OBC certificate with photograph
28. School Leaving Certificate (SLC)/School Transfer Certificate (TC), containing name and photograph
29. Extract of School Records issued by Head of School containing name and photograph
30. Bank Pass Book having name and photograph
31. Certificate of Identity containing name and photograph issued by Recognized Educational Institution signed by Head of Institute

PoR (Proof of Relationship) documents containing Name of applicant and Name of HoF (Head of Family)

1. PDS Card
2. MNREGA Job Card

3. CGHS/ State Government/ ECHS/ ESIC Medical card
4. Pension Card
5. Army Canteen Card
6. Passport
7. Birth Certificate issued by Registrar of Birth, Municipal Corporation and other notified local government bodies like Taluk, Tehsil etc.
8. Any other Central/ State government issued family entitlement document
9. Marriage Certificate issued by the Government
10. Address card having name and photo issued by Department of Posts
11. Bhamashah card
12. Discharge card/slip issued by Government hospitals for birth of a child
13. Certificate of Identity having photo issued by MP or MLA or MLC or Municipal Councillor or Gazetted Officer on letterhead
14. Certificate of Identity having photo and relationship with HoF issued by village panchayat head or mukhiya (for rural areas)

DoB (Date of Birth) documents containing Name and DoB

1. Birth Certificate
2. SSLC Book/ Certificate
3. Passport
4. Certificate of Date of Birth issued by Group A Gazetted Officer on letterhead
5. A certificate or ID Card having photo and Date of Birth (DoB) duly signed and issued by a Government authority
6. Photo ID card having Date of Birth, issued by Recognized Educational Institution
7. PAN Card
8. Marksheet issued by any Government Board or University
9. Government Photo Id Card/ Photo identity card issued by PSU containing DoB
10. Central/ State Pension Payment Order
11. Central Government Health Service Scheme Photo Card or Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme Photo card
12. School Leaving Certificate (SLC)/School Transfer Certificate (TC), containing Name and Date of Birth
13. Extract of School Records issued by Head of School containing Name, Date of Birth and Photograph
14. Certificate of Identity containing Name, DoB and Photograph issued by Recognized Educational Institution signed by Head of Institute

PoA (Proof of Address) documents containing Name and Address	
1. Passport	26. Vehicle Registration Certificate
2. Bank Statement/ Passbook	27. Registered Sale/ Lease/ Rent Agreement
3. Post Office Account Statement/ Passbook	28. Address Card having Photo issued by Department of Posts
4. Ration Card	29. Caste and Domicile Certificate having Photo issued by State Govt.
5. Voter ID	30. Disability ID card/ handicapped medical certificate issued by respective State/ UT Governments/ Administrations
6. Driving License	
7. Government Photo ID cards/ service photo identity card issued by PSU	31. Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months)
8. Electricity Bill (not older than 3 months)	32. Passport of Spouse
9. Water bill (not older than 3 months)	33. Passport of Parents (in case of Minor)
10. Telephone Landline Bill (not older than 3 months)	34. Allotment letter of accommodation issued by Central/ State government of not more than 3 years old
11. Property Tax Receipt (not older than 1 year)	35. Marriage Certificate Issued by the Government containing address
12. Credit Card Statement (not older than 3 months)	36. Bhamashah card
13. Insurance Policy	37. Certificate from Superintendent /Warden / Matron / Head of Institution of recognized shelter homes for orphanages, homes etc. on letterhead
14. Signed Letter having Photo from Bank on letterhead	
15. Signed Letter having Photo issued by registered Company on letterhead	38. Certificate of address having photo issued by Municipal Councillor on letterhead
16. Signed Letter having Photo issued by Recognized Educational Institution on letterhead or Photo ID having address issued by Recognized Educational Institution	39. Identity Card issued by recognized educational institutions
17. NREGS Job Card	40. SSLC book having photograph
18. Arms License	41. School Identity card
19. Pensioner Card	42. School Leaving Certificate (SLC)/School Transfer Certificate (TC), containing Name and Address
20. Freedom Fighter Card	
21. Kissan Passbook	43. Extract of School Records containing Name, Address and Photograph issued by Head of School
22. CGHS/ ECHS Card	
23. Certificate of Address having photo issued by MP or MLA or MLC or Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead	44. Certificate of Identity containing Name, Address and Photograph issued by Recognized Educational Institution signed by Head of Institute
24. Certificate of Address issued by Village Panchayat head or its equivalent authority (for rural areas)	
25. Income Tax Assessment Order	

- **Bring original documents for Enrolment/Update. No photocopy required.**
- **Original documents are seanned and given back to you.**

10.4 Annexure IV – Aadhaar saturation report as on 31 March 2019

S.No	State Name	Total Population (Projected 2018)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned 2018 (Live)	Saturation% 2018 (Live)
State/UT wise Aadhaar saturation 31 March, 2019
1	Delhi	1,83,45,784	2,15,21,384	117.3%
2	Haryana*	2,73,88,008	2,86,17,515	104.5%
3	Himachal Pradesh*	73,16,708	75,17,747	102.7%
4	Kerala	3,53,30,888	3,62,54,658	102.6%
5	Goa*	15,42,750	15,82,122	102.6%
6	Punjab*	2,96,11,935	3,02,10,546	102.0%
7	Telangana	3,84,72,769	3,89,05,858	101.1%
8	Chandigarh*	11,26,705	11,30,547	100.3%
9	Uttarakhand	1,10,90,425	1,10,48,632	99.6%
10	Lakshadweep	71,218	70,116	98.5%
11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,78,979	3,70,252	97.7%
12	Gujarat*	6,39,07,200	6,17,46,426	96.6%
13	Daman & Diu*	2,20,084	2,09,725	95.3%
14	Chhattisgarh	2,85,66,990	2,70,26,408	94.6%
15	West Bengal	9,76,94,960	9,20,52,420	94.2%
16	Tamil Nadu	7,64,81,545	7,19,54,016	94.1%
17	Odisha	4,54,29,399	4,26,14,032	93.8%
18	Puducherry	13,75,592	12,88,420	93.7%
19	Karnataka	6,61,65,886	6,19,66,170	93.7%
20	Maharashtra	12,08,37,347	11,30,60,712	93.6%
21	Jharkhand	3,73,29,128	3,46,16,153	92.7%
22	Andhra Pradesh*	5,28,83,163	4,89,53,578	92.6%
23	A & N Islands	4,19,978	3,88,422	92.5%
24	Madhya Pradesh	8,23,42,793	7,45,80,995	90.6%
25	Tripura	40,57,847	36,61,259	90.2%
26	Mizoram	12,05,974	10,70,822	88.8%
27	Uttar Pradesh*	22,89,59,599	20,26,23,790	88.5%
28	Rajasthan	7,82,30,816	6,84,83,599	87.5%
29	Sikkim	6,71,720	5,80,855	86.5%
30	Bihar	11,94,61,013	10,20,18,856	85.4%
31	Manipur	30,08,546	24,78,084	82.4%
32	Arunachal Pradesh	15,28,296	12,24,819	80.1%
33	Jammu Kashmir	1,36,35,010	1,05,09,060	77.1%
34	Nagaland	21,89,297	12,51,472	57.2%
35	Meghalaya	32,76,323	9,32,161	28.5%
36	Assam	3,45,86,234	50,21,355	14.5%
	Total	**133,51,40,907**	**120,75,42,986**	**90.4%**

*As per data provided by State

S.No	State Name	Population (0 < 5Y) (Projected 2018)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned 2018 (Live)	Saturation % 2018 (Live)
	Aadhaar saturation in 0 < 5 years age band **31 March, 2019**			
1	Haryana*	23,27,438	17,87,514	76.8%
2	Himachal Pradesh*	5,61,550	3,55,283	63.3%
3	Chandigarh*	86,564	53,159	61.4%
4	Goa*	1,07,046	52,642	49.2%
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40,413	19,811	49.0%
6	Uttarakhand	10,13,876	4,80,991	47.4%
7	A & N Islands	31,784	13,897	43.7%
8	Punjab*	22,56,724	9,65,259	42.8%
9	Andhra Pradesh*	37,70,250	15,19,116	40.3%
10	Puducherry	1,03,848	41,735	40.2%
11	Odisha	39,56,266	15,72,536	39.7%
12	Daman & Diu*	17,657	6,841	38.7%
13	Delhi	15,12,496	5,84,315	38.6%
14	Gujarat*	57,73,653	21,13,621	36.6%
15	Telangana	28,83,368	10,50,583	36.4%
16	Chhattisgarh	28,42,209	9,86,088	34.7%
17	Jharkhand	41,31,128	14,05,495	34.0%
18	Lakshadweep	5,584	1,795	32.1%
19	Karnataka	54,62,405	17,28,827	31.6%
20	Mizoram	1,34,007	42,399	31.6%
21	West Bengal	78,42,681	24,21,553	30.9%
22	Madhya Pradesh	84,74,204	24,36,702	28.8%
23	Manipur	2,83,728	76,236	26.9%
24	Arunachal Pradesh	1,57,934	42,327	26.8%
25	Kerala	25,95,866	6,69,801	25.8%
26	Tamil Nadu	55,96,466	14,42,736	25.8%
27	Maharashtra	1,00,67,211	24,99,363	24.8%
28	Uttar Pradesh*	2,35,40,174	55,91,445	23.8%
29	Bihar	1,46,90,320	31,92,150	21.7%
30	Jammu Kashmir	15,37,339	2,92,258	19.0%
31	Tripura	3,56,555	65,567	18.4%
32	Sikkim	46,797	7,550	16.1%
33	Rajasthan	83,24,778	9,01,802	10.8%
34	Nagaland	2,18,047	1,094	0.5%
35	Meghalaya	4,48,950	1,420	0.3%
36	Assam	35,65,043	6,601	0.2%
	Total	**12,47,64,360**	**3,44,30,513**	**27.6%**

*As per data provided by State

		Aadhaar saturation in 5 < 18 years age band 31 March, 2019		
S.No	State Name	Population (5 < 18Y) (Projected 2018)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned (2018 Live)	Saturation % 2018 (Live)
1	Delhi	45,35,639	48,40,355	106.7%
2	Daman & Diu*	43,215	45,633	105.6%
3	Haryana*	62,85,576	65,50,770	104.2%
4	Punjab*	60,31,200	60,21,380	99.8%
5	Himachal Pradesh*	15,25,379	15,04,752	98.6%
6	Chandigarh*	2,58,622	2,45,686	95.0%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97,529	90,572	92.9%
8	Goa*	2,97,111	2,73,809	92.2%
9	Andhra Pradesh*	1,14,08,014	99,28,738	87.0%
10	Kerala	73,79,473	64,15,348	86.9%
11	Jharkhand	1,16,53,595	99,92,592	85.7%
12	Gujarat*	1,63,65,995	1,39,09,242	85.0%
13	Manipur	7,20,261	6,07,440	84.3%
14	Telangana	94,27,918	79,11,459	83.9%
15	A & N Islands	92,175	77,330	83.9%
16	Karnataka	1,55,92,039	1,30,56,090	83.7%
17	Chhattisgarh	80,89,619	67,37,897	83.3%
18	Puducherry	2,89,757	2,41,236	83.3%
19	Uttarakhand	32,10,332	26,36,816	82.1%
20	Lakshadweep	16,508	13,503	81.8%
21	Tamil Nadu	1,63,84,756	1,31,93,557	80.5%
22	Maharashtra	2,92,63,560	2,35,52,697	80.5%
23	Madhya Pradesh	2,42,43,645	1,94,45,363	80.2%
24	Odisha	1,17,70,884	94,37,842	80.2%
25	Mizoram	3,26,769	2,60,017	79.6%
26	Tripura	10,01,509	7,88,109	78.7%
27	Bihar	4,01,46,965	3,11,93,977	77.7%
28	West Bengal	2,45,01,368	1,82,43,809	74.5%
29	Uttar Pradesh*	7,50,42,956	5,40,02,597	72.0%
30	Rajasthan	2,41,65,925	1,70,01,794	70.4%
31	Arunachal Pradesh	4,94,722	3,36,514	68.0%
32	Sikkim	1,78,935	1,09,578	61.2%
33	Jammu Kashmir	39,26,462	22,13,728	56.4%
34	Nagaland	6,93,028	2,60,348	37.6%
35	Meghalaya	10,80,531	1,54,947	14.3%
36	Assam	98,29,766	4,13,117	4.2%
	Total	**36,63,71,736**	**28,17,08,643**	**76.9%**

*As per data provided by State

11. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADG	Assistant Director General
AEPS	Aadhaar Enabled Payment System
AON	Acceptance of Necessity
APB	Aadhaar Payment Bridge
API	Application Programming Interface
ASA	Authentication Service Agency
ASK	Aadhaar Seva Kendra
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AUA	Authentication User Agency
B2C	Business-to-Consumer
BE	Budget Estimates
BHIM	Bharat Interface for Money
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
C2B	Consumer-to-Business
CAB	Change Approval Board
CAG	Comptroller & Auditor General of India
CCC	Citizens'/Clients' Charter
CCF	Contact Centre Firms
CDA	Content Development Agency
CELC	Child Enrolment Lite Client
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CIC	Central Information Commission
CIDR	Central Identities Data Repository
CPIOs	Central Public Information Officers
CRM	Customer Relationship Management

Abbreviation	Full Form
CSC	Common Service Centres
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDG	Deputy Director General
DeitY	Department of Electronics & Information Technology
DIT	Department of Information Technology
DoB	Date of Birth
DoT	Department of Telecommunications
EAS	Expenditure Angle Sanction
ECHS	Ex-serviceman Contributory Health Scheme
ECMP	Enrolment Client Multi Platform
EGoM	Empowered Group of Ministers
EID	Enrolment ID
EPIC	Electors Photo Identity Card
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
FAA	First Appellate Authority
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
FIAC	Finance Inclusion Advisory Committee
G2C	Government-to-Citizen
GIGW	Guidelines For Indian Government Websites
GRCP-SP	Governance Risk Compliance and Performance Service Provider
HoF	Head of Family
HQs	Headquarters
HR	Human Resource
HTML	Hypertext Mark-up Language
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
IBA	Indian Banks Association
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ID	Identity Document

Abbreviation	Full Form
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFSC	Indian Finance System Code
IRDA	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
ITR	Income Tax Return
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
IVRS	Interactive Voice Response System
JAM	Jhan-Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile
JWG	Joint Working Group
KM Portal	Knowledge & Management Portal
KUA	e-KYC User Agency
KYC	Know Your Customer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MeitY	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of Legislative Council
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOUs	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCD	Ministry of Women & Child Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
MSD	Microsoft Dynamics
MSP	Managed Service Provider
NBFC	Non Banking Financial Company
NCIIPC	National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre
NPCI	National Payment Corporation of India
NIC	National Informatics Centre

Abbreviation	Full Form
NISG	National Institute for Smart Governance
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
NPR	National Population Register
OAR	Order Aadhaar Reprint
OTP	One Time Password
OS	Operating System
OVSE	Offline Verification Seeking Entities
P2P	Point to Point
P2P	Person to Person
PAC	Public Account Committee
PAHAL	Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PCH	Platform Controller Hub
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDS	Public Distribution System
PFRDA	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority
POA	Proof of Address
POI	Proof of Identity
POSH	Prevention of Sexual Harassment
PoR	Proof of Relationship
PMLA	Prevention of Money Laundering Act
PM	Prime Minister
PMO	Prime Minister Office
PSB	Public Sector Banks
P&T	Post & Telecommunications
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QR	Quick Response
RAS	Rapid Assessment System

Abbreviation	Full Form
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RD	Registered Devices
RE	Revised Estimates
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGI	Registrar General of India
RO	Regional Office
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RTI	Right To Information
SEBI	Security Exchange Board of India
SED	State Education Department
SMS	Short Message Service
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
SSUP	Self Service Update Portal
STQC	Standardization Testing and Quality Certificate
TCA	Testing and Certification Agency
TEE	Trusted Execution Environment
UID	Unique Identification
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
URN	Update Request Number
UT	Union Territories
UX	User Experience
VID	Virtual ID
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
XML	Extensible Markup Language

The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others.

-Mahatama Gandhi

AADHAAR

Unique Identification Authority of India

Bangla Sahib Road, Gole Market
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UIDAI