



**COMPENDIUM
OF
REGULATIONS,
CIRCULARS & GUIDELINES
FOR**

(AUTHENTICATION USER AGENCY (AUA)/E-KYC USER AGENCY (KUA), AUTHENTICATION SERVICE AGENCY (ASA) AND BIOMETRIC DEVICE PROVIDER)

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

**Government of India (GoI)
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New Delhi - 110001**

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SECTION 1
AADHAAR REGULATIONS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2016

AADHAAR (AUTHENTICATION) REGULATIONS, 2016**(No. 3 of 2016)**

No. 13012/64/2016/Legal/UIDAI (No. 3 of 2016).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), and sub-clauses (f) and (w) of sub-section (2) of Section 54 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act 2016, the Unique Identification Authority of India hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

CHAPTER I**PRELIMINARY****1. Short title and commencement.**

- (1) These regulations may be called the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) These regulations shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.--

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) “**Act**” means the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act 2016;
 - (b) “**Aadhaar number holder**” means an individual who has been issued an Aadhaar number under the Act;
 - (c) “**Authentication**” means the process by which the Aadhaar number along with demographic information or biometric information of an individual is submitted to the Central Identities Data Repository for its verification and such Repository verifies the correctness, or the lack thereof, on the basis of information available with it;
 - (d) “**Authentication facility**” means the facility provided by the Authority for verifying the identity information of an Aadhaar number holder through the process of authentication, by providing a Yes/ No response or e-KYC data, as applicable;
 - (e) “**Authentication record**” means the record of the time of authentication and identity of the requesting entity and the response provided by the Authority thereto;
 - (f) “**Authentication Service Agency**” or “**ASA**” shall mean an entity providing necessary infrastructure for ensuring secure network connectivity and related services for enabling a requesting entity to perform authentication using the authentication facility provided by the Authority;

AADHAAR (AUTHENTICATION) REGULATION, 2016

- (g) “**Authentication User Agency**” or “**AUA**” means a requesting entity that uses the Yes/ No authentication facility provided by the Authority;
 - (h) “**Authority**” means the Unique Identification Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Act;
 - (i) “**Central Identities Data Repository**” or “**CIDR**” means a centralised database in one or more locations containing all Aadhaar numbers issued to Aadhaar number holders along with the corresponding demographic information and biometric information of such individuals and other information related thereto;
 - (j) “**e-KYC authentication facility**” means a type of authentication facility in which the biometric information and/or OTP and Aadhaar number securely submitted with the consent of the Aadhaar number holder through a requesting entity, is matched against the data available in the CIDR, and the Authority returns a digitally signed response containing e-KYC data along with other technical details related to the authentication transaction;
 - (k) “**e-KYC data**” means demographic information and photograph of an Aadhaar number holder;
 - (l) “**e-KYC User Agency**” or “**KUA**” shall mean a requesting entity which, in addition to being an AUA, uses e-KYC authentication facility provided by the Authority;
 - (m) “**License Key**” is the key generated by a requesting entity as per the process laid down by the Authority
 - (n) “**PID Block**” means the Personal Identity Data element which includes necessary demographic and/or biometric and/or OTP collected from the Aadhaar number holder during authentication.
 - (o) “**Requesting entity**” means an agency or person that submits the Aadhaar number, and demographic information or biometric information, of an individual to the Central Identities Data Repository for authentication; and
 - (p) “**Yes/No authentication facility**” means a type of authentication facility in which the identity information and Aadhaar number securely submitted with the consent of the Aadhaar number holder through a requesting entity, is then matched against the data available in the CIDR, and the Authority responds with a digitally signed response containing “Yes” or “No”, along with other technical details related to the authentication transaction, but no identity information.
- (2) Words and expressions used and not defined in these regulations shall have the meaning assigned thereto under the Act or under the rules or regulations made there under or under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

CHAPTER II**AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION FRAMEWORK****3. Types of Authentication.—**

There shall be two types of authentication facilities provided by the Authority, namely—

- (i) **Yes/No authentication facility, which may be carried out using any of the modes specified in regulation 4(2); and**
- (ii) **e-KYC authentication facility, which may be carried out only using OTP and/ or biometric authentication modes as specified in regulation 4(2).**

4. Modes of Authentication. —

- (1) An authentication request shall be entertained by the Authority only upon a request sent by a requesting entity electronically in accordance with these regulations and conforming to the specifications laid down by the Authority.
- (2) Authentication may be carried out through the following modes:
 - (a) **Demographic authentication:** The Aadhaar number and demographic information of the Aadhaar number holder obtained from the Aadhaar number holder is matched with the demographic information of the Aadhaar number holder in the CIDR.
 - (b) **One-time pin based authentication:** A One Time Pin (OTP), with limited time validity, is sent to the mobile number and/ or e-mail address of the Aadhaar number holder registered with the Authority, or generated by other appropriate means. The Aadhaar number holder shall provide this OTP along with his Aadhaar number during authentication and the same shall be matched with the OTP generated by the Authority.
 - (c) **Biometric-based authentication:** The Aadhaar number and biometric information submitted by an Aadhaar number holder are matched with the biometric information of the said Aadhaar number holder stored in the CIDR. This may be fingerprints-based or iris-based authentication or other biometric modalities based on biometric information stored in the CIDR.
 - (d) **Multi-factor authentication:** A combination of two or more of the above modes may be used for authentication.
- (3) A requesting entity may choose suitable mode(s) of authentication from the modes specified in sub-regulation
 - (2) for a particular service or business function as per its requirement, including multiple factor authentication for enhancing security. For the avoidance of doubt, it is clarified that e-KYC authentication shall only be carried out using OTP and/ or biometric authentication.

5. Information to the Aadhaar number holder.—

- (1) **At the time of authentication**, a requesting entity shall inform the Aadhaar number holder of the following details:—
 - (a) the nature of information that will be shared by the Authority upon authentication;
 - (b) the uses to which the information received during authentication may be put; and
 - (c) alternatives to submission of identity information.
- (2) A requesting entity shall ensure that the information referred to in sub-regulation (1) above is provided to the Aadhaar number holder in local language as well.

6. Consent of the Aadhaar number holder.—

- (1) After communicating the information in accordance with regulation 5, a requesting entity shall obtain the consent of the Aadhaar number holder for the authentication.
- (2) A requesting entity shall obtain the consent referred to in sub-regulation (1) above in physical or preferably in electronic form and maintain logs or records of the consent obtained in the manner and form as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose.

7. Capturing of biometric information by requesting entity.—

- (1) A requesting entity shall capture the biometric information of the Aadhaar number holder using certified biometric devices as per the processes and specifications laid down by the Authority.
- (2) A requesting entity shall necessarily encrypt and secure the biometric data at the time of capture as per the specifications laid down by the Authority.
- (3) For optimum results in capturing of biometric information, a requesting entity shall adopt the processes as may be specified by the Authority from time to time for this purpose.

8. Devices, client applications, etc. used in authentication.—

- (1) All devices and equipment used for authentication shall be certified as required and as per the specifications issued, by the Authority from time to time for this purpose.
- (2) The client applications i.e. software used by requesting entity for the purpose of authentication, shall conform to the standard APIs and specifications laid down by the Authority from time to time for this purpose.

9. Process of sending authentication requests.—

- (1) After collecting the Aadhaar number or any other identifier provided by the requesting entity which is mapped to Aadhaar number and necessary demographic and / or biometric information and/ or OTP from the Aadhaar number holder, the client application shall immediately package and encrypt these input parameters into PID block before any transmission, as per the specifications laid down by the Authority, and

shall send it to server of the requesting entity using secure protocols as may be laid down by the Authority for this purpose.

- (2) After validation, the server of a requesting entity shall pass the authentication request to the CIDR, through the server of the Authentication Service Agency as per the specifications laid down by the Authority. The authentication request shall be digitally signed by the requesting entity and/or by the Authentication Service Agency, as per the mutual agreement between them.
- (3) Based on the mode of authentication request, the CIDR shall validate the input parameters against the data stored therein and return a digitally signed Yes or No authentication response, or a digitally signed e-KYC authentication response with encrypted e-KYC data, as the case may be, along with other technical details related to the authentication transaction.
- (4) In all modes of authentication, the Aadhaar number is mandatory and is submitted along with the input parameters specified in sub-regulation (1) above such that authentication is always reduced to a 1:1 match.
- (5) A requesting entity shall ensure that encryption of PID Block takes place at the time of capture on the authentication device as per the processes and specifications laid down by the Authority.

10. Notification of authentication to Aadhaar number holder.—

The Aadhaar number holder may be notified of any biometric and/or OTP based authentication, through the registered email and/or mobile number of the Aadhaar number holder as determined by the Authority, at the time of authentication.

11. Biometric locking.—

- (1) The Authority may enable an Aadhaar number holder to permanently lock his biometrics and temporarily unlock it when needed for biometric authentication.
- (2) All biometric authentication against any such locked biometric records shall fail with a “No” answer with an appropriate response code.
- (3) An Aadhaar number holder shall be allowed to temporarily unlock his biometrics for authentication, and such temporary unlocking shall not continue beyond the time period specified by the Authority or till completion of the authentication transaction, whichever is earlier.
- (4) The Authority may make provisions for Aadhaar number holders to remove such permanent locks at any point in a secure manner.

CHAPTER III**APPOINTMENT OF REQUESTING ENTITIES AND AUTHENTICATION SERVICE AGENCIES****12. Appointment of Requesting Entities and Authentication Service Agencies.—**

- (1) Agencies seeking to become requesting entities to use the authentication facility provided by the Authority shall apply for appointment as requesting entities in accordance with the procedure as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose. Only those entities that fulfill the criteria laid down in Schedule A are eligible to apply. The Authority may by order, amend Schedule A from time to time so as to modify the eligibility criteria.
- (2) Entities seeking appointment as Authentication Service Agencies shall apply for appointment to the Authority in accordance with the procedure as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose. Only those entities that fulfill the criteria laid down in Schedule B are eligible to apply. The Authority may by order, amend Schedule B from time to time so as to modify the eligibility criteria.
- (3) The Authority may require the applicant to furnish further information or clarifications, regarding matters relevant to the activity of such a requesting entity or Authentication Service Agencies, as the case may be, which may otherwise be considered necessary by the Authority, to consider and dispose of the application.
- (4) The applicant shall furnish such information and clarification to the satisfaction of the Authority, within the time as may be specified in this regard by the Authority.
- (5) While considering the application, the information furnished by the applicant and its eligibility, the Authority may verify the information through physical verification of documents, infrastructure, and technological support which the applicant is required to have.
- (6) After verification of the application, documents, information furnished by the applicant and its eligibility, the Authority may:
 - a. approve the application for requesting entity or Authentication Service Agency, as the case may be; and
 - b. enter into appropriate agreements with the entity or agency incorporating the terms and conditions for use by requesting entities of the Authority's authentication facility, or provision of services by ASAs, including damages and disincentives for non-performance of obligations.
- (7) The Authority may from time to time, determine the fees and charges payable by entities during their appointment, including application fees, annual subscription fees and fees for individual authentication transactions.

13. Procedure where application for appointment is not approved. —

- (1) In the event an application for appointment of requesting entity or Authentication Service Agency, as the case may be, does not satisfy the requirements specified by the Authority, the Authority may reject the application.
- (2) The decision of the Authority to reject the application shall be communicated to the applicant in writing within thirty days of such decision, stating therein the grounds on which the application has been rejected.
- (3) Any applicant, aggrieved by the decision of the Authority, may apply to the Authority, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of such intimation for reconsideration of its decision.
- (4) The Authority shall reconsider an application made by the applicant and communicate its decision thereon, as soon as possible in writing.

14. Roles and responsibilities of requesting entities. —

(1) A requesting entity shall have the following functions and obligations:—

- (a) establish and maintain necessary authentication related operations, including own systems, processes, infrastructure, technology, security, etc., which may be necessary for performing authentication;
- (b) establish network connectivity with the CIDR, through an ASA duly approved by the Authority, for sending authentication requests;
- (c) ensure that the network connectivity between authentication devices and the CIDR, used for sending authentication requests is in compliance with the standards and specifications laid down by the Authority for this purpose;
- (d) employ only those devices, equipment, or software, which are duly registered with or approved or certified by the Authority or agency specified by the Authority for this purpose as necessary, and are in accordance with the standards and specifications laid down by the Authority for this purpose;
- (e) monitor the operations of its devices and equipment, on a periodic basis, for compliance with the terms and conditions, standards, directions, and specifications, issued and communicated by the Authority, in this regard, from time to time,
- (f) ensure that persons employed by it for performing authentication functions, and for maintaining necessary systems, infrastructure and processes, possess requisite qualifications for undertaking such works.
- (g) keep the Authority informed of the ASAs with whom it has entered into agreements;

- (h) ensure that its operations and systems are audited by information systems auditor certified by a recognised body on an annual basis to ensure compliance with the Authority's standards and specifications and the audit report should be shared with the Authority upon request;
- (i) implement exception-handling mechanisms and back-up identity authentication mechanisms to ensure seamless provision of authentication services to Aadhaar number holders;
- (j) in case of any investigation involving authentication related fraud(s) or dispute(s), it shall extend full cooperation to the Authority, or any agency appointed or authorised by it or any other authorised investigation agency, including, but not limited to, providing access to their premises, records, personnel and any other relevant resources or information;
- (k) in the event the requesting entity seeks to integrate its Aadhaar authentication system with its local authentication system, such integration shall be carried out in compliance with standards and specifications issued by the Authority from time to time;
- (l) shall inform the Authority of any misuse of any information or systems related to the Aadhaar framework or any compromise of Aadhaar related information or systems within their network. If the requesting entity is a victim of fraud or identifies a fraud pattern through its fraud analytics system related to Aadhaar authentication, it shall share all necessary details of the fraud with the Authority;
- (m) shall be responsible for the authentication operations and results, even if it sub-contracts parts of its operations to third parties. The requesting entity is also responsible for ensuring that the authentication related operations of such third party entities comply with Authority standards and specifications and that they are regularly audited by approved independent audit agencies;

may agree upon the authentication charges for providing authentication services to its customer, with such customer, and the Authority shall have no say in this respect, for the time being; however, the Authority's right to prescribe a different mechanism in this respect in the future shall be deemed to have been reserved;
- (n) shall, at all times, comply with any contractual terms and all rules, regulations, policies, manuals, procedures, specifications, standards, and directions issued by the Authority, for the purposes of using the authentication facilities provided by the Authority.

15. Use of Yes/ No authentication facility.—

- (1) A requesting entity may use Yes/ No authentication facility provided by the Authority for verifying the identity of an Aadhaar number holder for its own use or on behalf of other agencies.
- (2) A requesting entity may permit any other agency or entity to perform Yes/ No authentication by generating and sharing a separate license key for every such entity through the portal provided by the Authority to the said requesting entity. For the avoidance of doubt, it is clarified that such sharing of license key is only permissible for performing Yes/ No authentication, and is prohibited in case of e-KYC authentication.
- (3) Such agency or entity:
 - a. shall not further share the license key with any other person or entity for any purpose; and
 - b. shall comply with all obligations relating to personal information of the Aadhaar number holder, data security and other relevant responsibilities that are applicable to requesting entities.
- (4) It shall be the responsibility of the requesting entity to ensure that any entity or agency with which it has shared a license key, complies with the provisions of the Act, regulations, processes, standards, guidelines, specifications and protocols of the Authority that are applicable to the requesting entity.
- (5) The requesting entity shall be jointly and severally liable, along with the entity or agency with which it has shared a license key, for non-compliance with the regulations, processes, standards, guidelines and protocols of the Authority.

16. Use of e-KYC authentication facility.—

- (1) A KUA may use the e-KYC authentication facility provided by the Authority for obtaining the e-KYC data of the Aadhaar number holder for its own purposes.
- (2) A KUA may perform e-KYC authentication on behalf of other agencies, and share the e-KYC data with such agency for a specified purpose, upon obtaining consent from the Aadhaar number holder for such purpose.
- (3) A KUA may store, with consent of the Aadhaar number holder, e-KYC data of an Aadhaar number holder, received upon e-KYC authentication, in encrypted form and subsequently share the e-KYC data with any other agency, for a specified purpose, upon obtaining separate consent for every such sharing from the Aadhaar number holder for that purpose.
- (4) The agency with whom the KUA has shared the e-KYC data of the Aadhaar number holder shall not share it further with any other entity or agency except for completing the transaction for which the Aadhaar number holder has specifically consented to such sharing.

- (5) The Aadhaar number holder may, at any time, revoke consent given to a KUA for storing his e-KYC data or for sharing it with third parties, and upon such revocation, the KUA shall delete the e-KYC data and cease any further sharing.
- (6) In addition to the restriction on further sharing contained in sub-regulation (4), all other obligations relating to the personal information of the Aadhaar number holder, data security and other relevant responsibilities applicable to requesting entities, shall also apply to the agency or entity with whom e-KYC data has been shared in accordance with this regulation 16.
- (7) Upon request, a KUA shall provide a digitally signed electronic copy of the e-KYC data to the Aadhaar number holder, and the Aadhaar number holder may subsequently share the said copy with any agency:

Provided that the agency that is requesting e-KYC data from the Aadhaar number holder shall inform the purpose of doing so and take the consent of the Aadhaar number;

Provided further that the agency with whom the Aadhaar number holder has shared the e-KYC data shall not share it further with any other entity/agency except for completing the transaction for which the Aadhaar number holder specifically consented to such sharing.

- (8) The KUA shall maintain auditable logs of all such transactions where e-KYC data has been shared with other agencies, for a period specified by the Authority.

17. Obligations relating to use of identity information by requesting entity.—

- (1) A requesting entity shall ensure that:
 - (a) the core biometric information collected from the Aadhaar number holder is not stored, shared or published for any purpose whatsoever, and no copy of the core biometric information is retained with it;
 - (b) the core biometric information collected is not transmitted over a network without creation of encrypted PID block which can then be transmitted in accordance with specifications and processes laid down by the Authority.
 - (c) the encrypted PID block is not stored, unless it is for buffered authentication where it may be held temporarily on the authentication device for a short period of time, and that the same is deleted after transmission;
 - (d) identity information received during authentication is only used for the purpose specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of authentication, and shall not be disclosed further, except with the prior consent of the Aadhaar number holder to whom such information relates;
 - (e) the identity information of the Aadhaar number holders collected during authentication and any other information generated during the authentication process is kept confidential, secure and protected against access, use and disclosure not permitted under the Act and its regulations;

- (f) the private key used for digitally signing the authentication request and the license keys are kept secure and access controlled; and
- (g) all relevant laws and regulations in relation to data storage and data protection relating to the Aadhaar-based identity information in their systems, that of their agents (if applicable) and with authentication devices, are complied with.

18. Maintenance of logs by requesting entity. —

- (1) A requesting entity shall maintain logs of the authentication transactions processed by it, containing the following transaction details, namely:—
 - (a) the Aadhaar number against which authentication is sought;
 - (b) specified parameters of authentication request submitted;
 - (c) specified parameters received as authentication response;
 - (d) the record of disclosure of information to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of authentication; and
 - (e) record of consent of the Aadhaar number holder for authentication,but shall not, in any event, retain the PID information.
- (2) The logs of authentication transactions shall be maintained by the requesting entity for a period of 2 (two) years, during which period an Aadhaar number holder shall have the right to access such logs, in accordance with the procedure as may be specified.
- (3) Upon expiry of the period specified in sub-regulation (2), the logs shall be archived for a period of five years or the number of years as required by the laws or regulations governing the entity, whichever is later, and upon expiry of the said period, the logs shall be deleted except those records required to be retained by a court or required to be retained for any pending disputes.
- (4) The requesting entity shall not share the authentication logs with any person other than the concerned Aadhaar number holder upon his request or for grievance redressal and resolution of disputes or with the Authority for audit purposes. The authentication logs shall not be used for any purpose other than stated in this sub-regulation.
- (5) The requesting entity shall comply with all relevant laws, rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Evidence Act, 1872, for the storage of logs.
- (6) The obligations relating to authentication logs as specified in this regulation shall continue to remain in force despite termination of appointment in accordance with these regulations.

19. Roles, responsibilities and code of conduct of Authentication Service Agencies.—

An Authentication Service Agency shall **have the following functions and obligations:—**

- (a) provide secured connectivity to the CIDR to transmit authentication request from a requesting entity in the manner as may specified by the Authority for this purpose;
- (b) perform basic compliance and completeness checks on the authentication data packet before forwarding it to CIDR;
- (c) on receiving the response from CIDR, transmit the result of the transaction to the requesting entity that has placed the request;
- (d) only engage with the requesting entities approved by the Authority and keep the Authority informed of the list of requesting entities that it serves;
- (e) communicate to the Authority, all relevant information pertaining to any agreement that it may enter into with a requesting entity;
- (f) ensure that the persons employed by it for performing authentication and for maintaining necessary systems, infrastructure, processes, etc., possess requisite qualifications for undertaking such works;
- (g) ensure that its operations are audited by an information systems auditor certified by a recognized body on an annual basis, and provide a certified audit report, to the Authority, confirming its compliance with the policies, processes, procedures, standards, or specifications, issued by the Authority in this regard, from time to time;
- (h) ensure that all infrastructure and operations including systems, processes, devices, software and biometric infrastructure, security, and other related aspects, are in compliance with the standards and specifications as may specified by the Authority for this purpose;
- (i) at all times, comply with directions, specifications, etc. issued by the Authority, in terms of network and other Information Technology infrastructure, processes, procedures, etc.
- (j) comply with all relevant laws and regulations relating, in particular, to data security and data management;
- (k) any value added service that an ASA provides to a requesting entity under a contract shall not form part of the Aadhaar authentication process;
- (l) shall be responsible to the Authority for all its authentication related operations, even in the event the ASA sub-contracts parts of its operations to other entities, the responsibility shall remain with the ASA;
- (m) in case of investigations relating to authentication related fraud or dispute, the ASA shall extend full co-operation to the Authority (or their agency) and/or any other authorized investigation agency, including providing access to its premises, records, systems, personnel, infrastructure, any other relevant resource or information and any other relevant aspect of its authentication operations;

- (n) may agree upon the authentication charges for providing services to a requesting entity, with such requesting entity, and the Authority shall have no say in this respect, for the time being; however, the Authority's right to prescribe a different mechanism in this respect in the future shall be deemed to have been reserved;
- (o) shall, at all times, comply with any contractual terms and all rules, regulations, policies, manuals, procedures, specifications, standards, and directions issued by the Authority.

20. Maintenance of logs by Authentication Service Agencies.—

- (1) An Authentication Service Agency shall maintain logs of the authentication transactions processed by it, containing the following transaction details, namely:—
 - (a) identity of the requesting entity;
 - (b) parameters of authentication request submitted; and
 - (c) parameters received as authentication response:

Provided that no Aadhaar number, PID information, device identity related data and e-KYC response data, where applicable shall be retained.

- (2) Authentication logs shall be maintained by the ASA for a period of 2 (two) years, during which period the Authority and/or the requesting entity may require access to such records for grievance redressal, dispute redressal and audit in accordance with the procedure specified in these regulations. The authentication logs shall not be used for any purpose other than stated in this sub-regulation.
- (3) Upon expiry of the period specified in sub-regulation (2), the authentication logs shall be archived for a period of five years, and upon expiry of the said period of five years or the number of years as required by the laws or regulations governing the entity whichever is later, the authentication logs shall be deleted except those logs required to be retained by a court or which are required to be retained for any pending disputes.
- (4) The ASA shall comply with all applicable laws in respect of storage and maintenance of these logs, including the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- (5) The obligations relating to authentication logs as specified in this regulation shall continue to remain in force despite termination of appointment in accordance with these regulations.

21. Audit of requesting entities and Authentication Service Agencies.—

- (1) The Authority may undertake audit of the operations, infrastructure, systems and procedures, of requesting entities, including the agencies or entities with whom they have shared a license key or the entities on whose behalf they have performed authentication, and Authentication Service Agencies, either by itself or through audit agencies appointed by it, to ensure that such entities are acting in compliance with the Act, rules, regulations, policies, procedures, guidelines issued by the Authority.

- (2) The Authority may conduct audits of the operations and systems of the entities referred to in sub-regulation
 - (1), either by itself or through an auditor appointed by the Authority. The frequency, time and manner of such audits shall be as may be notified by the Authority from time to time.
- (3) An entity subject to audit shall provide full co-operation to the Authority or any agency approved and/or appointed by the Authority in the audit process, and provide to the Authority or any agency approved and/or appointed by the Authority, complete access to its procedures, records and information pertaining to services availed from the Authority. The cost of audits shall be borne by the concerned entity.
- (4) On identification of any deficiency by the Authority, the Authority may require the concerned entity to furnish necessary clarifications and/or information as to its activities and may also require such entity either to rectify the deficiencies or take action as specified in these regulations.

22. Data Security. —

- (1) Requesting entities and Authentication Service Agencies shall have their servers used for Aadhaar authentication request formation and routing to CIDR to be located within data centres located in India.
- (2) Authentication Service Agency shall establish dual redundant, secured leased lines or MPLS connectivity with the data centres of the Authority, in accordance with the procedure and security processes as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose.
- (3) Requesting entities shall use appropriate license keys to access the authentication facility provided by the Authority only through an ASA over secure network, as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose.
- (4) Requesting Entities and Authentication Service Agencies shall adhere to all regulations, information security policies, processes, standards, specifications and guidelines issued by the Authority from time to time.

23. Surrender of the access to authentication facility by requesting entity or Authentication Service Agency. —

- (1) A Requesting Entity or ASA, appointed under these regulations, desirous of surrendering the access to the authentication facility granted by Authority, may make a request for such surrender to the Authority.
- (2) While disposing such surrender request under these regulations, the Authority may require the requesting entity or ASA to satisfy the Authority about any matter necessary for smooth discontinuance or termination of services, including—
 - (a) the arrangements made by the requesting entity for maintenance and preservation of authentication logs and other documents in accordance with these regulations and procedures as may be specified by the Authority for this purpose;

- (b) the arrangements made by the requesting entity for making authentication record available to the respective Aadhaar number holder on such request;
- (c) records of redressal of grievances, if any;
- (d) settlement of accounts with the Authority, if any;
- (e) in case of surrender by ASAs, the ASA, prior to the surrender of its access, shall ensure that its associated requesting entities are given adequate time to migrate to other ASAs in operation.

24. Agencies appointed before commencement of these regulations. —

- (1) Any Authentication User Agency (AUA) or e-KYC User Agency (KUA), appointed prior to the commencement of these regulations shall be deemed to be a requesting entity, and any Authentication Service Agency (ASA) or e-KYC Service Agency (KSA) shall be deemed to be an Authentication Service Agency, under these regulations, and all the agreements entered into between such agencies and the Unique Identification Authority of India, established *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Planning Commission number A-43011/02/2009-Admin. I, dated the 28th January, 2009 or any officer of such authority shall continue to be in force to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, these regulations, and other regulations, policies, processes, procedures, standards and specifications issued by the Authority.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (1), any deemed requesting entity or Authentication Service Agency referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be required to comply with the provisions of the Act, these regulations, other regulations framed by the Authority, and the policies, processes, procedures, standards and specifications issued by the Authority.
- (3) In the event any such agency referred to in sub-regulation(1) seeks to discontinue using the authentication facility as specified in these regulations, it may immediately make an application for termination of its credentials and stop its functions forthwith: Provided that in such cases, no compensation shall be payable to the agency or to the Authority upon such termination.
- (4) On discontinuance under sub-regulation (3), the concerned entity shall be required to comply with the closure requirements listed in regulation 23(2).

25. Liability and action in case of default. —

- (1) Where any requesting entity or an ASA appointed under the Act,
 - (a) fails to comply with any of the processes, procedures, standards, specifications or directions issued by the Authority, from time to time;
 - (b) is in breach of its obligations under the Act and these regulations;

- (c) uses the Aadhaar authentication facilities for any purpose other than those specified in the application for appointment as requesting entity or ASA,
 - (d) fails to furnish any information required by the Authority for the purpose of these regulations; or
 - (e) fails to cooperate in any inspection or investigation or enquiry or audit conducted by the Authority, the Authority may, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken under the Act, take such steps to impose disincentives on the requesting entity or an ASA for contravention of the provisions of the Act, rules and regulations there under, including suspension of activities of such entity or agency, or other steps as may be more specifically provided for in the agreement entered into by such entities with the Authority: Provided that the entity or agency shall be given the opportunity of being heard before the termination of appointment and discontinuance of its operations relating to Aadhaar authentication.
- (2) Any such action referred to in sub-regulation (1) may also be taken against any entity or agency with which an AUA has shared its license key for Yes/ No authentication and any entity with which a KUA has shared e-KYC data.
- (3) Upon termination of appointment by the Authority, the requesting entity or the ASA shall, forthwith, cease to use the Aadhaar name and logo for any purposes, and in any form, whatsoever, and may be required to satisfy the Authority of necessary aspects of closure, including those enumerated in regulation 23(2).

CHAPTER IV

AUTHENTICATION TRANSACTION DATA AND AUTHENTICATION RECORDS

26. Storage and Maintenance of Authentication Transaction Data. —

- (1) The Authority shall store and maintain authentication transaction data, which shall contain the following information:—
- (a) authentication request data received including PID block;
 - (b) authentication response data sent
 - (c) meta data related to the transaction.
 - (d) any authentication server side configurations as necessary

Provided that the Authority shall not, in any case, store the purpose of authentication.

27. Duration of storage. —

- (1) Authentication transaction data shall be retained by the Authority for a period of 6 months, and thereafter archived for a period of five years.
- (2) Upon expiry of the period of five years specified in sub-regulation (1), the authentication transaction data shall be deleted except when such authentication

transaction data are required to be maintained by a court or in connection with any pending dispute.

28. Access by Aadhaar number holder. —

- (1) An Aadhaar number holder shall have the right to access his authentication records subject to conditions laid down and payment of such fees as prescribed by the Authority by making requests to the Authority within the period of retention of such records before they are archived.
- (2) The Authority may provide mechanisms such as online portal or mobile application or designated contact centers for Aadhaar number holders to obtain their digitally signed authentication records within the period of retention of such records before they are archived as specified in these regulations.
- (3) The Authority may provide digitally signed e-KYC data to the Aadhaar number holder through biometric or OTP authentication, subject to payment of such fees and processes as specified by the Authority,
- (4) The authentication records and e-KYC data shall not be shared with any person or entity:
 - (a) other than with the Aadhaar number holder to whom the records or e-KYC data relate in accordance with the verification procedure specified. Aadhaar number holder may share their digitally signed authentication records and e-KYC data with other entities which shall not further share with any other agencies without obtaining consent of the Aadhaar holder every time before such sharing.
 - (b) except in accordance with the Act.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

29. Savings.—

All procedures, orders, processes, standards, specifications and policies issued and MOUs, agreements or contracts entered by the Unique Identification Authority of India, established *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Planning Commission number A-43011/02/2009-Admin. I, dated the 28th January, 2009 or any officer of such authority, prior to the establishment of the Authority under the Act shall continue to be in force to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and regulations framed thereunder.

30. Power to issue clarifications, guidelines and removal of difficulties. —

In order to remove any difficulties or clarify any matter pertaining to application or interpretation of these regulations, the Authority may issue clarifications and guidelines in the form of circulars.

Schedule A

Eligibility criteria for appointment as requesting entities

1. Entities seeking to use authentication facility provided by the Authority as requesting entities are classified under following categories for appointment as Authentication User Agency (AUA) and/or e-KYC User Agency (KUA), as the case may be:

S. No.	Organisation Category
Category 1	Government Organisation
1.1	A Central/ State Government Ministry/Department and their attached or sub-ordinate offices.
1.2	An undertaking owned and managed by Central / State Government (PSU)
1.3	An Authority constituted under the Central / State Act/Special Purpose Organisation constituted by Central/State govt.
Category 2	Regulated Service Providers
2.1	Regulated / Licensed by RBI – Banks and Payment & Settlement System
2.1.1	Public Sector Banks (PSB)
2.1.2	Private Banks, Foreign Banks Licensed by RBI to operate in India, Payment Banks, Small Finance Banks
2.1.3	Regional Rural Banks
2.1.4	Co-operative Banks <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Co-operative Banks 2. District Co-operative Banks 3. Scheduled Urban Cop-operatives Banks 4. Non Scheduled Urban Co-operative Banks
2.1.5	Payment & Settlement System Network <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial market infrastructure 2. Retails payments Organisation 3. Cards payment network 4. ATM networks 5. Pre-paid payment instruments 6. White label ATM operators 7. Instant Money Transfer
2.1.6	Non-Banking Financial Company
2.2	Regulated by IRDA/PFRDA - Financial Institutions
2.3	Regulated by TRAI – Telecom
2.4	Regulated by CCA – Certifying Authority, Digital Locker providers, e-Sign providers
2.5	Regulated by SEBI – KYC Registration Agency (KRA), Depository Participant (DP), Asset Management Company (AMC), Trading Exchanges, Registrar and Transfer Agents
2.6	Regulated by National Housing Bank
2.7	Regulated by DGCA/AAI(AAI Act)- Duly licensed- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Airport operators having scheduled civil aviation operations, and 2. Scheduled Airline operators.

S. No.	Organisation Category
Category 3	Other Entities
3.1	3.1.1 Company registered in India under the Companies Act 1956 / The companies Act 2013 (Company under group of companies has to apply individually)
	3.1.2 Partnership registered under the India Partnership Act 1932 or under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
	3.1.3 Proprietorship firm
	3.1.4 Not-for-profit Organisations (under section 25 under The Companies Act 1956)
	3.1.5 Academic Institutions / Research and Development Organisations
	3.1.6 Societies registered under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 or The Indian Trust Act, 1882 or The companies Act, 2013 (Sec 8) / Co-operative Society Act 1912
	3.1.7 Any entity other than above mentioned categories

2. Technical and Financial criteria for entities for appointment as requesting entity are as under:-

S. No	Authentication User Agency (AUA)		Additional requirements for eKYC User Agency (KUA)
	Technical Requirements	Financial Requirements	
Category 1	1. Backend infrastructure, such as servers, databases etc. of the entity, required specifically for the purpose of Aadhaar authentication, should be located within the territory of India. 2. Entity should have IT Infrastructure owned or outsourced capable of carrying out minimum 1 Lakh Authentication transactions per month. 3. Organisation should have a prescribed Data Privacy policy to protect beneficiary privacy. 4. Organisation should have adopted data security requirements as per the IT Act 2000	No financial requirement	No additional requirement for KUA
Category 2		No financial requirement	No additional requirement for KUA
Category 3	1. Backend infrastructure, such as servers,	1. Paid up capital of Minimum ₹1 (one) Crore.	Entity should meet Authentication Transaction Criteria as

	<p>databases etc. of the entity, required specifically for the purpose of Aadhaar authentication, should be located with in the territory of India.</p> <p>2. Entity should have IT Infrastructure owned or outsourced capable of carrying out minimum 1 Lakh Authentication transaction per month.</p> <p>3. Organisation should have a prescribed Data Privacy policy to protect beneficiary privacy.</p> <p>4. Organisation should have adopted Data security requirements as per the IT Act2000.</p> <p>5. Entity should be in business for minimum of 1 year from date of commencement of Business.</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>Annual turnover of Minimum ₹5 (Five) Crore during the last Financial year.</p>	<p>laid down by the Authority from time to time.</p>
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Schedule B

Eligibility criteria of Authentication Service Agencies

See Regulation 10(2)

1. Entities seeking to provide secure access to CIDR to requesting entities for enabling authentication services are classified under following categories for appointment as Authentication Service Agency:

S. No	Organisation Category
Category 1	A Central/ State Government Ministry / Department or an undertaking owned and managed by Central / State Government
Category 2	An Authority constituted under the Central / State Act
Category 3	Any other entity of national importance as determined by the Authority
Category 4	A company registered in India under the Indian Companies Act 1956
Category 5	Any AUA or KUA meeting authentication transaction criteria as laid down by the Authority from time to time

2. Technical and Financial criteria for entities for appointment as Authentication Service Agency:

Category	Financial Requirement	Technical Requirement
Category 1, 2 and 3	No financial requirements	No technical requirements
Category 4	An annual turnover of at least Rs. 100 crores in last three financial years	A Telecom Service Provider (TSP) including All Unified Licensees (having Access Service Authorization) / Unified Licensees (AS) / Unified Access Services Licensees / Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Licensees operating pan India fiber optics network and should have a minimum of 100 MPLS Points of Presence (PoP) across all states OR Should be a Network Service Provider (NSP) or System Integrator having pan-India network connectivity for data transmission and should have 100 MPLS PoPs in India,
Category 5	No Financial requirements	Any AUA or KUA meeting authentication transaction criteria as laid down by the Authority from time to time

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2016

AADHAAR (DATA SECURITY) REGULATIONS, 2016**(No. 4 of 2016)**

No. 13012/64/2016/Legal/UIDAI (No. 4 of 2016).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (2) of section 54 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, the Unique Identification Authority of India makes the following Regulations, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement. —

- (1) These regulations may be called the Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016
- (2) These Regulations shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions. —

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) “Act” means the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016);
- (b) “Authority” means the Unique Identification Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Act;
- (c) “Central Identities Data Repository” or “CIDR” means a centralised database in one or more locations containing all Aadhaar numbers issued to Aadhaar number holders along with the corresponding demographic information and biometric information of such individuals and other information related thereto;
- (d) “enrolling agency” means an agency appointed by the Authority or a Registrar, as the case may be, for collecting demographic and biometric information of individuals under this Act;
- (e) “information security policy” means the policy specified by the Authority under regulation 3 of these regulations;
- (f) “personnel” means all officers, employees, staff and other individuals employed or engaged by the Authority or by the service providers for discharging any functions under the Act;
- (g) “registrar” means any entity authorised or recognised by the Authority for the purpose of enrolling individuals under this Act;
- (h) “regulations” means the regulations made by the Authority under this Act;
- (i) “requesting entity” means an agency or person that submits the Aadhaar number, and demographic information or biometric information, of an individual to the Central Identities Data Repository for authentication;
- (j) “service provider” includes all entities engaged by the Authority for discharging any function related to its processes.

(2) All other words and expressions used but not defined in these regulations, but defined in the Act or the Information Technology Act, 2000 and/or the rules and regulations made

AADHAAR (DATA SECURITY) REGULATION, 2016

thereunder shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in such Acts or rules or regulations or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereto, as the case may be.

3. Measures for ensuring information security. —

- (1) The Authority may specify an information security policy setting out *inter alia* the technical and organisational measures to be adopted by the Authority and its personnel, and also security measures to be adopted by agencies, advisors, consultants and other service providers engaged by the Authority, registrar, enrolling agency, requesting entities, and Authentication Service Agencies.
- (2) Such information security policy may provide for:—
 - (a) identifying and maintaining an inventory of assets associated with the information and information processing facilities;
 - (b) implementing controls to prevent and detect any loss, damage, theft or compromise of the assets;
 - (c) allowing only controlled access to confidential information;
 - (d) implementing controls to detect and protect against virus/malwares;
 - (e) a change management process to ensure information security is maintained during changes;
 - (f) a patch management process to protect information systems from vulnerabilities and security risks;
 - (g) a robust monitoring process to identify unusual events and patterns that could impact security and performance of information systems and a proper reporting and mitigation process;
 - (h) encryption of data packets containing biometrics, and enabling decryption only in secured locations;
 - (i) partitioning of CIDR network into zones based on risk and trust;
 - (j) deploying necessary technical controls for protecting CIDR network;
 - (k) service continuity in case of a disaster;
 - (l) monitoring of equipment, systems and networks;
 - (m) measures for fraud prevention and effective remedies in case of fraud;
 - (n) requirement of entering into non-disclosure agreements with the personnel;
 - (o) provisions for audit of internal systems and networks;
 - (p) restrictions on personnel relating to processes, systems and networks.
 - (q) inclusion of security and confidentiality obligations in the agreements or arrangements with the agencies, consultants, advisors or other persons engaged by the Authority.
- (3) The Authority shall monitor compliance with the information security policy and other security requirements through internal audits or through independent agencies.
- (4) The Authority shall designate an officer as Chief Information Security Officer for disseminating and monitoring the information security policy and other security-related programmes and initiatives of the Authority.

4. Security obligations of the personnel —

- (1) The personnel shall comply with the information security policy, and other policies, guidelines, procedures, etc. issued by the Authority from time to time.
- (2) Without prejudice to any action that may be taken under the Act, personnel may be liable to action in accordance with procedures specified by the Authority for this purpose:

Provided that no such action shall be taken without giving the concerned personnel a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

5. Security obligations of service providers, etc. —

The agencies, consultants, advisors and other service providers engaged by the Authority for discharging any function relating to its processes shall:

- (a) ensure compliance with the information security policy specified by the Authority;
- (b) periodically report compliance with the information security policy and contractual requirements, as required by the Authority;
- (c) report promptly to the Authority any security incidents affecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information related to the Authority's functions;
- (d) ensure that records related to the Authority shall be protected from loss, destruction, falsification, unauthorised access and unauthorised release;
- (e) ensure confidentiality obligations are maintained during the term and on termination of the agreement;
- (f) ensure that appropriate security and confidentiality obligations are provided for in their agreements with their employees and staff members;
- (g) ensure that the employees having physical access to CIDR data centers and logical access to CIDR data centers undergo necessary background checks;
- (h) define the security perimeters holding sensitive information, and ensure only authorised individuals are allowed access to such areas to prevent any data leakage or misuse; and
- (i) where they are involved in the handling of the biometric data, ensure that they use only those biometric devices which are certified by a certification body as identified by the Authority and ensure that appropriate systems are built to ensure security of the biometric data.

6. Audits and inspection of service providers, etc. —

- (1) All agencies, consultants, advisors and other service providers engaged by the Authority, and ecosystem partners such as registrars, requesting entities, Authentication User Agencies and Authentication Service Agencies shall get their operations audited by an information systems auditor certified by a recognised body under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and furnish certified audit reports to the Authority, upon request or at time periods specified by the Authority.
- (2) In addition to the audits referred to in sub-regulation (1), the Authority may conduct audits of the operations and systems of such entities or persons, either by itself or through an auditor appointed by the Authority.

7. Confidentiality. —

All procedures, orders, processes, standards and protocols related to security, which are designated as confidential by the Authority, shall be treated as confidential by all its personnel and shall be disclosed to the concerned parties only to the extent required for giving effect to the security measures. The nature of information that cannot be shared outside the Authority unless mandated under the Act includes, but not limited to, Information in CIDR, Technology details, Network Architecture, Information security policy and processes, software codes, internal reports, audit and assessment reports, applications details, asset details, contractual agreements, present and future planned infrastructure details, protection services, and capabilities of the system.

8. Savings. —

All procedures, orders, processes, standards and policies issued and MOUs, agreements or contracts entered by the Unique Identification Authority of India, established *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Planning Commission number A-43011/02/2009-Admin. I, dated the 28th January, 2009 or any officer of such authority, prior to the establishment of the Authority under the Act shall continue to be in force to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and regulations framed thereunder.

9. Power to issue policies, process documents, etc. —

The Authority may issue policies, processes, standards and other documents, not inconsistent with these regulations, which are required to be specified under these regulations or for which provision is necessary for the purpose of giving effect to these regulations.

10. Power to issue clarifications, guidelines and removal of difficulties. —

In order to clarify any matter pertaining to application or interpretation of these regulations, or to remove any difficulties in implementation of these regulations, the Authority shall have the power to issue clarifications and guidelines in the form of circulars which shall have effect of these regulations.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2016

AADHAAR (SHARING OF INFORMATION) REGULATIONS, 2016

(No. 5 of 2016)

No. 13012/64/2016/Legal/UIDAI (No. 5 of 2016).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), and sub-clause (o) of sub-section (2), of Section 54 read with sub-clause (k) of sub-section (2) of Section 23, and sub-sections (2) and (4) of Section 29, of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, the Unique Identification Authority of India hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

CHAPTER I**PRELIMINARY****1. Short title and commencement. —**

- (1) These regulations may be called the Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016.
- (2) These regulations shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions. —

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) “Act” means the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016;
 - (b) “Aadhaar Letter” means a document for conveying the Aadhaar number to a resident;
 - (c) “Aadhaar number holder” means an individual who has been issued an Aadhaar number under the Act;
 - (d) “Authority” means the Unique Identification Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11;
 - (e) “requesting entity” means an agency or person that submits the Aadhaar number, and demographic information or biometric information, of an individual to the Central Identities Data Repository for authentication.
- (2) All other words and expressions used in these regulations but not defined, and defined in the Act and the rules and other regulations made there under, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act or the rules or other regulations, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II**RESTRICTIONS ON SHARING OF IDENTITY INFORMATION****3. Sharing of information by the Authority. —**

- (1) Core biometric information collected by the Authority under the Act shall not be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever.
- (2) The demographic information and photograph of an individual collected by the Authority under the Act may be shared by the Authority with a requesting entity in response to an authentication request for e-KYC data pertaining to such individual, upon the requesting entity obtaining consent from the Aadhaar number holder for the authentication process, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.
- (3) The Authority shall share authentication records of the Aadhaar number holder with him in accordance with regulation 28 of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.
- (4) The Authority may share demographic information and photograph, and the authentication records of an Aadhaar number holder when required to do so in accordance with Section 33 of the Act.

4. Sharing of information by a requesting entity. —

- (1) Core biometric information collected or captured by a requesting entity from the Aadhaar number holder at the time of authentication shall not be stored except for buffered authentication as specified in the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, and shall not be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever.
- (2) The identity information available with a requesting entity:
 - (a) shall not be used by the requesting entity for any purpose other than that specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of submitting identity information for authentication; and
 - (b) shall not be disclosed further without the prior consent of the Aadhaar number holder.
- (3) A requesting entity may share the authentication logs of an Aadhaar number holder with the concerned Aadhaar number holder upon his request or for grievance redressal and resolution of disputes or with the Authority for audit purposes, as specified in regulation 18 of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.

5. Responsibility of any agency or entity other than requesting entity with respect to Aadhaar number. —

- (1) Any individual, agency or entity which collects Aadhaar number or any document containing the Aadhaar number, shall:
 - (a) collect, store and use the Aadhaar number for a lawful purpose;
 - (b) inform the Aadhaar number holder the following details:—
 - i. the purpose for which the information is collected;
 - ii. whether submission of Aadhaar number or proof of Aadhaar for such purpose is mandatory or voluntary, and if mandatory, the legal provision mandating it;

- iii. alternatives to submission of Aadhaar number or the document containing Aadhaar number, if any;
- (c) obtain consent of the Aadhaar number holder to the collection, storage and use of his Aadhaar number for the specified purposes.
- (2) Such individual, agency or entity shall not use the Aadhaar number for any purpose other than those specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of obtaining his consent.
- (3) Such individual, agency or entity shall not share the Aadhaar number with any person without the consent of the Aadhaar number holder.

6. Restrictions on sharing, circulating or publishing of Aadhaar number. —

- (1) The Aadhaar number of an individual shall not be published, displayed or posted publicly by any person or entity or agency.
- (2) Any individual, entity or agency, which is in possession of Aadhaar number(s) of Aadhaar number holders, shall ensure security and confidentiality of the Aadhaar numbers and of any record or database containing the Aadhaar numbers.
- (3) Without prejudice to sub-regulations (1) and (2), no entity, including a requesting entity, which is in possession of the Aadhaar number of an Aadhaar number holder, shall make public any database or record containing the Aadhaar numbers of individuals, unless the Aadhaar numbers have been redacted or blacked out through appropriate means, both in print and electronic form.
- (4) No entity, including a requesting entity, shall require an individual to transmit his Aadhaar number over the Internet unless such transmission is secure and the Aadhaar number is transmitted in encrypted form except where transmission is required for correction of errors or redressal of grievances.
- (5) No entity, including a requesting entity, shall retain Aadhaar numbers or any document or database containing Aadhaar numbers for longer than is necessary for the purpose specified to the Aadhaar number holder at the time of obtaining consent.

7. Liability for contravention of the regulations. —

Without prejudice to any action that may be taken under the Act, any contravention of regulations 3, 4, 5 and 6 of these regulations shall constitute a violation of sub-section (2) of Section 29 of the Act.

8. Redressal of grievances of Aadhaar number holders. —

In the event the identity information of an Aadhaar number holder has been shared or published in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Act or regulations, the Aadhaar number holder may raise queries and grievances in accordance with the regulation 32 of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016.

CHAPTER III
MISCELLANEOUS

9. Information dissemination about sharing of Aadhaar numbers. —

The Authority may take necessary measures to educate Aadhaar number holders about the uses of Aadhaar numbers and implications associated with its sharing.

10. Savings. —

All procedures, orders, processes, standards and policies issued and MOUs, agreements or contracts entered by the Unique Identification Authority of India, established vide notification of the Government of India in the Planning Commission number A-43011/02/2009-Admin. I, dated the 28th January, 2009 or any officer of such authority, prior to the establishment of the Authority under the Act shall continue to be in force to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and regulations framed thereunder.

11. Power to issue clarifications and guidelines. —

In order to remove any difficulties or clarify any matter pertaining to application or interpretation of these regulations, the Authority may issue clarifications and guidelines in the form of circulars.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 24th July, 2019/Shravana 2, 1941 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd July, 2019, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE AADHAAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

No. 14 OF 2019

[23rd July, 2019.]

An Act to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

- (1) This Act may be called the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions

Short title and commencement.

of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO THE AADHAAR (TARGETED DELIVERY OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUBSIDIES, BENEFITS AND SERVICES) ACT, 2016

Amendment of Long title of Act 18 of 2016.

2. In the long title of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (hereafter in this Part referred to as the principal Act), after the words “the Consolidated Fund of India”, the words “or the Consolidated Fund of the State” shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Principal Act,—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “Aadhaar number” means an identification number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) of section 3, and includes any alternative virtual identity generated under sub-section (4) of that section;’;

(ii) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(aa) “Aadhaar ecosystem” includes enrolling agencies, Registrars, requesting entities, offline verification-seeking entities and any other entity or group of entities as may be specified by regulations;’;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ba) “Adjudicating Officer” means an Adjudicating Officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

‘(bb) “Appellate Tribunal” means the Appellate Tribunal referred to in sub-section (1) of section 33C;’;

(iv) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ia) “child” means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age;’;

(v) after clause (p), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(pa) “offline verification” means the process of verifying the identity of the Aadhaar number holder without authentication, through such offline modes as may be specified by regulations;

‘(pb) “offline verification-seeking entity” means any entity desirous of undertaking offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder;’.

Amendment of section 3.

4. In section 3 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The Aadhaar number issued to an individual under sub-section (3) shall be a twelve-digit identification number and any alternative virtual identity as an alternative to the actual Aadhaar number of an individual that shall be generated by the Authority in such manner as may be specified by regulations.”.

Insertion of new section 3A.

5. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Aadhaar number of children.

“3A. (1) The enrolling agency shall, at the time of enrolment of a child, seek the consent of the parent or guardian of the child, and inform the parent or guardian, the details specified under sub-section (2) of section 3.

(2) A child who is an Aadhaar number holder may, within a period of six months of attaining the eighteen years of age, make an application to the Authority for cancellation of his Aadhaar number, in such manner as may be specified by regulations and the Authority shall cancel his Aadhaar number.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 7, a child shall not be denied any subsidy, benefit or service under that section in case of failure to establish his identity by undergoing authentication, or furnishing proof of possession of Aadhaar number, or in the case of a child to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, producing an application for enrolment.”.

6. In section 4 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 4.

“(3) Every Aadhaar number holder to establish his identity, may voluntarily use his Aadhaar number in physical or electronic form by way of authentication or offline verification, or in such other form as may be notified, in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, voluntary use of the Aadhaar number by way of authentication means the use of such Aadhaar number only with the informed consent of the Aadhaar number holder.

(4) An entity may be allowed to perform authentication, if the Authority is satisfied that the requesting entity is—

(a) compliant with such standards of privacy and security as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) (i) permitted to offer authentication services under the provisions of any other law made by Parliament; or

(ii) seeking authentication for such purpose, as the Central Government in consultation with the Authority, and in the interest of State, may prescribe.

(5) The Authority may, by regulations, decide whether a requesting entity shall be permitted the use of the actual Aadhaar number during authentication or only an alternative virtual identity.

(6) Every requesting entity to whom an authentication request is made by an Aadhaar number holder under sub-section (3) shall inform to the Aadhaar number holder of alternate and viable means of identification and shall not deny any service to him for refusing to, or being unable to, undergo authentication.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, mandatory authentication of an Aadhaar number holder for the provision of any service shall take place if such authentication is required by a law made by Parliament.”.

7. In section 7 of the principal Act, after the words “the Consolidated Fund of India”, the words “or the Consolidated Fund of State” shall be inserted. Amendment of section 7.

8. In section 8 of the principal Act,— Amendment of section 8.

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (a), after the words “consent of an individual”, the words “, or in the case of a child obtain the consent of his parent or guardian” shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the requesting entity shall, in case of failure to authenticate due to illness, injury or infirmity owing to old age or otherwise or any technical or other reasons, provide such alternate and viable means of identification of the individual, as may be specified by regulations.”;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the words “for authentication,”, the words “or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian” shall be inserted.

- Insertion of new section 8A. **9.** After section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- Offline verification of Aadhaar number. “8A. (1) Every offline verification of an Aadhaar number holder shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (2) Every offline verification-seeking entity shall,—
- (a) before performing offline verification, obtain the consent of an individual, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, in such manner as may be specified by regulations; and
- (b) ensure that the demographic information or any other information collected from the individual for offline verification is only used for the purpose of such verification.
- (3) An offline verification-seeking entity shall inform the individual undergoing offline verification, or in the case of a child, his parent or guardian, the following details with respect to offline verification, in such manner as may be specified by regulations, namely:—
- (a) the nature of information that may be shared upon offline verification;
- (b) the uses to which the information received during offline verification may be put by the offline verification-seeking entity; and
- (c) alternatives to submission of information requested for, if any.
- (4) No offline verification-seeking entity shall—
- (a) subject an Aadhaar number holder to authentication;
- (b) collect, use, or store an Aadhaar number or biometric information of any individual for any purpose;
- (c) take any action contrary to any obligation on it as may be specified by regulations.”.
- Substitution of new section for section 21. **10.** For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
- Officers and other employees of Authority. “21. (1) The Authority shall appoint such officers and employees as may be required for the discharge of its functions under this Act.
- (2) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the officers and employees of the Authority shall be such as may be specified by regulations.”.
- Insertion of new section 23A. **11.** After section 23 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- Power of Authority to issue directions. “23A. (1) The Authority may for the discharge of its functions under this Act, or any rules or regulations made thereunder, by order, issue such directions from time to time to any entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem, as it may consider necessary.
- (2) Every direction issued under sub-section (1) shall be complied with by the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem to whom such direction is issued.”.
- Substitution of new section for section 25. **12.** For section 25 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
- Fund. “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 authorised by this Act.”.

13. In section 29 of the principal Act,—

Amendment
of section 29.

(a) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) No identity information available with a requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity shall be—

(a) used for any purpose, other than the purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification; or

(b) disclosed for any purpose, other than purposes informed in writing to the individual at the time of submitting any information for authentication or offline verification:

Provided that the purposes under clauses (a) and (b) shall be in clear and precise language understandable to the individual.”;

(b) in sub-section (4), for the words “or core biometric information”, the words “, demographic information or photograph”, shall be substituted.

14. In section 33 of the principal Act,—

Amendment
of section 33.

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the words “District Judge”, the words “Judge of a High Court” shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, after the words “hearing to the Authority”, the words “and the concerned Aadhaar number holder” shall be inserted;

(c) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided further that the core biometric information shall not be disclosed under this sub-section.”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “Joint Secretary”, the word “Secretary” shall be substituted.

15. After Chapter VI of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of
new Chapter
VIA.

“CHAPTER VIA

CIVIL PENALTIES

33A. (1) Where an entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem fails to comply with the provision of this Act, the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or fails to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, such entity shall be liable to a civil penalty which may extend to one crore rupees for each contravention and in case of a continuing failure, with additional penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees for every day during which the failure continues after the first contravention.

Penalty for
failure to
comply with
provisions of
this Act, rules,
regulations
and directions.

(2) The amount of any penalty imposed under this section, if not paid, may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Power to
adjudicate.

33B. (1) For the purposes of adjudication under section 33A and imposing a penalty thereunder, the Authority shall appoint an officer of the Authority, who is not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India and possessing such qualification and experience as may be prescribed, to be an Adjudicating Officer for holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) No inquiry under sub-section (1) shall be initiated except by a complaint made by the Authority.

(3) While holding an inquiry, the Adjudicating Officer shall—

(a) provide the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem against whom complaint is made, an opportunity of being heard;

(b) have the power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document which, in the opinion of the Adjudicating Officer, may be useful for or relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry.

(4) If the Adjudicating Officer, on such inquiry, is satisfied that the entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem has failed to comply with any provision of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder or directions issued by the Authority under section 23A, or has failed to furnish any information, document, or return of report required by the Authority, the Adjudicating Officer may, by order, impose such penalty under section 33A as he thinks fit.

Appeals to
Appellate
Tribunal.

33C. (1) The Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal established under section 14 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, shall be Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of hearing appeals against the decision of the Adjudicating Officer under this Act.

24 of 1997.

(2) A person or entity in the Aadhaar ecosystem aggrieved by an order of the Adjudicating Officer under section 33B, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within a period of forty-five days from the date of receipt of the order appealed against, in such form and manner and accompanied with such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(3) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (2), the Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order made by it to the parties to the appeal and to the Adjudicating Officer.

(5) Any appeal filed under sub-section (2) shall be dealt with by the Appellate Tribunal as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the appeal within six months from the date on which it is presented to it.

(6) The Appellate Tribunal may, for the purpose of deciding an appeal before it, call for the records relevant to disposing of such appeal and make such orders as it thinks fit.

Procedure and
powers of the
Appellate
Tribunal.

33D. The provisions of sections 14-I to 14K (both inclusive), 16 and 17 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the Appellate Tribunal in the discharge of its functions under this Act, as they apply to it in the discharge of its functions under that Act.

24 of 1997.

5 of 1908.

33E. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie against any order, not being an interlocutory order, of the Appellate Tribunal to the Supreme Court on any substantial question of law arising out of such order.

Appeal to Supreme Court of India.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any decision or order made by the Appellate Tribunal which the parties have consented to.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of forty-five days from the date of the decision or order appealed against:

Provided that the Supreme Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

33F. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which an Adjudicating Officer appointed under this Act or the Appellate Tribunal is empowered, by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.”.

Civil court not to have jurisdiction.

16. In section 38 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 38.

17. In section 39 of the principal Act, for the words “three years”, the words “ten years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 39.

18. For section 40 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 40.

“40. Whoever,—

(a) being a requesting entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8; or

(b) being an offline verification-seeking entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 8A,

Penalty for unauthorised use by requesting entity or offline verification-seeking entity.

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.”.

19. In section 42 of the principal Act, for the words “one year”, the words “three years” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 42.

20. In section 47 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 47.

“Provided that the court may, on a complaint made by an Aadhaar number holder or individual take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 40 or section 41.”.

21. After section 50 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 50A.

43 of 1961.

“50A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on income, profits or gains, the Authority shall not be liable to pay income-tax or any other tax in respect of its income, profits or gains.”.

Exemption from tax on income.

22. In section 51 of the principal Act, for the words “Member, officer”, the words “Member or officer” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 51.

Amendment
of section 53.

23. In section 53 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(aa) the purpose for which the requesting entity may be allowed by the Authority to perform authentication under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4;”;

(ii) after clause (g), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ga) the qualification and experience of, and the manner of appointment of, the Adjudicating Officer under sub-section (1) of section 33B;

(gb) the form, manner, and fee for an appeal to be filed under sub-section (2) of section 33C;”.

Amendment
of section 54.

24. In section 54 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the entities or group of entities in the Aadhaar ecosystem under clause (aa), the biometric information under clause (g) and the demographic information under clause (k), the process of collecting demographic information and biometric information from the individuals by enrolling agencies under clause (m), and the modes of offline verification of Aadhaar number holder under clause (pa) of section 2;”;

(ii) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ba) the manner of generating an alternative virtual identity under sub-section (4) of section 3;

(bb) the manner in which cancellation of an Aadhaar number may be carried out under sub-section (2) of section 3A;”;

(iii) after clause (c), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ca) standards of privacy and security to be complied with by the requesting entities under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(cb) the classification of requesting entities under sub-section (5) of section 4;”;

(iv) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(fa) the alternate and viable means of identification of individual under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 8;

(fb) the manner of obtaining consent under clause (a) of sub-section (2), the manner of providing information to the individual undergoing offline verification under sub-section (3), and the obligations of offline verification-seeking entities under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 8A;”.

Omission of
section 57.

25. Section 57 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

PART III

AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

Amendment
of section 4 of
Act 13 of
1885.

26. In section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3) Any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India, shall identify any person to whom it provides its services by—

- 18 of 2016. (a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or
- 18 of 2016. (b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or
- 15 of 1967. (c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or
- (d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf.
- (4) If any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India is using authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) to identify any person to whom it provides its services, it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b) to (d) of sub-section (3) also available to such person.
- (5) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (3) shall be a voluntary choice of the person who is sought to be identified and no person shall be denied any service for not having an Aadhaar number.
- (6) If, for identification of a person, authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (3) is used, neither his core biometric information nor the Aadhaar number of the person shall be stored.
- (7) Nothing contained in sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) shall prevent the Central Government from specifying further safeguards and conditions for compliance by any person who is granted a license under the first proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of identification of person to whom it provides its services.

Explanation.—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (j) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.’

18 of 2016.

PART IV

AMENDMENTS TO THE PREVENTION OF MONEY-LAUNDERING ACT, 2002

- 15 of 2002. **27.** In Chapter IV of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (hereafter in this Part, referred to as the principal Act), before section 12, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 11A.

‘11A. (1) Every reporting entity shall verify the identity of its clients and the beneficial owner, by—

Verification of identity by reporting entity.

- 18 of 2016. (a) authentication under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 if the reporting entity is a banking company; or
- 18 of 2016. (b) offline verification under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016; or
- 15 of 1967. (c) use of passport issued under section 4 of the Passports Act, 1967; or
- (d) use of any other officially valid document or modes of identification as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf:

- 18 of 2016. Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that a reporting entity other than banking company, complies with such standards of privacy and security under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, and it is necessary and expedient to do so, by notification, permit such entity to perform authentication under clause (a):

Provided further that no notification under the first proviso shall be issued without consultation with the Unique Identification Authority of India established under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the appropriate regulator.

18 of 2016.

(2) If any reporting entity performs authentication under clause (a) of sub-section (1), to verify the identity of its client or the beneficial owner it shall make the other modes of identification under clauses (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) also available to such client or the beneficial owner.

(3) The use of modes of identification under sub-section (1) shall be a voluntary choice of every client or beneficial owner who is sought to be identified and no client or beneficial owner shall be denied services for not having an Aadhaar number.

(4) If, for identification of a client or beneficial owner, authentication or offline verification under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) is used, neither his core biometric information nor his Aadhaar number shall be stored.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Central Government from notifying additional safeguards on any reporting entity in respect of verification of the identity of its client or beneficial owner.

Explanation.—The expressions “Aadhaar number” and “core biometric information” shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in clauses (a) and (j) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.’

18 of 2016.

Amendment
of section 12.

28. In section 12 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), clauses (c) and (d) shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 73.

29. In section 73 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), clauses (j) and (jj) shall be omitted.

Repeal and
savings.

30. (1) The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 is hereby repealed.
(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the said Ordinance, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Ord. 9 of
2019.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SECTION 2
OTHER CIRCULARS, GUIDELINES etc

IMPORTANT

No. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Ministry of Electronics & IT
Unique Identification Authority of India
(Authentication Division)

Tower I, 9th Floor, Jeevan Bharati Building,
Connaught circus, New Delhi-110001.
Dated: 25.01.2017

To

All AUAs, ASAs

Sub: Upgradation of existing biometric public devices to Registered Devices

Dear Partners,

UIDAI is committed towards providing the highest quality of services in an efficient and secure manner. To enhance the security level, UIDAI has taken several security measures to ensure security of transactions and end to end traceability during the authentication process. To make it more robust and secure, UIDAI along with biometric device vendors and STQC is working on the concept of Registered Devices.

2. The key features of Registered Devices are:
 - a. Device identification – Every device will have a unique identifier allowing traceability, analytics and fraud management.
 - b. Eliminating advanced replay attacks – Biometric data is signed within the device using the provider key to ensure it is indeed captured live.
 - c. A standardized and certified Device Driver is to be provided by the device providers. This device driver (exposed via an SDK/Service) encapsulates the biometric capture, any user experience while capture (such as preview), and signing and encryption of biometrics all within it. The Device Driver must form the encrypted PID block before returning to the host application.

- d. There are two levels of Registered Devices named as Level 0 (software level upgrade is possible for existing public devices) and Level 1 (hardware and software level changes are required).The detailed specifications for Registered Devices are available at the link below:

https://uidai.gov.in/images/resource/aadhaar_registered_devices_2_0_09112016.pdf

3. It is expected that device vendor SDK's would be certified as either Level 0 or Level 1 by 31st March 2017. Please contact your biometric device vendor for their schedule to support registered devices. Register device authentication backend capability will be live by 31st March 2017.

4. A decision has been taken by UIDAI that use of public devices will be discontinued and only Registered Devices will be allowed to perform Aadhaar based authentication. Therefore, you need to ensure that all biometric devices deployed for Aadhaar enabled services are upgraded to Level 0 / Level 1 Registered Device by 1st June 2017 and all future procurement of biometric devices shall from now on be as per Level 0 / Level 1 Registered Device specifications. Authentication applications will also require modification to support the registered device SDK (Level 0 / Level 1). UIDAI Authentication API 2.0 will be upgraded to only support registered device authentication. This will promote a direct upgrade from the current applications with public devices using API 1.6 to applications with registered devices using API 2.0. Accordingly, the timelines for the support for Authentication API 1.6 will be extended from 31st March 2017 to 1st June 2017. Please note that there will be no extension of this timeline and use of public devices after 1st June 2017 shall result in failed authentication transactions for which the responsibility shall be yours.

5. You may also immediately ask your device vendor to ensure upgrade of existing biometric devices to Registered Devices and provide all the required support and details for the upgrade.

6. All ASAs also need to ensure that they are able to support Auth API 2.0 which supports Registered Devices and accordingly need to prepare their system on top priority.

7. Your application development team also needs to be sensitized as changes will be required in the application and backend server to make it compatible with Registered Device and Authentication API 2.0 and would need to be tested thoroughly. Therefore, it is suggested that your technical team should be ready and get in touch with your biometric device supplier/vendor for upgradation to the latest Registered Devices specifications.

8. UIDAI is committed to ensuring that all necessary applications are upgraded on time and there is smooth transition to Registered Devices. UIDAI has already initiated workshops with all stakeholders including device providers and will continuously support entire ecosystem during this transition. In case you have any query on Registered Devices, you may kindly get in touch with UIDAI team:

Shri Yashwant Kumar, ADG yashwant.kumar@uidai.net.in

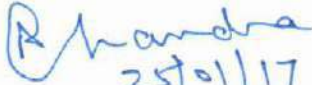
Shri Anup Kumar, ADG anup.kumar@uidai.net.in

Technical Contact Person:

Shri Rakesh Prasad rakesh.prasad@uidai.net.in

Shri Sanjith Sundaram sanjith.sundaram@uidai.net.in

9. This issues with the approval of CEO, UIDAI.


25/01/17
(Ajai Chandra)
ADG (Auth)

Copy for information to:

1. DG, STQC
2. Sh. Anup Kumar, ADG UIDAI
3. Sh. Pramod Varma, Chief Technology Architect, UIDAI
4. Sh. Vivek Raghavan, Chief Product Manager, UIDAI
5. All device vendors having STQC certified biometric devices

F. No. K-11022/460/2016-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India

9th Floor, Tower I,
Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi – 110001
Dated: 28.02.2017

To

All AUAs / KUAs

Subject: Instructions for providing Authentication / e-KYC services by AUA/KUA to sub-AUAs and other entities

The Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations 2016 allow Authentication User Agencies (AUAs) to appoint Sub-AUAs for availing authentication services under Regulation number 15. Similarly under Regulation number 16, e-KYC User Agencies (KUAs) can perform e-KYC authentication on behalf of other entities. In this regard, it is necessary that these services are provided by AUAs / KUAs in such a manner which does not violate any provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its regulations.


The AUAs/ KUAs are directed to strictly observe the following instructions while providing authentication services to Sub-AUAs or other entities:

1. The AUA / KUA shall ensure that
 - i. the client application to be used or being already used for Aadhaar authentication is developed by AUA/KUA and is digitally signed by AUA/KUA.
 - ii. the client application does not store biometric data under any circumstance and biometrics /PID block is encrypted at frontend device / client level only.
 - iii. the client application does not replay any authentication request with stored biometric data under any circumstance.
 - iv. the client application is audited by information systems auditor(s) certified by STQC / CERT-IN and compliance audit report is submitted to UIDAI. All Sub-AUAs shall also access authentication services only through duly audited client applications.

All AUAs are required to implement the above mentioned points in their current or future authentication application as well as their sub-AUAs (if any) application at the earliest.

2. Before appointment of any sub-AUA, the AUA shall take permission from UIDAI for the appointment of such sub-AUA. The AUAs which have already appointed sub-AUA(s) also need to take permission for the same from UIDAI before 31st March 2017.
3. As per Regulation number 15(2) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, sharing of license key is prohibited in case of e-KYC authentication. The e-KYC User Agency (KUA) shall use e-KYC authentication facility in the manner as prescribed in Regulation number 16 of the said regulations.
4. AUA / KUA shall be fully responsible for the misuse and illegal sharing of the license key in production or pre-production environment of UIDAI. AUA / KUA shall not allow any other agency to perform authentication by sharing their license key. AUA / KUA shall not forward authentication request using PID block captured by unaudited application using their license key. For every sub-AUA, a separate license key shall be used.
5. In case, Authority notices misuse or illegal sharing of license key by the AUA / KUA / sub-AUA, Authority shall terminate the license of the AUA / KUA and other actions including criminal prosecution shall be taken against AUA / KUA as well as the sub-AUA and other entities as per Aadhaar Act and its Regulations.
6. AUA / KUA shall not perform any test transactions on UIDAI's production environment. Any test transaction may be performed on UIDAI's pre-production environment only.
7. In all authentication applications deployed by AUA / KUA and sub-AUA, name of AUA / KUA shall be clearly displayed to the Aadhaar number holder.

All the AUAs / KUAs are hereby required to ensure compliance of the above mentioned points and send the compliance audit report and a certificate as per attached proforma duly signed by the Chief Executive Officer or equivalent of the company by 31st March 2017. It may please be noted that failure to send audit report and the certificate by 31st March 2017 will result in immediate deactivation of license key without any further notice, and will be considered violation of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and UIDAI shall take necessary action as per the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and may impose disincentives including termination of license of the AUA / KUA.


(Ajai Chandra)
Assistant Director General

Certificate to be given by AUA / KUA

S.No.	Description	Remarks
1	The authentication application being used by AUA for the purpose of authentication is developed and digitally signed by AUA	Yes / No
2	The authentication application does not store and/or replay stored biometric data.	Yes / No
3	Biometrics/PID block is captured and encrypted at the front end device / client level	Yes / No Front end device / Client level
4	Sub-AUAs are using authentication services through application duly audited by the AUA	Name of Sub AUA: Yes / No 1. 2.
5	Audit of the authentication application by STQC/CERT-IN certified information system auditor(s), and audit compliance report shared with UIDAI	Yes / No; Date of Audit: Date of compliance report sent to UIDAI:
6	Permission from UIDAI for all sub-AUAs mentioned in point number 4 above	Name of Sub AUA: Date of permission 1. 2.
7	Sharing of e-KYC data with other entities in compliance with Regulation number 16 of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016	Name of the entity: 1. 2.

It is certified that the information provided above and all its particulars have been verified by all the directors/partners/concerned officers and each one of them shall be jointly and severally liable for any discrepancy in the information supplied herein above as may be found by the Authority.

Dated:

Chief Executive Officer
Name of the Company

File No. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India

9th Floor, Tower I,
Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi – 110001
Dated: 28.02.2017

To

All AUAs / KUAs

Subject: Procurement of Registered Devices for Aadhaar authentication

Dear Partner,

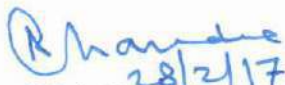
Please refer to this office letter no K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 25th Jan 2017 wherein it was informed that with effect from 1st June 2017 authentication request will be accepted only through registered devices. In this direction, UIDAI is working closely with various device manufacturers/vendors and STQC for smooth transition to the registered device regime. UIDAI is pleased to inform that the specifications for Registered Devices (Level 0) have been published on 22nd Feb 2017 and the specifications for Level 1 will be published soon.

2. STQC will launch the registered device certification scheme on 15th March 2017 following which device of vendors will be able to get their registered devices certified from STQC as and when they are ready. On our part, UIDAI is closely working with various device vendors for development and testing of registered devices.

3. You are therefore advised that any fresh procurement of biometric device should be of registered devices only. In case, you need to procure the device before the certification of registered devices, please ensure to take an undertaking from the device vendor for upgradation to registered devices, Level 0 or Level 1 at the cost of vendor as per your functional requirements.

4. A proforma for such undertaking is enclosed for your ready reference.

Encl: As above.


28/2/17
(Ajai Chandra)
Assistant Director General

TO BE OBTAINED ON DEVICE VENDOR/COMPANY LETTER HEAD

UNDERTAKING

I _____ (Name & Designation) hereby undertake that _____ number of biometric devices are being supplied to M/s _____ (Purchaser) _____ against Purchase Order No. -----dated ----- for use of Aadhaar authentication.

We have seen the Registered Device specifications published by UIDAI and we are confident to get STQC certificate as per these specifications.

I _____ (Name & Designation) further undertake that these devices will be upgraded to Registered Devices at least Level 0 without any additional cost to M/s _____ (purchaser) _____ before 1st June 2017.

Date:

Name _____
Designation _____
Company _____


सं.के-11020/198/2017- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-II)
भारत सरकार
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर I, नवां तल,
कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 16.05.2017

परिपत्र

Reference is invited to this office circular issued vide No. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth) dated 12.04.2017 circulating therewith the Application for Biometric Device Certification under Regulation 8(1) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 and the undertaking.

The Competent Authority has approved the revised version of the Undertaking to be submitted alongwith Application and STQC certificate issued for the said device model for obtaining UIDAI certification. The revised version of the Undertaking is enclosed herewith.


(यशवंत कुमार)

सहायक महानिदेशक

दूरभाष : 011-23462606

संलग्नक: जैसा उपर कहा गया है।

To

1. DG STQC
2. All AUAs/KUAs and ASAs
3. STQC Certified Device Providers
4. All Regional Office UIDAI and Tech Centre, Bengaluru

**Application for Biometric Device Certification under Regulation 8(1) of
Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016**

Organization Details	
Name of the Device Provider	
Registered Office address	
Correspondence address	
Management Point of Contact	
Technical Point of Contact	
Webpage link, e-mail address, Helpdesk number	
Details of Service Centers in India	
Name and address of OEM	
Device Details	
Device Make and Model	
Type of device (Fingerprint/Iris)	
Details of device	
End of Service date <i>(End of Service date would mean the date by which the device provider will provide technical support to the purchasers)</i>	
STQC Certification details	
Type of Registered Device (Level 0 / Level 1)	
Certified for Operating Systems	
STQC Certification number	
Date of issue of STQC certification	
Certification is valid up to (date)	

Undertaking

This Undertaking is executed by (Device provider name), a <nature of constitution of the biometric authentication device provider>, having its registered office/principal place of business at <insert the registered office or principal place of business>duly represented by its authorized representative <insert the name of the authorized signatory>

By this writing, the undersigned on behalf ofaffirms, declares and undertakes the following:

1. That (Device provider name) is desirous to receive UIDAI certification for its biometric device as specified in the application enclosed herewith.
2. That (Device provider name) hereby declares that it is fully aware and understands the provisions of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial And Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 ("Aadhaar Act, 2016) and its Regulations made thereunder and undertakes that it shall at all times abide by the same.
3. That (Device provider name) is also fully aware that it shall be liable for penal provisions, as applicable for any contravention of the Aadhaar Act 2016 and any regulations made thereunder.
4. That (Device provider name), after the receipt of UIDAI certification, shall implement all changes in all biometric devices or its software which may be required by UIDAI from time to time for the purposes of security, improving the performance parameters etc. as per device specifications issued by UIDAI from time to time till the End of Service date.
5. That (Device provider name) undertakes to provide support to the entity to which it has supplied the biometric devices and shall keep the device certification and authorization/approval from UIDAI valid for all the biometric device models in use for Aadhaar Authentication till declared End of Service (EOS) date for the device. Provided that in case, the (Device provider name) are not able to obtain the certification and approval from UIDAI for the updated specifications, the (Device provider name) undertakes to replace such

biometric devices with the new UIDAI certified biometric devices at no additional cost to the purchaser, for the sale concluded on or after 15th March 2017.

6. That (Device provider name) is fully aware that it shall be liable to an appropriate amount which shall be mutually decided between us and AUA /KUA, in case:

- it is discovered that the device provider private key has been compromised due to incorrect or buggy implementation or due to negligence on the part of management server setup and administration.
- it is discovered that the device key has been compromised due to a defect or backdoor or lack of proper security implementation within the Registered Device(RD) service.
- it is discovered that the biometric replay/injection is possible within RD service due to a defect or a backdoor or lack of proper implementation of RD service.

UIDAI shall have no role and / or liability in any condition.

7. That the (Device provider name) understands and agrees that the UIDAI shall have the right to audit the biometric device provider manufacturing facility and continuously monitor and audit the performance and security of all devices in production. Based on this monitoring / audit, UIDAI may decide to temporarily suspend any individual device model from the ecosystem. In the event of temporary suspension, the (Device provider name) undertakes to resolve the identified issue within time period as specified by UIDAI, failing which the UIDAI certification of device model may be permanently revoked for which the (Device provider name) undertakes to replace all such devices in use in field with UIDAI certified devices at its own cost. The inspection/audit report will remain confidential between UIDAI and the device provider.

8. That the (Device provider name) affirms and declares that the information filled up in the application form and that this undertaking was placed before the board of directors / partners of the (Device provider name) in its meeting dated _____ and has been read over and verified to be true and correct.

9. That no particulars have been concealed and upon verification of the application, the board / partners have approved the same for submission at the hands of _____. Any change in the name, contact details, addresses etc. as filled up in this application form shall also be immediately conveyed to UIDAI.
10. That the board resolution / minutes of the meeting dated _____ approving the application form and authorizing _____ to submit the same is/are being annexed herewith as Document No. 1.
11. That the application form being duly filled up and all its particulars being verified by all the directors / partners each one of them shall be jointly and severally liable for any discrepancy in the information supplied herein above and as may be found by the authority.

This undertaking is being executed on thisday of2017 at

(Authorized signatory)

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Designation: _____

Organization: _____

Date: _____

सं.के-11020/198/2017- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-II)
भारत सरकार
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथंटीकेशन डिवीज़न

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर I, नवां तल,
कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 22.05.2017

परिपत्र

Subject: Clarification for biometric devices whose STQC certificate is already expired

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has introduced Registered Devices for the purpose of biometric authentication. The use of public devices will be discontinued after 31st May 2017 and only the Registered Devices will be allowed to perform Aadhaar authentication. All devices presently deployed in the field by various Authentication User Agencies (AUAs) are required to be upgraded to Registered Devices.

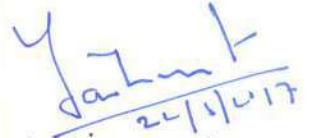
2. For getting Registered Device certification, a biometric device vendor should have valid STQC certificate for public device as per UIDAI's biometric device specifications and in addition, biometric device vendors need to develop RD service (registered device service) for their existing device models, and need to get biometric device RD service certified by STQC and UIDAI.

3. It has come to the notice that there are some public device models deployed in the field whose public device STQC certification has already expired. Since, valid STQC certificate of public device is a mandatory requirement for certification of Registered Device, such devices are facing difficulty in getting RD service certification as per existing policy. Therefore, in order to ensure that such devices whose public device STQC certification has expired also get upgraded to RD, following clarifications/directions are issued:

- i. RD certification will be allowed for devices whose public device STQC certification has expired. For this, device vendors can apply to STQC for RD services certification after depositing necessary fees and documents required for –
 - a. RD service certification
 - b. Re-certification as per STQC published procedure for maintenance of certification.



- ii. In case supplier of a certified device is not interested for upgrading the device to L0 (RD Service Certification), any other device provider may also apply for Registered Device services certification for such type of devices, subject to production of No Objection Certificate (NoC) from the STQC test report owner (original supplier/manufacturer).
- iii. This RD service certification will be valid only for up-gradation of the existing public devices to Registered Device and not for sale of new devices. Therefore, vendor will not be able to sell new devices based upon this RD service certificate only, unless they obtain quality and accuracy certificate from STQC. However, they may initiate action in parallel for these activities.
- iv. After satisfactory completion of STQC - UIDAI testing for RD service, vendor will submit prescribed undertaking for UIDAI certificate for deploying RD service.
- v. Vendor will be responsible for ensuring that the quality and accuracy specifications of all the devices, being upgraded to Registered Devices, continue to comply with the specifications of public devices.


(यशवंत कुमार)

सहायक महानिदेशक

दूरभाष : 011-23462606

To

1. DG STQC
2. All AUAs/KUAs and ASAs
3. STQC Certified Device Providers
4. Tech Centre, Bengaluru

File no. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India

9th Floor, Tower I,
Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi – 110001

Dated: 24th May 2017

CIRCULAR

Reference is invited to this office letter no. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 25.01.2017 sent to all Authentication User Agencies (AUAs), Authentication Service Agencies (ASAs) and all STQC certified device providers. It was intimated that all AUAs and ASAs will implement authentication API 2.0 for Aadhaar authentication and the device providers will get their devices certified as Registered Device by 31st May 2017. The specifications for Registered Devices were issued by UIDAI on 22.02.2017 which was followed by STQC guidelines for Registered Devices certification process on 27.02.2017. UIDAI vide its circular no K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 12.04.2017 also circulated the application form and the undertaking to be given by device providers for obtaining Registered Device certification.

2. In response to the above mentioned circulars and guidelines, twenty two device providers have applied to STQC for RD service certification. At the same time, Auth API 2.0 specifications have also been communicated to all AUAs and ASAs. During the period of last four months UIDAI and STQC have held a series of workshops and handholding meetings with AUAs, ASAs and device providers at UIDAI HQ as well as at UIDAI Tech Center, Bengaluru.

3. UIDAI has started issuing RD certification to those device providers who have obtained RD service certification from STQC and have submitted their application to UIDAI. It is noticed that while a number of device providers are in the process of getting Registered Device service certification from STQC, some device providers are not yet ready with their Registered Device service. Similarly, whereas a large number of AUAs and ASAs have successfully tested Auth API 2.0 with certified Registered Device, others are at various stages of development. Further, a number of representations have been received from certain AUAs regarding their logistical

limitations for upgrading all of their existing public devices to Registered Devices by 31st May 2017.

4. It is to be understood that Registered Device is a critical requirement for enhanced security and privacy in the Aadhaar authentication eco-system. Therefore, it is imperative that all stakeholders viz. AUAs, ASAs and device providers fulfill the necessary requirements in a time bound manner. However, given the status of preparedness of AUAs, ASAs and device providers as per para 3 above, these entities are directed to fulfill the following requirements:

AUA Requirements:

AUAs shall upgrade to Authentication API 2.0, KUAs shall upgrade to eKYC API 2.1 and authentication application to the registered device compliance by 31st May 2017 and in case they are not able to do so the authentication services will be allowed subject to following conditions:

- i. AUAs shall be completely responsibility for ensuring security of the applications if they continue to use existing non-registered devices after 31st May 2017
- ii. AUAs shall complete at least one successful authentication transaction in Pre-production using registered device by 31st July 2017
- iii. AUAs shall pay Rs 0.20 per authentication transaction w.e.f. 1st August 2017 for using existing non-registered devices
- iv. No authentication transactions using existing non-registered devices shall be allowed after 30th September 2017

AUAs using Aadhaar authentication services with existing non-registered devices after 31st May 2017 shall be deemed to have accepted above mentioned conditions.

ASA Requirements:

ASAs must upgrade their system to support registered devices by 31st May 2017 and in case they are not able to do so the authentication services will be allowed subject to following conditions:

- i. ASAs shall complete at least one successful authentication transaction in Pre-production using registered device by 30th June 2017
- ii. ASAs shall upgrade to support registered device transaction on production by 31st July 2017
- iii. ASAs shall pay Rs 0.10 per authentication transaction done with non-registered devices w.e.f 1st August 2017
- iv. UIDAI shall recover the transaction charges from ASAs for authentications done with non-registered devices w.e.f. 1st August 2017 with respect to liabilities of both ASA and the AUAs using its services. UIDAI will raise the bill for AUAs to ASAs only and it will be the responsibility of ASAs to collect charges from their AUAs and pay to UIDAI.
- v. No authentication transactions using existing non-registered devices shall be allowed after 30th September 2017

ASAs using Aadhaar authentication services with existing non-registered devices after 31st May 2017 shall be deemed to have accepted above mentioned conditions.

Device Provider Requirements:

Device providers shall get their devices certified as registered devices by 31st May 2017 and in case they are not able to do so their device certification will be allowed subject to following conditions:

- i. Device providers shall get provisional certification of their devices by 15th July 2017
- ii. Provisional certification scheme expires on 15th July 2017 and device providers agree to pay Rs 10,000 per day for any delay thereafter

5. In this regard, attention is invited to Regulations 8(1), 14(d), 14(n) and 19(o) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, whereby, device providers, AUAs and ASAs are required to employ only those devices, equipment, or software, which are duly registered with or approved or certified by the Authority and also comply with any contractual terms, regulations, policies, procedures, specifications, standards and directions issued by the Authority, for the purposes of using the authentication

facilities provided by the Authority. Violation of these Regulations constitutes criminal offence under section 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 punishable with imprisonment and fine.

Therefore, all AUAs, ASAs and device providers are again directed to take necessary action at their end to implement Registered Device services.



(Ajai Chandra)
Assistant Director General

F. No. K-11022/630/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India

9th Floor, Tower I,
Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi – 110001

Dated: 31st May 2017

CIRCULAR

The Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 under the Aadhaar Act, 2016 have been notified on 12th September 2016. Regulations 12, 24 and 25 of ibid Regulations provide for appointment of Authentication User Agencies (AUAs), e-KYC User Agencies (KUAs) and Authentication Service Agencies (ASAs), provisions for continuation of existing entities and imposition of disincentives for contravention of provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its Regulations, Agreements etc.

2. The Authority in exercise of the provisions of the Regulations 12(1) and 12(2) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, has approved the Agreements for the AUAs, KUAs and ASAs to avail Aadhaar authentication services provided by UIDAI. This inter alia includes schedule of disincentives, depositing of bank guarantee, levying of license fees etc. The Agreements viz. Authentication User Agency Agreement v4.0, Authentication Service Agency Agreement v4.0, set of applications and appointment letters are available on UIDAI website.

3. In view of the decisions taken by the Authority, following directions are issued for compliance by AUAs, KUAs and ASAs:

- i. Existing AUAs and KUAs: The entities who have already signed Agreement with UIDAI and are availing authentication service either in pre-production or production or both shall be required under Regulation 24(2) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 to fulfill following requirements:
 - a. The entities availing the production environment facility for authentication shall be required to deposit license fees of Rs 20 lakh which shall be valid for 2 years w.e.f 1st June 2017.
 - b. The entities availing pre-production environment facility shall be required to deposit license fees of Rs 5 lakh which shall be valid for 3 months w.e.f 1st June 2017. The entities which desire to continue using pre-production facility beyond 3 months shall be required to renew their pre-production license key after depositing license fees of Rs 5 lakh each time which shall again be valid for a period of 3 months.

If an existing AUA or KUA, in either pre-production or production or both environments, continues to use Aadhaar authentication services beyond 15th June 2017, it shall be deemed to have agreed to the terms and clauses of the AUA Agreement v4.0 and shall be required to deposit the license fees and bank guarantee by 30th June 2017. In case it does not agree with the terms and clauses of the Agreement, it may discontinue use of Aadhaar authentication

services and shall intimate to UIDAI by 15th June 2017 for termination of their Agreement as per Regulations 24(3) and 24(4) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.

- ii. Existing ASAs: The ASAs who have already signed agreement with UIDAI and are availing authentication service either in pre-production or production or both shall be required under Regulation 24(2) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 to fulfill following requirements:
- a. The ASAs availing the production environment facility for authentication shall be required to deposit a license fees of Rs 1 crore which shall be valid for 2 years w.e.f 1st June 2017.
 - b. The ASAs availing pre-production environment facility shall be required to deposit license fees of Rs 10 lakh which shall be valid for 3 months w.e.f 1st June 2017. The ASAs which desire to continue using pre-production facility beyond 3 months shall be required to renew their pre-production license key after depositing license fees of Rs 10 lakh each time which shall again be valid for a period of 3 months.

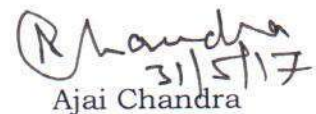
If an existing ASA, either in pre-production or production or both environments continues to use ASA services beyond 15th June 2017, it shall be deemed to have agreed to the terms and clauses of the ASA Agreement v4.0 and shall be required to deposit the license fees and bank guarantee by 30th June 2017. In case it does not agree with the terms and clauses of the Agreement, it may discontinue use of Aadhaar authentication services and shall intimate to UIDAI by 15th June 2017 for termination of their Agreement as per Regulations 24(3) and 24(4) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.

4. The above mentioned license fee is non-refundable under any circumstances including but not limited to the event of the entity (AUA/KUA/ASA) closing its business before the period for which fee has been paid or in case the Authority cancels the License / Agreement.

5. UIDAI has received a number of applications for appointment as AUAs and ASAs, which are yet to be approved or pending for Agreement signing. The application fees for such cases shall be returned and these entities will be required to apply afresh as per new format.

6. Bank Guarantee of Rs 25 lakh for AUAs and Rs 50 lakh for ASAs shall be valid for a period of 10 years from the date of signing of the agreement for new entities. In case of existing entities agreeing to continue authentication services, the bank guarantee shall be valid for period of 10 years w.e.f 1st June 2017.

7. The completed Application Form, License Fee and Bank Guarantee alongwith the required documents may be submitted to Deputy Director (Authentication) 9th Floor, Tower-1, Jeevan Bharati Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110001.


31/5/17

Ajai Chandra
Assistant Director General

File No. K-11020/198/2017-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India

9th Floor, Tower 1
Jeevan Bharti Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi-110001

Dated: 9th June 2017

CIRCULAR

Reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/198/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II) dated 16.05.2017 regarding UIDAI certification for Registered Device. It is pertinent to mention here that Registered Device service involves new specifications, introduction of HSM, device key rotation etc and it is possible that after their deployment in the field small enhancements may be required. Such enhancements may not require undergoing complete certification and testing procedure again.

2. Therefore, the Competent Authority has approved the Delta Certification Process for certification of Registered Device service in case of small enhancements, which may be required in following scenarios:

- i. A bug identified in Registered Device service after it is provisionally certified.
- ii. Functionality enhancements which requires changes in the code and its MD5 checksum.
- iii. Any other reasons which will cause a change to the executable certified and hence its MD5 checksum e.g. change in the specifications which requires a change in the code and subsequently its MD5 checksum etc.

3. The above possible changes are categorized as following:

1. **Category 1:** No changes to the solution architecture/traceability matrix:

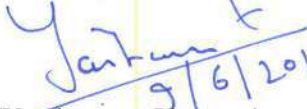
For such cases Device provider will submit the details of the changes to STQC, which shall be reviewed and decided by Solution Architecture Review Committee as to:

- a) If there are only minor changes to the solution/code it may approve the change and allow Device provider to continue to have the certification.
- b) If there are major changes (without any change in solution architecture), the committee may obtain an undertaking from the Device provider stating there are no architectural changes to the solution and allow them to continue to have the certification. If the committee finds major changes with or without any change in the solution architecture, it may push the case to the category 2 as below.

Y. J. Kumar
9/6/2017

2. **Category 2:** Changes to the solution architecture/traceability matrix:
For such cases Device provider will submit the revised solution architecture and details of changes to STQC, which shall be reviewed by Solution Architecture Review Committee. The Committee will decide whether complete certification process needs to be repeated or a part of it. Accordingly, device provider would need to again undergo the tests/process etc. and obtain fresh certification from STQC and UIDAI.

All Device Vendors are hereby directed to follow the above mentioned procedure for Delta Certification.


9/6/2017

(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General (Auth)

To

1. DG STQC
2. All AUAs/KUAs and ASAs
3. STQC Certified Device Providers
4. Tech Centre, Bengaluru

सं.के-11020/204/2017- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)

भारत सरकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)

ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर 1, नवां तल,

कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001

दिनांक: 22.06.2017

Circular

UIDAI offers two types of Authentication facilities viz. Yes/No authentication and e-KYC authentication. Authentication devices deployed by Authentication User Agency / e-KYC User Agency (AUA/KUA) initiate the authentication request and create encrypted PID block before forwarding it to authentication server of AUA/KUA for processing of domain specific transaction and creation of auth XML as per UIDAI authentication API. Further, upon receiving the auth XML from AUA, Authentication Service Agency (ASA) forwards it to CIDR. To ensure the integrity and non-repudiation, Authentication Server at CIDR, as a mandatory requirement, accepts only digitally signed auth XML through ASA. As mentioned in authentication API document and Regulation 9(2) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, "Authentication request shall be digitally signed by the requesting entity (AUA/KUA) and/or by the Authentication Service Agency, as per the mutual agreement between them".

2. In e-KYC service, UIDAI encrypts the e-KYC response data using KUA public key and subsequently forwards the encrypted response to KUA. On receiving the encrypted response, the KUA decrypts the data using their own private key.

3. To further enhance the security of Aadhaar authentication eco-system, under Regulations 14(n) and 19(o) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, it is hereby decided to mandatorily use Hardware based Security Module (HSM) for digital signing of Auth XML and decryption of e-KYC data.

4. For digital signing of Auth XML, Authentication request shall be digitally signed by the requesting entity (AUA/KUA) and/or by the ASA using HSM, as per the mutual agreement between them. However, to decrypt the e-KYC response data received from UIDAI, the KUA shall necessarily use its own HSM. The HSM to be used for signing Auth XML as well as for e-KYC decryption should be FIPS 140-2 compliant.



5. Therefore, all AUA/KUA/ASA shall ensure the implementation of HSM in Aadhaar authentication services in aforesaid manner before 31st August, 2017 and submit the compliance report. Any non-compliance in this regard will amount to violation of Aadhaar Act, 2016, its Regulations and AUA / ASA Agreement (including schedule of financial disincentives) making the concerned liable for appropriate penal action as provided therein which shall be in addition to any other legal action as per relevant laws.


22/6/2017

(यशवंत कुमार)

सहायक महानिदेशक

दूरभाष : 011-23462606

To

1. All AUAs/KUAs and ASAs.
2. UIDAI Tech Center, Bengaluru

F-No. K-11022/460/2016-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India

9th Floor, Tower I,
Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi-110001

Dated: 06.07.2017.

To

All AUAs/KUAs

Subject: Appointment of Sub-AUA.

This is in continuation to this office letter F-No. K-11022/460/2016-UIDAI (Auth-II) dated 28.02.2017 where in all AUAs were asked to take permission from UIDAI before appointment of an entity as their Sub-AUA. Further, the AUAs were required to take permission for already appointed Sub-AUAs.

In this regard all AUAs are required to submit their request for appointment of an entity as Sub-AUA.

The draft copy of letter, application form and undertaking is attached.



(Gracy James)
Deputy Director

Letter Head of AUA

To,
Deputy Director (Authentication)
9th Floor, Tower I,
Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus
New Delhi-110001

Subject: Appointment of M/s _____ as Sub-AUA.

This is w.r.t. UIDAI letter No. F-No. K-11022/460/2016-UIDAI (Auth-II) dated 28-02-2017 where in AUAs were asked to take permission from UIDAI before appointment of an entity as Sub-AUA.

In this regard we request you to grant permission for appointment of M/s _____ as Sub-AUA.

Thanks & Regards
(Authorized Signatory)

Name
Designation
Mobile no.

Enclosure: 1. Application Form along with Undertaking

**Application for SUB AUA under Regulation 15 of Aadhaar
(Authentication) Regulations, 2016**

Sub AUA Organization Details	
Name of the Sub AUA	
Sub AUA Code	
Registered Office address	
Correspondence address	
Management Point of Contact	
Technical Point of Contact	
Purpose for which Authentication Services will be used.	1. 2.

(Authorized signatory: Sub-AUA)

Signature: _____
Name: _____
Designation: _____
Organization: _____
Date: _____

All the details mentioned above are verified by AUA

(Authorized signatory: AUA)

Signature: _____
Name: _____
Designation: _____
Organization: _____
Date: _____

Joint Undertaking

We (AUA Organization name) intend to appoint (Sub AUA organization name) as Sub Authentication User Agency (Sub AUA) and both of us are fully aware and understand the provisions of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial And Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and Regulations made thereunder and further warrant that we shall at all times abide by the same.

We (AUA Organization name) and (Sub AUA organization name) jointly and severally certify that the information filled up in the application form and supplied therewith has been read over and verified to be true and correct to our personal knowledge and belief and no particulars have been concealed.

By this writing, the undersigned on behalf of (AUA Organization name) and (Sub AUA Organization name) affirm, declare and undertake the following:

1. We (AUA Organization name) shall ensure that the Aadhaar authentication services are used by Sub AUA (Sub AUA Organization name) only for the purpose as mentioned in the application form.
2. (AUA Organization name) shall create separate License Key and assign unique Sub-AUA code to the Sub-AUA (Sub AUA Organization name), which shall not further be shared with any other person or entity for any purpose.
3. (AUA Organization name) shall ensure that the Sub AUA (Sub AUA Organization name) complies with the provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its Regulations, processes, standards, guidelines, specifications and protocols of the Authority that are applicable to the requesting entity.
4. We, (AUA Organization name) and (Sub AUA Organization name) shall be jointly and severally liable for non-compliance of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its Regulations, processes, standards, guidelines and protocols of the Authority and shall be liable for disincentives and penalties as per the schedule of disincentives of AUA agreement and other provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its Regulations.
5. We (AUA Organization name) shall ensure that the client application to be used for Aadhaar authentication is developed and digitally signed by us OR Sub-AUA (Sub AUA Organization name) shall integrate digitally signed SDK developed by us in their client application for

capturing Aadhaar information like Aadhaar number, biometric details, demographic details etc.

6. (AUA Organization name) shall ensure that the (Sub AUA Organization name) client application or SDK, as the case may be, for Aadhaar authentication is audited, at the time of appointment of (Sub AUA Organization name) and also every year thereafter, by information systems auditor(s) certified by STQC / CERT-IN and compliance audit report is submitted to UIDAI
7. (AUA Organization name) and (Sub AUA Organization name) have ensured that the declared information filled up in the application form as well as this undertaking was placed before the board of directors / partners of our respective organizations in their meetings dated _____ and dated _____ and has been read over and verified to be true and correct.
8. No particulars have been concealed and upon verification of the application, the board / partners have approved the same for submission at the hands of _____. Any change in the name, contact details, addresses etc. as filled up in this application form shall also be immediately conveyed to UIDAI.
9. The board resolutions / minutes of the meetings dated _____ and dated _____ approving the application form and authorizing _____ to submit the same are being annexed herewith.
10. The application form having been duly filled up and all its particulars having been verified by all the directors / partners, each one of them shall be jointly and severally liable for any discrepancy in the information supplied herein above and as may be found by the authority.

This undertaking is being executed on this _____ day of _____ 2017 at _____.

Authorized signatory of (AUA Organization name) Signature: _____ Name: _____ Designation: _____ Organization: _____ Date: _____	Authorized signatory of (Sub AUA Organization name) Signature: _____ Name: _____ Designation: _____ Organization: _____ Date: _____
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सं.के-11020/205/2017- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)

भारत सरकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)

ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर 1, नवां तल,

कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001

दिनांक: 25.07.2017

Circular

Aadhaar Number is being used as primary ID of the residents by various user organizations like Banks, Telecoms, Government departments, Income Tax department, Private Sectors, etc. To avail the different benefits/services, Aadhaar Number Holder has to share the Aadhaar Number to various entities and the entities store the Aadhaar Numbers as reference key to deliver their services/benefits.

In order to enhance the security level for storing the Aadhaar numbers, it has been mandated that all AUAs/KUAs/Sub-AUAs and other entities that are collecting and storing the Aadhaar number for specific purposes under the Aadhaar Act 2016, shall start using Reference Keys mapped to Aadhaar numbers through tokenization in all systems.

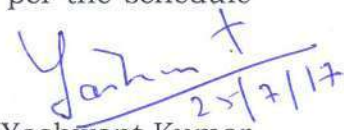
The course of action to implement the process by all AUAs/KUAs/Sub-AUAs and other entities is hereby outlined as below:

- (a) All entities are directed to mandatorily store Aadhaar Numbers and any connected Aadhaar data (e.g. eKYC XML containing Aadhaar number and data) on a separate secure database/vault/system. This system will be termed as "Aadhaar Data Vault" and will be the only place where the Aadhaar Number and any connected Aadhaar data will be stored.
- (b) Entities are allowed to store any relevant demographic data and/or photo of the Aadhaar Number Holder in other systems (such as customer database) as long as Aadhaar Number is not stored in those systems.
- (c) Each Aadhaar number is to be referred by an additional key called as Reference Key. Mapping of reference key and Aadhaar number is to be maintained in the Aadhaar Data Vault.
- (d) All business use-cases of entities shall use this Reference Key instead of Aadhaar number in all systems where such reference key need to be stored/mapped, i.e. all tables/systems requiring storage of Aadhaar numbers for their business transactions should from now onwards maintain only the reference key. Actual Aadhaar number should not be stored in any business databases other than Aadhaar Data Vault.
- (e) Access to Aadhaar Data Vault shall be made secure and accessed through internal systems only.

Y. Jaiswal
25/7/17

- (f) The Aadhaar number and any connected data maintained on the Aadhaar Data Vault shall always be kept encrypted and access to it strictly controlled only for authorized systems. Keys for encryption are to be stored in HSM devices only.
- (g) Aadhaar numbers along with connected data if any (such as eKYC XML containing Aadhaar numbers and demographic data) shall only be stored in a single logical instance of Aadhaar Data Vault with corresponding reference key. Appropriate HA/DR provisions may be made for the vault with same level of security.
- (h) The Aadhaar Data Vault containing Aadhaar number/data and the referencing system must be kept in a highly restricted network zone that is isolated from any untrusted zone and other internal network zones.
- (i) Only trusted communications must be permitted in and out of the vault. This should ideally be done via API/Micro-service dedicated to get the mapping and controlling access to the API/Micro-service at application level. Any authorized users needing to access this mapping must go via applications allowing them to view/access this data with appropriate user authentication and logging.
- (j) The Aadhaar Data Vault must implement strong access controls, authentication measures, monitoring and logging of access and raising necessary alerts for unusual and/or unauthorized attempts to access.
- (k) The Aadhaar Data Vault should support mechanisms for secure deletion/update of Aadhaar number and corresponding data if any as required by the data retention policy of the entities.
- (l) The chosen Reference Key generation method is to ensure that the recovery of the original Aadhaar number must not be computationally feasible knowing only the reference key or number of reference keys. It is suggested that a UUID (Universally Unique Identifier represented via hex string) scheme be used to create such reference key so that from such reference key, Aadhaar number can neither be guessed nor reverse engineered.

Therefore in exercise of the provisions of Regulation 14(n) of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 and Regulations 5 and 6 of Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016, any non-compliance shall be dealt under Section 42 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and shall also attract financial disincentives as per the schedule of the AUA/KUA agreement.


(Yashwant Kumar
Assistant Director General
दूरभाष : 011-23462606

To

1. All AUAs/KUAs and ASAs.
2. UIDAI Tech Center, Bengaluru

File No. K-11022/667/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India
(Authentication Division)

9th Floor, Tower I, Jeevan Bharti Building,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi – 110001
Dated: 27th September, 2017

Circular

Subject: Whitelisting of Aadhaar based applications developed by AUAs, KUAs and Sub-AUAs

UIDAI provides Aadhaar authentication and e-KYC services to AUAs and KUAs. Various AUAs, KUAs and Sub-AUAs have developed Aadhaar based applications to extend authentication services to residents. However, it has been observed that a number of agencies who are not authorized by UIDAI have also developed applications which claim to do Aadhaar authentication and collect resident identity data in an unauthorized manner. Such activities pose grave threat to the privacy and security of residents' data.

2. Therefore, in order to protect identity information of residents, UIDAI has decided to whitelist all Aadhaar based Web / Android / iOS or any other client applications in public domain along with AUA / Sub-AUA name, application name, logo and URL etc. Residents may refer to these applications on UIDAI website before providing their identity information to the agency.

3. In this regard, UIDAI had sent an email to all AUAs/KUAs on 1st September, 2017 seeking details of their Aadhaar based applications along with logo, name of application, application URL etc. developed by them or their Sub-AUAs. A number of AUAs/KUAs have already provided these details, however some of the AUAs are yet to submit this information.

4. Therefore all AUAs/KUAs are requested to provide the information for all their applications by **10th October, 2017** as per the following format:

Name of Agency	Name of Sub-AUA (if any)	Logo of Application	Name of Application	URL of Application	Type of Application (Android / iOS / Web etc.)

Please note that it shall be the responsibility of AUAs to provide details of applications developed by their Sub-AUAs.

5. It may be noted that any application not listed on UIDAI website shall be treated as unauthorized Aadhaar application. The failure to comply with these instructions will be considered as violation of Regulations 14(n) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 and shall attract penalties @ Rs 1 lakh per day as per clause 7.2 of AUA Agreement v4.0, termination of Agreement, including without limitation, criminal prosecution under sections 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016.


(Ajai Chandra) 27/9/17

Assistant Director General

सं.के-11020/44/2011-यूआईडीएआई(ऑथ-1)

भारत सरकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)

ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर 1, नवां तल,
कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001

दिनांक: 03.10.2017

6/17

CIRCULAR

Reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-1) dated 24.05.2017 which notified the timelines for upgradation of all public biometric devices to Registered Devices. It was clearly mentioned that all Authentication User Agencies (AUAs) including e-KYC User Agencies (KUAs) and Authentication Service Agencies (ASAs) shall upgrade to Registered Device and no authentication transaction shall be allowed on non-Registered Devices after 30.09.2017. It was also mentioned in the notification dated 24.5.2017 that from 1.08.2017 to 30.09.2017 all non-Registered Device transactions shall be charged @ Rs 0.20 and Rs 0.10 for AUAs and ASAs respectively.

2. Whereas a number of AUAs and ASAs have upgraded to Registered Devices, UIDAI has received requests from certain entities that they need some more time to complete the transition.

3. Therefore it has been decided to extend the timeline for Registered Device implementation by one month i.e. up to 31.10.2017 subject to the condition that non-Registered Device transactions shall continue to be charged @ Rs 0.20 and Rs 0.10 for AUAs and ASAs respectively as per notification dated 24.05.2017. UIDAI will issue notices for recovery of these charges and delay in deposit of these charges shall attract compound interest @ 1.5% per month.

4. It is reiterated that Registered Devices ensure encryption of biometrics of residents at time of capture. Therefore, in order to protect privacy and biometrics of the residents, it is absolutely essential to use only the Registered Devices. Any further use of non-Registered Devices will be putting residents' privacy at risk. Therefore, all AUAs and KUAs are requested to upgrade to Registered Devices at the earliest.


(Virender Prasad)
Assistant Director General 6/17

To

1. All AUAs/KUAs & ASAs.
2. All STQC Certified Device Providers
3. Tech Centre

DO's FOR AADHAAR USER AGENCIES/DEPARTMENTS

1. Read Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its Regulations carefully and ensure compliance of all the provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and its Regulations.
2. Ensure that everyone involved in Aadhaar related work is well conversant with provisions of Aadhaar Act, 2017 and its Regulations as well as processes, policies specifications, guidelines, circular etc issued by UIDAI from time to time.
3. Create internal awareness about consequences of breaches of data as per Aadhaar Act, 2016.
4. Follow the information security guidelines of UIDAI as released from time to time.
5. Full Aadhaar number display must be controlled only for the Aadhaar holder or various special roles/users having the need within the agency/department. Otherwise, by default, all displays should be masked.
6. Verify that all data capture point and information dissemination points (website, report etc) should comply with UIDAI's security requirements.
7. If agency is storing Aadhaar number in database, data must be encrypted and stored. Encryption keys must be protected securely, preferably using HSMs. If simple spreadsheets are used, it must be password protected and securely stored.
8. Access controls to data must be in place to make sure Aadhaar number along with personally identifiable demographic data is protected.
9. For Aadhaar number look up in database, either encrypt the input and then look up the record or use hashing to create Aadhaar number based index.
10. Regular audit must be conducted to ensure Aadhaar number and linked data is protected.
11. Ensure that employees and officials understand the implications of the confidentiality and data privacy breach.

12. An individual in the organization must be made responsible for protecting Aadhaar linked personal data. That person should be in charge of the security of system, access control, audit, etc.
13. Identify and prevent any potential data breach or publication of personal data.
14. Ensure swift action on any breach personal data.
15. Ensure no Aadhaar data is displayed or disclosed to external agencies or unauthorized persons.
16. Informed consent - Aadhaar holder should clearly be made aware of the usage, the data being collected, and its usage. Aadhaar holder consent should be taken either on paper or electronically.
17. Authentication choice - When doing authentication, agency should provide multiple ways to authenticate (fingerprint, iris, OTP) to ensure all Aadhaar holders are able to use it effectively.
18. Multi-factor for high security - When doing high value transactions, multi-factor authentication must be considered.
19. Create Exception handling mechanism on following lines-
20. It is expected that a small percentage of Aadhaar holders will not be able to do biometric authentication. It is necessary that a well-defined exception handling mechanism be put in place to ensure inclusion.
21. If fingerprint is not working at all even after using multi-finger authentication, then alternate such as Iris or OTP must be provided.
22. If the schemes is family based (like PDS system), anyone in the family must be able to authenticate to avail the benefit. This ensures that even if one person is unable to do any fingerprint authentication, someone else in the family is able to authenticate. This reduces the error rate significantly.
23. If none of the above is working (multi-finger, Iris, anyone in family, etc.), then agency must allow alternate exception handling schemes using card or PIN or other means.
24. All authentication usage must follow with notifications/receipts of transactions.

25. All agencies implementing Aadhaar authentication must provide effective grievances handling mechanism via multiple channels (website, call-center, mobile app, sms, physical-center, etc.).
26. Get all the applications using Aadhaar audited & certified for its data security by appropriate authority such as STQC/CERT-IN.
27. Use only STQC/UIDAI certified biometric devices for Aadhaar authentication.

DONT's FOR AADHAAR USER AGENCIES/DEPARTMENTS

1. Do not publish any personal identifiable data including Aadhaar in public domain/websites etc. Publication of Aadhaar details is punishable under Aadhaar act.
2. Do not store biometric information of Aadhaar holders collected for authentication.
3. Do not store any Aadhaar based data in any unprotected endpoint devices, such as PCs, laptops or smart phones or tablets or any other devices.
4. Do not print/display out personally identifiable Aadhaar data mapped with any other departmental data such as on ration card/birth certificate/caste certificate/any other certificate/document. Aadhaar number if required to be printed, Aadhaar number should be truncated or masked. Only last four digits of Aadhaar can be displayed/printed.
5. Do not capture/store/use Aadhaar data without consent of the resident as per Aadhaar act. The purpose of use of Aadhaar information needs to be disclosed to the resident.
6. Do not disclose any Aadhaar related information to any external/unauthorized agency or individual or entity.
7. Do not locate servers or other IT storage system/ devices having Aadhaar data outside of a locked, fully secured and access-controlled room
8. Do not permit any unauthorized people to access stored Aadhaar data
9. Do not share Authentication license key with any other entity.

सं.के-11022/631/2017-यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-II)

भारत सरकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)

ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीजन

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर I, नवां तल,

कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001

दिनांक : 27.11.2017

CIRCULAR

It has come to the notice of UIDAI that certain e-KYC User Agencies (KUAs) have been sharing the e-KYC data of the residents' with their Sub-AUAs and other entities by wrongly interpreting Regulation 16(2) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by Regulation 30 of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, UIDAI hereby clarifies that for sharing of e-KYC data with Sub-AUA or any other entity under Regulation 16(2), the KUAs shall obtain specific permission from UIDAI by submitting an application in this regard.

3. As per Regulations 14(n) of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, all KUAs shall comply with this circular with immediate effect and any non-compliance shall be dealt under Section 42 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and shall also attract financial disincentives as per the schedule of the AUA/KUA agreement.


(अजय चन्द्रा)

सहायक महानिदेशक(ऑथेंटिकेशन)

To

All KUAs

File No. K-11022/631/2017-UIDAI(Auth-II)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India
Authentication Division

9th Floor, Tower-I, Jeevan Bharti Building,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001

Date: 27th November 2017

CIRCULAR

Sub: Discontinuation of the provision of partial match in Demographic authentication

UIDAI at present provides the facility of both exact match and partial match in demographic authentication to Authentication User Agencies (AUAs). The AUAs generally configure the option of exact or partial match of name and/or address and/or other demographic parameters in their respective client applications. However, it is observed that some entities are using partial matching whereby part of the name or partial address etc. is sent to UIDAI for the purpose of authentication. Such practice while may improve the authentication success rate of matching their domain database with Aadhaar database, there is always a scope for wrongful identity verification. UIDAI has also advised from time to time that the demographic information as per Aadhaar should be captured and used for performing demographic authentication.

2. In order to remove any chances of wrongful identity verification using demographic authentication, it is hereby decided to discontinue the provision of partial matching in demographic authentication w.e.f 1.12.2017 after which the demographic authentication shall be allowed only for exact match of name, address and other parameters as in Aadhaar.

3. It is reiterated that to achieve the best and accurate results in demographic data verification, AUAs should capture name, address and other demographic details as per Aadhaar to perform demographic authentication. The information as per Aadhaar may be captured directly either from Aadhaar letter or eAadhaar or mAadhaar using QR code reader.



(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General (Auth)

To,

All AUAs/KUAs & ASAs

सं.के-11020/44/2012- यूआईडीएआई(ऑथ-1)

भारत सरकार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)

ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

जीवन भारती भवन, टॉवर 1, नवां तल,

कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली -110001

दिनांक: 30.11.2017

CIRCULAR

Reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/44/2012-UIDAI (Auth-1) dated 24.05.2017 which notified the timelines for upgradation of all public biometric devices to Registered Devices. It was mentioned that all AUAs/KUAs and ASAs shall upgrade to Registered Device and no authentication transaction shall be allowed on non-Registered Devices after 30.09.2017. It was also mentioned in the notification dated 24.5.2017 that from 01.08.2017 to 30.09.2017 all non-Registered Device transactions shall be charged @ Rs 0.20 and Rs 0.10 for AUAs and ASAs respectively. Further, due to various requests received from AUAs for extension of Registered Device timelines, the timeline was first extended to 31.10.2017 vide circular dated 30.09.2017 and then extended to 30.11.2017 vide circular dated 31.10.2017 subject to the payment of non-Registered Device transaction charges i.e. @ Rs 0.20 and Rs 0.10 for AUAs and ASAs respectively.

2. Whereas a number of AUAs and ASAs have already upgraded to Registered Devices, UIDAI has received requests from certain entities that they are at various stages of Registered Devices rollout and need some more time to complete the transition.

3. Therefore it has been decided to extend the timeline for Registered Device implementation by one month i.e. up to 31.12.2017 subject to the condition that non-Registered Device transactions shall continue to be charged @ Rs 0.20 and Rs 0.10 for AUAs and ASAs respectively as per notification dated 24.05.2017. Please be advised that since most of the entities already have migrated to Registered Devices, no further extension for non-Registered Device transactions shall be given beyond 31.12.2017.

4. It is reiterated that in order to ensure encryption of biometrics of residents at time of capture, it is absolutely essential to use only the Registered Devices. Any further use of non-Registered Devices will be putting residents' privacy at risk. Therefore, all AUAs and KUAs are requested to upgrade to Registered Devices at the earliest.

(यशवंत कुमार)

सहायक महानिदेशक(ऑथेंटिकेशन)

To

1. All AUAs/KUAs
2. All STQC Certified Device Providers
3. Tech Centre

File No. K-11022/631/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India
Authentication Division

9th Floor, Tower-I, Jeevan Bharti Building,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001

Date: 1st December 2017

CIRCULAR

Sub: Discontinuation of the provision of partial match in Demographic authentication

In continuation to UIDAI's Circular No. K-11022/631/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II) dated 27.11.2017 on the above mentioned subject, UIDAI has received a number of requests from various entities for continuing the provision of partial match in Demographic authentication.

2. Therefore, it has been decided to extend the provision of partial matching in demographic authentication by one month i.e. till 31.12.2017 after which the demographic authentication shall be allowed only for exact match of name, address and other parameters as in Aadhaar.



(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General (Auth)



Unique Identification Authority of India

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) – Aadhaar Data vault / Reference keys

Ref: UIDAI circular dated 25.07.2017

1. What is Aadhaar Data Vault

Aadhaar Data Vault is a centralized storage for all the Aadhaar numbers collected by the AUAs/KUAs/Sub-AUAs/ or any other agency for specific purposes under Aadhaar Act and Regulations, 2016. It is a secure system inside the respective agency's infrastructure accessible only on need to know basis.

2. What is the objective of Aadhaar Data Vault

Aadhaar number has been identified as “Identity Information” under the Aadhaar Act 2016 and can uniquely identify residents in India. Since Aadhaar number is a lifetime identity for Indians and shall be used to avail various services including services involving financial transactions, unauthorized access to Aadhaar number may be misused in many ways.



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Objective of Aadhaar Data Vault is to reduce the footprint of Aadhaar numbers within the systems / environment of the organization hence reduce the risk of unauthorized access.

3. Does Aadhaar Data Vault refer to any technology?

Aadhaar Data vault is a concept for storage of Aadhaar numbers in one particular storage within the environment of the organization to reduce the footprint of Aadhaar numbers. It does not refer to any technology. The decision of procuring a technology to implement Aadhaar Data vault or implementing Aadhaar Data vault internally lies with the respective organization.

4. Who needs to implement Aadhaar Data Vault

All agencies which store Aadhaar number are required to create an Aadhaar data vault. These agencies may or may not be AUAs/KUAs/Sub-AUAs. They could be an organization that stores Aadhaar numbers for internal identification purposes such as attendance management, linking with PF etc. All the agencies that store Aadhaar numbers in a structured and electronic form such as a Database need to implement Aadhaar Data Vault.



5. Are there any implementation guidelines for Aadhaar Data Vault?

The implementation of Aadhaar Data vault needs to be decided by the respective organization with the assistance of their internal technical teams. The implementation should meet the objective of the circular.

6. Which encryption algorithm is required for encryption of Aadhaar numbers and related data in the Aadhaar Data Vault as per the requirement of the circular?

UIDAI has not specified any encryption algorithm or key strength for the encryption of Aadhaar data vault, however other standards / specifications of UIDAI may be referred for algorithm and key length such as Auth api specifications or eKYC api specifications where it states RSA 2048 for Public key encryption and AES 256 for symmetric encryption (this is as per current version and the standards may change with time). Industry standards / Best practices should be followed in absence of such specifications.

7. Is it required to have separate VLAN for the Aadhaar Data Vault

The Aadhaar Data Vault containing Aadhaar number/data and the referencing system must be kept in a highly restricted network zone that is isolated from any untrusted zone and other internal network zones. Agencies may create only a virtual separation for Aadhaar data vault, however such agencies need to ensure they comply with the requirements of the notice such as access control, logical segregation in zones etc.



8. What are reference keys

In order to reduce the footprint of Aadhaar numbers in the ecosystem, each Aadhaar number is to be referred by an additional key called as Reference Key. These keys will replace Aadhaar numbers in the organizations ecosystem and mapping of reference key and Aadhaar number is to be maintained in the Aadhaar Data Vault.

9. Is it possible to use existing unique values for a user to be used as reference keys. Such as Bank account numbers or PAN numbers be used as reference keys?

The organization may use any reference keys as long as it can be uniquely mapped to the respective Aadhaar numbers and meets the requirement of the circular such as Aadhaar numbers should not be predictable if corresponding reference keys or set of keys are available. Organization should consider other implications of using Bank account / PAN card as reference keys which may be local to the environment.

10. Can existing HSMs be used for storing the encryption keys

Agencies may use the existing HSMs. HSMs used to store the keys for encryption of Aadhaar data vault cannot be shared with any other agency / legal entity. Security of the partitions storing Aadhaar data vault keys need to be ensured by the agency.



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11. If the Aadhaar number needs to be sent to UIDAI server or NPCI , how would it be communicated using reference keys?

Reference keys are local to agency/organization and is not required to be shared with UIDAI server or NPCI. Wherever Aadhaar number needs to be sent outside the agency for a genuine business, it may be sent to complete the transaction. However when the details of the transaction are to be saved within the environment, corresponding reference keys should be stored instead of Aadhaar numbers. After completion of the transaction, reference key for the corresponding Aadhaar number needs to be obtained from the Aadhaar Data vault through APIs.

12. How are the scanned/physical copies of the Aadhaar numbers be stored in the Aadhaar Data vault?

For the agencies which store the scanned images of Aadhaar cards or physical copies of Aadhaar cards as per TRAI / RBI etc., the storage of scanned images or physical cards do not come in scope of this notice or requirement. The agencies need to keep the scanned copies encrypted and ensure security of both scanned copies and physical copies as per Aadhaar Act 2016 and Regulations. Agency should ensure compliance to the security and privacy requirements for storage of scanned images or hard copies as per Aadhaar Act 2016 and Regulations.

13. Is it allowed to store Aadhaar number as masked value in any systems apart from Aadhaar Vault? Ex : 1234 ** 5678**

Aadhaar numbers either in encrypted form or masked form should not be stored in any other storage except Aadhaar Data vault.



14. Can Aadhaar number be used for resetting password as security questions?

Some agencies are storing Aadhaar number to be able to answer the security question for a password reset request. These agencies cannot store the Aadhaar number anywhere else apart from the Aadhaar data vault and they come in scope of the requirement. However if these agencies want to store only the last 4 digits of the Aadhaar number for internal authentication purposes such as a security question they may store the same. In no situation Aadhaar number except the last 4 digits may be stored outside the Aadhaar Data vault.

15. Can multiple reference be generated and used with a single Aadhaar card

Multiple reference keys may be generated for a single Aadhaar if there is such business case which requires to refer one Aadhaar number by different reference keys in the internal ecosystem of the agency. In such case, the agency shall ensure compliance to the other requirements of the circular.

16. Is it required to replace all the Aadhaar number with the reference keys which are being used in the existing infrastructure in multiple databases

Agency needs to create an Aadhaar data vault and replace Aadhaar numbers in all existing databases with the respective reference keys even if Aadhaar number is stored encrypted in several databases within the agency.



17. Aadhaar (Authentication) regulations 2016 require to store the Aadhaar number in the transaction logs. Is it required to replace all these Aadhaar number with the reference keys?

For the requirement of mandatory storage of Aadhaar number in the logs for authentication / e-KYC transactions, the agencies need to replace the Aadhaar numbers in the Logs Databases with the corresponding reference keys. For future transactions, only reference keys shall be stored in the logs and if for any regulatory or genuine business purpose the transaction logs need to be provided outside the agency / organization same shall be provided along with the Aadhaar number.

18. There are backups already taken of the databases containing Aadhaar numbers by some agencies. Is it required to replace all the Aadhaar number with the reference keys in the back up of logs/databases already taken in the past

These agencies may continue to store such backups which have existing Aadhaar numbers as long as the data is kept encrypted.

19. Can the hash of Aadhaar card be used as reference keys

Agency / Organization may choose any method for generation of reference key. The chosen Reference Key generation method is to ensure that the recovery of the original Aadhaar number must not be computationally feasible knowing only the reference key or number of reference keys. It is suggested that a UUID (Universally Unique Identifier represented via hex string) scheme be used to create such reference key so that from such reference key, Aadhaar number can neither can be guessed nor reverse engineered.



20. Which industry standard to be followed for key generation/ encryption

The organization may choose appropriate industry standard as per its requirement as long as it meets the requirement of the circular.

21. Whether a particular agency can provide reference key provisioning as a central service to its Sub – AUAs?

Since the AUAs are already obligated for the compliance of its Sub-AUAs and already has all Aadhaar numbers of its Sub-AUAs as part of the transaction logs, AUAs may provide reference provisioning as a central service to its Sub-AUAs. Access to mapping databases / Aadhaar Data vault need to be on a need to know basis. Other risks of providing reference key service as a central service need to be considered by the Sub-AUA / AUA.

22. Can HSM service be stored on cloud and provide service to sub-AUA's

Since an AUA already is obligated for the compliance of its Sub-AUAs and already has all Aadhaar numbers of its Sub-AUAs as part of the transaction logs, HSM may be provided by the AUA as a central service to its Sub-AUAs. In no other circumstance HSM shall be shared with other agencies / organizations as it implies sharing of Aadhaar numbers and other related data with that organization.



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23. Can we use the same VM for business application & Aadhaar vault application

The Aadhaar Data Vault containing Aadhaar number/data and the referencing system must be kept in a highly restricted network zone that is isolated from any untrusted zone and other internal network zones. Compliance with circular and Aadhaar act needs to be ensured.

24. Is it allowed to store Aadhaar Number in other systems than vault if the system provides HSM level encryption for storage / usage of Aadhaar Number

All entities / agencies are directed to mandatorily store Aadhaar Numbers and any connected Aadhaar data (e.g. eKYC XML containing Aadhaar number and data) only on a separate secure database/vault/system. Aadhaar numbers shall not be stored in any other systems. If the agency wants to term the existing Database as Aadhaar Data vault and can meet the other requirements of the circular, such agency may do so. In that case the agency must ensure that Aadhaar numbers are only stored on this database and removed from other databases.

25. Can we use any method to generate reference key or only UUID to be used as recommended in the circular?

Any method may be used to generate the reference key as long as it meets the requirements of the circular.



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26. What is the nomenclature / convention to be followed for Unique_Ref_Number_Generation for Aadhaar?

This is left to organization to choose nomenclature/convention as long as it ensure that the recovery of the original Aadhaar number must not be computationally feasible knowing only the reference key or number of reference keys.

27. By when agencies must be compliant to the system of implementing Aadhaar Vault?

The organizations must start the implementation of the Aadhaar Data vault immediately. The same shall be checked during the next independent audit to be conducted by the agency itself or by UIDAI.

28. Which version to opt for in the technical specification of HSM. Ex: FIPS 140-2 Level 2 or FIPS 140-2 Level 3 HSM?

UIDAI has not recommended any specifications for HSM. Organization may follow the Industry best practice such as NIST etc.



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29. As Aadhaar number is used for carrying out DBT transactions, AEPS transactions etc., will the Aadhaar number will be continued to be used while processing the transactions?

Aadhaar number may be used wherever necessary to process the transactions, however when the transaction related data or Aadhaar related data is stored, Aadhaar numbers should not be stored in any other storage than Aadhaar Data Vault.

30. At the time of transaction processing the application will refer to Aadhaar vault only to derive the account to which the amount is to be credited or debited and the transaction will be carried out accordingly.

The Aadhaar Data vault should ideally maintain only the mapping of Aadhaar numbers and corresponding reference numbers. Hence any access to data vault (except for maintenance purposes / Administration purposes) should only be to refer this mapping.

31. Will there be an audit required after the implementation of Aadhaar Data Vault.

UIDAI does not mandate an audit after the implementation of Aadhaar Data vault. However same should be checked in the next periodic external audit as per UIDAI requirement. However the agency should maintain some documentation to demonstrate that the implementation meets the requirement of UIDAI circular. This could be in the form of an internal audit from an independent team or confirmation on the points of the circular by the internal technology or security team (independent).

F. No. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India
Authentication Division

9th Floor, Tower I, Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 10th January 2018

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 2018

Sub: Enhancing Privacy of Aadhaar holders - Implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited KYC

UIDAI has been mandated to issue biometric based unique identity number Aadhaar to the eligible residents of India. The first Aadhaar number was issued on 29 September 2010 and till now more than 119 crore Aadhaar numbers have been issued. The coverage of almost whole of the population has led to the acceptability and use of Aadhaar as a universal and a primary identity proof of residents by government as well as non-government entities. Many systems such as Banks, Telecom companies, PDS, Income Tax, etc. have been mandated through various laws to use Aadhaar for identity verification and de-duplication. Similarly, a number of private entities are also using Aadhaar to verify identity of their customers.

2. While it is important to ensure that Aadhaar number holders can use their identity information to avail many products and services, the collection and storage of Aadhaar numbers by various entities has heightened privacy concerns. Further, Regulation 6 of the Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 provides for restriction on sharing, circulation or publishing etc. of Aadhaar number to ensure confidentiality of the Aadhaar numbers collected from the residents. Aadhaar number being the permanent ID for life, there is need to provide a mechanism to ensure its continued use by the Aadhaar number holder while optimally protecting the collection and storage of Aadhaar number itself in many databases.

3. To further strengthen privacy and security of Aadhaar number holders, UIDAI hereby lays down the following process:

- I. **Introduction of Virtual ID** for an Aadhaar holder to use it in lieu of his/her Aadhaar number to avoid need of sharing of the Aadhaar number at the time of authentication.

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II. **Introduction of Limited KYC** service that does NOT return Aadhaar Number and only provides an “agency specific” unique UID token to eliminate many agencies storing Aadhaar Number while still enabling their own paperless KYC.

4. The following paragraph provides details of the above features and advises agencies using Aadhaar authentication and e-KYC to make necessary improvements within their respective systems to support this roll out within the stipulated timeframe.

Virtual ID (VID)

5. Residents are currently required to share Aadhaar number to authenticate their identity to avail various services. With the introduction of Virtual ID, a fungible number mapped to Aadhaar number, Aadhaar number holders will have an option not to share their Aadhaar number to further improve privacy. Virtual IDs allow Aadhaar number holders to share VID instead of their Aadhaar number during Aadhaar authentication thus reducing collection of Aadhaar numbers by various agencies. Features of VID are:

- a. VID will be a temporary, revocable 16-digit random number mapped with the Aadhaar number. It is not possible to derive Aadhaar number from VID.
- b. Last digit of the VID is the checksum using Verhoeff algorithm as in Aadhaar number.
- c. There will be only one active and valid VID for an Aadhaar number at any given time
- d. Aadhaar number holder can use VID in lieu of Aadhaar number whenever authentication or KYC services are performed. Authentication may be performed using VID in a manner similar to using Aadhaar number.
- e. VID, by design being temporary, cannot be used by agencies for de-duplication.
- f. VID is revocable and can be replaced by a new one by Aadhaar number holder after the minimum validity period set by UIDAI policy.
- g. No entities like AUA/KUA can generate VID on behalf of Aadhaar number holder.

6. **Generation, revocation, and replacement of VID:** VID can be generated only by the Aadhaar number holder. They can also replace (revoke and generate new one) their VID from time to time after UIDAI set minimum validity period. UIDAI will provide various options to Aadhaar number holders to generate their VID, retrieve

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their VID in case they forget, and replace their VID with a new number. These options will be made available via UIDAI's resident portal, Aadhaar Enrolment Center, mAadhaar mobile application, etc.

7. All agencies using Aadhaar Authentication and e-KYC services shall ensure Aadhaar number holders can provide the 16-digit VID instead of Aadhaar number within their application. All agencies offering assisted services shall inform their offices and operators to enable this option for Aadhaar number holders.

Limited KYC and UID Tokenization

8. While VID allows Aadhaar number holders to avoid sharing Aadhaar number, storage of Aadhaar number within various databases also needs to be further regulated. Limited KYC will allow agencies to do their own paperless KYC process without access to Aadhaar number thus significantly enhancing the privacy within Aadhaar system.

9. UIDAI will categorize all AUAs into two categories – “**Global AUAs**” and “**Local AUAs**”. Once this scheme is fully implemented, ONLY Global AUAs will have access to e-KYC with Aadhaar number, while all other agencies will only have access to “Limited KYC”.

- a. **Global AUAs:** UIDAI from time to time will evaluate AUAs/Sub-AUAs based on the laws governing them and categorize them as “Global AUAs” only if laws require them to use Aadhaar number in their KYC. Only such agencies will have access to Full e-KYC (with Aadhaar number) and the ability to store Aadhaar number within their system.
- b. **Local AUAs:** All AUAs who are not categorized under “Global AUAs” will automatically be categorized as “Local AUAs”. Such entities will ONLY have access to “Limited KYC” and will NOT be allowed to store Aadhaar number within their systems. Every agency using authentication and Limited KYC can get agency specific UID Token, that can be used within their systems to uniquely identify their customers. UIDAI reserves the right to determine, in addition to UID Token, what demographic fields need to be shared with the Local AUAs depending upon its need.

10. **Enhanced Privacy via UID Token:** Once storage of Aadhaar number is restricted and since VID is a temporary number, agencies need a mechanism to uniquely identify their customers within their system. In order to ensure that these entities are able to establish uniqueness of beneficiaries in their database, UIDAI in response to the authentication and Limited KYC request would return a unique UID Token. This Token will be unique for each Aadhaar number for a particular entity (AUA/Sub-AUA). This Token will remain same for an Aadhaar number for all authentication requests by that particular entity. However, for a particular Aadhaar

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number different AUAs/Sub-AUAs will have different UID Tokens. The UID Token will be a 72 character alphanumeric string meant only for system usage.

11. UID Token allows an agency to ensure uniqueness of its beneficiaries, customers etc. without having to store the Aadhaar number in their databases while not being able to merge databases across agencies thus enhancing privacy substantially. All agencies should use UID Token within their systems. In addition to UID token, Global AUAs are also allowed to securely store Aadhaar number.

12. Authentication API will also allow authentication using UID token in place of Aadhaar number or VID, provided the token belong to that AUA. But, AUAs who are categorized as "Global AUAs" will be given, in addition to Aadhaar number, a UID token for each Aadhaar number in response to e-KYC request. Global AUAs can use UID token as per their need for authentication and database usage.

13. In view of the above mentioned changes, agencies using Aadhaar Authentication and e-KYC would need to make suitable changes so that their systems can accept VID in place of Aadhaar number, use UID Token within their database instead of Aadhaar number, and enhance application to access Limited or Full e-KYC based on their categorization. As an illustration, following changes may be required by the AUAs/KUAs:


- a. Allow VID to be used in lieu of Aadhaar number. Since VID is optional for Aadhaar number holders, they can still provide Aadhaar number as they do so today.
- b. Local AUAs should make changes inside their systems to replace Aadhaar number within the databases with UID Token. Existing Aadhaar numbers can be replaced with corresponding UID token by doing demographic match using authentication API.
- c. Global AUAs should make changes in their systems to accept UID token, in addition to Aadhaar number and use it in their processes.
- d. Agencies categorized as "Global AUAs" can continue to securely store and use Aadhaar number along with UID token.
- e. Agencies using demographic match without the presence of Aadhaar number holder need to use UID token instead of Aadhaar number in authentication input.
- f. Update applications, processes, and train the operators and personnel across AUA ecosystem to ensure that all changes are rolled out smoothly.

14. UIDAI would share updated API/technical documents, guidelines, and conduct workshops / training sessions for AUAs/KUAs to ensure smooth and timely implementation.

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15. UIDAI will be releasing necessary APIs with implementation by 1st March 2018. All AUAs/KUAs shall accordingly need to make necessary changes in their authentication system for use of Virtual ID, UID Token, and Limited KYC to start using it from 1st March 2018. By 1st June 2018, all AUAs/KUAs shall have to fully migrate to the new system, failing which their authentication services may be discontinued and financial disincentives may be imposed.

16. AUAs and KUAs, under Regulations 14(n) and 17(g) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, are required to comply with the directions issued and process laid down under this Circular for the purposes of using the authentication facilities provided by the Authority. Any non-compliance of these directions shall invite action under sections 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016, financial disincentives as per Schedule to AUA/KUA Agreement v.4.0 and termination of the said Agreement.


(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General (Auth)

To,

All AUAs/KUAs and ASA

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI

F. No. K-11020/219/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India

9th Floor, Tower I, Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 15th January 2018

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 2018

Sub: Implementation of Face Authentication

Aadhaar Authentication provides a digital, online identity platform to verify the identity of Aadhaar number holders instantly anytime, anywhere. Aadhaar Authentication is the process by which the Aadhaar number along with the demographic information or biometric information (fingerprint or iris) of an Aadhaar number holder is submitted to the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) for its verification and such repository verifies the correctness, or the lack thereof, on the basis of the information available with it. Aadhaar authentication is being used as the primary identity verification mechanism by many systems such as Banks, Telecom companies, PDS, Income Tax, Employees attendance etc. which are mandated through various laws and also by a number of private entities. As on date, more than 1510 crore authentications have been performed by various Authentication User Agencies (AUAs) out of which more than 1045 crore are biometric transactions.

2. For biometric based authentication, the Aadhaar number and biometric information submitted by an Aadhaar number holder are matched with the biometric information of the said Aadhaar number holder stored in the CIDR. This may be fingerprints-based or iris-based authentication or other biometric modalities based on biometric information stored in the CIDR. Presently UIDAI provides two modes of biometric authentication i.e. Fingerprint authentication and Iris authentication.

3. While most of the residents are able to authenticate using fingerprint or iris authentication, some residents face difficulty in successfully using biometric authentication using one of the modalities. While residents can use either fingerprint or iris authentication when both capture devices are available, many AUAs have not yet deployed both types of devices for their use.

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15/1/2018

4. At the time of Aadhaar enrolment, photo of the face of resident is also captured. To provide inclusive authentication, face photo can also be leveraged to verify the identity of a Aadhaar number holder. While Aadhaar Authentication API had the technical provision for sending photo of the face, this option is currently not enabled within CIDR. Some of the advantages of including this are:

- a. Face Authentication will provide additional choice to create inclusive authentication for residents having difficulty with their fingerprints/iris authentication.
- b. Since face photo is already available in UIDAI database there is no need to capture any new reference data at UIDAI CIDR.
- c. Camera is now pervasively available on laptops and mobiles making the face capture easily feasible for AUAs without needing any additional hardware.
- d. Face authentication with liveness detection can be used as an additional factor to increase security.

5. Therefore, UIDAI has decided to enable Face Authentication. The salient features of Face Authentication are:

- a. Face Authentication provides additional option for AUAs to ensure that inclusive authentication is offered to all residents.
- b. Face Authentication shall be allowed ONLY in fusion mode along with one more authentication factor. This means Face Authentication must be combined with either fingerprint or iris or OTP to be able to successfully authenticate an Aadhaar number holder.
- c. UIDAI provides the fingerprint and iris biometric authentication to select AUAs, similarly Face Authentication shall also be allowed on need basis.

6. UIDAI will work with biometric device providers to integrate face modality into the certified registered devices and also may provide standalone Registered Device (RD) service as required by the ecosystem. UIDAI will provide Software Development Kits (SDKs) / Registered Device (RD) services in various operating systems which will have the ability to capture face image, check liveness, and create digitally signed and encrypted authentication input (PID block) as required.

7. The AUAs shall be required to implement the following:

- a. To ensure inclusive authentication, when single modality is not working for specific residents, applications need to enable face capture via RD service to capture face photo in addition to fingerprint/iris/OTP.
- b. Make necessary changes such as doing validation, auditing, etc. on the AUA server side to process the encrypted authentication input.

8. The Registered Device (RD) Service Providers shall be required to integrate the UIDAI provided face capture SDK into their service and allow application to use that option whenever required by the AUA application.

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9. UIDAI will share technical documents, software development kits (SDKs), guidelines, and conduct workshops & training sessions for AUAs and Registered Device (RD) Service Providers to support changes for enabling Face Authentication. UIDAI will release necessary details for implementation by 1st March 2018. Face Authentication as an additional modality to be used in fusion mode along with fingerprint/iris/OTP will be available in production for AUAs to use by 1st July 2018.

10. All AUAs and Registered Device (RD) Service Providers, under Regulations 8 and 14(n) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, are required to comply with the directions issued and process laid down under this Circular for the purposes of using the authentication facilities provided by the Authority. Any non-compliance of these directions shall invite action under sections 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016.


15/1/2018
(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General (Auth)

To,

All AUAs, RD Service Providers

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI

F. No. K-11022/630/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India
(Authentication Division)

9th Floor, Tower I, Jeevan Bharati Building,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi – 110001.

Dated: 15th January, 2018

CIRCULAR No. 3 of 2018

In continuation to this office Circular No. K-11022/630/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II) dated 31st May, 2017 wherein, the Authority had issued Authentication User Agency (AUA)/e-KYC User Agency (KUA) and Authentication Service Agency (ASA) Agreement v4.0 along with the proposal for charging of License Fees, Bank Guarantee and schedule of financial disincentives for availing Aadhaar authentication services provided by the Authority. The License Fee vide ibid letter was to be deposited by 30th June 2017, the date was further extended upto 31st August 2017 vide order dated 30th June 2017.

2. Few AUA/KUA/ASA entities had raised the issue of applicability of Goods and Services Tax(GST) on License Fee and Disincentives, the matter was subsequently referred to GST Council. GST Council has now clarified that *“the services provided by UIDAI to the Authentication User Agencies (AUAs)/e-KYC User Agencies (KUAs) and Authentication Service Agencies (ASAs) against the license fee are classifiable in the Goods and Services Act, 2017, under Section ‘8’ of Chapter 99, which deals with “Business and production Services” and attracts GST @ 18%.”* Besides, *“ Services provided by AUAs, KUAs and ASAs to the service recipient against charge of fees may also be liable for GST @ 18% under SAC-9997.”*

3. In view of the above and clarifications by GST Council, following directions are issued for immediate compliance by AUAs/KUAs and ASAs:

- (i) AUAs/KUAs and ASAs who have deposited the License Fee after 30.06.2017 are now required to pay the GST @ 18% over and above the license fee as follows:

	Pre-production License Key		Production License Key	
	Fees	GST @ 18%	Fees	GST @ 18%
AUA/KUA	Rs. 5 Lakh	Rs. 90,000	Rs. 20 Lakh	Rs. 3,60,000
ASA	Rs. 10 Lakh	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 1 Crore	Rs. 18,00,000


- (ii) AUAs/KUAs and ASAs who have deposited Financial Disincentives after 30.06.2017 are also required to pay the GST @ 18% over and above the financial disincentive.

4. Further UIDAI, vide Circular F. No. K-11022/630/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II) dated 8th August, 2017 had instructed the AUAs/KUAs/ASAs depositing License Fee after the due date of 31st August 2017 to deposit the License fee along with late payment charges @ 1% of license fee as applicable per month or part there of which shall be payable till 31st March, 2018. As such AUAs/KUAs/ASAs who have deposited License fee after 31st August, 2017 or are yet to deposit are also required to pay the late payment charges and GST over and above the prescribed License Fee.

5. Further, in terms of section 50(1) of CGST Act 2017 for any delay in depositing and e-filing of GST returns attracts payment of interest @ 18% for the tax or any part thereof remains unpaid. Hence, AUAs/KUAs /ASAs entities may deposit the GST as applicable to avoid any penalty or adverse action.

6. AUA/KUA/ASA entities are also requested to quote their GSTN no. for making future payments.

7. UIDAI GST No: **07AAAGU0182Q1ZS.**


15/11/18
(Ajai Chandra)

Assistant Director General (Auth.)

Copy to:

- 1) All AUAs /KUAs /ASAs
- 2) PAO,UIDAI HQ

File no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India
Authentication Division

9th Floor, Tower I, Jeevan Bharati Building
Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 01st May 2018

CIRCULAR No. 04 OF 2018


Sub: Enhancing Privacy of Aadhaar holders - Implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC

Reference is invited to this office circular No. 1 of 2018 (file no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)) dated 10.01.2018 regarding implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC for enhancing privacy of Aadhaar holders. It was notified that UIDAI would release necessary APIs for implementation and all AUAs/KUAs/ASAs shall accordingly need to make necessary changes in their respective authentication systems for use of Virtual ID, UID Token, and Limited e-KYC. Accordingly, new APIs i.e. Authentication API 2.5, e-KYC API 2.5 and OTP Request API 2.5 have been published on UIDAI Authentication Portal.

2. The necessary steps to be taken by AUAs/KUAs and ASAs in this regard are again mentioned as follows:

2.1 For AUA/KUAs:

- i. All AUAs/KUAs shall ensure that Aadhaar number or VID should not be stored while sending authentication /e-KYC request to CIDR.
- ii. All AUAs/KUAs shall capture the UID Token and Aadhaar number (only in case of Global AUAs/KUAs) as sent by UIDAI in response to authentication / e-KYC request in their database.
- iii. All Local AUAs/KUAs shall ensure to replace Aadhaar numbers with UID Tokens and delete all Aadhaar numbers from their database including transaction logs by 31.08.2018
- iv. All KUAs shall ensure that their application and backend system are designed in such a way that if in future it is decided to restrict some of the demographic fields as part of Limited e-KYC response, it can be handled without any changes in their system.



- v. AUAs/KUAs shall submit the compliance report to UIDAI as soon as they upgrade their system to support Auth API 2.5, e-KYC API 2.5 and OTP API 2.5.

2.2 For ASAs:

- i. ASAs shall immediately provide the facility of testing for VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC in pre-production environment to their AUAs/KUAs.
- ii. ASAs shall not store Aadhaar number, UID Token or VID in their transaction logs.
- iii. ASAs shall submit the compliance report to UIDAI as soon as they upgrade their system to compliance of Auth API 2.5, e-KYC API 2.5 and OTP API 2.5.

3. It has further been decided to extend the timeline for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC by one month to 01st July 2018 for all AUAs/KUAs and ASAs. It may be noted that Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited E-KYC are crucial for enhancing security and privacy of resident's Aadhaar number and e-KYC data in the Aadhaar authentication eco-system. Therefore, it is imperative that all AUAs/KUAs and ASAs make necessary changes in their systems in a time bound manner.

Further, attention is invited to Regulations 14(n), 17(g) and 19(o) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, whereby AUAs and ASAs shall comply with any contractual terms, regulations, policies, procedures, specifications, standards and directions issued by the Authority, for the purposes of using the authentication facilities provided by the Authority. Violation of these Regulations shall attract financial disincentives as per schedule of disincentives in AUA/KUA and ASA Agreements as well as constitute criminal offence under sections 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 punishable with imprisonment and fine.



(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General (Auth)

F. No. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)

Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India

3rd Floor, UIDAI HQ Building,
Bangla Sahib Road, Behind Kali Mandir,
Gole Market, New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 16th May 2018

CIRCULAR No. 05 OF 2018

Sub: Classification of Global AUAs and Local AUAs.

With increasing use of Aadhaar number as an identity document, it is important to ensure security of Aadhaar numbers. Therefore, collection and storage of Aadhaar numbers by various entities needs to be controlled to address privacy concerns.

2. In this regard reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 10.01.2018 wherein the process of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC was described in detail. It is clarified that VID and UID Token are aliases of Aadhaar number and therefore can be used in lieu of Aadhaar number in most cases. Moreover, use of VID and UID Token provide more secure data usage and storage solution. It was also mentioned that UIDAI will categorize all AUAs (includes KUA wherever applicable) into two categories - Global AUAs and Local AUAs. Only Global AUAs will have access to full e-KYC with Aadhaar number, while other entities viz. Local AUAs shall have access to Limited e-KYC and will not be allowed to store Aadhaar number. UIDAI has already provided new API v2.5 documents for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and full / limited e-KYC.

3. **Global AUAs:** There are certain AUAs which are mandated by specific laws or regulations to authenticate their customers with Aadhaar number. With few exceptions, in general such entities fall under categories 1 and 2.1 of Schedule A of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016. There could however be some entities which though might be required by a law or Regulation to verify their clients with Aadhaar number but may not have requisite security systems required for using and storing Aadhaar numbers. Such entities have therefore been precluded from the list of Global AUAs. The Global AUAs shall ensure the following:

- a. Global AUAs will be allowed to store Aadhaar numbers in their database through data vaults only. They will have to strictly comply with the provisions of Aadhaar Act, Regulations and various instructions issued by UIDAI from time to time which inter alia require setting up of Aadhaar data vault, HSM, timely submission of security audit report of their systems to UIDAI etc. Any non-compliance would result in cancellation of their license key and termination of their Agreement.

Y. J. K.
16/5/2018

b. Global AUAs shall determine applications which do not require Aadhaar number and in that case, they should use only VID with UID Token and avoid using Aadhaar number. This will help them avoid setting up Aadhaar Data Vault as they would not be storing Aadhaar number.

c. UIDAI from time to time will evaluate AUAs and based on the requirements may re-assess the list of Global AUAs and stop providing Aadhaar number in the response of e-KYC.

4. **Local AUAs:** The AUAs which are not mandated by law to verify their clients with Aadhaar number or which are not in a position to ensure security of Aadhaar numbers in their database or which do not have enough justification to authenticate identity through Aadhaar numbers have been classified as Local AUAs. Local AUAs must use VID for performing OTP based authentication. They may however use Aadhaar number for biometric authentication. They shall not be allowed to store Aadhaar number in their databases.

5. AUAs so far classified as Global/Local AUAs have been shown in Annexure I. Remaining AUAs are requested to provide the information as per Annexure II. These AUAs will be classified later after evaluation of the information submitted by them.

6. The AUAs shall make necessary changes in their authentication systems for use of Virtual ID, UID Token, and Limited e-KYC. As per this office circular dated 1.05.2018, all AUAs shall have to fully migrate to the new system by 1.07.2018, failing which their authentication services will be discontinued and financial disincentives will be imposed.

Enclosed: Annexure I & II

Yashwant Kumar
16/5/2018

(Yashwant Kumar)
Assistant Director General

To,

All AUAs and ASAs

GLOBAL AUAs

(a) Scheduled Commercial Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Allahabad Bank	25	Karnataka Bank Limited
2	American Express Banking Corp.	26	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.
3	Andhra Bank	27	Oriental Bank of Commerce
4	AXIS Bank	28	Punjab and Sind Bank
5	Bandhan Bank Limited	29	Punjab National Bank (PNB)
6	Bank of Baroda	30	Ratnakar Bank (RBL Bank Limited)
7	Bank of India	31	South Indian Bank Ltd
8	Bank of Maharashtra	32	Standard Chartered Bank
9	Bharatiya Mahila Bank	33	IndusInd Bank
10	Canara Bank	34	Jammu & Kashmir Bank
11	Catholic Syrian Bank	35	State Bank of India
12	Central Bank of India	36	Syndicate Bank
13	City Union Bank Limited	37	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.
14	Corporation Bank	38	The Federal Bank Ltd
15	DBS Bank	39	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, India (HSBC)
16	DENA Bank	40	The Karur Vyasya Bank Limited
17	Deutsche Bank	41	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited
18	Development Credit Bank Limited (DCB Bank Limited)	42	The Nainital Bank Limited
19	HDFC Bank	43	UCO Bank
20	ICICI Bank	44	Union Bank of India
21	IDBI Bank	45	United Bank of India
22	IDFC Bank	46	Vijaya Bank
23	Indian Bank	47	Yes Bank
24	Indian Overseas Bank		

(b) Payment Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Aditya Birla Idea Payments Banks Limited	3	Jio Payments Bank Limited
2	Paytm Payments Bank Limited	4	Fino Payments Bank Limited

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(c) Regional Rural Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	27	Manipur Rural Bank
2	Andhra Pradesh Grameen Vikas Bank	28	Meghalaya Rural Bank
3	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	29	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank
4	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	30	Odisha Gramya Bank
5	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	31	Pallavan Grama Bank
6	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	32	Pandyan Grama Bank
7	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	33	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank
8	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	34	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank
9	Bihar Gramin Bank	35	Prathama Bank
10	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	36	Punjab Gramin Bank
11	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	37	Purvanchal Bank
12	Chattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	38	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank
13	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	39	Saptagiri Grameena Bank
14	Ellaqui Dehati Bank	40	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank
15	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	41	Sarva UP Gramin Bank
16	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	42	Saurashtra Gramin Bank
17	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	43	Sutlej Gramin Bank
18	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	44	Telangana Grameena Bank
19	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	45	Tripura Gramin Bank
20	Kaveri Grameena Bank	46	Utkal Grameena Bank
21	Kerala Gramin Bank	47	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank
22	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	48	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank
23	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	49	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank
24	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	50	Vananchal Gramin Bank
25	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	51	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank
26	Malwa Gramin Bank	52	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank

(d) Co-Operative Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank Ltd	9	The Mehsana Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.
2	Gopinath Patil Parsik Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	10	The Odisha State Cooperative Bank Ltd
3	Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	11	The Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Limited
4	Punjab & Maharashtra Co-operative Bank	12	The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd.
5	Shivalik Mercantile Co Operative Bank	13	The Shamrao Vithal Co Op Bank Ltd.
6	The A.P. Mahesh Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	14	Thrissur District Cooperative Bank
7	The Cosmos Co-Op Bank Ltd.	15	TJSB Sahakari Bank
8	The Kalyan Janata Sahakari Bank	16	Apna Sahakari Bank Ltd.

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16/5/2018

(e) Small Finance Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	4	Suryoday Small Finance Bank Ltd.
2	Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	5	AU Small Finance Bank Limited
3	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	6	Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited

(f) Insurance Companies (Only Life Insurance) - Regulated by IRDA

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited	9	LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (LIC)
2	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	10	PNB Metlife India Insurance Company Limited
3	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Company Limited	11	SBI Life Insurance Co Ltd
4	Exide Life Insurance Company Limited	12	TATA AIA Life Insurance
5	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited	13	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Ltd.
6	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance	14	Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited
7	India First Life Insurance	15	Aegon Religare Life Insurance Company Ltd.
8	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.		

(g) Retail Payments and Settlement System

S. No.	AUA Name
1	National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

Y. Jantant
16/5/2018

Local AUAs

(a) Telecom Operator

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	5	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
2	Idea Cellular Limited	6	Tata Teleservices Limited
3	Vodafone India Limited	7	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)
4	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited		

(b) Regulated by National Housing Bank

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	HDFC Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	5	ICICI home Finance Company Limited
2	India Shelter Finance Corporation Ltd.	6	Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited
3	Reliance Home Finance Ltd.	7	Tata Capital Housing Finance Ltd.
4	Shriram Housing Finance Limited		

(c) Pre-paid Payment Instruments (PPI) - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	ITZ Cash Card Limited	4	Oxigen Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2	My Mobile Payments Limited (Money on Mobile)	5	Smart Payment Solutions Pvt. Ltd
3	One Mobikwik System Private Limited	6	Reliance Payment Solutions Limited

(d) Certifying Authority, Digital Locker Providers, e-Sign Providers - Regulated by CCA

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Sify Technologies Limited	2	Capricorn Identity Services Pvt. Ltd.

(e) Insurance Companies (Non-Life Insurance) - Regulated by IRDA

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company Limited	4	The New India Assurance Co Ltd
2	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Ltd.	5	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited
3	Reliance General Insurance Company Limited		

Y. Jain
16/5/2018

(f) Non-Banking Financial Companies - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Bajaj Finance Ltd.	14	Muthoot Fincorp Limited
2	Capital First Ltd.	15	Reliance Commercial Finance Limited
3	Credila Financial Services Pvt. Ltd	16	Shriram Transport Finance Company Ltd.
4	Fullerton India Credit Company Limited	17	UAE Exchange & Financial Services Ltd.
5	Geojit BNP Paribas Financial Services Limited	18	Zen Lefin Pvt. Ltd
6	Home Credit India Finance Pvt. Ltd.	19	DMI Finance Pvt Ltd.
7	India Infoline Finance Limited	20	HDB Financial Services Ltd.
8	Invest India Micro Pension Services Pvt. Ltd	21	Daimler Financial Services India Pvt. Ltd.
9	Janalakshmi Financial Services Ltd.	22	TVS Credit Services Limited
10	L & T Finance Ltd.	23	Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd.
11	Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited	24	Bharat Financial Inclusion Ltd.
12	Manappuram Finance Limited	25	SiCrevia Capital Services Pvt. Ltd.
13	Muthoot Finance Limited	26	IVL Finance Limited

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Jan. 16/5/2018

1. Name of AUA:
2. Date of appointment as AUA:
3. Date of appointment as KUA:
4. Purpose of using Aadhaar authentication service:

5. Purpose of using e-KYC service:
6. Modality-wise Authentication Transaction details:

	Apr'17 - Mar'18	Apr'18
Demo Auth transactions		
Fingerprint transactions		
Iris transactions		
OTP transactions		

7. Modality-wise e-KYC Transaction details:

	Apr'17 - Mar'18	Apr'18
Fingerprint transactions		
Iris transactions		
OTP transactions		

8. Specific laws or regulations (enclose copy of the same) which require the AUA to authenticate their customers with Aadhaar number:

सं.के-11020/217/2018-यूआईडीएआई(ऑथ-1)
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीजन

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय,
बंगला साहिब रोड, काली मंदिर के पीछे,
गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 04.06.2018

CIRCULAR No. 06 OF 2018

Sub: Implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited KYC

Reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 10.01.2018 wherein it was mentioned that by 1st June 2018, all AUAs/KUAs shall have to fully migrate to the new system of Virtual ID and UID Token, failing which their authentication services may be discontinued and financial disincentives may be imposed. Subsequently, vide circular no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 1.05.2018 the timeline for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC was extended by one month to 1.07.2018.

2. UIDAI had published the new APIs i.e. Authentication API 2.5, e-KYC API 2.5 and OTP Request API 2.5 on 2.04.2018 with a request that all AUAs should implement and test VID and UID Token using the new APIs. For this purpose, UIDAI has already made available the pre-production environment to test the VID and UID Token with the new APIs. All AUAs are requested to perform testing of VID and UID Token on pre-production environment. It is only after the successful completion of end-to-end testing on pre-production environment, AUAs may request UIDAI for access of production environment so that they can migrate their applications for Virtual ID and UID Token.

3. In the meanwhile UIDAI has also circulated the classification of AUAs into Global and Local AUAs vide Circular no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 16.05.2018. Since the Local AUAs will not be able to store Aadhaar number and all OTP authentication can be performed only using VID, it is expected that they should migrate their system immediately. Similarly even for Global AUAs as the resident would expect to perform authentication using VID from 1.07.2018, they should also be in a position to offer authentication services using VID. Since all the AUA systems have to be necessarily on VID and UID Token by 1.07.2018, it is essential that AUAs should immediately start migrating their systems before this date.

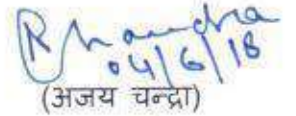
R. Khanna

4. To ensure a steady progress towards VID system, all AUAs are hereby directed to ensure the following:

- i. At least 10% of their daily transactions are performed using the new APIs by 10.06.2018
- ii. At least 25% of their daily transactions are performed using the new APIs by 20.06.2018
- iii. 100% of their daily transactions are performed using the new APIs by 1.07.2018

5. It is reiterated that VID is a critical security measure for protecting residents' privacy and their Aadhaar number. Therefore it is imperative that aforementioned timelines are strictly adhered to and all AUAs' systems are ready for performing Aadhaar authentication using new APIs by 1.07.2018. Those AUAs which are unable to comply with this system shall have to opt out of the Aadhaar authentication system by surrendering their license key etc. by 20.06.2018. In case an AUA keeps on using Aadhaar authentication services beyond 20.06.2018 then the AUA is deemed to have agreed to comply with VID based authentication and will be subject to financial disincentives and other consequences as per the AUA Agreement and Regulation 14(n) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016.

6. Any AUA not migrated to Auth APIs 2.5 by 30.06.2018 shall be liable for deactivation of their License Key w.e.f. midnight of 30.06.2018.


(अजय चन्द्रा)

सहायक महानिदेशक

To,

All AUAs and ASAs

फा. संख्या. के 11020/219/2018-यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथंटीकेशन डिवीज़न

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय,
बंगला साहिब रोड, काली मंदिर के पीछे,
गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 19.06.2018

CIRCULAR No. 07 OF 2018

Sub: Implementation of Face Authentication.

Reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/219/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 15.01.2018 wherein it was mentioned that by 1st July 2018, AUAs/KUAs shall enable face capture via RD service to capture face photo in addition to fingerprint/iris/OTP and the Registered Device (RD) Service Providers shall integrate face capture into their service and allow application to use that option whenever required by the AUA application failing which action under sections 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 may be taken.

2. While facility of biometric authentication is mostly available through fingerprint devices, some Aadhaar number holders face difficulty in authenticating using fingerprints. Such Aadhaar number holders may authenticate using iris, however very few iris devices have been deployed by AUAs. Therefore, in such cases face authentication provides an additional choice to offer inclusive authentication for residents having difficulty with fingerprint or iris authentication.

3. Further, use of face authentication in fusion mode along with one more authentication factor i.e. either fingerprint or iris or OTP would enhance the security of authentication transactions. Therefore, face authentication with liveness detection can be used as an additional factor with fingerprint / iris or OTP to enhance both the inclusion and security of Aadhaar authentication. Since face photo is already available in UIDAI database there is no need to capture any new reference data and camera is pervasively available on laptops and mobiles making the face capture feasible for AUAs without requiring additional hardware.

4. Following the security principle that all biometrics will be captured only through an RD service, all biometric device vendors shall develop RD Service to capture face image, ensure liveness check and create digitally signed and encrypted authentication input to allow AUA client application to use that option whenever required by the AUA application. All biometric device vendors shall integrate Face Authentication in their RD Services (fingerprint/iris) for all the devices on Android, Windows and other Operating Systems and obtain delta certification from STQC and UIDAI by 10.07.2018.

Page 1

A handwritten signature in blue ink, followed by a horizontal line and the date '19/6/2018' written below it.

5. It has been further decided to extend the timeline for implementation of Face Authentication by one month to 1.08.2018 for all AUAs / ASAs. It may be noted that implementation of Face Authentication is crucial for inclusive authentication and enhanced security of authentication ecosystem. Therefore, all the AUAs shall make necessary changes in their authentication systems for use of Face Authentication as an additional mode of authentication.

6. In this regard, attention is invited to Regulations 8(1), 14(d), 14(n) and 19(o) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, whereby, device providers, AUAs and ASAs are required to employ only those devices, equipment, or software, which are duly registered with or approved or certified by the Authority and also comply with any contractual terms, regulations, policies, procedures, specifications, standards and directions issued by the Authority, for the purposes of using the authentication facilities provided by the Authority. Violation of these Regulations constitutes criminal offence under section 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 punishable with imprisonment and fine.



(यशवत कुमार)

सहायक महानिदेशक (ऑथ)

To

All AUAs and ASAs.

All STQC Certified Biometric Device Providers



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग III—खण्ड 4

PART III— Section 4

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 2018

परिपत्र सं. 2018 का 08

विषय : प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों द्वारा वर्गीकृत स्थानीय प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों अर्थात् टेलीकॉम सेवा प्रदाता, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक नियंत्रित वित्तीय कम्पनियों, नॉन-बैंक पीपीआई इश्यूअर्स, सीसीए नियंत्रित ई-साइन प्रदाता, गैर-बीमा कम्पनियों, एनबीएफसी इत्यादि द्वारा आधार संख्या और सीमित ई-केवाईसी के स्थान पर वर्चुअल आईडी और यूआईडी टोकन का उपयोग करना

प्रमाणीकरण प्रभाग फा.सं.के.11020/217/2018-यूआईडीएआई (प्रमाणीकरण-1).—यूआईडीएआई ने अपने परिपत्र सं. 1 दिनांक 10.01.2018 (वर्चुअल आईडी, यूआईडी टोकन और सीमित ई-केवाईसी का क्रियान्वयन) और परिपत्र सं. 5 दिनांक 16.05.2018 (वैश्विक प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों और स्थानीय प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों का वर्गीकरण) के द्वारा प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों (ए.यू.ए) और प्रमाणीकरण सेवा एजेंसियों (ए.एस.ए) को वर्चुअल आईडी, यूआईडी टोकन और सीमित ई-केवाईसी के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु अपने प्रमाणीकरण सिस्टम में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने के निर्देश दिए थे।

2. डाटा सुरक्षा और आधार धारकों की गोपनीयता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यूआईडीएआई ने परिपत्र संख्या 5 दिनांक 16.05.2018 के द्वारा कुछ प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों को स्थानीय प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों अर्थात् टेलीकॉम सेवा प्रदाता, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक नियंत्रित वित्तीय कम्पनियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों, नॉन-बैंक पीपीआई इश्यूअर्स, सीसीए नियंत्रित ई-साइन प्रदाता, गैर-बीमा कम्पनियों, एनबीएफसी आदि को वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय लिया था। ये एजेंसियां आधार संख्या के स्थान पर वर्चुअल आईडी और यूआईडी टोकन का उपयोग करके सीमित ई-केवाईसी प्रमाणीकरण हेतु एक्सेस उपलब्ध कराएंगी।

3. यह उल्लेखनीय है कि उपर्युक्त प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों को अपने ग्राहकों से आधार संख्या लेनी होगी और संबंधित कानूनों अर्थात् धन शोधन निवारण (अभिलेखों का अनुरक्षण) नियम, 2005 के नियम 9 (4) और नियम 9(15), समय-समय पर जनसंचार विभाग (डीओटी) द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के तहत अपने नियंत्रकों द्वारा प्रदत्त प्राधिकार के अनुसार आधार प्रमाणीकरण करना होगा।

4. चूंकि वर्चुअल आईडी और यूआईडी टोकन आधार संख्या के विभिन्न रूप हैं, अतः प्राधिकरण आधार (प्रमाणीकरण) विनियम, 2016 के विनियम, 30 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्वारा यह स्पष्ट करता है कि वर्चुअल आईडी और यूआईडी टोकन स्थानीय प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसी/केवाईसी प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों (एयूए/केयूए) द्वारा प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिकृत किए जाने पर आधार संख्या के स्थान पर विश्ववत् स्वीकार किया जाए और इन्हें संबंधित विनियमों के अनुपालनार्थ आधार संख्या के रूप में माना जाएगा।

5. उपर्युक्त को दृष्टिगत करते हुए स्थानीय प्रमाणीकरण प्रयोक्ता एजेंसियों को तदनुसार निर्देश दिया जाता है कि वे अपने संबंधित नियंत्रकों की अपेक्षाओं के अनुपालन में आधार संख्या और सीमित ई-केवाईसी के स्थान पर वर्चुअल आईडी और यूआईडी टोकन के उपयोग हेतु अपने प्रमाणीकरण सिस्टम में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करें।

रूपिन्दर सिंह, उप महानिदेशक (प्रमाणीकरण)

[विज्ञापन-III/4/असा./120/18-19]

THE UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2018

CIRCULAR No. 08 of 2018

Sub: Use of Virtual ID and UID Token in lieu of Aadhaar number and Limited e-KYC by AUAs classified as Local AUAs viz. Telecom Service Providers, National Housing Bank regulated Finance Companies, Non-bank PPI Issuers, CCA regulated eSign Providers, non-Life Insurance Companies, NBFCs etc.

Authentication Division F. No. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I).—UIDAI vide its Circular No. 1 dated 10.01.2018 (Implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited KYC) and Circular No. 5 dated 16.05.2018 (Classification of Global AUAs and Local AUAs), had directed AUAs and ASAs to make necessary changes in their authentication systems for effective implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC.

2. In the interest of data security and privacy of Aadhaar holders, UIDAI vide circular No. 5 dated 16.05.2018, had decided to classify certain AUAs as Local AUAs viz. Telecom Service Providers, National Housing Bank regulated Finance Companies, Non-bank PPI Issuers, CCA regulated eSign Providers, non-Life Insurance Companies, NBFCs etc which will be provided access to limited e-KYC authentication using Virtual ID and UID Token in lieu of Aadhaar number.

3. It is noted that the aforesaid AUAs are required to collect the Aadhaar number of their clients and undertake Aadhaar authentication as mandated by their Regulators under respective laws viz. Rule 9(4) and Rule 9(15) of the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, instructions issued by Department of Telecommunication (DoT) from time to time etc.

4. Since Virtual ID and UID Token are different forms of Aadhaar number the Authority, in exercise of its powers under Regulation 30 of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, hereby clarifies that Virtual ID and UID token may therefore be duly accepted by Local AUAs/KUAs in lieu of Aadhaar number when so mandated by the Authority and will be deemed as the Aadhaar number for the purposes of compliance of their respective Regulations.

5. In view of the above, the Local AUAs are accordingly directed to make necessary changes in their authentication systems for use of virtual ID, UID Token in lieu of Aadhaar number and limited e-KYC to comply with requirements of their respective Regulators.

RUPINDER SINGH, Dy. Director General (Auth.)

[ADVT.-III/4/Ext./120/18-19]

F. No. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)

Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India

3rd Floor, UIDAI HQ Building,
Bangla Sahib Road, Behind Kali Mandir,
Gole Market, New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 29 June 2018

CIRCULAR No. 9 OF 2018

Sub: Provisional Classification of AUAs as Global and Local AUAs.

Reference is invited to office circular no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 10.01.2018 wherein it was mentioned that by 01.06.2018, all AUAs/KUAs shall have to fully migrate to the new system of Virtual ID (VID), UID Token and Limited e-KYC. Subsequently, vide circular no. 04 dated 1.05.2018 timeline for implementation of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC was extended by one month to 01.07.2018.

2. UIDAI vide circular no. 05 dated 16.05.2018 had classified various AUAs as Global AUAs and Local AUAs. UIDAI is in process of review of the classification of Global and Local AUAs based on the security and risk assessment of the authentication process of the AUAs. Pending the review, AUAs which were not classified earlier are now being provisionally classified as per **Annexure I** of this circular. Therefore, Global AUAs shall develop their application in such a manner that their Aadhaar based services may continue even in case of change in classification in future. UIDAI, in near future proposes to introduce other forms of Aadhaar data verification and the same may be provided to AUAs for identity verification in lieu of global or local authentication.



3. Therefore, all AUAs shall make necessary changes in their Front end client application to accept Aadhaar number as well as Virtual ID, Backend application changes to consume the UID Token and Limited e-KYC data and necessary changes in their authentication systems for use of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC immediately.

Enclosed: Annexure I


29/6/18
(Ajai Chandra)

Assistant Director General

To,

All AUAs and ASAs

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI

Provisional GLOBAL AUAs

(a) Payment Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Airtel Payments Bank Ltd.	2	India Post Payments Bank

(b) Foreign Banks - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name
1	Citi Bank

(c) Central Government – Ministry/Department and their attached or sub-ordinate offices / PSU / Authorities

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)#	8	Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India
2	Department of Post	9	National Informatics Centre (NIC)#
3	Directorate General of Employment and Training, DGE&T, ministry of Labour & employment	10	National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)
4	Directorate of Income Tax	11	Department of Fertilizer, Govt. of India
5	Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)	12	Land & Development Office, Ministry of Urban Development
6	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	13	Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN)
7	UTI Infrastructure Technology And Services Limited *	14	NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (NSDL)*

NIC and CDAC shall submit the list of applications for which they require use of Aadhaar number and shall be deemed to have Global status only for such kind of applications. For other purpose, their status shall be deemed to be local i.e. Aadhaar number shall not be stored.

* These entities shall have the status of Global AUA ONLY to the extent and work specific to the Income Tax Department. For other purpose, their status shall be deemed to be local i.e. Aadhaar number shall not be stored.



(d) State Government – Ministry/Department and their attached or sub-ordinate offices

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	APOnline Limited	14	Delhi e-governance society
2	Centre of e-Governance, Govt. of Karnataka	15	Department of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of Haryana
3	Center for Good Governance, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	16	Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of Gujarat
4	Chattisgarh Infotech & Biotech Promotion Society (CHIPS)	17	Dept of Food & Civil Supplies, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
5	Education Department, Govt. of Karnataka	18	Director ESD, govt. of Telangana IT&C Department
6	Department of Information Technology & Communication, Govt. of Rajasthan	19	Department of Information Technology, Govt. Of Jharkhand
7	Food & Civil Supplies Department, Govt. of Punjab	20	Government of Himachal Pradesh
8	Information Technology Development Agency, Uttarakhand	21	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)
9	ITE & C Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	22	Kerala State Information Technology Mission (KSITM)
10	Odisha Computer Application center	23	M.P. Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Ltd.
11	Officer of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Telangana Hyderabad	24	Directorate of Information Technology, Govt. of Maharashtra (SETU), Govt. of Maharashtra
12	Department of Food Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection, Govt of Chattisgarh	25	Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency, Government of Tamil Nadu
13	Telangana State Technology Services Limited	26	Shreetron India Limited

(e) Regulated by National Housing Bank

S.No.	AUA Name	S.No.	AUA Name
1	HDFC Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	5	ICICI home Finance Company Limited
2	India Shelter Finance Corporation Ltd.	6	Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited
3	Reliance Home Finance Ltd.	7	Tata Capital Housing Finance Ltd.
4	Shriram Housing Finance Limited		

R. Nandee

(f) KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) ^

S.No.	AUA Name	S.No.	AUA Name
1	CDSL Ventures Ltd. (CVL) ^	2	NSDL Database Management Limited (NDML) ^
3	Karvy Data Management Services Limited^		

^ These KRAs shall have the status of Global AUA ONLY to the extent and work specific to the purpose of KRA. For other purposes, their status shall be deemed to be local i.e. Aadhaar number shall not be stored.



Local AUAs

(a) Central / State Government

S.No.	AUA Name	S.No.	AUA Name
1	Railtel Corporation of India Ltd.	2	I.T.I Limited
3	Hyderabad City Police	4	CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd
5	Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd	6	Government e-Marketplace Special Purpose Vehicle, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (GeM)

(b) Telecom Operator

S. No.	AUA Name		
1	Telenor (India) Communication Pvt. Ltd.		

(c) Pre-paid Payment Instruments (PPI) - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Digit Secure India Pvt. Ltd	5	Spice Digital Limited
2	Eko India Financial Services	6	Transaction Analysts India Pvt. Ltd
3	One97 Communication Limited	7	Vodafone m-pesa (Mobile Commerce Solutions Limited (MCSL))
4	Weizmann Impex Service Enterprise Ltd		

(d) Certifying Authority, Digital Locker Providers, e-Sign Providers - Regulated by CCA

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	(n) Code Solutions -A division of GNFC Ltd.	2	eMudhra

(e) Insurance Companies (Non-Life Insurance) - Regulated by IRDA

S. No.	AUA Name		
1	Religare Health Insurance Co. Ltd		

(f) Non-Banking Financial Companies - Regulated by RBI

S. No.	AUA Name
1	SE Investments Ltd.

R. R. R.

(g) Depository Participant (DP), Asset Management Company (AMC), Trading Exchanges, Registrar and Transfer Agents - Regulated by SEBI

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	Angel Broking Pvt. Ltd.	10	Sharekhan Limited
2	Birla Sunlife Asset Management Company Limited	11	Wealth India Financial Service Pvt. Ltd.
3	Choice Equity Broking Private Limited	12	Ventura Securities Ltd.
4	Indiabulls Ventures Limited	13	SBICAP Securities Ltd.
5	Evermore Stock Brokers Private Ltd.	14	Religare Securities Limited
6	ICICI Securities Ltd.	15	Integrated Enterprises (India) Limited
7	The Kotak Securities Ltd.	16	PCS Securities Ltd
8	Motilal Oswal Securities Ltd.	17	Computer Age Management Services Pvt. Ltd
9	NJ India Invest Private Limited	18	Reliance Securities Limited

(h) Company registered in India under the Companies Act 1956 / The companies Act 2013 – Private Entities

S. No.	AUA Name	S. No.	AUA Name
1	A and A Dukaan Financial Services Private Limited	14	Khosla Labs Private Limited
2	Alankit Assignments Ltd.	15	M-Tech Innovation Ltd
3	Alankit Limited	16	SBI Card and Payments Services Limited
4	AuthBridge Research Services Pvt. Ltd	17	Promind Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
5	Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited	18	Smart Chip Limited
6	CRIF High Mark Credit Information Services Pvt Ltd	19	Transunion Software Services Pvt. Ltd.
7	Equifax Credit Information Services Pvt. Ltd.	20	Vakrangee Limited
8	Experian Services India Private Limited	21	VFS Global Services Pvt.
9	Fino PayTech Ltd	22	VSoft Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
10	GI Technology Private Limited	23	WeP Solutions Ltd.
11	Integra Micro Systems (P) Ltd.	24	In-Solutions Global Pvt. Ltd.
12	Policy bazaar Insurance Web Aggregator Pvt Ltd	25	Modicare Limited
13	V-CON Integrated Solution Pvt. Ltd.	26	Atria Convergence Technologies Private Limited

R. Navde

F. No.K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)
Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India

3rd Floor, UIDAI HQ Building,
Bangla Sahib Road, Behind Kali Mandir,
Gole Market, New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 29th June 2018

CIRCULAR No. 10 OF 2018

Sub: Implementation of Virtual ID and UID Token and Limited e-KYC.

Reference is invited to office circular no. K-11020/217/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 10.01.2018 wherein it was mentioned that by 01.06.2018, all AUAs/KUAs shall have to fully migrate to the new system of Virtual ID (VID), UID Token and Limited e-KYC. Subsequently, vide circular no. 04 dated 1.05.2018 timeline for implementation of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC was extended by one month to 01.07.2018.

2. It is reiterated that VID is a critical security measure for protecting resident's privacy and their Aadhaar number. With the introduction of Virtual ID, Aadhaar number holders will have an option of not sharing their Aadhaar number and instead Aadhaar number holder can generate a Virtual ID and share it with AUAs to perform Aadhaar based authentication. It has been observed that a number of AUAs have already migrated to production environment using APIs 2.5 for VID implementation and most of the remaining AUAs have tested VID and UID Token in pre-production environment APIs 2.5.

3. It has further been observed that the authentication ecosystem varies from AUA to AUA i.e. in certain AUAs the authentication is always done in a controlled environment in the presence of their own regular staff while in case of some AUAs the authentication is performed in the presence of their agents who many a time cater to more than one AUA. Sometimes these agents in addition to AUA specific activity are also involved in other business activities. Therefore, it is imperative that on the basis of level of supervision in authentication ecosystem and the risk assessment, the VID/UID Token associated security features should be implemented in certain category of AUAs without any delay.

3.1 In view of aforesaid, it is hereby decided that w.e.f. 01.07.2018 all Telecom Operators and e-Sign service providers shall start using VID and UID Token using Auth API 2.5 and e-KYC API 2.5. Those AUAs which continue to use Aadhaar based authentication with Auth API 2.0 and e-KYC API 2.1 beyond 30.06.2018 shall be charged Rs. 0.20 for every transaction performed using Auth API 2.0 or e-KYC API 2.1. However as an incentive to expedite the migration process to Auth API 2.5, it has also been decided that in case an AUA has fully migrated to APIs 2.5 by 31.07.2018 then the authentication transaction charges imposed for using Auth API 2.0 and e-KYC API 2.1 shall be waived off.



3.2 In regard to the AUAs, other than mentioned in para 3.1 above, it has been decided that they shall migrate to VID and UID Token using Auth API 2.5 and e-KYC API 2.5 by 31.08.2018. In case of their failure, UIDAI shall be free to take action not limited to financial disincentives and termination of license key.

4. Therefore, all AUAs shall make necessary changes in their Front end client application to accept Aadhaar number as well as Virtual ID, Backend application changes to consume the UID Token and Limited e-KYC data and necessary changes in their authentication systems for use of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC immediately.


(Ajai Chandra)

Assistant Director General

To,

All AUAs and ASAs

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI

F. No.K-11020/219/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I)

Government of India
Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India

3rd Floor, UIDAI HQ Building,
Bangla Sahib Road, Behind Kali Mandir,
Gole Market, New Delhi – 110001

Dated: 17 August 2018

CIRCULAR No. 11 OF 2018

Sub: Implementation of Face Authentication

Reference is invited to this office circular no. K-11020/219/2018-UIDAI (Auth-I) dated 19.06.2018 wherein it was mentioned that all AUAs shall implement Face Authentication in addition to fingerprint/iris/OTP by 31.07.2018. It was also mentioned that device providers shall integrate the Face Authentication in their respective RD services (fingerprint/iris) for all devices on Android, Windows and other Operating System and obtain Delta Certification by 10.07.2018.

2. However, it has been noticed that due to non-readiness of few device providers, the various AUAs were not in a position to implement Face Authentication w.e.f. 1.08.2018. Therefore to avoid any inconvenience to public it has been decided to roll-out the Face Authentication in a phased manner.

3. Further, it has been observed that the authentication ecosystem varies from AUA to AUA. In certain AUAs the authentication is always done in a controlled environment in the presence of their own regular staff, whereas in case of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) the authentication is performed by their distributors / agents, who many a time cater to more than one AUA. Sometimes these distributors / agents in addition to AUA specific activity are also involved in other business activities. In such ecosystems an instance of malfeasance by a distributor / agent might jeopardize the security of Aadhaar number holders. Therefore, it is imperative that the Face Authentication should be implemented in Aadhaar authentication used by TSPs at the earliest.

Y
17/8/2018

4. Therefore in view of the above, in order to further enhance security of overall authentication system and make it more inclusive, it is hereby directed that TSPs shall implement two factor authentication in their systems using face authentication. In case the resident provides the Aadhaar number then the authentication shall be performed using two factors of (i) fingerprint or iris and (ii) face. If the resident provides VID then the authentication may be performed using single factor i.e. fingerprint or iris; however to make the system more inclusive i.e. those residents who are not able to authenticate using fingerprint or iris, the TSPs should also use face authentication along with fingerprint or iris in the case of VID too.

4.1 For integrating face authentication, the fingerprint or iris and the face photo captured as above shall be sent for authentication or e-KYC along with Aadhaar number or VID, as the case may be, as a single request as per RD Service provided by their respective device providers. The TSPs are hereby directed that w.e.f. 15.09.2018, at least 10% of their total monthly authentication transactions shall be performed using face authentication in this manner. Any shortfall in transactions using face authentication would be charged at Rs 0.20 per transaction.


4.2 After successful e-KYC authentication as mentioned above, the TSPs shall also capture live face photo of the resident which will be additional to the photo captured for face authentication. It shall be the responsibility of the TSP that the live photo thus captured shall be verified at their backend system with the photo received in e-KYC before activation of the SIM. The TSPs shall store both the photos in their database for audit purpose. It is hereby clarified that this process shall be followed for the e-KYC performed for all the customers for issuance of SIM cards. In case it is found that the live face photo is not being captured and verified with the photo obtained in the e-KYC, before activation of SIM card, it shall invite financial disincentive as per clause 7.2 of the AUA Agreement. To ensure the compliance, this point shall be included in the AUA audit checklist for the TSPs.

5. It is further mentioned here that several meetings have been held by UIDAI with TSPs where TSPs were advised to impress upon their respective device providers to ensure delta certification for Face Authentication. All the TSPs shall work with their device providers for quick integration of Face Authentication in their RD service.

Y
Jadhav
17/8/2018

6. Regarding AUAs other than TSPs, separate instructions shall be issued regarding implementation of face authentication.

7. In this regard, attention is invited to Regulations 8(1), 14(a), 14 (d) and 14(n) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016, whereby, AUAs shall establish and maintain necessary authentication related operations, including own systems, processes, infrastructure, technology, security etc. which may be necessary for performing authentication and also comply with any contractual terms, regulations, policies, procedures, specifications, standards and directions issued by the Authority, for the purposes of using the authentication facilities provided by the Authority. Violation of these Regulations constitutes criminal offence under section 42 and 43 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 punishable with imprisonment and fine.


17/8/2018

(Yashwant Kumar)

Assistant Director General (Auth)

To,

All AUAs and ASAs

All STQC Certified Biometric Device Providers

Copy to:

DDG (AS)/Director (AS-II), Department of Telecom

All DDGs, UIDAI

Tech Center, UIDAI

फा. सं.के -11020/217/2018- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय,
बंगला साहिब रोड़, काली मंदिर के पीछे,
गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 30.08.2018

CIRCULAR No. 12 OF 2018

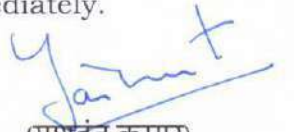
Sub: Implementation of Virtual ID and UID Token and Limited e-KYC.

Reference is invited to this office circulars no. 1, 4 and 10 of 2018 issued on the above mentioned subject whereby the timelines for implementation of Virtual ID (VID), UID Token and Limited e-KYC were extended to 31.07.2018 for Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and e-Sign Providers while for other AUAs (which includes KUAs wherever applicable) the timeline was extended to 31.08.2018.

2. Whereas a number of AUAs have already upgraded to new system of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC, UIDAI has received requests from certain entities that they are at various stages of implementation of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC and need some more time to complete the migration to the new APIs v2.5.

3. Therefore to avoid any disruption in authentication service, it has been decided to extend the timeline for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC using APIs v2.5 by two months i.e. up to 31.10.2018. Further, the timeline for Local AUAs to replace Aadhaar numbers with UID Tokens and delete all Aadhaar numbers from their databases has been extended up to 31.12.2018. However it is clarified that, as directed in ibid circular no. 10 of 2018, in the case of those TSPs and e-Sign providers that are not using APIs 2.5, they shall be continued to be levied transaction charges @ Rs 0.20 for every authentication transaction performed using Auth API 2.0 or e-KYC API 2.1.

4. It may be noted that VID is a critical measure for security and privacy of residents' Aadhaar details and UIDAI shall be free to take action as per provisions of the Aadhaar Act 2016, its Regulations, AUA Agreement etc. but not limited to financial disincentives and termination of license key for failure to implement the VID system by an AUA. Therefore, all AUAs/KUAs shall make necessary changes to accept VID in their front-end client application and UID Token at backend system immediately.


(यशवंत कुमार)
सहायक महानिदेशक (ऑथ)

To

All AUAs and ASAs

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI

फा. सं. के -11020/217/2018- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय,
बंगला साहिब रोड़, काली मंदिर के पीछे,
गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 07.02.2019

CIRCULAR No. 01 OF 2019

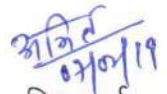
Sub: Implementation of Virtual ID and UID Token and Limited e-KYC

UIDAI vide Circular No. 16 of 2018 dated 01.11.2018 had extended timeline for implementation of Virtual ID (VID), UID Token and Limited e-KYC to 31.01.2019 for all AUAs/KUAs (other than TSPs and e-Sign Providers).

2. Whereas a number of AUAs/KUAs have already upgraded to new system of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC, UIDAI has received requests from various organizations/departments that they are at various stages of implementation of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC and need some more time to complete the migration to the new APIs v2.5. Therefore, to avoid any disruption in Aadhaar authentication for various services such as PDS distribution, AePS subsidies etc., the timeline for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC using APIs v2.5 is hereby extended up to 31.03.2019.

3. VID is a critical measure for security and privacy of residents' Aadhaar details and UIDAI shall be free to take action as per provisions of the Aadhaar Act 2016, its Regulations, AUA Agreement etc. but not limited to financial disincentives and termination of license key for failure to implement the VID system by an AUA. Therefore, all AUAs/KUAs are directed to make necessary changes to accept VID in their front-end client application and UID Token at backend system at the earliest.

4. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(अमित भार्गव)
उप निदेशक (ऑथ)

To
All AUAs and ASAs

Copy to:
All DDGs, UIDAI

F. No.K-11022/630/2017-UIDAI (Auth.II)

Government of India

Unique Identification Authority of India

(Authentication Division)

3rd floor, UIDAI Headquarters
Bangla Sahib Road, Gole Market
New Delhi – 110 001.

Date: 02.04.2019

CIRCULAR NO. 02 OF 2019

Reference is invited to UIDAI's Circular of even number dated 31st May 2017 whereby all the AUAs/KUAs/ASAs, who were either in pre-production or production or both environments, were directed to deposit License Fee at prescribed rates valid for a period of 2 years with effect from 1st June, 2017.

2. Now the validity period of 2 years stated above is going to expire on 31.05.2019. Hence, all such AUAs/KUAs/ASAs who are willing to continue their Aadhaar usage are directed to deposit the license fee at the rates prescribed below by 31.05.2019 along with GST @ 18% thereupon:

Sl. No.	Type of entity	Status	License fee	Validity
1	ASA	Pre-Production	Rs. 10 lakh	3 months
		Live/ Production	Rs. 1 crore	2 years
2	AUA/ KUA	Pre-Production	Rs. 5 lakh	3 months
		Live/ Production	Rs. 20 lakh	2 years

3. Any delay in deposit of license fees beyond 31.05.2019 will attract late payment charges @ 1% of license fees per month or part thereof along with GST @ 18% thereupon. Further, non-payment of license fee by 31.05.2019 may lead to immediate suspension of authentication license key.

4. The above mentioned license fee is non-refundable under any circumstances, including but not limited to the event of the entity (AUA/KUA/ASA) closing its business before the period for which fee has been paid or in case the Authority cancels the license/ Agreement.

5. Those AUAs/ KUAs/ ASAs who do not agree to the above terms and conditions may initiate process of surrendering their license in accordance with Regulation 23 of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 and relevant clauses of Agreement with UIDAI within 15 days of issue of this circular. Accordingly their authentication license will be revoked from 01.06.2019.

6. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


 (जे एस वर्मा)
 उप निदेशक

To
All ASAs/ AUAs/ KUAs

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Address	State	Pin Code	Mobile No.
1
2
3
4
5

फा. सं.के -11020/217/2018- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय,
बंगला साहिब रोड़, काली मंदिर के पीछे,
गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 05.04.2019

CIRCULAR No. 03 OF 2019

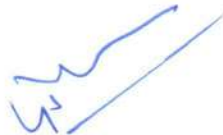
Sub: Implementation of Virtual ID and UID Token and Limited e-KYC

UIDAI vide Circular No. 01 of 2019 dated 07.02.2019 had extended timeline for implementation of Virtual ID (VID), UID Token and Limited e-KYC to 31.03.2019 for all AUAs/KUAs (other than TSPs and e-Sign Providers).

2. Whereas a number of AUAs/KUAs have already upgraded to new system of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC, UIDAI has received requests from NPCI stating that various banks are at various stages of implementation of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC and need some more time to complete the migration to the new APIs v2.5. Therefore, to avoid any disruption in Aadhaar authentication for various services such as PDS distribution, AePS subsidies etc., the timeline for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC using APIs v2.5 is hereby extended up to 31.05.2019. Further, the timeline for local AUAs to replace Aadhaar number with UID token and delete all Aadhaar number from their databases has also been extended by 31.05.2019.

3. VID is a critical measure for security and privacy of residents' Aadhaar details and UIDAI shall be free to take action as per provisions of the Aadhaar Act 2016, its Regulations, AUA Agreement etc. but not limited to financial disincentives and termination of license key for failure to implement the VID system by an AUA. Therefore, all AUAs/KUAs are directed to make necessary changes to accept VID in their front-end client application and UID Token at backend system at the earliest.

4. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.



(जे एस वर्मा)
उप निदेशक (ऑथ)

To

All AUAs and ASAs

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI

F. No. K-11022/632/2017-UIDAI (Auth II)

**Government of India
Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
Unique Identification Authority of India**

**3rd Floor, UIDAI HQ Building
Bangla Sahib Road, Behind Kali Mandi,
Gole Market, New Delhi – 110001**

Date: 23 .04.2019

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 2019

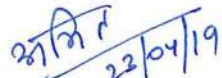
Sub: Pricing of Aadhaar authentication transactions

UIDAI vide notification No.K-11022/632/2019/Auth-UIDAI (No. 1 of 2019) dated 06.03.2019 has notified the Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019.

2. In the *ibid* Regulations it has been mentioned that the pricing of authentication services shall come into force from the date of publication in the Official Gazette i.e. 07.03.2019. Further, the pricing shall be implemented as follows:
 - a. *Aadhaar authentication services shall be charged @ Rs 20 (including taxes) for each e-KYC transaction and Rs 0.50 (including taxes) for each Yes/No authentication transaction from requesting entities;*
 - b. *Government entities and the Department of Posts shall be exempt from Authentication transaction charges; and*
 - c. *Scheduled Commercial Banks engaged in providing Aadhaar enrolment and update facilities in accordance with Gazette Notification no. 13012/79/2017/Legal-UIDAI (No 4 of 2017) dated 14th July 2017 shall be exempt from Authentication transaction charges. However, such banks, which fall short of the Aadhaar enrolment and update targets, as communicated from time to time, will be charged in proportion to the shortfall in achieving the target.*
 - d. *The above charges shall be in addition to the License fees and financial disincentives, as applicable.*
 - e. *Details of the transaction error codes and its charges shall be issued separately.*

31/04/19

3. In this regard, following charges shall apply:
- Each e-KYC transaction resulting in sharing of Aadhaar number holder's e-KYC information shall be charged @ Rs 20 (including taxes).
 - Each e-KYC transaction with failure error code (i.e. with no e-KYC information) shall be charged @ Rs 0.50 (including taxes).
 - Yes/No authentication transaction shall be charged @ Rs 0.50 (including taxes) for all transactions irrespective of the Yes or No response.
 - Authentication transactions which failed due to UIDAI specific error will not be charged to the requesting entities. The details of error codes not to be charged are enclosed in Annexure I.
 - Biometric transactions failures (error Code 300) up to 12% shall be waived off for charging. However, this limit is subject to revision based on periodic review.
 - Transactions where the response is not provided by UIDAI's CIDR within 10 seconds will not be charged.
 - All disputes/ grievances related to billing of authentication charges to be submitted before Deputy Director (Authentication Division) along with relevant documents for resolution/ redressal.
4. Accordingly, the first invoice for authentication transaction charges will be issued in the month of April for the transactions performed during 7.03.2019 to 31.03.2019. Subsequently, transaction charges invoice will be generated every two months.
5. The entities shall be required to deposit the authentication transaction charges within 15 days of issuance of the concerned invoice based on the usage. The delay in payment beyond 15 days shall attract interest compounded @ 1.5% per month and discontinuation of authentication and e-KYC services.


22/04/19

(Amit Bhargav)

Deputy Director (Auth-II)

List of Error Codes not to be charged

Sr no	Auth Error Code	Error Description
1	330	Biometrics locked by Aadhaar number holder.
2	331	Aadhaar locked by Aadhaar number holder for all authentications.
3	400	Invalid OTP value.
4	515	Invalid VID Number in input.
5	517	Expired VID is used as input.
6	811	Missing biometric data in CIDR for the given Aadhaar Number/Virtual ID.
7	930 to 939	Technical Error
8	950	OTP store related technical error.
9	951	Biometric lock related technical error.
10	980	Unsupported option.
11	995	Aadhaar suspended by competent authority.
12	996	Aadhaar cancelled (Aadhaar is not in authenticable status).
13	997	Aadhaar suspended (Aadhaar is not in authenticable status).
14	998	Invalid Aadhaar Number/Virtual ID.
15	999	Unknown error.
	eKYC Error Code	Error Description
16	K-100*	Auth Failure
17	K-200	Resident data currently not available
18	K-515	Invalid VID
19	K-517	Expired VID is used as input.
20	K-545	Resident has opted-out of this service. This feature is not implemented currently.
21	K-955	Technical Failure
22	K-999	Unknown error

*K-100 is Auth related error and the Auth error codes not chargeable in Y/N auth shall not be charged in eKYC also.


Deputy Director (Auth-II)

No.K-1022/630/2017-UIDAI (Auth-II)
Government of India
Unique Identification Authority of India
(Authentication Division)

3rd floor, UIDAI Headquarters
Bangla Sahib Road, Gole Market
New Delhi – 110 001.

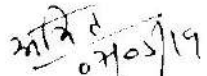
Date: 07.05.2019

CIRCULAR

Reference is invited to UIDAI's Circular of even number dated, 02.04.2019 directing all AUAs/KUAs and ASAs to deposit License fee, if due, at the prescribed rate by 31.05.2019 along with GST @18% thereupon.

Hence, all AUAs/KUAs and ASAs are once again reminded to deposit the License Fee, if due, on or before 31.5.2019. Any delay in deposit of license fees beyond 31.05.2019 will attract late payment charges @ 1% of license fees per month or part thereof along with GST @ 18% thereupon. Further, non-payment of license fee by due date may lead to immediate suspension of authentication license key.

The other terms and conditions of the Circular will remain same.


(Amit Bhargava)
Dy. Director

To

All AUAs/KUAs & ASAs

फा. सं.के -11020/217/2018- यूआईडीएआई (ऑथ-1)
इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई)
ऑथेंटिकेशन डिवीज़न

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण मुख्यालय,
बंगला साहिब रोड़, काली मंदिर के पीछे,
गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली -110001
दिनांक: 06.06.2019

CIRCULAR No. 06 OF 2019

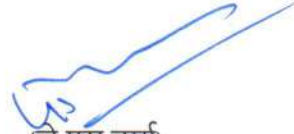
Sub: Implementation of Virtual ID and UID Token and Limited e-KYC

UIDAI vide Circular No. 03 of 2019 dated 05.04.2019 had extended timeline for implementation of Virtual ID (VID), UID Token and Limited e-KYC to 31.05.2019 for all AUAs/KUAs (other than TSPs and e-Sign Providers).

2. Whereas a number of AUAs/KUAs have already upgraded to new system of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC, UIDAI has received requests from NPCI stating that various banks are at various stages of implementation of VID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC and need some more time to complete the migration to the new APIs v2.5. Therefore, to avoid any disruption in Aadhaar authentication for various services such as PDS distribution, AePS subsidies etc., the timeline for implementation of Virtual ID, UID Token and Limited e-KYC using APIs v2.5 is hereby extended up to 31.07.2019. Further, the timeline for local AUAs to replace Aadhaar number with UID token and delete all Aadhaar number from their databases has also been extended by 31.07.2019.

3. VID is a critical measure for security and privacy of residents' Aadhaar details and UIDAI shall be free to take action as per provisions of the Aadhaar Act 2016, its Regulations, AUA Agreement etc. but not limited to financial disincentives and termination of license key for failure to implement the VID system by an AUA. Therefore, all AUAs/KUAs are directed to make necessary changes to accept VID in their front-end client application and UID Token at backend system at the earliest.

4. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(जे एस वर्मा)
उप निदेशक (ऑथ)

To

All AUAs and ASAs

Copy to:

All DDGs, UIDAI



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
Government of India

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
आधार मुख्यालय, बंगला साहिब रोड, काली मंदिर के पीछे
गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली-110001
Aadhaar H.Q., Bangla Sahib Road, Behind Kali Mandir,
Gole Market, New Delhi-110001

No. 1-1/2019-UIDAI (DBT)

Dated: 25th November, 2019

CIRCULAR

Subject: Guidelines on use of Aadhaar under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 (as amended by the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019) by the State Governments for the schemes funded out of Consolidated Fund of State.

The use of Aadhaar as identity document for delivery of services or benefits or subsidies simplifies the Government delivery processes, brings in transparency and efficiency, and enables beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly in a convenient and seamless manner by obviating the need to produce multiple documents to prove one's identity.

2. The provisions of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 had come into effect from 12th September 2016 through a Gazette notification. Subsequently, to give effect to the provisions of the Act, various Regulations under the Aadhaar Act have been notified by UIDAI in the official Gazette. Further, the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 has been notified on 24th July 2019 after its passing by the Parliament, which *inter-alia*, includes an amendment of section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, as under:

"In section 7 of the principal Act, after the words "the Consolidated Fund of India", the words "or the Consolidated Fund of State" shall be inserted."

3. Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 stipulates that as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of States, the Central Government or the State Government may require the individual to undergo Aadhaar authentication or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 26th September 2018 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 494: *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, has further clarified the interpretation of section 7 and held as under (*Ref. para 322 and para 447 (2)(m), page 555 of the judgement*):

"(a) 'benefits' and 'services' as mentioned in Section 7 should be those which have the colour of some kind of subsidies etc., namely, welfare schemes of the Government whereby Government is doling out such benefits which are targeted at a particular deprived class.

Page 1 of 3

Tel. : 011-23478652
Website : www.uidai.gov.in



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



मेरा आधार, मेरी पहचान

(b) The expenditure thereof has to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) On that basis, CBSE, NEET, JET, UGC etc. cannot make the requirement of Aadhaar mandatory as they are outside the purview of Section 7 and are not backed by any law". (emphasis supplied)

The Supreme Court has, thus interpreted 'benefits' in section 7 as welfare measures targeted at a particular deprived class of persons. This class of persons as interpreted by the Supreme Court can be construed as a specific group of people having in common their socio-economic status as well as the broad causes of having that particular status. It has also been clarified by the aforementioned judgment that since earnings by an individual are a matter of right they cannot be covered by section 7 of the Aadhaar Act. Therefore, payment of remuneration, and other expenses to employees or contractual manpower cannot be considered as 'benefits' under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act.

Further, Section 3A(3) inserted *vide* the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 stipulates that notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, a child shall not be denied any benefit, subsidy or service for failure to establish his identity by undergoing authentication or furnishing proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in case of a child to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, producing an application for enrolment.

4. Until now, using section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016, only Central Ministries/ Departments have been mandating use of Aadhaar of the beneficiaries under their respective schemes (both under Central administration and Central sponsorship) through publishing section 7 notifications in the Gazette of India, after due vetting of the same by the Ministry of Law & Justice. UIDAI has been facilitating the process of vetting of all these notifications since November 2016.

5. As per provisions in the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, the State Governments can henceforth, mandate use of Aadhaar authentication for the beneficiaries under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act 2016 in those schemes which are funded out of Consolidated Fund of the State. In order to do so, the State Governments will need to issue notifications under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 in respect of the specific schemes, similar to the ones as published by the Central Ministries/Departments.

6. Accordingly, it is suggested that the State Governments may take the following steps to issue section 7 notifications under their specific schemes which are funded out of Consolidated Fund of the State:

- a) The State Governments may first identify the schemes for use of Aadhaar where 'benefits' are given to the 'individuals', and ensure that the schemes fulfil the criteria of being eligible under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, as per

the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 26th September 2018 (Ref. para 3 above).

- b) Thereafter, a draft notification for the specific scheme may be prepared by the Department implementing the scheme, and vetted by the Legal Department of the State Government before publishing it, as per the extant procedure.
 - c) The State Governments may use a standard template of section 7 notification (**Annex-1**). In case, children are beneficiaries under any scheme, an additional paragraph is required to be inserted as per section 3A (3) of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019. A sample of children specific scheme notification is enclosed at **Annex-2**.
 - d) After publication of the section 7 notification in the State Gazette, the State Governments may approach Authentication Division of UIDAI HQ seeking necessary permission (if not already received) for online authentication of the beneficiaries under the respective schemes. In this regard, guidelines available on UIDAI's website may be referred to (https://www.uidai.gov.in/images/resource/Compendium_August_2019.pdf).
7. This circular has been placed on UIDAI's website (<https://www.uidai.gov.in/about-uidai/legal-framework/circulars.html>).


(Pankaj Kumar)
Chief Executive Officer, UIDAI

Enclosures:

1. Annex-1: *Sample Template of Aadhaar Section 7 Notification for the State Schemes where beneficiaries are other than children*
2. Annex-2: *Sample Template of Aadhaar Section 7 Notification for the State Schemes where beneficiaries are children*
3. Office Memorandum of DBT Mission Cabinet Secretariat dated 19th December 2017: '*Use of Aadhaar in Benefit Schemes of Government – Exception Handling*' (https://dbtbharat.gov.in/data/om/Aadhaar_Exception_Handling_OM_19122017.pdf)
4. UIDAI Circular dated 24th October 2017: '*Exception handling in Public Distribution Services and other welfare Schemes*' ([https://uidai.gov.in/images/tenders/Circular relating to Exception handling_25102017.pdf](https://uidai.gov.in/images/tenders/Circular_relativing_to_Exception_handling_25102017.pdf))

To
Chief Secretaries, All State Governments

Copy for information to:

1. Secretary (Coordination), DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat
2. Joint Secretary (in charge of UIDAI), M/o Electronics and Information Technology
3. Dy. Director General, All Regional Offices, UIDAI
4. Authentication/Legal Divisions, UIDAI HQ

Annex-1: Sample Template of Aadhaar Section 7 Notification for the State Schemes where beneficiaries are other than children

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE *[insert name of relevant gazette]*]

Government of *[insert name of appropriate state government]*
[insert name of relevant Department of the state government]

NOTIFICATION

[insert name of relevant city], the -----, 2019

S.O.....(E).__ Whereas, the use of Aadhaar as an identity document for delivery of services or benefits or subsidies simplifies the Government delivery processes, brings in transparency and efficiency, and enables beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly in a convenient and seamless manner by obviating the need to produce multiple documents to prove one's identity;

And whereas, the *[insert name of relevant department]* (hereinafter referred to as the Department), is administering the *[insert name of relevant scheme]* (hereinafter referred to as the Scheme) to *[insert description of the scheme]* , which is being implemented through the *[insert name of implementing agency at the state level]* (hereinafter referred to as the Implementing Agency(ies));

And whereas, under the Scheme, *[insert description of the benefit]* (hereinafter referred to as the benefit) is given to the *[insert description of the beneficiaries]* (hereinafter referred to as the beneficiaries), by the Implementing Agency as per the extant Scheme guidelines;

And whereas, the aforesaid Scheme involves recurring expenditure incurred from the Consolidated Fund of *[insert name of the relevant state]*;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the government of *[insert name of the relevant state]* hereby notifies the following, namely:-

1. (1) An individual eligible for receiving the benefits under the Scheme shall hereby be required to furnish proof of possession of the Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication.
- (2) Any individual desirous of availing benefits under the Scheme, who does not possess the Aadhaar number or, has not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, shall be required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment before registering for the Scheme provided that he is entitled to obtain Aadhaar as per section 3 of the

said Act, and such individuals shall visit any Aadhaar enrolment centre (list available at the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) website www.uidai.gov.in) to get enrolled for Aadhaar.

(3) As per regulation 12 of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016, the Department through its Implementing Agency, is required to offer Aadhaar enrolment facilities for the beneficiaries who are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar and in case there is no Aadhaar enrolment centre located in the respective Block or Taluka or Tehsil, the Department through its Implementing Agency shall provide Aadhaar enrolment facilities at convenient locations in coordination with the existing Registrars of UIDAI or by becoming a UIDAI Registrar themselves:

Provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, benefits under the Scheme shall be given to such individual, subject to the production of the following documents, namely :-

- (a) if he has enrolled, his Aadhaar Enrolment Identification slip; and
- (b) any one of the following documents, namely :-
 - (i) Bank or Post office Passbook with Photo; or
 - (ii) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card; or
 - (iii) Passport; or
 - (iv) Ration Card; or
 - (v) Voter Identity Card; or
 - (vi) MGNREGA card; or
 - (vii) Kisan Photo passbook; or
 - (viii) Driving license issued by the Licensing Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or
 - (ix) Certificate of identity having photo of such person issued by a Gazetted Officer or a Tehsildar on an official letter head; or
 - (x) any other document as specified by the Department:

Provided further that the above documents may be checked by an officer specifically designated by the Department for that purpose.

2. In order to provide benefits to the beneficiaries under the Scheme conveniently, the Department through its Implementing Agency shall make all the required arrangements to ensure that wide publicity through the media shall be given to the beneficiaries to make them aware of the said requirement.

3. In all cases, where Aadhaar authentication fails due to poor biometrics of the beneficiaries or due to any other reason, the following remedial mechanisms shall be adopted, namely:-

- (a) in case of poor fingerprint quality, iris scan or face authentication facility shall be adopted for authentication, thereby the Department through its Implementing Agency shall make provisions for iris scanners or face authentication along with finger-print authentication for delivery of benefits in seamless manner;
- (b) in case the biometric authentication through fingerprints or iris scan or face authentication is not successful, wherever feasible and admissible authentication by Aadhaar One Time Password or Time-based One-Time Password with limited time validity, as the case may be, shall be offered;
- (c) in all other cases where biometric or Aadhaar One Time Password or Time-based One-Time Password authentication is not possible, benefits under the Scheme may be given on the basis of physical Aadhaar letter whose authenticity can be verified through the Quick Response (QR) code printed on the Aadhaar letter and the necessary arrangement of QR code reader shall be provided at the convenient locations by the Department through its Implementing Agency.

4. In addition to the above, in order to ensure that no bona fide beneficiary under the Scheme is deprived of his due benefits, the Department through its Implementing Agency shall follow the exception handling mechanism as outlined in the Office Memorandum of DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India dated 19th December 2017.

5. This notification shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F.No.]

(Name.....)

[insert designation of appropriate official of the relevant state government who is adequately empowered for this purpose]

**Annex-2: Sample Template of Aadhaar Section 7 Notification for the State
Schemes where beneficiaries are children**

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE *[insert name of relevant gazette]*]

Government of *[insert name of appropriate state government]*
[insert name of relevant Department of the state government]

NOTIFICATION

[insert name of relevant city], the -----, 2019

S.O.....(E).__ Whereas, the use of Aadhaar as an identity document for delivery of services or benefits or subsidies simplifies the Government delivery processes, brings in transparency and efficiency, and enables beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly in a convenient and seamless manner by obviating the need to produce multiple documents to prove one's identity;

And whereas, the *[insert name of relevant department]* (hereinafter referred to as the *Department*), is administering the *[insert name of relevant scheme]* (hereinafter referred to as the *Scheme*) to *[insert description of the scheme]* , which is being implemented through the *[insert name of implementing agency at the state level]* (hereinafter referred to as the *Implementing Agency*);

And whereas, under the Scheme, *[insert description of the benefit]* (hereinafter referred to as the *benefit*) is given to the *[insert description of the beneficiaries]* (hereinafter referred to as the *beneficiaries*), by the Implementing Agency as per the extant Scheme guidelines;

And whereas, the aforesaid Scheme involves recurring expenditure incurred from the Consolidated Fund of *[insert name of the relevant state]*;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016) (hereinafter referred to as the *said Act*), the government of *[insert name of the relevant state]* hereby notifies the following, namely:-

1. (1) A child desirous of availing the benefit under the Scheme shall hereby be required to furnish proof of possession of the Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication.
- (2) Any child desirous of availing the benefit under the Scheme, who does not possess the Aadhaar number or, has not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, shall be required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment subject to the consent of his parents or guardians, before registering for the Scheme provided that he is entitled to obtain Aadhaar as per section 3 of the said Act and such children shall visit any Aadhaar enrolment centre (list available at the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) website www.uidai.gov.in) to get enrolled for Aadhaar.

(3) As per regulation 12 of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016, the Department through its Implementing Agency, is required to offer Aadhaar enrolment facilities for the beneficiaries who are not yet enrolled for Aadhaar and in case there is no Aadhaar enrolment centre located in the respective Block or Taluka or Tehsil, the Department through its Implementing Agency shall provide Aadhaar enrolment facilities at convenient locations in coordination with the existing Registrars of UIDAI or by becoming a UIDAI Registrar themselves:

Provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the child, the benefit under the Scheme shall be given to such children subject to production of the following documents, namely:-

- (a) (i) if the child has been enrolled after attaining the age of five years (with biometrics collection), his Aadhaar Enrolment Identification slip, or of bio-metric update identification slip; and
- (b) any one of the following documents, namely:-
 - (i) Birth Certificate; or Record of birth issued by the appropriate authority; or
 - (ii) School identity card, duly signed by the Principal of the school, containing parents' names; and
- (c) any one of the following documents as proof of relationship of the beneficiary with the parent or legal guardian as per the extant Scheme guidelines, namely:-
 - (i) Birth Certificate; or Record of birth issued by the appropriate authority; or
 - (ii) Ration Card; or
 - (iii) Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Card; or Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Card; or Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Card; or
 - (iv) Pension Card; or
 - (v) Army Canteen Card; or
 - (vi) any Government Family Entitlement Card; or
 - (vii) any other document as specified by the Department:

Provided further that the above documents shall be checked by an officer specifically designated by the Department for that purpose.

2. In order to provide benefits to the beneficiaries under the Scheme conveniently, the Department through its Implementing Agency shall make all the required arrangements to ensure that wide publicity through media shall be given to the beneficiaries to make them aware of the said requirement.

3. In all cases, where Aadhaar authentication fails due to poor biometrics of the beneficiaries or due to any other reason, the following remedial mechanisms shall be adopted, namely:-

- (a) in case of poor fingerprint quality, iris scan or face authentication facility shall be adopted for authentication, thereby the Department through its Implementing Agency shall make provisions for iris scanners or face authentication along with finger-print authentication for delivery of benefits in seamless manner;
- (b) in case the biometric authentication through fingerprints or iris scan or face authentication is not successful, wherever feasible and admissible authentication by Aadhaar One Time Password or Time-based One-Time Password with limited time validity, as the case may be, shall be offered;
- (c) in all other cases where biometric or Aadhaar One Time Password (OTP) or Time-based One-Time Password authentication is not possible, benefits under the scheme may be given on the basis of physical Aadhaar letter whose authenticity can be verified through the Quick Response (QR) code printed on the Aadhaar letter and the necessary arrangement of QR code reader shall be provided at the convenient locations by the Department through its Implementing Agency.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained herein above, no child shall be denied benefit under the Scheme in case of failure to establish his identity by undergoing authentication, or furnishing proof of possession of Aadhaar number, or in the case of a child to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, producing an application for enrolment. The benefit shall be given to him by verifying his identity on the basis of other documents as mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of the proviso of subparagraph (3) of paragraph 1, and where benefit is given on the basis of such other documents, a separate register shall be maintained to record the same, which shall be reviewed and audited periodically by the Department through its Implementing Agency.

5. This notification shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F.No.....]

(Name:.....)

[insert designation of appropriate official of the relevant state government who is adequately empowered for this purpose]

No. D-26011/04/2017-DBT
Government of India
Cabinet Secretariat
(DBT Mission)

Dated: 19th December 2017

Office Memorandum

Subject: Use of Aadhaar in Benefit Schemes of Government - Exception Handling - Regarding.

Aadhaar based DBT is a significant governance reform to ensure greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery through effective use of technology. Aadhaar as an identity proof obviates the need for producing multiple documents for proving one's identity, thereby simplifying procedures and eliminating fake/ ghost beneficiaries through de-duplication.

2. However, Government is sensitive to the fact that the Aadhaar enrolment process has not been completed and infrastructure constraints may pose difficulty in online authentication. To ensure that bona fide beneficiaries are not deprived of their due benefits, sufficient provisions have been made in the Aadhaar Act, 2016. UIDAI has also issued regulations to handle exceptions, ensuring that no beneficiary is denied benefits for want of Aadhaar, vide circular dated 24th October, 2017 (*copy enclosed for ready reference*). In accordance with the guidelines issued by UIDAI from time to time, the following may be considered:


A. For extending benefits to beneficiaries who do not possess Aadhaar, the following mechanism may be adopted:

- i. The beneficiary shall be provided subsidy, benefit or service based on alternate identification document as notified in the relevant notifications issued under the provisions of Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016.
- ii. Efforts should be made to ensure that all such beneficiaries are facilitated for enrolment under Aadhaar. The concerned Department through its Implementing Agencies may offer Aadhaar enrolment facilities for such beneficiaries at convenient locations through centres in the respective Block/ Taluka/ Tehsil (including through Post Offices, Banks, ICDS Centres etc).
- iii. As per regulation 12 of Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016, the State Government/ Implementing Agencies should also make special arrangements for bed ridden, differently-abled, or senior citizens, who are unable to visit the registration centre(s), to get them enrolled for Aadhaar.
- iv. Till such time Aadhaar is assigned to a beneficiary, a separate register, preferably electronic, shall be maintained for recording such transactions, whenever the beneficiary is provided benefits/ services on the basis of alternative identification documents. This register may be periodically reviewed and audited.

B. In all such cases where Aadhaar authentication fails, the following mechanism may be adopted:

- i. Departments and Bank Branches may make provisions for IRIS scanners along with fingerprint scanners, wherever feasible.
 - ii. In cases of failure due to lack of connectivity, offline authentication system such as QR code based coupons, Mobile based OTP or TOTP may be explored.
 - iii. In all cases where online authentication is not feasible, the benefit/ service may be provided on the basis of possession of Aadhaar, after duly recording the transaction in register, to be reviewed and audited periodically.
3. In view of above, DBT implementing Ministries/ Departments and State Governments are requested to implement proper exception handling mechanism in conformity with the Aadhaar Act 2016 and subsequent regulations and guidelines issued from time to time. A robust mechanism for ensuring their compliance and its periodic monitoring may also be put in place.

Enclosure: As above



(Arun Sharma)
Director (DBT)

Tel - (011) 23343860 Ext: 318

To:

1. Secretaries to all Ministries/ Departments of Government of India
2. Chief Secretaries of all States/ Administrators of all UTs
3. CEO, UIDAI

Copy to:

1. Coordinators, DBT Cells in all Ministries / Departments
2. Coordinators, DBT Cells in all States / UTs.

NOO:

1. AS (TB), PMO
2. SO to CS / Sr. PPS to Addl. Secretary (Coordination) / JS (AG) / JS (DBT)

डा० अजय भूषण पांडे, भा.प्र.से.
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey, IAS
Chief Executive Officer



भारत सरकार
Government of India
भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण
Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
तीसरी मंजिल, टॉवर II, जीवन भारती भवन,
कनॉट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली-110001
3rd Floor, Tower II, Jeevan Bharati Building,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001

No. 23011/Gen/2014/Legal-UIDAI

24th October, 2017

Circular

Subject: Exception handling in Public Distribution Services and other welfare Schemes

Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 provides that:

“The Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of, the Consolidated Fund of India, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual makes an application for enrolment:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.”

2. Various Ministries/Departments have issued notification under Section 7 of Aadhaar Act to require Aadhaar / Aadhaar authentication for delivery of various benefits, subsidies or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

3. It has come to notice that some beneficiaries are being denied the benefit, subsidy or service for various reasons such as not having Aadhaar; failure of authentication; and other extraneous circumstances like electricity outage, internet connectivity issues etc despite above provisions of Aadhaar Act and other adequate mechanisms to handle such exceptions already provided in the Regulations and notifications issued under Section 7.

4. Therefore, the following exception handling mechanism and back-up identity authentication mechanisms may be followed for implementation to ensure seamless delivery of subsidy, benefit or service to beneficiary:

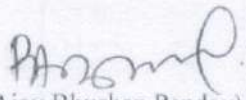
- a. Till the time Aadhaar is assigned to a beneficiary, he/she shall be provided subsidy, benefit or service based on alternate identification document as notified by the Ministry/Department in the relevant notification issued under the provision of Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016. The notifications also give powers to both Central Ministry and State Governments (as the case may be) to add more alternate documents depending on local conditions.



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- b. In case of failure of Biometric authentication due to network/connectivity issue or due to poor biometric of resident etc, he/she shall be provided subsidy, benefit or service based on possession of Aadhaar by him/her as provided in Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and the notification.
 - c. In case of a family based scheme, such as PDS, an option shall be provided that any member of the family can authenticate and receive the benefit, as notified by the Ministry/Department in the relevant notification issued under the provision of Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016. This flexibility should be used for ensuring delivery of benefit in case biometric authentication for a member (senior) fails.
 - d. The State Governments/Implementing agency should also make special arrangements for bed ridden senior residents to get them verified/ authenticated including but not limited to sending a village level worker to their home for this purpose.
 - e. All such exception handling shall be recorded in the system and steps be taken to avoid any misuse of the exception. The front end service provider shall also maintain record of exception such as copy of Aadhaar letter, signature/thumbprint of the beneficiary and other supporting documents as notified by the Ministry/Department.
 - f. The Ministry/Department shall devise and implement mechanism for audit and inspection of such exceptions.
5. The Ministries/Department are requested to issue appropriate directions to the State Governments/Implementing agencies for the above exception handling mechanism and also monitor the same on periodical basis.


(Dr. Ajay Bhushan Pandey)
Chief Executive Officer

To
All Ministries/Departments
All State Governments