

Regulations and notifications under the Aadhaar Act

List of Dates

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The Parliament of India on 11.03.2016 passed [The Aadhaar \(Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services\) Act, 2016](#). The President of India assented to the Bill on 25.03.2016, and it was published in the Official Gazette of India on 26.03.2016. On 26.09.2018, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court delivered its judgement which curbed the Aadhaar project while it upheld its constitutionality.

Since then, a number of rules and regulations have been issued under the Act. A list of significant dates relating to the expansion of the project including regulations, notifications and rules issued under the Act, and the Judgment and Interim orders of the Supreme Court, is as follows:

LIST OF DATES:

	Date	Particulars
	06.04.2016	Constitutionality of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 was <u>challenged</u> before the Supreme Court and a WP (C) No. 231 of 2016 was filed on 06.04.2016 on the grounds that the Act was unconstitutional, null and void and ultra vires

		Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India and hence void ab initio etc.
	12.07.2016	<p>The Central Government established Unique Identification Authority of India under Section 11 of the Aadhaar Act.</p> <p><u>Gazette notification</u></p>
	12.07.2016	<p>The Central Government appoints the 12th day of July 2016, as the date on which the provisions of sections 11 to 20, 22 to 23 and sections 48 to 59 of Aadhaar Act shall come into force.</p> <p><u>Gazette Notification</u></p>
	12.07.2016	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2016:</p> <p>The Central Government made rules in relation to the selection and appointment of the members of the UIDAI. It provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson and members shall be appointed by the Central government on the recommendation of a search committee consisting of a Cabinet secretary, finance secretary, and secretary from Meity amongst others.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They shall declare their financial and other interest in any entity on or before their appointment to UIDAI. • Full-time chairperson shall be entitled to the monthly salary, but shall not be entitled to any sitting fee for attending the meeting. Part-time chairperson and members shall be entitled to RS. 25, 000/- for attending the meeting. • The Rules also provide for other benefits such as travel allowance, medical allowance etc. <p>Rules can be accessed here.</p>
	12.09.2016	The provisions of Sections 1 to 10 and 24 to 47 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 came into force through a gazette notification .
	14.09.2016	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Transaction of Business at Meetings of the Authority) Regulation, 2016:</p> <p>The UIDAI by exercising its power under Section 54(2)(h) read with Section 19(1) of the Act, made the above-mentioned regulations in relation to the transaction of Business at Meetings of the Authority. The rules provide that:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be no less than three meetings in a financial year • The Chairperson shall preside over the meetings, in his absence the senior-most member of the authority shall preside. • The CEO of the Authority shall participate as the member secretary of the authority. • The quorum of the meeting shall be two, and the CEO shall be responsible for the preparation of the agenda. • The CEO is empowered to take immediate and necessary actions as may be necessary when it is not possible to call the meeting. • Every member shall communicate about the specific declaration of interest in schedule I. <p>Access here from page 6</p>
	14.09.2016	<p>The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 (1 of 2016):</p> <p>These regulations prescribe procedures related to the enrolment and updation of the Aadhaar under the Aadhaar Act. The Regulations created by the UIDAI provide that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biometric information such as facial image,

		<p>fingerprints and scan of both iris shall be collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demographic information such as names, date of birth, gender, and residential address shall be collected. ● For enrollment of children enrollment ID or Aadhaar number of one parent along with the above-mentioned details shall be collected. ● Residents with deformities and injuries, shall only provide iris where fingerprints are not possible. ● Registrars appointed by the Authority shall collect the information and shall use the software provided by the authority. ● Residents shall be informed about the recipient of information and existence of the right to access information and the procedure to make such request. ● Aadhaar enrollment can be rejected if there are more than two applications, where Aadhaar has been generated in violation of guidelines etc. <p>Access here from page 26</p>
	14.09.2016	The Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016:

The UIDAI passed the Authentication Regulations under Section 54 (1) and 54 (2) (f) and (w) of the Act. These regulations provide for the framework of Aadhaar Authentication, modes of authentication etc.

Authentication means where 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. The regulation provides that:

- Two types of authentication facility shall be provided- yes/no authentication facility, e-KYC authentication facility.
- Authority shall entertain the authentication request sent electronically by the requesting entity. And this can be carried out through demographic, one-time pin, and biometric-based authentication.
- The Aadhaar holder shall be shared with the information about the nature and use of the authentication. The entity shall have to obtain the consent of Aadhaar holder.
- Biometrics shall be captured by using certified devices.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aadhaar number holder may be notified through email or message of any biometric or OTP-based authentication. • The requesting entity shall ensure that biometric information collected is not stored or shared for any purpose whatsoever and is not transmitted with an encrypted PID block and that the information used through authentication is used for a specific purpose. • The requesting entity shall ensure the security of the data collected through authentication. • The data shall be retained by the authority for a period of 6 months and <u>thereafter archived for a period of five years.</u> (<i>The underlined was held to not be legal by the Supreme Court in the Puttaswamy judgement.</i>)
	14.09.2016	<p>Access here from page 53</p> <p>The Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016</p> <p>The Aadhaar Data Security regulations were notified under Section 54 (2) (p) of the Aadhaar Act. The regulations provide that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Authority may specify an information security policy setting out inter alia the

		<p>technical and organisational measures to be adopted by the Authority and its personnel,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Authority shall monitor the compliance with information security policy. • Personnel shall comply with the policy and other policies. • All procedures, orders, processes etc. related to security which are designated as confidential shall be treated as confidential. <p>Access here from page 70</p>
	14.09.2016	<p>The Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016</p> <p>UIDAI notified this regulation under Section 54 (1) and 54 (2) (o) read with Sections 23 (2) (k) and 29 (2), (4) of the Act. This regulation deals with the sharing and collection of information by the authority and provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core biometric information collected by the authority shall not be shared with anyone. • After obtaining the consent of the Aadhaar holder, demographic information and photographs may be shared by the authority with the requesting entity for e-KYC.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authority may share demographic and authentication records whenever required in accordance with section 33 of the Act. • Core biometric information shall not be stored except for buffered authentication. • Identity information shall not be used for any purpose other than specified to the authority by the requesting entity. • Agency shall collect, store and use the information for lawful purpose, whether proof of purpose is voluntary or mandatory • Obtain consent of the Aadhaar holder. • The Aadhaar number shall not be published, displayed or posted. • The agency shall ensure the security of the Aadhaar numbers. • No transmission of Aadhaar numbers over the internet unless the same is safe and secure. <p>Access here from page 75</p>
	15.09.2016	<p>CEO issued a circular informing the states about the enactment of Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act. The Circular further requested the CMs of the States to issue notifications under Section 7 of the Act who plan to use Aadhaar for the purpose of services, benefits and subsidies funded from the consolidated</p>

		<p>fund of India.</p> <p>The circular can be found here</p>
	09.11.2016	<p>The CEO of UIDAI issued a circular regarding the expansion/modification in the list of supporting documents accepted as Proof of Address and date of Birth.</p> <p>Link to the circular</p>
	08.02.2017	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making Aadhaar mandatory for an individual eligible to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive subsidised food grains or Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy under National Food Security Act, 2013. • It further requires that new eligible beneficiary who is selected by State Governments or Union Territory Administrations for receiving subsidised food grains or Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy under NFSA furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication as stated in ensuing clauses. • 30th June 2017 was given to all desirous individuals for Aadhaar enrolment for availing

		<p>the services, benefits and subsidies under Section 7 of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States and UTs were directed to provide the enrollment facilities. • Till the Aadhaar is assigned, the beneficiary shall be provided the services, and benefits under on production of ration card, Aadhaar enrolment slip etc. • It also provides that the State government or UT shall link Aadhaar with Ration Card or with bank for cash transfer of food subsidy within 30 days from the receipt of proof of possession of Aadhaar number furnished by an individual. • Any member listed in the ration card is eligible to receive the entire quantity of subsidised food grains in case Aadhaar number is not assigned to all such members of the household. <p><u>Gazette notification</u></p>
15.02.2017		<p>Aadhaar (Enrolment And Update) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017</p> <p>The first amendment to the regulations amended Regulation 20. It reads as;</p> <p>20. Levying and collecting Fees The Authority may</p>

		<p>authorise Registrars, Enrolling Agencies and other Service Providers to collect a fee from the residents, not exceeding an amount specified by the Authority, for the services provided by them under the Act.</p> <p>Click here to access the document.</p>
	27.02.2017	<p>Research and Development Division, PP Wing of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation issued a gazette notification making Aadhaar mandatory for eligible individuals (JRF, SRF, Research Associate, academicians or experts (investigators) in the Universities, IITs, recognised Research and Development laboratories, Water Resources or Irrigation Departments of the Central and State Governments and Non-Government Organisations) to receive the benefits under the <u>Research and Development Programme in Water Sector</u> Scheme of the government.</p> <p>The eligible individuals who were not in possession of Aadhaar were asked to enrol by 31st March 2017.</p> <p><u>Gazette notification.</u></p>
	31.03.2017	<p>The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation issued a</p>

		<p>notification making Aadhaar mandatory (for school children of 6th, 7th and 8th standard) to receive the prize money under the Painting Competition for School Children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals desirous of availing the benefits shall be required to furnish the Aadhaar number. • any individual entitled to receive benefits under the Scheme, who does not possess the Aadhaar number or, has not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, but is desirous of availing benefits under the Scheme, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 31st August, 2017 • Till Aadhaar is assigned, they shall receive the benefits under the scheme of producing the enrolment slip, bank passbook, post office passbook, ration card, passport etc. <p><u>Gazette notification</u></p>
	03.04.2017	<p>The Assistant Director of UIDAI issued a circular informing that the Authority in its power under Regulation 12(1) of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 has approved the amendment in Schedule A and the following sub-category has been included in category 2 of Schedule A</p> <p>(Eligibility criteria for appointment as requesting</p>

		<p>entities)</p> <p>2.7 “Regulated by DGCA/AAI(AAI Act)-Duty licensed as requesting entities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Airport operators having scheduled civil operations, and 2. Scheduled airline operators. <p>Regulation 12 provides for the Appointment of Requesting Entities and Authentication Service Agencies under the Aadhaar Authentication Regulations, 2016.</p> <p>Link to the circular</p>
	29.06.2017	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification amending the notification issued on 08.02.2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 30th June 2017 to 30th September 2017.</p> <p>Notification</p>
	07.07.2017	<p>Aadhaar (Enrolment And Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017</p> <p>Amendments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 12 was amended. Under this regulation, Central or State department or agency requires an individual to undergo

		<p>authentication or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number as a condition for receipt of any subsidy, benefit or service pursuant to Section 7 of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12A was inserted. This provides that the Authority may require Central or State department or agency which requires an individual to undergo authentication or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number as a condition for receipt of any subsidy, benefit, service or fulfilment of any obligation pursuant to any other Act <p>Click here to access the notification</p>
	11.07.2017	<p>Aadhaar (Enrolment And Update) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017</p> <p>Amendment to Regulation 12A that was inserted through Second amendment, was made and word “agencies” was replaced with entities, “or agency” was replaced with “or agency or any scheduled bank or any other entity”</p> <p>Click here to access the notification</p>
	14.07.2017	The UIDAI issued a notification under Regulation

		<p>12A of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 directing Schedule banks to provide the Aadhaar enrollment facilities to its customers as the linking of Aadhaar with Bank accounts was made mandatory under the Prevention of Money Laundering, Rules, 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement held that Rule 9 of Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (“PML Rules 2005”) does not meet the test of proportionality and therefore violates the right to privacy of a person which extends the banking details.</u> (Pages: 516, 566) <p>Here is the link to the notification</p>
	31.07.2017	<p>The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 5 of 2017).</p> <p>This amendment relates to the suspension of the registrar or enrolment agency on failure or violation of any regulation, process, standard, guidelines etc.</p> <p>Can be accessed here</p>

	28.09.2017	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making a further amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 30th September 2017 to 31st December 2017. <u>Notification</u>
	24.10.2017	CEO UIDAI issued a circular informing about the exception from producing the Aadhaar in Public Distribution Services and other welfare schemes. The link to the circular can be found <u>here</u>
	15.11.2017	The CEO UIDAI issued a circular suggesting central ministries, departments and state governments the Aadhaar as an identity may be sought only from those who are eligible as per the Act and the most of the NRIs/PIOs/OCIs may not be eligible for the enrollment. This was issued after many NRIs complained that they were denied services for the want of Aadhaar. The link of the circular can be accessed <u>here</u>
	15.12.2017	The Supreme Court of India in Justice K S Puttaswamy (Retd) and Anr vs. Union of India

and Ors. in Write Petition (Civil) No. 494 of 2012

passed the interim order extending the deadlines of the linking of Aadhaar with various schemes. They are as follows:

- Accepting the submission of the Ld. Attorney General for India, the Supreme Court extended the deadline for Aadhaar linkage with all schemes of its Ministries/Departments until 31 March 2018.
- The last date for linking the Aadhaar with existing bank accounts was extended to 31st March 2018.
- For new bank accounts also the last date was extended to 31st March 2018. Persons desirous of opening new bank accounts were asked to produce the application number for obtaining an Aadhaar.
- The date for completion of the E-KYC process in respect of mobile phone subscribers was also extended till 31st March 2018.
- The court further ordered that the last date for the extension for Aadhaar linkage to 31st March 2018 shall apply to all the state governments in similar terms.

	<p>19.12.2017</p>	<p>On receiving the complaints from the Aadhaar holders that they were not able to get their subsidies for LPG and that Airtel was opening new payment bank accounts using Aadhaar, and mapping the same on NPCI map overriding the existing bank account of the Aadhaar holder, the Authority issued a notification directing that the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NPCI shall allow override request pertaining to an Aadhaar holder only if it is accompanied by the name of his current bank on the APB mapper and confirmation from the requesting bank that it has obtained the requisite consent of the Aadhaar holder for switching to the requesting bank on the mapper. ● NPCI shall disable the override feature on the APB mapper immediately. ● Banks shall send requests for mapping of a new account or overriding an existing bank account to NPCI only after obtaining explicit informed consent from their customer. ● Banks shall inform each account holder through SMS and email within 24 hours that a request has been sent to NPCI to put his bank account on the mapper. ● In case a customer does not have SMS or email facility, the physical signature of a paper
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		<p>consent form should be obtained.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	26.12.2017	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making a further amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 31st December 2017 to 31st March 2018.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	12.01.2018	<p>The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No. 1 of 2018)</p> <p>Amendments were made to serial no 16 and 23 in list B of Schedule II and also to Schedule IV.</p> <p>The Regulations can be accessed <u>here</u></p>
	02.04.2018	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making a further amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 31st March 2018 to 30th June 2018</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	10.05.2018	Unique Identification Authority of India (Returns and Annual Report) Rules, 2018.

		<p>The Central Government under Section 53 (2) (f) and (g) read with Sections 27 (1) & (2) of the Aadhaar Act made the UIDAI return and annual reports rules. The Rules provide for the furnishing of quarterly reports, and the preparation and submission of annual reports.</p> <p>Link to access the rules.</p>
	29.06.2018	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making a further amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 30th June 2018 to 30th September 2018.</p> <p>Notification</p>
	31.07.2018	<p>The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018</p> <p>Amendments related to the definition of incapacitated person were added, updation of date of birth, verification of updated data, etc. were made.</p> <p>The document can be accessed here</p>

	05.09.2018	<p>Meity issued a circular directing the secretary HRD, and UIDAI that no children shall be deprived of admissions in schools for want of Aadhaar. It further directed for the UIDAI to organise camps at schools for children to get their Aadhaar biometrics updated.</p> <p>Here is the link to the circular</p>
	26.09.2018	<p>A Constitution bench of the Supreme Court of India in the case of Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd) And Another V. Union Of India and Others (2018 INSC 880¹) upheld the validity of the Aadhaar Act by 4:1. Justice DY Chandrachud dissented. The majority held that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A portion of Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act which enabled body corporate and individuals to seek authentication was held to be unconstitutional. (545, 561) • Benefits and services under Section 7 shall mean the subsidies which are welfare schemes of the Government. Benefits would mean the expenditure of which would be drawn from the Consolidated fund of India. Therefore, CBSE, NEET, JEE, UGC etc. can not make Aadhaar mandatory. (pgs, 392, 555)

¹ Neutral citation introduced by Supreme Court of India

- Children who were enrolled with the consent of their parents, on attaining the age of majority shall be given an opportunity to exit the Aadhaar project if they so choose. For **admission in schools**, the requirement of Aadhaar would not be compulsory. School Admission cannot be treated as a benefit. (556)
- **No child shall be denied the benefit of any schemes for want of Aadhaar** and benefit shall be extended by verifying the identity on the basis of other documents. (pgs 556)
- Regulation 27(1) of the Authentication Regulations which permitted records to be archived for a period of five years was held to be bad in law and was struck down. (pgs 545, 558)
- Section 139AA of the Income Tax Act 1961 which requires mandatory linking of Aadhaar with PAN was held to be valid. (pgs 565)
- Rule 9(a)(17) of the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 and the notifications issued thereunder, which mandate linking of Aadhaar with bank accounts was held to be unconstitutional infringing the right to privacy as the same did

		<p>not meet the proportionality test. (pg 566)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The circular dated March 23, 2017, issued by the Department of Telecommunications mandating the linking of mobile number with Aadhaar was held to be illegal and unconstitutional as the same was not backed by any law. (pg 567)
	27.09.2018	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making yet another amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 30th September, 2018 to 31st December, 2018.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	23.10.2018	<p>The Assistant Director of the UIDAI issued a circular informing all the banks that they can't insist on Aadhaar cards for e-KYC for the people who are not the beneficiaries of the services, subsidies and benefits under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act as per the opinion of Ld. AG for India. Banks would be entitled to seek Aadhaar-based authentication for the beneficiaries under Section 7.</p> <p>Here is the <u>link</u> to the circular.</p>
	20.11.2018	The Unique Identification Authority of India

		<p>(Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018</p> <p>The Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller General of India made the UIDAI annual statement of accounts rules under Section 53(2)(e) read with (26)(1). The Rules provide the forms for the annual statement and other relevant records.</p> <p>Link to access the rules.</p>
	30.11.2018	<p>The Assistant Director UIDAI issued a circular to the Banks and NPCI and informed that the Puttaswamy Judgment upholding the validity of the Aadhaar Act does not bar the voluntary use of AePS, BHIM Aadhaar Pay enabled accounts where the accounts have been verified using Aadhaar e-kyc for the purpose of identifying the current or potential beneficiary of welfare scheme or where payment/receipts have been established using the AePS. Instead, it is obligatory on the banks to continue to provide such facilities to people.</p> <p>Read the circular, here</p>

	27.12.2018	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issues notification making yet another amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 31st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 <u>Notification</u>
	07.03.2019	<p>Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1 of 2019)</p> <p>The regulations provide that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aadhaar authentication services shall be charged @ Rs 20 including taxes for e-KYC transaction and Rs. 0.50 for yes/no authentication. • Government entities and the Department of Posts shall be exempt from Authentication transaction charges • Scheduled commercial banks engaged in providing Aadhaar enrolment facilities shall be exempted from Authentication transaction charges. However, banks will be charged in proportion to the shortfall in achieving the Aadhaar enrolment and update target. <p>Click here to read the notification</p>
	08.03.2019	The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public

		<p>Distribution issued a notification making another amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 31st March 2019 to 30th June 2019.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	04.09.2019	<p>UIDAI issued a notification informing that the Ministry of Finance has amended the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005. The amendment also includes the “proof of possession of Aadhaar number” in its list of officially valid document(s) provided under Rule 2(1)(d).</p> <p>The Authority under Regulation 35 of the Enrolment Regulations notified that Aadhaar number shall mean Aadhaar letter, E-Aadhaar, Aadhaar Secure QR code etc.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	26.06.2019	<p>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issued a notification making another amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 30th June 2019 to 30th September 2019</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	24.07.2019	The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act,

		<p>2019 was published for general information after receiving the assent from the President of India. Link to access the document.</p>
	25.07.2019	<p>Meity issued the notification in relation to the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Act 2019 and enforcement of Sections 1 to 30 of the said Act from 25th July 2019.</p> <p>Notification</p>
	09.09.2019	<p>The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 3 of 2019)</p> <p>Schedule II of the Regulations provides the list of acceptable supporting documents for verification under the regulation. An amendment in Schedule II in relation to the list of acceptable documents for verification was brought in making changes in List A (proof of identity) from Serial 19 to 31, List B (proof of address) at Sl. no 34 to 44, list C (proof of relationship) at sl. No 10 to 14 and in list D (date of birth) at Sl. 5 to 14.</p> <p>The document can be accessed here</p>
	20.09.2019	<p>Meity issued a notification whereby the NRIs shall</p>

		<p>be entitled to obtain Aadhaar number on their arrival in India.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	24.09.2019	<p>The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issued a notification making another amendment to the notification issued on 8th February 2017 extending the date of enrollment for Aadhaar from 30th September 2019 to 31st December, 2019.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	25.11.2019	<p>The CEO UIDAI issued a circular providing detailed guidelines to the State Governments on the use of Aadhaar under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act.</p> <p>The link to the circular can be found <u>here</u></p>
	27.11.2019	<p>The assistant director General of UIDAI issued a circular and informed about the modification to the certificate issued by various functionaries such as MP or MLA or Gazetted officer etc. for proof of identity, address and introduced the standard format for certificate name “Certificate for Aadhaar Enrollment/Update.</p>

		Here is the link to the circular
	22.01.2020	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) Regulations, 2020</p> <p>The UIDAI brought in the regulations in relation to the appointment of officers and employees of the UIDAI under Section 21(1) read with Section 54 (1) and 54(2)(x) of the Act.</p> <p>The regulations can be accessed here</p>
	22.01.2020	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Regulations, 2020</p> <p>The UIDAI brought in the regulations in relation to the salary, allowance and other terms of the employees of the UIDAI under Section 21(2) read with Section 54(2)(i) of the Act. The regulation provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power under these regulations shall also be exercised by the competent authority shall also be exercised by the authority superior to it. • Categories of post and pay matrix have been

		<p>specified under the First Schedule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CEO shall enjoy all benefits and entitlements which are admissible to the officers of the Central Government • Chapter IV deals with pay and allowances and other benefits to employees. • Regulation 34 specifically bars communication of the employee with media without prior sanctions. <p>The regulations can be accessed here</p>
	02.07.2020	<p>The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (No. 3 of 2020)</p> <p>The Regulation provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 27(1)(c) was inserted that provides that an Aadhaar number holder may make an application for cancellation of Aadhaar on attaining the age of 18 years within 6 months of attaining the required date. After the initiation of the process, the Aadhaar number shall be cancelled within three months. • Schedule VI was added that provides the procedure for the cancellation of the Aadhaar <p>The regulations can be accessed on the given link</p>

	<p>05.08.2020</p>	<p>Aadhaar Authentication for Good Governance (Social Welfare, Innovation, Knowledge) Rules, 2020</p> <p>The Central Government in consultation with UIDAI made the Good Governance Rules under Section 53(1) read with 53(2)(aa) of the Aadhaar Act. The rules were framed to provide for the purpose of Aadhaar authentication, preparation for proposal and examination of the proposal by the authority. The rules provide that the central government may allow the Aadhaar authentication by the requesting entities in the interest of good governance, preventing leakage etc. for purposes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of digital platforms to ensure good governance, prevention of dissipation of social welfare benefits; and enablement of innovation and the spread of knowledge. • The Rules require that the department or ministry desirous of utilising the Aadhaar authentication shall prepare a proposal with justification and submit the same to the central government for making a reference to the authority. • The authority shall examine the proposal, and if satisfied, shall inform the central
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		<p>government to allow Aadhaar authentication to the requesting entity.</p> <p>Here is the link to access the rules</p>
	29.09.2020	<p>Meity issued a circular introducing the Aadhaar PVC card for use at par with other forms of Aadhaar like Aadhaar letter, e-Aadhaar, masked e-Aadhaar, and m-Aadhaar. The UIDAI introduced the services of PVC Aadhaar card at the cost of Rs. 50.</p> <p>Link can be accessed here</p>
	06.04.2021	<p>Meity issued a circular to UIDAI informing about the issuance of policy for enforcing of Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations 2016, processes, standards, guidelines, data quality and containing corrupt/ fraudulent practices Version – 3.0. The regulation provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the new enrollments and updated packets shall be considered for calculating the deficiency. • The overall financial dis-incentives on account of operational deficiencies, in a given month, shall be capped at 10 % of the total amount payable in that month to the Registrar

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10% capping on SLA shall not be applicable for SLA on Corruption • The policy shall come into effect on 1st May 2021 and will supersede all other such policies <p>Link to the circular can be found here</p>
	14.10.2021	<p>The Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2021 (No. 1 of 2021)</p> <p>The UIDAI in the exercise of its powers under Section 54(1) and Section 54(2)(f) read with Section 8 of the Act made the regulations relating to the pricing of Aadhaar authentication services.</p> <p>The regulations provide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That each successful Aadhaar e-KYC transaction shall be charged @ Rs. 3 from requesting entities except the Telecom Service Providers for whom the rate shall be Re. 1/-including tax. • Authentication transactions done by or on behalf of the Central and State Government Ministries/ Departments, for specified services, transfer of benefits and subsidies, shall be exempt from Authentication transaction charges.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an existing requesting entity continues to use Aadhaar authentication services beyond the date of publication of these Regulations, it shall be deemed to have agreed to the specified authentication charges. The entities shall be required to deposit the authentication transaction charges within 15 days of issuance of the invoice based on the usage. The delay shall attract interest, and discontinuation of authentication and e-KYC services. <p>Here is the link to the regulations</p>
	02.11.2021	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Adjudication of Penalties) Rules, 2021</p> <p>The Central government in consultation with UIDAI made rules on UIDAI Adjudication of penalties. The Rules provide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the manner of appointment, qualification and experience of the adjudicating officer, he shall be an officer not below the rank of joint secretary, possess ten years of working experience etc. • The manner of making complaints to the adjudicating authority: complaint shall be

		<p>made by Authority to Adjudication authority under Section 33B of the Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manner of holding inquiry etc.: she shall issue notice to person or entity alleged to have committed contraventions • Appeal from the order shall lie to TDSAT as per form A. <p>Here is the link to access Rules</p>
	09.11.2021	<p>The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) Regulations, 2021</p> <p>The UIDAI brought in offline verification and authentication under Section 54(1) and Section 54(2) (a), (ba), (ca), (cb), (f), (fa), (fb) and (w) of the Act. The 2021 Regulations superseded the Aadhaar Verification Regulations of 2016. They provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two types of authentication facilities: Yes/No and e-KYC policy. • Types of offline verification: QR code verification, Aadhaar paperless offline e-kyc verification, e-Aadhaar verification, offline paper-based verification etc. • Modes of authentication: Authority shall entertain request only upon request sent by the

		<p>requesting entity electronically: Demographic authentication, OTP-based authentication, biometric and multi-factor authentication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority shall provide an alternate identification number, and the Aadhaar holder may retrieve his VID through the website or SMS etc. • At the time of authentication or Offline Verification, a requesting entity or Offline Verification Seeking Entity(OVSE) respectively, shall inform the Aadhaar number holder or in case of a child, a parent about the nature of information being received, alternate and viable means of submitting information. • Consent Of Aadhaar number holder: The requesting entity shall obtain the consent of the Aadhaar holder • Consent shall be obtained in physical or preferably digital form etc. • Aadhaar shall be notified through email or SMS about any authentication, shall also be notified in cases of authentication failure. • The Authority shall enable the Aadhaar holder to lock his/her biometrics, and also the Aadhaar number and shall be allowed temporarily to unlock for authentication
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		<p>purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core biometric information of the Aadhaar holder shall not be stored, shared or published, and is not transmitted through the internet without encryption. <p>Here is the link to access the regulations</p>
	15.12.2021	<p>Meity issued notification on Parichay (eKYC and verification of Users of Single Signon Platform for G2G and G2C applications) in relation to the Aadhaar authentication under Good Governance Rules, 2022. The authentication shall be on a voluntary basis and user organisations shall provide alternate means of verification of the user's personal details.</p> <p>Notification</p>
	28.12.2021	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021</p> <p>Schedule attached to the regulations of 2020 was amended.</p> <p>Click here to access the document.</p>

	06.01.2022	<p>Meity issued a notification informing that the National Internet Exchange of India (a not-for-profit organisation) is allowed Aadhaar authentication under the Good Governance Rules, 2020 on voluntary basis in domain booking process.</p> <p><u>Notification</u></p>
	04.02.2022	<p>The Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2022</p> <p>The amendment inserted the Aadhaar letter, Aadhaar PVC card, digital signature, e-Aadhaar etc. into the Regulations of 2021. The regulation provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inserted the meaning of “Aadhaar Letter” which means a document for conveying the Aadhaar number to a resident;” • “Aadhaar PVC Card” means a Polyvinyl Chloride Card (PVC), issued by the Authority upon payment of prescribed charges, which has Aadhaar number, demographic information and photograph of an Aadhaar number holder printed on it along with Aadhaar Secure QR code and is equivalent to paper-based Aadhaar Letter;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Digital signature” means digital signature as defined in clause (p) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000);” ● “e-Aadhaar” means a password protected electronic copy of Aadhaar letter, which is digitally signed by the Authority and can be downloaded from the official website or mobile application of the Authority; ● “mAadhaar” means the official mobile application developed by the Authority to provide an interface to Aadhaar Number holders to carry their Aadhaar details as registered with CIDR which inter alia includes Aadhaar number along with demographic information and photograph of the Aadhaar number holder;” ● The Aadhaar holder may use any of the above for a lawful purpose for establishing his identity ● No offline verification seeking entity shall accept Aadhaar without first verifying the digital signature of the authority. <p>The regulations can be accessed here</p>
	03.03.2022	The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Ninth

		<p>Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 2 of 2022)</p> <p>A gazette notification was published notifying the amendment brought to the Aadhaar enrollment and update regulations. The amendment provided that an Aadhaar holder who has attained the age of 5 or 15 shall mandatorily update his Aadhaar by biometric information. On failure to update within two years, the Aadhaar number shall be deactivated.</p> <p>Link to the amended regulations.</p>
	21.03.2022	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2022</p> <p>The amendment relates to the changing of the nomenclature of the posts with the UIDAI.</p> <p>Here is the link to access the regulations.</p>
	18.07.2022	<p>The Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2022</p> <p>Schedule in the regulation was amended.</p>

		Here is the link
	09.11.2022	<p>Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (No. 6 of 2022)</p> <p>The new amendment inserted regulation 16A that requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the Aadhaar number holder on completion of ten years from the date of enrollment, may update their Aadhaar by supporting documents by submitting proof of identity, proof of address as specified under Aadhaar Enrolment and Update Regulation 10 <p>Link to access the document.</p>
	30.11.2022	<p>UIDAI issued a circular to all the regional offices of UIDAI informing about the policy for enforcing Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations processes, standards, guidelines, data quality and containing corrupt/ fraudulent practices Version – 4.1 in suppression of Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations processes, standards, guidelines, data quality and containing corrupt/ fraudulent practices Version – 3.0 dated 06.04.2021. It provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulations provide a table of penalties for

		<p>the violator of the rules and regulations under the Act such as gross violation of the stipulated guidelines with potential intent of fraud,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross violation of the stipulated guidelines with potential intent of fraud inspections such as overcharging resident for UIDAI services etc • Biometrics errors, recorded incorrectly or missing • Photo of photo: not of human • Document errors • Use of unparliamentary language etc. <p>Here is the link to the circular.</p>
	05.12.2022	<p>Meity notified that the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing is allowed to use Aadhaar authentication services, on voluntary basis, for authentication or eKYC of residents availing any government service through 'e-Pramaan' single sign on platform under Good Governance Rules 2020.</p> <p>Notification</p>
	27.02.2023	Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023

		<p>Link to access the document</p>
	27.02.2023	<p>Aadhaar (Authentication and Offline Verification) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2023 (No. 01 of 2023)</p> <p>The amendment to Regulation 12 (1) provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that “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 .. • Schedule A of Regulation 12(1) that deals with the eligibility criteria for appointment as requesting entities was deleted. • Schedule B was renamed as Schedule A <p>Link can be accessed here</p>