



HANDBOOK
of
National Pension
System Statistics

Pension Fund Regulatory And Development Authority

FOREWORD

National Pension System (NPS) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) have made a significant contribution to the old age income security and towards socio-economic development of the country. Policy formulation and subscriber investment choices in pension sector require a robust database for informed decision making. Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority Act, 2013 mandates collection and dissemination of such information and to promote research.

Currently, the PFRDA provides information on NPS and APY on regular basis in its Annual Report, Pension Bulletin, and through press releases. However, we intend to publish a comprehensive source on pension (NPS and APY) statistics to facilitate research and policymaking.

I have the pleasure to release the first edition of Handbook of National Pension System (NPS) Statistics. It provides time-series and cross-sectional data at one place on various parameters such as scheme-wise number of subscribers and their demographic profile, asset under management, contributions, withdrawals, grievance resolutions, net asset values (NAVs) for the period 2008-09 to 2022-23. The information is also provided on annual, monthly, and daily frequencies in an extractable mode on the website.

This Handbook is the result of sustained effort by an internal Committee under the leadership of Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Anand, Whole Time Member (Finance), PFRDA. I am happy to place on record my deep appreciation for their commendable effort to come out with this publication in record time.

This new initiative of the Authority shall act as a foundation for the forthcoming editions, wherein the endeavor will be to expand the coverage. I hope this publication will be of value to research community and the practitioners alike.

Dr. Deepak Mohanty
Chairperson

PREFACE

The launch of the National Pension System (NPS) represented a significant transformation in India's pension sector, ensuring provisions for old age income security. Originally implemented for Central and State Government employees starting January 1, 2004, NPS was later extended to all India citizens on May 1, 2009. The system is notable for its distinct features, including an unbundled architecture, self-sustainability, enhanced transparency, and low transaction costs.

In a similar vein, the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was introduced on June 01, 2015, aimed at establishing a universal social security framework across India, particularly benefiting the poor, underprivileged, and unorganized sector workers.

The creation of the Handbook of NPS Statistics was inspired by our Chairman, Dr. Deepak Mohanty's vision to amalgamate data covering the entire NPS subscriber lifecycle-registration, accumulation, and exit- into a single, comprehensive publication to support policy making and academic study.

The Committee on Handbook of NPS Statistics rigorously debated and refined the data definitions, data, compilation methods, and validation processes across multiple meetings. The data was gathered from various entities within the NPS framework registered under the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), with major contributions from three central recordkeeping agencies and all eleven pension fund management companies.

I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Anand, Whole Time Member (Finance), PFRDA for his valuable insights on this project.

Further accolades are due to the Market Watch and Research department. Extensive efforts by the department have been instrumental in expanding the scope of the publicly available information/data through the Handbook. It is our hope that this document will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, academia and industry in their research. Feedback on the content of the Handbook is welcome and it may be forwarded through an email to market.watch@pfrda.org.in.

Ms. Mamta Shankar
Whole Time Member (Economics)

Glossary

A	Alternative Asset Class
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ASP	Annuity Service Provider
AUM	Asset Under Management
Axis PF	Axis Pension Fund Management Limited
Aditya Birla PF	Aditya Birla Sun Life Pension Management Ltd
C	Corporate Debt and Related Instruments
CAB	Central Autonomous Body
CAMS	Computer Age Management System
CRA	Central Recordkeeping Agency
CG	Central Government
DDO	Drawing & Disbursing Office (DDO)
DTA	Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts
DTO	District Treasury Office
DSP PF	DSP Pension Fund Managers Private Limited
E	Equity and Related Instruments
G	Government Bonds and Related Instruments
GDS	Gramin Dak Sevak
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HDFC PF	HDFC Pension Management Company Limited
ICICI PF	ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited
IMF	Investment Management Fee
IRDAI	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India
KCRA	Kfin Technologies Ltd.
Kotak PF	Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited
LIC PF	LIC Pension Fund Limited
Max Life PF	Max Life Pension Fund Management Limited
NAV	Net Asset Value
NPS	National Pension System
PrAO	Principle Accounts Office
PAO	Pay and Accounts Office
PCRA	Protean eGov Technologies Limited
PFRDA	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority
POP	Point of Presence
PF	Pension Fund
PRAN	Permanent Retirement Account Number
ROP	Return of Purchase Price
SAB	State Autonomous Body
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SG	State Government
SBI PF	SBI Pension Funds Private Limited
Tata PF	Tata Pension Management Limited
TTS	Tier-II Tax Saver Scheme
UOS	Unorganised Sector
UTI PF	UTI Retirement Solution Limited

Data Definitions

APY Atal Pension Yojana The Government of India has introduced a pension scheme called the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), with effect from 1st June, 2015, pursuant to the announcement in the budget for 2015-16 on creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the underprivileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. APY is being administered by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) under the overall administrative and institutional architecture of the National Pension System (NPS).

ASP Annuity Service Provider Annuity Service Providers are the life insurance companies registered with IRDAI and empanelled by PFRDA to provide annuities to the subscribers at the time of exit from the scheme.

Contribution The amount contributed on behalf of subscribers for which units have been allocated in the CRA system.

CRA Central Recordkeeping Agency The intermediary responsible for providing centralized recordkeeping, administration, and customer service functions to the subscribers¹.

Default Scheme In the default scheme, the contribution is allocated to three PFs. SBI Pension Funds Private Limited, UTI Retirement Solutions Limited, and LIC Pension Fund Limited in a predefined proportion, and each of the PFs will invest the funds in the proportion as per investment guidelines issued by PFRDA and amended from time to time.

Enrollment Registration of PRAN under NPS or APY which may be currently Active/De-active.

Exit The closure of the individual pension account of the subscriber under the National Pension System or Atal Pension Yojana².

LC funds Life Cycle funds The LC plans are investment plans under Auto choice in which proportion of funds allocated to three Asset Classes

(E, C, G) are defined as per the age of the subscribers. Currently three LC funds namely LC-25, LC-50 and LC-75 are available to subscribers under NPS

NPS All Citizen The channel of NPS which is available to all of the citizens of India on a voluntary basis since May 01st 2009.

NPS Corporate Launched in December 2011, NPS Corporate is the scheme available to the organized sector under employee-employer relationship.

NPS Vatsalya Launched in September 2024, NPS Vatsalya is the scheme available to any minor Indian citizen under the age of 18.

Partial Withdrawal The withdrawal of accumulated pension wealth of the subscriber not exceeding twenty-five percent of the contributions made by the subscriber and excluding contributions made by the employer³.

PF Pension Fund The intermediary which has been granted a certificate of registration for receiving contributions, accumulating them, and making payments to the subscribers in the manner as specified by PFRDA regulations³.

POP (Point of Presence) POP is an intermediary registered with the Authority having the capability of electronic connectivity with CRAs for the purpose of receiving funds and instructions and pay out of funds⁴.

Tier I Individual Pension Account Tier-I account is the Individual Pension Account under National Pension System (NPS).

Tier II Voluntary Account Tier-II is a voluntary account that offers liquidity of investments and withdrawals. It is allowed only when there is an active Tier-I account in the name of the subscriber.

Subscriber A person who is currently subscribed to a scheme of a pension fund approved by the Authority.

¹For more information, please refer to Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Central Recordkeeping Agency) Regulation 2015 and amendments thereto.

²As defined by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawal under the National Pension System, Regulation 2015 and amendments thereto.

³For more information, please refer to Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Pension Fund) Regulation 2015 and amendments thereto.

⁴For more information, please refer to Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Point of Presence) Regulation 2015 and amendments thereto.

Sector Sector refers to the classification of the subscribers/enrollments/AUM/Contributions on the basis of their presence in the NPS architecture. At present the followings are the sectors (Table 1).

Sector	Definition
CG Sector	CG Sector comprises of Central Government employees including Central Autonomous Bodies
SG Sector	SG Sector comprises of State Government employees including State Autonomous Bodies
Corporate	Launched in December 2011, NPS Corporate is the scheme available to the organized sector.
All Citizen	Voluntary Channel of NPS which is available to all citizens of India.
NPS Lite	Refers to NPS Lite Scheme
APY	Refers to Atal Pension Yojana
NPS Vatsalya	Refers to NPS Vatsalya Scheme

Table 1: Various Sectors under NPS Architecture

Pension Fund Managers List of PFs under NPS and APY:

Aditya Birla PF	Aditya Birla Sun life Pension Management Limited
Axis PF	Axis Pension Fund
DSP PF	DSP Pension Fund Managers Private Limited
HDFC PF	HDFC Pension Management Company Limited
ICICI PF	ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited
Kotak PF	Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited
LIC PF	LIC Pension Fund Limited
Max Life PF	Max Life Pension Fund Management Limited
SBI PF	SBI Pension Funds Private Limited
Tata PF	TATA Pension Management Limited
UTI PF	UTI Retirement Solution Limited

Table 2: List of Pension Funds registered with PFRDA as on 31st March 2025

Central Recordkeeping Agency List of CRAs:

PCRA	Protean eGov Technologies Limited
KFin	KFin Technologies Limited
CAMS	Computer Age Management Services Limited

Table 3: List of CRAs registered with PFRDA as on 31st March 2025

Asset Class Assets-class wise Classification:

Asset Class	Constituents
G-Sec	Government Securities and related investments
Corporate Bond	Debt and related investments
Equity	Equity and related investments
REIT/InvITs	Units of REIT and InvITs regulated by SEBI
Short Term investments	Short term debt instruments and related investments
Cash and Net Current Assets	Cash, accrued interest, net receivables/payables

Table 4: *Asset Class Classification*

Scheme Scheme means schemes of Pension Funds approved by the Authority. Different schemes available under the NPS Architecture:

Scheme	Definition
CG Scheme	Default Scheme option available only to Central Government Employees
SG Scheme	Default Scheme option available only to State Government Employees
NPS Lite	Default Scheme available for NPS Lite subscribers.
Corporate CG	Default Scheme option available only to subscribers under NPS Corporate Sector.
APY Scheme	Default Scheme for Atal Pension Yojana
E Tier I	Tier I scheme investing in Equity and Related Investments
C Tier I	Tier I scheme investing in Debt Instruments and Related Instruments
G Tier I	Tier I scheme investing in Government Securities and Related Investments
A Tier I	Tier I scheme investing in Alternative Asset Class.
E Tier II	Tier II scheme investing in Equity and Related Investments
C Tier II	Tier II scheme investing in Debt Instruments and Related Instruments
G Tier II	Tier II scheme investing in Government Securities and Related Investments
Tax Saver Tier-II (TTS – II) 2020	Tier II Account specifically available to Central Government Subscribers with Tax Saving benefits
NPS Tier II Composite	NPS Tier II Default Scheme exclusively for Government Sector Subscribers

Table 5: *Various Schemes under NPS Architecture*

References for Data Tables

Annual Data Series

Table A1. PF-wise and Scheme-wise Asset Under Management (Rs. in crore)

- (i) AUM values for each Pension Fund under different schemes are given.
- (ii) All values are rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) The sectors are defined as standard acronyms in Table [1](#).
- (iv) The AUM corresponding to APY Fund Scheme has not been included.
- (v) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on the last business day of the financial year).

Table A2. Sector-wise Asset Under Management (Rs. in crore).

- (i) AUM values under different sectors with separate headers for Tier-II and TTS Scheme are given for each month.
- (ii) All values are rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) The sectors are defined as standard acronyms in Table [1](#).
- (iv) The AUM corresponding to the APY Fund Scheme has not been included.
- (v) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on the last business day of the financial year).

Table A3. Sector-wise Number of Subscribers

- (i) Number of subscribers on the last day of the financial year in each sector is provided.
- (ii) All values are exact numbers.
- (iii) The sectors are defined as standard acronyms in Table [1](#).
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (Provided as on the last business date of the financial year).

Table A4. Sector-wise Enrollment in Tier II Account.

- (i) Number of Tier-II enrollments in FY 2023-24 are based on the sector of the Tier-I account as on 31st March 2024 and for remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (ii) Subscriber having Tier II registered during the year is provided (Whether the current status is active or de-active).
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on the end of the financial year).

[Table A5. Sector-wise Contribution in Tier II Account \(Rs. in crore\).](#)

- (i) Contribution to Tier-II for the FY 2023-24 is based on the subscribers as on 31st March 2024 and for remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (ii) All values are in crore and rounded off to two decimal places.
- (iii) The sectors are the standard acronyms as defined in the Data Definition Section .
- (iv) Tier II contribution settled during the Financial Year is provided.
- (v) **Frequency:** Annual (given as of the end of the financial year).

[Table A6. State-wise Gender-wise enrollments under APY](#)

- (i) Gender-wise number of enrollments in a financial year in a State are given.
- (ii) State for the FY 2023-24 is identified as per subscriber state available in CRA record as on 31st March 2024 and for the remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on the end of the financial year).

[Table A7. State-wise Age-wise enrollments under APY](#)

- (i) Age-wise number of enrollments in a financial year in a State are given.
- (ii) State for the FY 2023-24 is identified as per subscriber state available in CRA record as on 31st March 2024 and for the remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (iii) Age of the subscriber (in terms of years only) is at the time of entry into the scheme.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on the end of the financial year).

[Table A8. State-wise Pension Slab-wise enrollments under APY](#)

- (i) Pension slab-wise number of enrollments in a financial year in a State are given.
- (ii) State for the FY 2023-24 is identified as per subscriber state available in CRA record as on 31st March 2024 and for the remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (iii) Age of the subscriber (in terms of years only) is at the time of entry into the scheme.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on the end of financial year).

[Table A9. State-wise and Gender-wise enrollments of NPS All Citizen](#)

- (i) Number of registration of subscribers with gender-wise categorization for each state are given.

- (ii) The data is given as per enrollments in each financial year.
- (iv) State for the FY 2023-24 is identified as per subscriber state available in CRA record as on 31st March 2024 and for the remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (v) **Frequency:** Annual (Given as on the end of financial year).

Table A10. State-wise and Gender-wise enrollments of NPS Corporate Sector

- (i) Number of registration of subscribers with gender-wise categorization for each state are given.
- (ii) The data is given as per enrollments in each financial year.
- (iii) State for the FY 2023-24 is identified as per subscriber state available in CRA record as on 31st March 2024 and for the remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (Given as on the end of the financial year).

Table A11. Age-wise and Gender-wise enrollments of NPS All Citizen

- (i) Number of registration of subscribers with gender-wise categorization for each state are given.
- (ii) The data is given as per enrollments in each financial year.
- (iii) Age is calculated at the end of each Financial Year and gender is as per the CSRF form submitted by the subscriber.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (Given as on the end of financial year).

Table A12. Age-wise and Gender-wise enrollments of Corporate Sector

- (i) Number of registration of subscribers with gender-wise categorization for each state are given.
- (ii) The data is given as per enrollments in each financial year.
- (iii) Age is calculated at the end of each Financial Year and gender is as per the CSRF form submitted by the subscriber.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (Given as on the end of financial year).

A13. Annuity Plan Opted at the time of Superannuation/ Exit

- (i) Number of Exits (exact numbers) in each annuity plan are given in each financial year.
- (ii) The categorization of only those cases have been provided which have been recorded in the CRA system.
- (iii) The exhaustive list of all available annuity plans is given below.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (Given as on the end of financial year).

Please refer Table 6 for annuity options.

Table A14. No. of Partial Withdrawal cases Reported and Settled

- (i) Number of Partial Withdrawal Requests received in the CRA system has been given.
- (ii) **Frequency:** Annual (Given as on the end of financial year).

Option A	Annuity for Life
Option B	Annuity for life with return of purchase price on death
Option C	Annuity payable for life with 100 % annuity payable to spouse on the death of the annuitant
Option D	Annuity payable for life with 100 % annuity payable to spouse on the death of annuitant with the return of the purchase price of the annuity
Option E	Life annuity with return of Purchase price in parts
Option F	Life Annuity with Return of Purchase Price on Diagnosis of Critical Illness
Option G	NPS – Family Income Option

Table 6: Types of annuity plans opted by subscribers under NPS

Table A15. Reasons for Partial Withdrawal

- (i) Count of reasons specified for partial withdrawal in each financial year.
- (ii) The purpose for partial withdrawal is defined in Chapter III, PFRDA(Exits and Withdrawal under the NPS) Regulation 2015 and amendments thereto.
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Table A16. Category-wise Query/Grievance Reported

- (i) Count of the status of grievances registered in a financial year and resolved.
- (ii) Data is prepared based on broad categories of Protean CRA. The categories corresponding to other CRAs which are not in PCRA have been merged in Others.
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as in a financial year).

Table A17. Number of Registered PrAO/DTA, PAOs/DTOs, DDOs

- (i) Number of PrAO/DTA, No of PAOs/DTOs, DDOs Registered in a Financial Year. This includes such offices which are deactivated (non-operational) as on March 31, 2024.
- (ii) The Offices include CG/CAB/SG/SAB offices.
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as per calendar year)

Table A18. Number of Registered CABs and SABs

- (i) Number of Nodal offices (CABs/SABs) registered during the financial year are given.
- (ii) This includes such offices which are deactivated (non-operational) as on March 31, 2024.
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Table A19. Number of Corporates and Subscribers under Corporate sector

- (i) Cumulative Number of Corporates (Active Corporate) and Subscribers associated to them as on end of each FY is provided as per CRA records on 31st March 2024.
- (ii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Table A20. Sector-wise subscribers under Life Cycle funds

- (i) The figures are given as per the sector-wise association of the subscribers.
- (ii) The figures are cumulative. Subscribers (PRAN status active +frozen) associated to the respective sector as on end of the Financial Year.
- (ii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Table A21. eNPS subscribers and contribution (Tier I)

- (i) e-NPS platform introduced on August 2015, hence data is available from 2015-16 onward.
- (ii) The Active & Frozen subscriber associated to e-NPS at the end of March of the particular year is considered.
- (iii) Contribution uploaded through eNPS entity for Subscribers irrespective of their sector is provided.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Table A22. State-wise and Age-wise enrollments under NPS All Citizen

- (i) The data is provided as per the PRANs registered in All Citizen sector at the end of each financial year. Their Current status and association may change.
- (ii) State for the FY 2023-24 is identified as per subscriber state available in CRA record as on 31st March 2024 and for the remaining years as per 31st March 2023.
- (iii) Age is calculated at the end of each Financial Year.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Table A23. Exit/Superannuation under NPS in the next 5 years

- (i) The data is based on CRA records as on 31st March 2024.
- (ii) Criteria considered for deciding retirement age is as follows.
 - (a) Government Sector: on the basis of ""Date of Retirement of Subscriber"" in CRA System.
 - (b) All Citizen - On the basis of Date of Birth + 60 yrs
 - (c) For Corporate - On the basis of ""Date of retirement"" and where Date of Retirement is not available DOB + 60 years
 - (d) NPS Lite - GDS Subscribers - DOB + 65 yrs and for NON- GDS - DOB +60 yrs.
- (iii) **Frequency:** Annual (given as on end of the financial year).

Monthly Data Series

Table M1. PF-wise and Scheme-wise Asset Under Management

- (i) AUM value under different schemes for each Pension Fund are given.
- (ii) All values are rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) The schemes are defined as standard acronyms in the Data Definition Section.
- (iv) The AUM corresponding to the Fund Scheme has not been included.
- (v) **Frequency:** Monthly (given as on last business date of the month)

Table M2. Sector-wise Asset Under Management (Rs. in crore)

- (i) AUM values under different sectors with separate headers for Tier-II and TTS Scheme are given for each month.
- (ii) All values are rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) The sectors are defined as standard acronyms in Table [1](#).
- (iv) The AUM corresponding to APY Fund Scheme has not been included.
- (v) **Frequency:** Monthly (given as on last business date of the month)

Table M3. Sector-wise Number of Subscribers

- (i) Number of subscribers as on the last day of a month in each sector.
- (ii) All values are exact numbers.
- (iii) The sectors are the standard acronyms as defined in the Data Definition Section.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Monthly (given as on last business date of the month)

Table M4. Sector-wise Contribution

- (i) Contribution values under different sectors with separate headers for Tier-II and TTS Scheme are given as on the end of the month.
- (ii) All values are rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) The sectors are the standard acronyms as defined in the Data Definition Section.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Monthly (given as on last business date of the month)

Table M5. Scheme-wise Contribution

- (i) Contribution values under different schemes are given as on the end of the month.
- (ii) All values are rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) The schemes are the standard acronyms as defined in Table [5](#).

- (iv) **Frequency:** Monthly (given as on last business date of the month)

Table M6. Asset Class-wise classification of AUM

- (i) Amount-wise asset allocation of AUM is provided as on the last day of the month.
- (ii) All values are in crores and rounded off to two digits after the decimal.
- (iii) Categories of asset are specified in Table 4
- (iv) **Frequency:** Monthly (given as on last business date of the month)

Table M7. State-wise Subscribers and Contribution under SG Sector

- (i) Number of Subscribers under State Government Sector as on end of the given month.
- (ii) The contributions are provided separate for Employee and Employer received for the given month and the values are in crores.
- (iii) The total contribution is aggregate value of employee as well as employer contribution.
- (iv) **Frequency:** Monthly.

Table M8. Gender-wise, Age-wise and Sector-wise Number of Subscribers.

- (i) Gender-wise and Age-wise number of Subscribers contributing during the month, new subscriber contributing during the month and total Subscribers for each sector are provided for each month.
- (ii) Subscribers contributing during the month, and new subscriber contributing during the month refer unique PRAN receiving credit during the said month according to the PRAN association of the said month. However, the data for month prior to March, 2024 is as per the association on Feb 29, 2024.
- (ii) Total subscriber as on the end of said month according to the PRAN association of the said month. However, the data for month prior to March 2024 is as per the association on February 29, 2024.
- (iii) The sectors are defined as standard acronyms in Table 1
- (iv) **Frequency:** Monthly.

Daily Data Series

[Table D1. Scheme-wise and PF-wise NAV](#)

- (i) NAV Data is given for different schemes for each pension fund.
- (ii) **Frequency:** Daily (Business Day) (As on date)

Miscellaneous Data Series

[Table 1. List of POPs registered](#)

List of entities registered as Point of presence under Regulation 3(1) of PFRDA (POP) Regulations, 2018 under the following categories as on 31 March 2024:

- (i) National Pension System (NPS) – Distribution and servicing for public at large through physical as well as online platforms.
- (ii) National Pension System (NPS) -Distribution and servicing for citizens at large through online platforms only.
- (iii) National Pension System (NPS) – Distribution and servicing only for own employees and other personnel either through physical or online platforms.
- (iv) NPS - Lite - Swavalamban scheme
- (v) Atal Pension Yojana
- (vi) Any other scheme regulated or administered by Authority.

[Table 2. Cost structure under NPS Architecture](#)

- (i) Applicable fees and charges levied to subscribers in NPS and APY. The data is as end of 31 March, 2024.

[Table 3. List of Annuity Service Providers \(ASP\)](#)

- (i) List of Annuity Service Providers as on end of 31 March, 2024.

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2	Cost structure under NPS Architecture	As on 31st April 2025
3	List of ASPs empanelled by PFRDA	As on 31st April 2025

Overview of NPS Architecture

1. Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is a statutory body, which functions within the legal framework of the PFRDA Act, 2013. The mandate of PFRDA is to promote old age income security by establishing, developing, and regulating pension funds, to protect the interests of subscribers to schemes of pension funds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
2. PFRDA is regulating the National Pension System ("NPS"), subscribed by the employees of Govt. of India, State Governments and individuals from the private sector, employees of private institutions/organizations, and individuals from unorganized sectors. PFRDA also administered the Government of India Scheme APY, launched by the Government of India
3. NPS is based on a unique individual Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) created for individual subscribers. In this system, a subscriber shall periodically accrete savings into his/her Permanent Retirement Account (PRAN) while he/she is working and shall use the accumulations at retirement to procure a pension for the rest of his/her life. Subscribers in this system enjoy a variety of important facilities and rights including portability of the NPS account across jobs and locations, rights and choices regarding selection of Pension Fund Manager(s) and investment schemes, freedom to switch between Pension Funds and service providers, and nationwide access.

NPS Architecture

PFRDA registered various intermediaries under the NPS Architecture such as Central Record Keeping Agencies (CRAs), Pension Funds (PFs), Point of Presence (POPs), Custodian, Trustee Bank, etc. PFRDA has a significant role to play in safeguarding the interest of the subscribers. It regulates each intermediary in accordance with the duties and functions defined under PFRDA Act and regulations issued thereunder.

- (a) **Point of Presence (POP):** POP is the first point of interaction between the subscriber and the NPS architecture. Point of Presence (POP) performs the functions relating to registration of subscribers, undertaking Know Your Customer (KYC) verification, receiving contributions and instructions from subscribers, and transmission of the same in the NPS architecture. PoP(s) and their authorized branches (PoP-SPs) are also required to comply with the pro-

visions of the Prevention of Money Laundering (PML) Act, 2002 and the rules framed thereunder, as may be applicable from time to time. Presently, Points of Presence are registered under the PFRDA (Point of Presence) Regulations, 2018 and amendment thereto, notified by the Authority repealing the PFRDA (Point of Presence) Regulations, 2015 and amendments thereto, and the PFRDA (Aggregator) Regulations, 2015 and amendments thereto, under different categories for performing any one or more of the following activities:

- (i.) National Pension System (NPS) – Distribution and servicing for the public at large through physical as well as online platforms (**PoP-NPS**).
 - (ii.) National Pension System (NPS) – Distribution and servicing for citizens at large through online platforms only (**PoP-NPS-Online**).
 - (iii.) National Pension System (NPS) – Distribution and servicing only for own employees and other personnel either through physical or online platforms textbf(PoP-Corporate).
 - (iv.) NPS- Lite - Swavalamban scheme (**PoP-NPS-Lite**)
 - (v.) Atal Pension Yojana (**PoP-APY**)
 - (vi.) Any other scheme regulated or administered by Authority.
- (b) **Central Record Keeping Agency (CRA):** CRA is an intermediary appointed by the PFRDA to perform the functions of recordkeeping, accounting, and administration for subscribers. The recordkeeping, accounting, and administration functions for all subscribers of the National Pension System are centralized and performed by the CRA. The CRA is responsible for receiving instructions from Nodal Offices/PoPs and subscribers etc. through the CRA web system, transmitting such instructions to the appointed Trustee Bank and Pension Fund to act accordingly. The CRA monitors subscriber contributions and instructions and transmits information to the Trustee Bank and relevant Pension Fund on a regular basis. The CRA provides periodic, consolidated PRAN statements to each subscriber and has hosted the eNPS online platform on behalf of NPS Trust. There are three CRAs currently.
- (c) **Pension Fund Managers (PF):** Pension Funds (PFs) are registered by PFRDA to manage the pension contributions of all subscribers under NPS and APY through various schemes mandated by PFRDA. Subscribers have the option to select the PFs and allocate their contributions in one or more schemes of the PFs. The PFs are responsible for investment of NPS/APY contributions in the asset classes as prescribed by the PFRDA under the investment guidelines. Ten Pension Fund Managers are registered with PFRDA.

- (d) **NPS Trust:** PFRDA has established the NPS Trust under Indian Trust Act, 1882, and appointed NPS Board of Trustees in whom the administration of the “National Pension System” vests under Indian Law. The Trust is responsible for taking care of the funds under the NPS. The Trust holds accounts with the bank designated as NPS Trustee Bank.

Functions of NPS Trust:

- To call for any information, report, etc. from PF(s), Trustee Bank, and Custodian.
 - To issue directions to PF(s) for protecting the interest of subscribers.
 - To appoint a panel of independent auditors to undertake compliance audits.
 - To verify that Trustee Bank is performing its functions as per the provisions of the Agreement with NPS Trust.
 - To verify that PF(s) are strictly following the terms and conditions of the Investment Management Agreement (IMA) with NPS Trust.
- (e) Trustee Bank will facilitate fund transfers across various entities of the CRA(s) system viz. Nodal Offices, PFs, and Annuity Service Providers. PFRDA has appointed Axis Bank Ltd. as NPS Trustee Bank.
- (f) **Annuity Service Provider (ASP)** ASPs are responsible for delivering a regular monthly pension to the subscriber for the rest of his/her life. On receipt of specified sum along with personal and banking information details of subscriber from CRA(s), the ASP would use its access codes to confirm receipt. ASP would then begin payments of annuities to the subscriber. Currently, there are fifteen ASPs registered with PFRDA.
- (g) **Custodian:** The custodian provides custodial services to the Pension Fund Manager and ensures that benefits due on the holdings are received; provide detailed information and other reports as required by the NPS Trustee Bank.

5. Subscribers under NPS Architecture is categorized under three sectors as under:

- (i). **Government Sector:** The National Pension System (NPS) was made mandatory for new recruits (except Armed Forces) joining Central Government services on or after 1st Jan 2004. NPS was further made applicable to the employees of the Central Autonomous Bodies (CABs) w.e.f. 01.01.2004. Also, NPS has been adopted by all State Governments (except West Bengal) for their employees. As against the uniform date of adoption for all the Central

Government employees, each State Government has adopted the same for its employees on different dates, in accordance to the notifications issued by respective State Governments.

(ii) Private Sector

- All Citizen Model: NPS was extended to all citizens of India on a voluntary basis under the All Citizen Model w.e.f 1st May 2009.
- Corporate Model: The corporates can extend the NPS to provide the retirement benefit to their underlying employees by utilizing the NPS Architecture

(iii). Unorganized sector

- NPS-Lite -Swavalamban Scheme: PFRDA launched NPS Lite-Swavalamban Scheme in the year 2010 to cater to the weaker and economically disadvantaged sections of the society with their limited investment potential. Registration under NPS Lite - Swavalamban Scheme was stopped w.e.f 1st April 2015 except for enrollment of Gramin Dak Sevak (GDS) under NPS-Lite. NPS-Lite. The existing subscriber in the age group of 18 to 40 years under said scheme is eligible to migrate to APY.
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) : The Government of India launched APY in May, 2015 for all Indian citizens in the age group from 18-40 years, specially targeting underprivileged sections of society in the unorganized sector. It provides a guaranteed minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1000 to Rs 5000 depending upon the contributions, which in turn depend on the age of entry of the subscriber, on attaining the age of 60 years The scheme has three major benefits, a guaranteed minimum pension for the life of the subscriber after attaining the age of 60 years, the same pension to the spouse in case of subscriber's death, and return of the corpus to the nominee of the subscriber after the death of both the subscriber and the spouse. W.e.f 1st October 2022, only non-income tax payees can enroll under APY.