

## केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग

## Central Information Commission

बाबा गंगनाथ भार्गव/Baba Gangnath Marg

मुनिरका/Munirka, नई दिल्ली-110067/New Delhi-110067

Dated: 24.03.2022

## CIRCULAR

The Central Information Commission, quasi-judicial authority, requires **Sr. Principal Private Secretary & Principal Private Secretary on Deputation (ISTC)/absorption basis and Section Officer & Private Secretary on Deputation (ISTC) basis.**

The required qualifications for these posts have been indicated below against each of them-

- (1) **Name of the Post: Sr. Principal Private Secretary**  
 a) **No. of Post(s):** 03 (01 post on Deputation (ISTC) and 02 posts on Deputation (ISTC)/ absorption basis)  
 b) **Level in the pay matrix :** Level 12 in the pay matrix.  
 c) **Eligibility :** Stenographers of the Central Government/State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Universities/ Recognized Research Institutions/ Semi Government or Autonomous Bodies/Statutory Organizations.-  
 (i) Holding analogous posts on regular basis in the parent cadre or department; or  
 (ii) With five years' service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on regular basis in Level-11 in the Pay Matrix or equivalent in the parent cadre or department.
- 2) **Name of the Post : Principal Private Secretary**  
 a) **No. of Post :** 03 (02 posts on Deputation (ISTC) and 01 post on Deputation (ISTC)/absorption basis)  
 b) **Level in the pay matrix :** Level 11 in the pay matrix.  
 c) **Eligibility :** Stenographers of the Central Government/State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Public Sector Undertakings/Universities/ Recognized Research Institutions/Semi Government or Autonomous Bodies/Statutory Organizations.-  
 (i) Holding analogous posts on regular basis in the parent cadre or department; or  
 (ii) With five years service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on regular basis in the Level-10 in the Pay Matrix or equivalent in the parent cadre or department; or  
 (iii) With six years service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on regular basis in the Level-8 in the Pay Matrix or equivalent in the parent cadre or department.
- 3) **Name of the Post : Section Officer**  
 a) **No. of Post(s):** 08  
 b) **Level in the pay matrix:** Level 8 in the pay matrix.  
 c) **Eligibility:** Officers of the Central Government or State Government or Union Territories or Public Sector Undertakings or Universities or Recognized Research Institutions or Semi Government or Autonomous Bodies or Statutory Organizations:-  
 (i) Holding analogous posts on regular basis in the parent cadre or department; or  
 (ii) With eight years service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on regular basis in posts in Level-7 in the Pay Matrix or equivalent in the parent cadre or department; and  
 (b) Possessing the following Educational Qualifications and Experience, namely:-  
 (i) Graduation from a recognized university; and  
 (ii) Two years experience in the field of Administration or Finance and/or in dealing with Right to Information matters.
- 4) **Name of the Post : Private Secretary**  
 a) **No. of Post(s):** 08  
 b) **Level in the pay matrix :** Level 08 in the pay matrix.  
 c) **Eligibility:** Stenographers of the Central Government/State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Universities/ Recognized Research Institutions/Semi Government or Autonomous Bodies/

## GREEN FINANCING: KEY TO SUSTAINABLE ...

nationalized banks that support the transition to a green economy through practices that promote the progress of the environment climate-related risks in the financial sector.

- SEBI leaped ahead and placed forward the 'Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report' (BRSR) in 2021 to improve environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards disclosure. BRSR is obligatory from the financial year 2022-23 and is meant to apply to the top one thousand enterprises. The BRSR framework employs international ESG standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and presents both qualitative and quantitative data.
- The Government of India's apex policy-making body NITI Aayog and World Resources Institute (WRI), India, with the support of GIZ India, is working towards decarbonizing transport, with a significant focus on adopting green financing that facilitates low-interest financing of electric vehicles. It has organised a consultation work-shop in February 2022.

## Green Financing: The Road-blocks

According to the Economic Survey 2019-2020, India is the second-largest market globally for green bonds, with USD 10.3 billion worth of transactions in the first half of 2019. However, in India, Green finance is still in the developing stage, where green bonds comprised 0.7% of all the bonds issued since 2018, while bank lending to non-conventional energy is about 7.9% of outstanding bank credit to the power sector as of March 2020. The major challenges pertaining to the issue of green finance are:

- The cost of issuing green bonds in India since 2015 has remained higher than the corporate and government bonds with similar tenure. The average coupon rate for green bonds with maturities between 5 to 10 years has remained higher than government and corporate bonds for a similar tenure.
- Green finance lacks a universal definition and suffers from information asymmetry that often results in "green-washing", wherein the investors receive inaccurate indications about the green bonds.
- There is a severe mismatch in the maturity period of the green projects and their financing, which often leads to increased borrowing costs and the currency risks for foreign investors.
- There is an elevated risk due to the absence of details within the domestic banking sector about innovative climate-friendly technologies.

## Green Financing: The Way Forward

Based on the concerning issues, following suggestions can be viewed as a way forward:

- Proposing flexible and affordable lending products that correspond to green projects' terms and payback period, thereby reducing the cost.
- Extensive research on the market growth and demand generation for the greener infrastructure to identify the core issues in developing green economy.
- India should focus on establishing Green Banks that adhere to the mandate of green investment, specialized green underwriting expertise, and public sources of capital. The Green Bank facilitates lower lending rates and offers flexible terms to correspond to green projects' terms and payback period.

## Conclusion

The Indian economy is looking forward to a huge leap as it advances towards a USD 10 trillion economy by 2030 from the present USD 2.75 trillion economy - an increase of 263% in less than 8 years. Such an exponential expansion is an arduous task in itself. The ambitious climate change commitments by India (such as lowering projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes in the next decade) have made this kind of expansion even more challenging. Green Financing with instruments such as the Green Banks and Green Bonds could prove to be the silver bullet provided there are proactive regulatory reforms in green financing terms and conditions. A massive discourse needs to be initiated at the national and international level to make