

# Press Release

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**CSTEP supports India's announcement of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in response to COP decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 for the period 2021 to 2030. This is very much in line with CSTEP's recent study on a quality of life pathway for India's development.**

**October 2, 2015 Bangalore** – CSTEP supports India's INDC announcement, which adopts a sustainable development perspective, supports a significant increase in non fossil fuel based energy resources, reduces emissions intensity of its GDP and seeks a climate friendly and cleaner path for India's development. The focus on adaptation, finance and technology is much needed for India since our per capita emissions remain low and the country is expected to experience severe effects from global warming. This announcement is similar to CSTEP's recommendation for a quality of life pathway as India's INDC. Such a model can be an exemplar for other developing countries as well.

*CSTEP's study, Quality of Life for All: A Sustainable Development Framework for India's Climate Policy, released recently, provides detailed analyses showing that quality of life for everyone can improve along a pathway in which greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity reduction are co-benefits.*

This study used a comprehensive analytical framework and placed quality of life for all or sustainable development at the centre of India's development strategy. It asks if we could take a development approach that reduces air pollution, improves fresh water availability, enhances energy services, promotes efficiency in resource-use, provides cleaner cooking fuels, and facilitates food security. Second, when such an approach is adopted, with affordable low-emissions technology choices, what does it do for greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity?

The results of the study show that in such a sustainable development (SD) pathway, there is a significant improvement in quality of life, reduction in pollutant emissions and enhanced clean energy access. About 32% of India's electricity generation in 2030, is expected to be from non-fossil sources (equivalent to about 42% cumulative installed capacity of non fossil sources). Further, there is significant reduction in India's carbon emissions intensity; about 27 - 30% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> to GDP intensity by 2030 from 2005 levels. These results only reflect changes pertaining to the energy sector.

The technical report for policymakers on Quality of Life for All can be accessed here: <http://www.cstep.in/uploads/default/files/publications/stuff/93d3d45bfc8f7eb1b080816d3decf765.pdf>

**ABOUT CSTEP:**

Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP) is a not-for-profit research organisation incorporated in 2005. CSTEP undertakes multi-disciplinary policy research in the areas of Energy and Climate Studies, Infrastructure, New Materials, and Security Studies. CSTEP is recognised as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. CSTEP constantly aims at science and technology enabled policy options for an inclusive and equitable economic growth.

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