



ESCALA TÉCNICA DE GESTIÓN DE ORGANISMOS AUTÓNOMOS

CUARTO EJERCICIO

IDIOMA: INGLÉS

1. **No le dé la vuelta a esta hoja** hasta que se le indique.
2. El ejercicio consta de **dos partes**:
 - a) Realización de una traducción directa, por escrito, en castellano, de un documento redactado en el idioma elegido por el aspirante, sin diccionario. Para la práctica de este ejercicio los aspirantes dispondrán de **UNA HORA**.
 - b) Elaboración de un resumen en la lengua elegida para la primera parte de un texto que les será leído a los opositores en la misma lengua. Para su realización los aspirantes dispondrán de **MEDIA HORA**.
3. Debe utilizar **bolígrafo azul o negro**.
4. **No se deben separar las hojas del papel autocopiativo** hasta el día de la lectura del examen ante el Tribunal.

Why is India clinging to coal?ⁱ

In the last few minutes of COP26, with a deal in sight, India hit the pause button. With the backing of China and a few other countries, it insisted on replacing a commitment to “phase out” coal power with a pledge merely to “phase down” its use. This shift had potentially big implications. The phase-out promise had been seen as an important step towards ridding the world of its filthiest fuel. India knows the cost of coal. Emissions from burning the black stuff kill 112,000 Indians each year, by one estimate. With this in mind, India has increased investment in renewable energy: over the past decade, its capacity has more than quadrupled. Why then does it still burn so much coal?

The first reason is that it needs to keep the lights on. India’s population, currently 1.4bn, is growing and electricity use is soaring. India needs to add capacity equivalent to all of the EU’s production, over the next 20 years, according to the International Energy Agency. Today 70% of the country’s electricity comes from coal. The government has promised to increase renewable-energy capacity to 500 gigawatts by 2030, more than doubling the current production. But this would still account for just half of anticipated need. The electricity grid needs an upgrade too. Distribution companies, burdened with a collective debt of \$80bn, are ill-equipped to make the investments required to store and transmit renewable energy reliably. That makes solar power, an apparently obvious solution for India, harder to implement.

Other countries also dread the prospect of unmet energy demand, which could stunt economic growth. That is why China joined India in pushing for a mere phase-down of coal, a rare moment of solidarity in an otherwise difficult relationship. The two countries are united by a sense of historical injustice. Their leaders feel that the West, after burning mountains of coal on its way to becoming rich, is trying to prevent them from doing the same. Indians, especially, feel unfairly treated. Though it is the world’s second-biggest consumer of coal, on a per person basis it burns a little more than a third of what America does.

India has another reason for hanging on to coal: politics. The black stuff is big business. Mining also provides votes. According to one study, between 10-15m Indians depend on coal for their livelihood, many of them miners in the country’s poorest states.

All this makes it difficult to eliminate coal from India’s economy. But more could be done. For a start, India could renovate existing plants so they would burn coal more cleanly. If it improved distribution infrastructure, it could exploit its solar potential more quickly. That would still leave the workers who depend on coal mining. At some point the rosy projections that have India clamouring for more energy ought to provide them with better job opportunities—and the luxury of planning a healthier future for their children.

ⁱ Adapted from ‘Why is India clinging to coal?’, *The Economist*. Online: <https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2021/11/16/why-is-india-clinging-to-coal>.