



Council of the  
European Union

Brussels, 27 October 2022  
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COAFR 280

**NOTE**

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From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

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Subject: Commission's intention to join the negotiations on a "Just Energy  
Transition Partnerships with Senegal"

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**DOCUMENT PARTIALLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC (13.02.2023)**

Delegations will find attached a note, as prepared by the Commission services.



Brussels, 19 October 2022

**NOTE FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE COAFR WORKING PARTY**

**SUBJECT:** Commission's intention to join the negotiations on a “Just Energy Transition Partnerships with Senegal”

**CONTACT POINTS:** Commission DG INTPA Directorate F

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This note is to inform the Council of the Commission’s intention to negotiate and sign, on behalf of the EU, a legally non-binding agreement with Senegal to launch a Just Energy Transition Partnership with Senegal.

**CONTEXT**

On 16 March 2022, G7 partners collectively agreed to pursue four **Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) with Viet Nam, Indonesia, India and Senegal**.

While all G7 countries participate in the negotiations for the JETPs, two countries co-lead the negotiations with each of the partner countries. In that vein, Germany and France have been leading the negotiations with Senegal. Multilateral banks and funds, private sector entities and philanthropic groups may also align their support with the JETP.

The **JETPs** represent a new format of north-south cooperation to support coal-reliant, high-emitting developing and emerging market countries that have strong political commitment to accelerate their energy transition. The JETP involves a comprehensive package of international financial and technical aid, in support of a commitment by the partner country to:

1. accelerate action towards the long-term goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, including through the implementation of the Glasgow Climate Pact;
2. pursue a climate ambition, centred on no new coal investments and coal phase-out, e.g. reducing the pipeline of coal-fired power plants currently in development and retirement of old ones;

3. invest considerably in clean energy (deployment of renewables, modernisation and expansion of the grid, energy efficiency);
4. conduct policy reforms and introduce market regulations to enable the implementation of the JETP; and
5. ensure the ‘just’ element of the transition for consumers, workers and affected communities and vulnerable groups.

The JETP is owned by the host country, with the investment plan (to be prepared at a later stage) and key targets tailored specifically to the needs of the local economy and society, and endorsed by donor countries. The goals of the JETP will reflect national priorities and commitments in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, the Glasgow Climate Pact, the Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement, the Global Methane Pledge and the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

On the financial side, the JETP will provide a platform through which Senegal can work with coherent climate finance donor support, private sector investors, multilateral development and investment banks and relevant actors to leverage an ambitious package in support of the partner country. The adhesion of the Union to the “Just Energy Transition Partnership” with Senegal will in itself not create any financial or legal commitments from the EU side.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE PARTNERSHIP WITH SENEGAL**

Senegal differs from other countries selected for a JETP since the country does not rely heavily on coal for electricity production and is not fully industrialised, hence not contributing significantly to global GHG emissions. However, the country relies heavily on imported heavy fuel oil, which generate around 75% of its electricity. This is creating high costs for the economy linked to oil price fluctuations, contributes to climate change and has detrimental effect on the health of local population. Due to expected rise in energy demand, it is estimated that the energy sector will become the first source of GHG emissions in Senegal, which highlights the relevance for JETP with the country.

The objective is to announce and sign a joint political declaration establishing a JETP between a group of international partners (IPG) and Senegal at the COP27. The Commission intends to sign the declaration, on behalf of the European Union.

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