

DI COP30 Position Paper



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Background for the position paper

The world is changing, and many geopolitical agendas are competing for attention. As the tectonic plates shift, Denmark and the EU must stand firm on an ambitious climate policy. Climate change necessitates a collaborative effort across borders, making it crucial for the EU to lead by example and encourage other nations to take bold climate action. Indifference from other countries will also adversely affect the EU. Moreover, a robust climate policy will enhance the EU's energy security, boost corporate competitiveness, and drive economic growth. In summary, we cannot afford to be unambitious.

On July 1, 2025, Denmark assumed the EU Presidency, thereby taking a pivotal role in the EU's climate initiatives, including leading the negotiations on the EU's mandate for the COP30 climate conference in Belém. DI advocates for a highly ambitious EU climate agenda and a strong EU mandate for COP30. COP30 marks the tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, arguably the most significant milestone in global climate efforts. However, with escalating greenhouse gas emissions and rising temperatures, it is more crucial than ever to send a clear signal to the world that global climate action must be accelerated.

DI's priorities at COP30



Support Ambitious Updated NDCs



Enhance Climate Mitigation Efforts



Mobilise Climate Finance



Make the Global Green Transition Fair and Just



Focus on Climate Adaptation



Promote Green Transition in Harmony with Nature and Biodiversity

1. Support Ambitious Updated NDCs

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are a crucial tool for assessing whether we are on track to comply with the Paris Agreement. All countries must submit their updated NDCs to the UN by the end of September 2025, including a reduction target for 2035. Based on these updated NDCs, the UN will publish a report synthesising how close we are to aligning with the Paris Agreement targets.

For DI, it is imperative to maintain momentum in the green transition and ensure a high level of ambition. According to an OECD study, improved NDCs can boost global GDP by up to 3% in 2050 and up to 13% in 2100 by, among other things, preventing climate-related damages and enhancing innovation. Simultaneously, ambitious long-term climate plans provide investor security for companies developing and supplying the green solutions the world needs. DI emphasises that while politicians create climate policies, it is businesses that implement these policies and thus drive the green transition. The path to more sustainable production, which generates economic growth without increasing resource consumption, runs through European businesses. At COP30, discussions are expected on how to bridge the gap between submitted NDCs and what is necessary to comply with the Paris Agreement's temperature goals. The EU should lead the way and simultaneously urge all parties to contribute their fair share so that, collectively, we can get back on track to meet the Paris Agreement. DI has submitted a [public consultation response](#) to the EU Commission's strategy to boost global climate action and the green transition.

2. Enhance Climate Mitigation Efforts

It is crucial for DI that the COP28 agreement text on transitioning away from fossil fuels, tripling renewable energy, and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030 is actively pursued. This requires a full focus on implementing the agreements already decided upon. For this reason, DI is currently preparing an analysis to follow up on the outcomes of the COP28 agreement text. DI views initiatives that ensure genuine global progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions very positively, including the expansion of a greener and more efficient energy sector, which will also strengthen European energy security. Businesses are set to play a key role in this effort, with Danish and European companies leading in technologies and solutions that can make the energy sector both greener and more energy-efficient. In this context, DI has initiated a [Joint Industry Declaration](#), where business organisations from eight EU countries come together to declare their support for climate neutrality in the EU by 2050.

DI notes with great concern that greenhouse gas emissions and the global average temperature continue to rise, even though the share of renewable energy has fortunately also increased globally. The COP29 agreement text reaffirmed the ambitions from COP28, but no new measures were taken to limit climate change. There is a pressing need for the world to unite around ambitious global climate action and not withdraw from the global climate agenda. Here, Denmark and the EU must lead with the message that the green transition is essential for the EU's future prosperity and competitiveness. It can reduce energy costs and improve the EU's energy independence and resilience.

3. Mobilise Climate Finance

There is a need for increased climate finance, including from private sources. Despite significant potential, the flow of private climate finance to climate projects in developing countries is hindered by several barriers, including lack of investor confidence, insufficient data on climate risks, and inadequate coordination from public institutions.

DI has prepared two whitepapers ([Whitepaper I](#) and [Whitepaper II](#)) and [several analyses](#) on solutions to mobilise more climate finance. We point to the following measures to mobilise more private climate finance:

- **Create a supportive environment:** Public institutions and regulations must support investments with credibility and secure frameworks.
- **Foster fruitful collaboration:** Improve communication and partnerships among stakeholders to strengthen cooperation and share best practices.
- **Empower developing countries:** Strengthen ownership, transparency, and financial guarantees for developing countries.
- **Utilise diverse climate finance sources:** Use blended finance models and ensure the credibility of carbon credits.
- **Address local regulations and currency challenges:** Improve risk management and handle currency fluctuations.
- **Define, integrate, and scale private and blended climate finance:** Establish clear definitions and incorporate climate risk as financial risk for better integration into mainstream financial decisions.
- **Leverage climate finance as a stabilisation tool:** Develop strategies for risk-adjusted returns, improved data quality, and increased transparency to address global climate goals.
- **Utilise CO₂ credits to unlock private climate finance:** Develop robust standards for CO₂ credits to enhance credibility and promote effective mobilisation of private climate finance.

4. Make the Global Green Transition Fair and Just

It is important for DI that the global green transition is inclusive and strengthens social, environmental, and economic sustainability. This entails, among other priorities, that those most affected by climate change must be included in the decision-making processes. DI highlights this in a United Nations-published report '[61 Stories of Change](#)', which showcases examples of work on climate, gender, and a fair green transition. The private sector is a crucial partner in ensuring a fair green transition. DI emphasises that emission reductions can help create jobs and generate prosperity, making the transition fairer. Climate progress and economic growth are mutually supportive goals.

5. Focus on Climate Adaptation

The impacts of climate change are accelerating, making increased efforts in climate adaptation essential for maintaining stable societies. Climate change is already causing significant damage, and its effects are becoming increasingly apparent. Investing in climate adaptation projects is economically advantageous, as preventative measures are less costly than the expenses incurred from damage. More funding must be allocated to climate adaptation initiatives, particularly in developing countries, which necessitates reducing the risks associated with private investments in such projects. DI has prepared a [proposal](#) on climate protection and adaptation in Denmark.

6. Promote Green Transition in Harmony with Nature and Biodiversity

The global crisis for nature and biodiversity requires a joint effort from politicians, consumers, and businesses worldwide. This includes ensuring a more responsible use of the Earth's resources, advancing the development of biosolutions, and creating an effective market for recycled products and materials. Additionally, there should be more untouched forests, sustainable timber production, and an increased focus on land use in general, including healthy agricultural production areas. Through altered business models and practical solutions, companies can positively contribute throughout the entire value chain. DI focuses on a range of global recommendations and encourages international cooperation. Solutions need to be integrated into companies and government policies and should be supported by broader collaboration across borders. This includes meeting the UN goals and EU's targets of achieving 30% protected nature and 10% strictly protected nature. DI has published a [proposal](#) on the role of businesses in promoting nature and biodiversity in Denmark.

Figure 1: Emissions and Emissions Targets in Denmark

