



**Committee:** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

**Topic:** Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change

**Country:** Federal Republic of Germany

**Delegate:** YUSUF SAÏT ÖZDAMAR

The climate crisis is no longer a distant warning; with global temperatures already touching the 1.5°C threshold in 2024, it is a present reality that demands immediate engineering solutions rather than diplomatic delays. As a key architect of the European Green Deal, Germany rejects the notion that economic stability and aggressive climate action are mutually exclusive. We have proven with our *Energiewende* policy that heavy industry can thrive while transitioning away from fossil fuels.

For Germany, the path forward is clear: the current global targets are insufficient. While many nations look toward 2050, we emphasize the urgent necessity of the **2035 milestones**. Without legally binding, interim reduction targets for the next decade, the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement will remain unreachable.

To address the mitigation challenge effectively, Germany proposes a strategy built on three non-negotiable pillars:

**First**, we must solve the intermittency problem of renewables. Solar and wind are essential, but they require a robust infrastructure. Therefore, we call for a global initiative focused on **Grid Modernization** and the deployment of advanced storage technologies, such as solid-state batteries, to ensure energy security without relying on coal.

**Second**, the decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors like aviation and shipping cannot wait. Germany advocates for shifting investment away from "transition fuels" like natural gas and directing it towards **Green Hydrogen**. This technology is the only viable path to clean up heavy industry without deindustrializing our economies.

**Finally**, trust requires verification. Climate finance is essential, but it must be paired with strict **Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)** protocols. Germany is ready

to support developing nations financially and technically, provided there is total transparency in how emissions are tracked.