

## **Abstract**

This bachelor thesis is about the Energiewende process (energy transformation from fossil and nuclear energy sources to renewable resources) and the use of renewable energy resources in German municipalities - how they obtain it and use the funds they get from the operation of renewable sources. The first part of the thesis deals with the description of the Energiewende process - what strategy the current German government of the SPD, Greens and FDP (2022) presented in the coalition agreement, what are the German emission targets and energy mix and describes some problems that accompany this process. The second part deals with the use of renewable resources directly in individual German municipalities. The work builds on the research question "How do German municipalities obtain and use renewable energy?" The used method is a case study, which compares three German municipalities from different federal states - Feldheim (Brandenburg), Wildpoldsried (Bavaria) and Sprakebüll (Schleswig - Holstein). They have built renewable energy resources (wind and solar power plants and biogas stations) on their territory, thanks to which they can now be 100% energy independent. The finances that municipalities derive from fees and from renewable energy trading are invested in local development. These villages show that energy transformation is possible and can be achieved through a decentralized system. At the same time, however, there are still many bureaucratic burdens that slow down this process.