

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with German energy policy and renewable energy sources in the period of 1990–2012. Ensuring of stable, regular and uninterrupted supply of energy is one of the most important parts of security of every modern state. The main objective of this thesis is to create a suitable frame for German energy policy and especially for policy of renewables using theory of Pavlína Springerová. This theory deals with nationalistic and pragmatic approaches to energy policy and Springerová formulated this theory in the context of research of energy policies in Latin America. In the beginning, both approaches are presented. Then the attention is devoted to energy mix of Germany, advantages and disadvantages of renewables for Germany, energy programs and laws between 1990 and 2012 and current situation in Germany. The last chapter tries to clarify German energy policy of renewable energy sources using Springerová`s theory of approaches to energy policy.