

Abstract

The aim of this work is to analyse the causes leading to the German 'green energy revolution'. The elections to the Bundestag in 1998 brought a significant change to the German political scene. By creating a coalition consisting of representatives of the social democrats and Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen, the sixteen years old coalition of CDU / CSU and FDP was interrupted. This break was the result of a long-term societal development and the impact of the anti-nuclear movement, which started its forming at the beginning of the 70th years. This phenomenon is described in the first chapter of this work. The red-green government of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder enforced promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gradual restriction of nuclear energy. The historical turning point in the conception of the Energy Policy brought the Renewable Energy Act, which sets fixed feed-in tariffs for electricity from renewable sources. It entered into force in the year 2000. The intensions that led to this decision are examined in the second chapter. A new concept of financing the social security system by implementation of an ecotax (Ökosteuer) and the development of innovative technologies designed by German industry count to the main reasons. Despite initial disagreements between the coalition partners, the representatives negotiated a "consensus" on the progressive disconnection of nuclear power with the energy industry, which has been ratified and is valid since April 26, 2002. The third and the fourth chapter look at the realised reforms, the way up and the political career of Gerhard Schröder. The final paragraph is devoted to the reflection of this topic in the Czech press.