

## **Abstract**

The thesis deals with an issue of financing German Unity, currently through solidarity pact II. Shortly after the reunification of Germany in 1990 it was obvious that the process of equalizing the economic levels of both parts of Germany required high financial transfers. And so the ambitious project called the economic reconstruction of eastern Germany (Aufbau Ost) was launched in order to provide eastern Germany the needed financial sources. Today it is done through the so called solidarity pact II. The aim of this thesis is to find out how two economically different developed federal states (Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) were gaining and using those financial sources during a specified period. Another aim is to analyze the ways of usage, to identify the unusualness and also to find the cause of criticism that comes from the western old federal states. On the basis of the analysis of the gaining financial resources by Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern emerged partly interesting findings. Both states, although they have many differences, invest in a similar way, especially into the infrastructural deficits. Opposite to that, they do not invest that much into the equalization of disproportional financial power of municipalities. This fact is one of the reasons why the old federal states criticize the project Aufbau Ost so much. Another reason for such criticism is that some municipalities in old federal states suffer from the obligation to pay high amounts because of their own financial problems. Politicians from the old federal states require to cancel this project and also to launch a new project that would help poorer municipalities in western Germany. Unlike the politicians from the new federal states who claim that they will need the special financial help also after 2019 when the solidarity pact II ends. This is the main reason of the clash of interest which become even more tense.