

The main aim of this bachelor thesis is to explore the nuclear power phase-out in the Federal Republic of Germany. The core part of this thesis focuses on the process which had led to the signature of the Atomic Energy Act Amendment in 2002. Since the way how the German public and some political parties came to the nuclear power phase-out is of significant importance, the development of opinions on atomic energy in the German public between 1955 and 1986 is described at the beginning. The next chapter presents the attitude to the nuclear power phase-out in the elections to Bundestag in 1998 on the basis of election programs of political parties (CDU/CSU, FDP, SPD, Bündniss 90/Die Grünen, PDS). The second part of the thesis deals with the process which resulted in the Atomic Energy Act Amendment. Firstly, the creation of the new government and negotiations about the new coalition agreement are explained. Consequently, the thesis deals with the suggestions of the two coalition parties how the nuclear power phase-out should be arranged. This is pointed out at the concepts which both government parties prepared. Also the reasons for founding the forum “Energiedialog 2000” are presented. The end of this part deals with the negotiation between the government and energy concerns which resulted in „die Vereinbarung zwischen den Energieversorgungsunternehmen und der Bundesregierung“ of the 14th June 2000. In the last chapter of this thesis the Atomic Energy Act Amendment from 2002 is described. The thesis is supplemented with a reflexion in the Czech press, which shows how much the Czech press has been dealing with these events in the Federal republic of Germany.