

Abstract

The transition from fossil fuels to green energy is a critical challenge, which is addressed against the climate change, particularly within the European Union, which has established ambitious goals through the European Green Deal. This thesis investigates the political scopes of Germany's and Poland's energy transitions, exploring the degrees of feasibility in their shift towards renewable energy sources. By comparing these two countries, this research seeks to discover the political, financial, and technological factors that influence their energy policies and the implementation of renewable energy initiatives. The choice of Germany and Poland is purposeful, given their contrasting energy landscapes, political environments, and levels of progress in adopting renewable energy. Germany is often seen as a leader in renewable energy within the EU, whereas Poland encounters significant obstacles due to its heavy dependence on coal. Understanding these differences offers important perspectives on the wider European context and the diverse pathways to achieving a sustainable energy future.

This thesis builds on the argument presented in the literature that political will, policy frameworks, and socio-economic conditions are pivotal in shaping the trajectory of energy transitions. Through a comparative analysis, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing discussion on sustainable energy by highlighting the critical role of political dynamics. The analysis delves into government commitments, public opinion, and financial contribution towards renewable energy, thereby offering a thorough insight of the interaction between political factors and energy transitions. Through this investigation, the thesis aims to clarify the feasibility of achieving the EU's renewable energy targets, providing recommendations for policymakers to navigate the political challenges important in transitioning to a sustainable energy future.