

Abstract

This thesis focuses on the analysis of the framing of renewable energy and nuclear energy in the French and Czech press between 2021 and 2022. The aim is to find out whether the framing of these two energy sources differs between countries also with regard to the period and the countries' attitudes towards energy mixes. Furthermore, the aim is to find out whether the frames differ with respect to the countries' presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2022. This involves a comparison of two case studies using qualitative content analysis of articles from selected newspapers in each year, which are analysed and sorted into the resulting frames. Both countries show the largest representation of a frame that supports both energy sources simultaneously or perceives them neutrally. The French press has a higher support for renewable energy compared to nuclear energy. On the contrary, the Czech press has a greater representation of the framework supporting nuclear energy compared to renewable energy sources. The change of frameworks during the presidency does not appear. Despite the almost equal representation of the frameworks, the biggest difference is in the image of energy sources as such, which differed between countries over the period. While the French articles deal with specific solutions for including renewables in the energy mix, the Czech articles show openness but keep the debate at a general level and keep referring to the difficult conditions for installation. The French articles show pride and experience with nuclear power, but also mention the cost and the need to complement it with renewables. Czech articles still see nuclear as a stable reliable source that is a cornerstone for the energy transition.