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THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL AND THE ENERGY CRISIS IN THE CZECH INFORMATION SPACE

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INTRODUCTION

The European Green Deal is a [political initiative](#) of the European Commission introduced in 2019 that sets a goal for the European Union (EU) to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The agreement, accepted by all EU members in 2020, includes a binding plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels. In July 2021, a new set of initiatives and proposals called [Fit for 55](#) was presented by the Commission to revise and update EU legislation to align with the objectives for years 2030 and 2050. The Fit for 55 package pertains to fields such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, the EU Emissions Trading System, and CO2 emissions of cars and vans.

The Green Deal resonates significantly within the Czech disinformation scene. [Experts have tracked](#) anti-Green Deal narratives since at least the beginning of 2021, when then became a polarizing issue particularly before [the Czech parliamentary elections](#) in October 2021. In 2022 the debate around the Green Deal and human causes of climate change acquired a new dimension due to the unprovoked Russian aggression against Ukraine and the associated issues of energy dependence and diversification. These events, underlining the energy security aspects of the green transition, further demonstrate that the EU energy and green policies are interconnected, and one cannot fully function or be implemented without the other.

With these issues in mind, the Prague Security Studies Institute (PSSI) monitored the Czech online debate about the European Green Deal, climate change, and energy-related issues from June to December 2022. The monitoring was part of a larger initiative of the International Republican Institute's (IRI) Beacon Project, [European Green Deal: Mapping perceptions in Central and Eastern Europe](#), which took place in five EU countries simultaneously. The goal of the monitoring was to examine in what context local actors discuss the Green Deal and energy-related topics, what were the dominant narratives, who were the leaders of the debate, and particularly if (and how) the topic became a target of disinformation campaigns. Besides mapping the general debate, part of our goal was also to explore how relevant stakeholders engage in strategic communication on the topic. The report concludes with policy recommendations for these efforts.

Our research revealed a strongly negative public debate on the Green Deal, hijacked by domestic politics and economic issues, driven mainly by the right-wing, national-conservative, political opposition. These actors drew inaccurate causal relations between the Green Deal and the current energy and economic crisis. Domestic politics dominated the debate, and the Green Deal became a scapegoat, used as a tool for spreading anti-government and anti-EU narratives. A consistent and constructive debate on the actual content and goals of the Green Deal, or on climate change in general, is largely missing both in political messaging and the general online debate.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

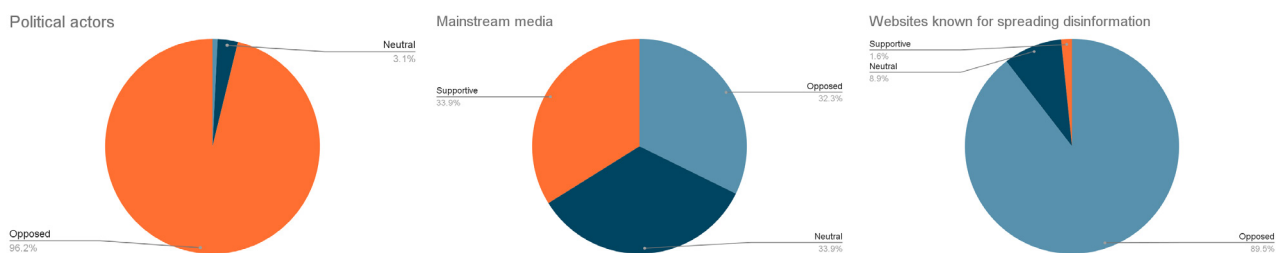
We monitored four types of sources: political actors, websites known for spreading disinformation, mainstream news sources, and relevant stakeholders (state institutions, organizations, and media outlets with green policies and energy transition on their agenda who are engaging, or would be expected to engage, in strategic communication and counter-messaging on these topics). The analyzed texts were selected using

a keyword query related to the topics of the Green Deal, climate, renewable energy, the energy crisis, and energy security.¹

In the case of political actors and stakeholders, we monitored their public Facebook pages with the help of the [CrowdTangle](#) tool and examined the top 100 posts each month based on the number of interactions. For monitoring the mainstream news sources, blogs, and forums, we used the [Pulsar Media Monitor](#) tool provided by IRI's Beacon Project, focusing on the top 100 articles each month based on the highest visibility. Lastly, the monitored websites known for spreading disinformation were chosen based on the number of visits according to [Similar Web](#) and expert consensus that these websites have been spreading disinformation and conspiracy theories long-term (e.g., see the list on [konspiratori.sk](#)). The 15 monitored websites were: Sputnik News, CZ24 News, Pravý Prostor, Protiproud, INCORRECT.CZ, Parlamentní listy, České zprávy, Raptor. tv, D-FENS, Necenzurovaná Pravda, Aeronet, AC24, Nová Republika, Nezávislá média, and Zvědavец.

OVERALL COVERAGE

We have analyzed 2,078 pieces of text (Facebook posts and articles), of which 946 directly mentioned the Green Deal policy while others discussed green policies, climate, and energy-related issues more generally. An analysis of sentiments toward the Green Deal promoted by the online content demonstrated that it is primarily politicians who drive the negative debate about the policy. Based on our monitoring, Freedom and Direct Democracy (SPD) – an Eurosceptic, right to far-right party – has a monopoly position in the online debate on the Green Deal, especially its leader Tomio Okamura, whose posts made up 35% of the most popular posts based on the number of interactions. Among websites known for spreading disinformation, the popular outlet Parlamentní listy was the most active, with 182 negative mentions. This website is a [bridge medium](#) between mainstream and disinformation media and provides space to voices from the entire political spectrum, including extremists. Coming in second, with 54 negative mentions, was CZ24 News, which is [an aggregator of content](#) from other media spreading disinformation and conspiracy theories without much original production. A total of 43 negative mentions appeared on Pravý prostor, which presents itself as a space for right-wing minded authors.



Attitudes toward the Green Deal expressed in posts, broken down by type of source.

1 Keyword query: (“Green Deal” OR “Green Dealu” OR “Green Dealem” OR “zelený úděl” OR “zeleného údělu” OR “zeleném údělu” OR “zeleným údělem” OR “zelená dohoda” OR “zelené dohody” OR “zelené dohodě” OR “zelenou dohodou” OR “klimatické změny” OR “klíma” OR “energetická krize” OR “zelené energie” OR “obnovitelné zdroje” OR “energetická chudoba” OR “zelená energie” OR “zelené energii” OR “zelenou energii” OR “zelenou energii” OR “energetické krize” OR “energetické krizi” OR “energetickou krizi” OR “energetickou krizi” OR “obnovitelných zdrojů” OR “obnovitelným zdrojům” OR “obnovitelných zdrojích” OR “obnovitelnými zdroji” OR “energetické chudoby” OR “energetické chudobě” OR “energetickou chudobu” OR “energetickou chudobou” OR “klimatu” OR “klimatem” OR “klimatická změna” OR “klimatické změně” OR “klimatickou změnu” OR “klimatickou změnou” OR “uhlíková neutralita” OR “uhlíkové neutrality” OR “uhlíkové neutralitě” OR “uhlíkovou neutralitou” OR “uhlíkovou neutralitu” OR “zeleným energiím” OR “zelenými energiemi” OR “zelených energiích”)

MAIN NARRATIVES

Support of the Green Deal as Proof of the Government's Incompetence

470 texts

22.6% of analyzed articles

Domestic politics was a dominant backdrop to mentions of the Green Deal in the monitored content. The EU's green policy became a scapegoat during political infighting and part of the opposition's critique of the governing five-party coalition led by Prime Minister Petr Fiala. Specifically, opposition members argued that the current government is highly incompetent and pointed to support for the allegedly destructive and irrational Green Deal policy as clear proof. This was also part of a wider denunciation of the government's supportive stance toward the EU and international cooperation, even on issues such as energy crisis counter-measures within the EU framework. According to this rhetoric, the government neglects national interests and the needs of its citizens, and on the contrary, drags the country into irrational projects such as the Green Deal, which negatively impact Czech living standards. Based on this argumentation, the Green Deal has become a paragon of "the cost of Fiala's government" for the monitored outlets – a play on the slogan used by the current governing parties against former Prime Minister Andrej Babiš prior to the October 2021 parliamentary election.

These talking points especially intensified prior to the municipal and Senate elections that took place in September 2022, and were worked into the opposition's pre-existent messaging on the government and the crisis. They presented the elections as an opportunity to start to get rid of a government that is destroying the Czech Republic and its economy through its incompetence, with support for the Green Deal often employed as a major example. During the height of the pre-election campaign, the discourse around the Green Deal became very solution-oriented, as opponents proposed withdrawal from the Green Deal as a solution to the current crisis and basically all the problems of the Czech population.

The Green Deal as the Cause of the Energy and Economic Crisis

363 texts

17.4% of analyzed articles

Another widespread narrative, pushed by the right-wing political opposition, presented the Green Deal as the real cause of the current energy and economic crisis. This messaging underplayed or even ignored the role of the Russian war against Ukraine in the increasing prices of energy, consumer goods, and overall inflation. Instead, right-wing politicians drew a direct causal relation between the Green Deal and the crisis. Often, this messaging was part of a wider critique of the EU and its policies aimed at convincing its audience that EU membership is disadvantageous for the Czech Republic and contradicts national interests.

Okamura and SPD were notably proactive in messaging on the crisis (and critique of the government), blaming the Green Deal as one of their main theses. For example, an Okamura Facebook post read: "A systemic solution for the extreme price increase is to withdraw from the EU Green Deal and the emissions trading system and to stop exporting our electricity to supranational energy exchanges." The superspreaders of this narrative (mainly SPD) were able to draw connections between virtually any Czech economic and societal problem and the Green Deal, whether it was inflation, energy poverty, the price of food, the quality of healthcare, or the living standards of Czech pensioners.

The EU Emissions Trading System and the European Energy Exchange in Leipzig were frequently mentioned alongside the Green Deal as culprits for the current energy crisis. Since autumn 2022, rather than the Green Deal, more [emphasis was actually put on Czech participation in the energy exchange](#). While remaining in right-wing arguments, the Green Deal was pushed into the background as concerns around energy supplies became more acute. In December 2022, when the EU came to an agreement on expanding the Emissions Trading System to keep up with the Green Deal's carbon neutrality goals, right-wing actors [warned](#) Czechs that this step would mean liquidation of local industry and increasing poverty.

Appeals for an Isolationist Energy Policy

264 texts

12.7% of analyzed articles

Another right-wing opposition narrative related to the energy crisis were the gradually growing [appeals](#) to the Czech Republic to stick to an independent energy mix. However, these were not pleas to diversify away from Russian fossil fuels, which made up a considerable part of the Czech energy mix before the start of the war (this energy dependence on Moscow entailed an increased risk of Russian foreign malign influence through using energy supplies as leverage against perceived anti-Russian actions). Instead, these political actors called for independence from EU partners, particularly for non-participation in the European Energy Exchange and departure from the integrated EU energy market. Blaming the exchange for the energy crisis became their number one argument after listing the Green Deal as the top source for several months. In this regard, the right-wing actors often [admired Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban's crisis measures](#), such as the energy export ban. SPD even [entered a long-term strategic partnership](#) with Orban's party Fidesz that "aims to consult and coordinate political actions and defend the national interests of the V4 countries."

An Ideological Project Without Scientific Basis

221 texts

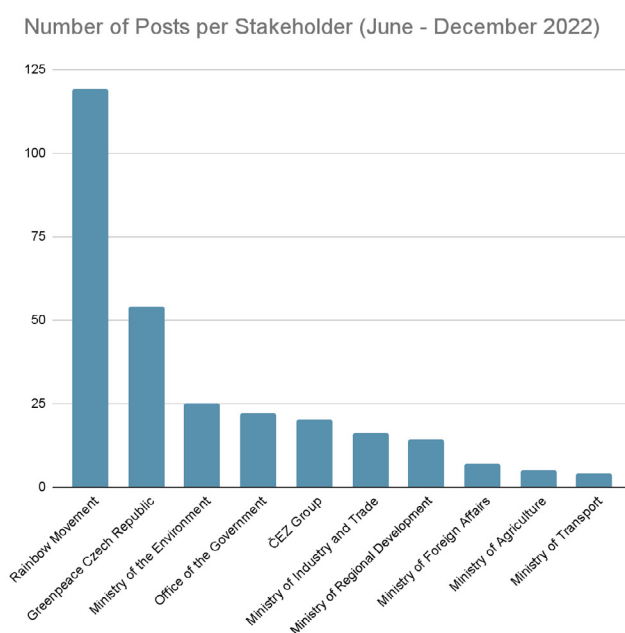
10.6% of analyzed articles

Another strand of one-sided criticism of the Green Deal saw the policy merely as an ideological project with no real potential to help improve the climate crisis. [Allegedly](#), the Green Deal is a plan that contradicts "both physics and economics," [in the words of one opponent](#). Especially on websites known for spreading disinformation and even conspiracy theories, claims appeared that this green "ideology" was created to [destroy the EU member states' economies](#) and domestic industry to make them more dependent on the EU as its "colonies." Invoking a "Brussels dictatorship" was a narrative that appeared both on fringe platforms and in political messaging (described below), and is persistent among the Eurosceptic part of the Czech population.

Some opposition politicians engaged in claims about the Green Deal as a leftist/socialist ideology, which does not have a scientific underpinning, went so far as to doubt or reject the existence of climate change and global warming as such. This was the case of the political movement Freedomites who joined on Green Deal-related statements with [the Tea Party](#), a conservative faction of the governing Civic Democratic Party (ODS), headed by Prime Minister Fiala. The Freedomites are a Eurosceptic, right-wing, libertarian party, while the Tea Party is a conservative faction inspired by the U.S. Republican Tea Party of the same name. The Czech Tea Party originated in 2021 due to disagreements with the ODS leadership over progressivism, alleged constrictions of civil liberties, and policies such as the Green Deal. These movements see green policies [as immoral and dogmatic](#) because of their rejection of "accessible" fossil fuels; in the words of the Freedomites leader Libor Vondráček: «We consider the thesis about man-made global warming to be unscientific, dogmatic, and, above all, yet unproven.»

MESSAGING OF RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

Our monitoring also covered strategic communication on the topic by relevant stakeholders from the media, civil society, and public sectors and their efforts to counter disinformation about the Green Deal. Our research revealed a considerable lack of proactive communication about the Green Deal, green policies, and the climate crisis in general, especially on the side of government institutions. This inactivity naturally leaves space for manipulative narratives to spread more freely and dominate the debate without much counter-messaging, which should be, in any case, secondary to proactive efforts to start a constructive debate on the Green Deal and inform on the subject. This unbalanced activity is also reflected in the number of interactions reached by these actors on social media. While manipulative posts about the Green Deal get thousands of interactions, those of the analyzed stakeholders manage only dozens or hundreds.



Dedicated environmental civil society movements proved to be the most active in regular communication on environmental protection, green policies, and raising awareness on topics such as energy poverty or the possibilities of renewable energy. This was the case of the [Rainbow Movement - Friends of the Earth Czech Republic](#) and in second place, [Greenpeace Czech Republic](#) (whose posts, however, were only around half as popular). These groups attracted the biggest number of interactions among this group of stakeholders in all of the monitored months.

In comparison, government institutions landed behind, although they started to more proactively communicate on energy-related issues from September on, once the energy crisis became a more pressing issue. The Green Deal and environmental issues did not receive much attention, which was directed more toward promoting the activities of the Czech presidency of the Council of the EU and [appearances of Czech policy makers](#) at various conferences. The Office of the Government managed to catch the attention of Czech Facebook users when [communicating its energy crisis measures](#), such as imposing a price cap on electricity and gas. Although such stakeholders' activity increased during the Czech presidency – by 30% compared to the first half of 2022 – the overall communication activity stayed low.



Number of posts by the monitored stakeholders in January - December 2022. Source: CrowdTangle.

One would expect that the Ministry of the Environment would be the most active in communicating about the Green Deal, climate issues and sustainability. However, there were no systematic efforts or information campaigns identified during our monitoring. This might be connected to the absence of a strategic communications unit listed in the [organizational structure of the ministry](#), and that communication activities rely on a more standard press and PR department. There were also personnel changes due to the resignation of former Minister of the Environment Anna Hubáčková because of health issues. The resort is now temporarily [led](#) by Marian Jurečka, minister of labor and social affairs. However, the ministry has also attempted to reach out to a wider audience via popular formats, such as the video and podcast series “[In the Greenhouse](#).” In this series, various Czech celebrities such as actors, musicians, or journalists pose questions to a ministry expert or Ladislav Miko, a former environment minister, about climate change, the Green Deal, nature conservation, and other topics. But so far, this program has gained only a fraction of the interactions attracted by manipulative political discourse on the Green Deal.

Besides public and civil society actors, it is worth mentioning that the ČEZ Group was [active in informing](#) about the opportunities that renewable sources of energy and the green transition offer. Majority-owned by the state, ČEZ is the largest energy group in the Czech Republic, engaged in distribution, trade in, and sales of electricity and heat, as well as trade in and sales of natural gas.

ANALYSIS

The Russian war against Ukraine did not push the topic of the Green Deal out of Czech public discourse. On the contrary, various drivers of the political debate quickly worked the Green Deal into their pre-existent geopolitical and economic narratives as a central mobilizing agenda against the EU, state institutions, and the government.

Undecided Czechs and the Prospects for an Informed Debate

Our monitoring showed that the online debate on the Green Deal is overwhelmingly negative and most importantly, does not revolve around the content and goals of the policy itself – also due to relevant stakeholders neglecting to implement active, strategic communication plans on the topic. The impact of this unbalanced content is reflected in the [latest opinion polls on the Green Deal](#), which demonstrate that the Czech public feels mostly uninformed about the policy. Only a tenth of the population says they have enough information, around half has little knowledge, and a third almost none. Although a majority of Czechs perceive the Green Deal as a needed change with positive potential especially for air quality and nature, they worry about its impact on the economy and living standards. As described in the previous section, it is exactly these doubts that mainly right-wing parties targeted and intensified in their Eurosceptic messaging and manipulated attribution of the current economic and energy crisis to the green transition.

Another [survey](#) from May 2022 found that one-third of the respondents could not decide whether the Green Deal is an opportunity or a threat. One-fourth was more welcoming toward the policy, and one-fourth viewed it as a potential threat. In the future, development of the attitudes of the undecided group will matter in the forming of overall Czech attitudes toward green policies and will depend on whether the online debate gains more balance and constructive dialogue about the actual goals and individual steps of the Green Deal. Currently, there are unlikely prospects for the undecided population to become involved in factual, informed, and balanced deliberation – given that right-wing actors now one-sidedly dominate the debate on the Green Deal, mocking the official presentation of the Green Deal as an economic and innovative opportunity and portraying it only as [an “opportunity” to increase poverty](#), or in other words, an economic burden.

A Politicized Proxy Topic

The monitoring showed that although websites known for spreading disinformation do target the Green Deal as [an ideological tool of the “Brussels dictatorship,”](#) their narratives penetrate the mainstream debate only on a limited scale. But manipulative and disinformation narratives do become especially harmful when they are transferred from fringe platforms to the general discussion, boosting their potential impact among the public. As noted above, right-wing actors – both more mainstream and fringe opposition movements – only use the Green Deal as a proxy to mask the true origin of the energy crisis and to criticize the governing five-party coalition. Some of these right-wing superspreaders are also themselves [contributors to websites that spread disinformation](#) and/or conspiracy theories and in general, their posts draw the biggest attention (measured by interactions) on social media.

In the times of an economic and energy crisis now taking place in the winter – and rising public [dissatisfaction](#) (66%) with how the government is handling it – the Czech audience is receptive to narratives that blame the rising cost of living on government and EU policies, such as support for the Green Deal, since low awareness exists of the actual content of these programs. The spreaders of these narratives exploit this dissatisfied audience to advocate for withdrawal from the Green Deal as the ultimate, long-term solution to all Czech problems. They also attack the policy [for rejecting “accessible” fossil fuels](#), especially in times of crisis, while paying minimal attention to the Green Deal’s potential as a solution to energy supply problems. (The transition to renewable sources of energy actually has the potential to cover a significant part of Czech energy consumption without relying too much on external suppliers, which should be emphasized more in stakeholders’ communication).

Overlooked Environmental Aspects

The original environmental aspect of the Green Deal policy was lost in the politicized debate and framed the discussion in only around 12% of cases. Although climate change and its negative consequences were mostly accepted as a fact in the monitored posts, doubts were frequently raised about the Czech and/or European ability to help the situation. The Green Deal policy framework was not seen as a way forward in securing sustainability and fighting climate change, but, on the contrary, as a step back in industrial and societal development.

However, neglecting the environmental emphasis in the debate leaves a lot of unused potential, since [opinion polls](#) also show that even people critical of the Green Deal support the use of renewable sources of energy and are generally interested in protecting nature and the climate and hope for an improvement in air quality and the state of the Czech countryside. The potential to appeal to these preferences while communicating the Green Deal’s goals is also threatened by manipulative messaging from both political actors and outlets spreading disinformation who present the policy as a purely ideologically motivated project. According to these sources, both the EU and the Czech government propagate the Green Deal despite clear evidence of its infeasibility.

Emissions Trading System and Energy Exchange as the New Targets

Since the beginning of the active, right-wing, anti-Green Deal campaign, the EU Emissions Trading System and the European Energy Exchange located in Leipzig, Germany, were mentioned alongside the Green Deal as sources of the economic and energy crisis. In the later months of 2022, these two structures moved to the forefront of right-wing messaging and pushed the Green Deal to the background.

The pushback against the Emissions Trading System disregards the small share this system actually holds in energy prices, since canceling emission allowances would decrease a household's electricity bill only by 2 to 3%. However, the considerable income the system provides the Czech Republic (around 110 billion Czech crowns annually, or 4.48 billion euros/\$4.37 billion) can be used for purposes such as decarbonization but also compensation for vulnerable households. For example, the New Green Savings policy (Nová zelená úsporám), which provides subsidies for energy-saving housing, is already partially funded from sold allowances. The New Green Savings Light was also launched recently to make the subsidies more accessible to low-income households and seniors since the original framework required higher co-payments from applicants.

Appeals to leave the European Energy Exchange pose the potential threat of increasing support for isolationist tendencies in energy policies. Such an approach would bear the risk of isolating the Czech Republic as an uncooperative solo player in the EU, with consequences especially in the case of needing assistance from other EU members in the form of energy supplies. The level and state of local Czech resources require the country to maintain energy relations with partners from the EU and the rest of the West. The benefits of such ties were already demonstrated when the Czech Republic was able to quickly diversify its energy mix following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our findings, the lack of active communication of green policies has left room for the creation of overwhelmingly negative connotations. Accordingly, future strategic communication of the Green Deal and related energy policies should focus on tackling the following challenges:

Building Communication Capacities to Enable a Constructive Debate

Relevant stakeholders need to fill the current gap to nurture a proactive and balanced debate on the Green Deal. The starting point should be an active, long-term, and ongoing information campaign based on clear and accessible data, ideally in engaging formats such as infographics and audiovisual material. The “In the Greenhouse” series produced by the Ministry of the Environment, engaging Czech public figures in the debate, is a good point of reference. Updating the ministry's website, which currently does not include easily accessible, basic information on the Green Deal and future steps within this framework, is also recommended. The existent press and PR department of the ministry could be supported by creating a dedicated strategic communication unit that would oversee a continuous information campaign and set its own narrative to prevent the Eurosceptic and populist actors from further hijacking the debate for their own political gains by making incorrect connections between the Green Deal and the current economic turmoil. Larger engagement of stakeholders could also spark more interest in the topic from the media, which have the ability to expand and diversify the debate.

Furthermore, civil society organizations have already proved their experience and ability to stay actively on top of the topic and also to draw attention on social media, especially compared to government insti-

tutions (based on the number of interactions). Cooperation with and financial support of the civil society sector is a cost-effective way to keep the debate going.

Emphasizing the Opportunities and Available Compensation that Green Policies Offer

Sociological research shows [a low awareness of Czechs](#) about the actual content of green policies and the opportunities they provide, which is also a consequence of the current unbalanced discourse. Any future information campaign should delve into more specific information beyond the buzzwords of climate neutrality and the years 2030 and 2050, which can sound vague and unachievable to the public. Instead, information campaigns should focus more on the smaller individual steps within these policies and how they can contribute to the overall goal.

Although research shows that [Czechs are interested](#) in nature and conservation, climate protection, and air quality, economic and social needs remain at the forefront – especially in the uncertain times of a crisis. Therefore, communication of green policies and the individual steps they contain should highlight how they can improve living standards, how they will be accessible to all income groups, and what positive impact they can have on citizens' everyday lives. For example, the current situation could serve as a prime opportunity to show how the Green Deal and transition to renewable sources of energy can be at least a partial solution to the ongoing crisis and future energy security challenges, which require diversification away from Russian fossil fuels and fossil fuels as such. Opportunities for a diversified energy mix, new jobs, and financially accessible energy should not be omitted as well.

Various government institutions besides the Ministry of the Environment can be involved in communicating specific aspects of green policies, such as the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Regional Development, and Ministry of Agriculture. This cross-governmental approach would, however, require coordination to be effective, where the stratcom unit at the Office of the Government could have its role. This would require an adequate budget and personnel relocation and acquisition.

The population's worries about the impact of the Green Deal on their lives should be addressed with accessible information on financial compensation available during the policy's implementation. Opinion polls have confirmed [subsidies are the most popular](#) form of environmental measures among Czechs and should be given a spotlight since people are often not aware of the possibility of governmental support. Consultations should also be accessible to counter any discouragement from the required bureaucratic processes.

Counter Isolationist Trends

The narratives of the Eurosceptic, nationalist, right-wing opposition, which have dominated the Green Deal discourse, are built on the alleged threat of the Green Deal, the EU, and the government to Czech national interests and well-being. This perceived danger helps these political actors build a case for the unsustainable scenario of a completely independent Czech energy sector. Strategic communication should highlight the benefits of maintaining energy relations with other EU countries and the rest of the West and their importance in securing accessible energy.

A positive example would be the quick Czech energy mix diversification following the Russian invasion, as dependence on Russian gas has significantly decreased from a level of 98% in February 2022. According to information from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, no Russian gas has traveled to the Czech Republic since September. [Now most of the deliveries](#) come from Norway, as well as in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG), mainly from the United States. Furthermore, in April, the government announced plans to present [a comprehensive five-year project](#) to ensure the country's energy security and to eliminate dependence on Russian fossil fuels completely. Such success stories should be at the forefront. At the same time,

the energy crisis can also become an opportunity to promote the green transition, especially its role in preventing future struggles with energy supplies and boosting energy independence. Establishing a positive narrative of one's own along these lines is a more effective way of countering manipulative discourse than reactive counter-messaging to an already established harmful narrative.

This report was prepared with the support of IRI's Beacon Project. The opinions expressed are solely those of the author and do not reflect those of IRI.



ANNEX - LIST OF MONITORED FACEBOOK SOURCES

PAGE NAME	NUMBER OF GREEN DEAL MENTIONS
Tomio Okamura - SPD	214
Svobodní	38
TEA PARTY cz	33
Svoboda a přímá demokracie - SPD	25
Zuzana Majerová	18
Trikolora	16
MUDr. Ivan David	14
Libor Vondráček • právník a předseda strany Svobodní	7
ANO	5
ODS - Občanská demokratická strana	3
Petr Fiala	3
Otevřeme Česko - Chcipl PES	3
Andrej Babiš	2
Starostové a nezávislí • STAN	1
Česká pirátská strana	1
Marian Jurečka	1
Kateřina Konečná	1
TOP 09	0
KDU-ČSL	0
Zelení - Strana zelených	0
KSČM - Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy	0
ČSSD	0
Markéta Pekarová Adamová	0
Ivan Bartoš	0
Vít Rakušan	0
Michal Berg	0
Michal Šmarda	0