Heat(ed) Debate – The German 'Buildings Energy Act' and its Heat Pump Saga



Seminar: Linguistic Discourse Analysis in the Environmental Humanities Supervisor: Dr Carolin Schwegler

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Background

- German Federal Government put the new
 Buildings Energy Act into force in November 2020
- The act sets out requirements for the energy performance of buildings and suggests the **Heat Pump** as a preferred solution to reach its 'Climate Action Plan 2030/2050' goal, so they push a **Heat Pump Offensive**

Conclusion 1: Government texts

German government publications focus on how to reach the self-set goal of

- building in **500,000** heat pumps per year, as it is already set as a best practice solution to transforming the buildings energy sector in accordance with the Climate Action Plan 2030/2050 [Standardlösung, Transformation der Wärmeversorgung, Wärmewende]
- MAIN ACTORS mentioned are 'stakeholders': researchers, craftsmen, specialists, trade unionists, energy consultants, manufacturers, (end customers, only indirectly, or to be addressed in the next step)
- concrete measures and tools to implement the necessary steps for the offensive

Conclusion 3: Social Media

Aims

Identify similarities and differences of the **linguistic framing** using four different slots in the following arenas:

- 1. German government policies / directives
- 2. German newspaper articles
- 3. International newspaper articles
- 4. Social media postings

Conclusion 2: Newspapers

- German newspaper articles usually deal with the policy of the heat pump offensive
- International newspapers cover government and scientists telling people what to do instead of asking what those people want
- Many kinds of MAIN ACTORS are involved in the overall coverage





Methods

• Data used: government publications, newspaper texts, newspaper texts, social media postings

Wärmepumpen

sparen nichts

- Time frame: 2020-2023 (132 texts in total)
- Linguistic discourse analysis with a focus on Frame Semantics (Busse 2017):
 Frames represent knowledge structures that attach to a category certain slots (e.g., actors), which in turn can be filled out with certain concrete fillers (e.g., politicians)

Limitations

- Include scientific texts as another arena to compare?
- Interpretation needed?

Results

Slots analyzed:

- Characteristics of the object 'Heat Pump' (HP)
- Actors involved/addressed in the 'Heat Pump Offensive'
- Context / Topics connected
- Characteristics of the 'Heat Pump Offensive' (HPO)
- The two slots Actors involved and Characteristics of HPO have high value
- The two slots Characteristics of HP and Context / Topics connected have low value

Semantic slots used in the corpora vary quite a lot:

- Characteristics HP: Government and international newspapers (NP) frame the HP positively and as a good solution to tackle energy conservation legislation for buildings; German NP and social media postings do not usually deal with any specific characteristics of the HP
- Actors are mentioned in all arenas, German government and international NP address general non-specific 'stakeholders', German NP and social media postings refer mainly to specific actors representing the HP(O)
- Context(s): Both government texts and international NP articles link the HPO to a general energy transition away from fossil fuels; government texts also refer to Agenda 2030 as the EU's approach to sustainable development; German NP articles also shed light on climate and refer to legal texts such as the Buildings Energy Act and the Energy Industry Act
- Characteristics HPO: Government texts characterize the HPO as a transformation of heat supply, as a heat turnaround that pursues the goal of installing 500,000 heat pumps per year; international NP articles describe the German HPO as an ambitious project; German newspaper articles, on the other hand, characterize the HPO as a modernization and refurbishment offensive with high financial and skilled workers requirements; SM also focuses on financial aspects of implementation and questions its benefits for climate change