



Università  
Ca'Foscari  
Venezia

**TITOLO PROGETTO: EGEREP - The effect of geopolitical events on renewable energy policy: a comparative perspective**

**PROGRAMMA DI FINANZIAMENTO: VIGEVANI RESEARCH PROJECT PRIZE**

**STRUTTURA (DIPARTIMENTO/CENTRO): DIPARTIMENTO DI ECONOMIA**

**DATI FINANZIARI:**

<b>Costo complessivo del progetto</b>	<b>Finanziamento Complessivo Assegnato</b>
<b>31.800,00</b>	<b>12.000,00</b>

### **SINTESI DEL PROGETTO**

Over the past few decades, the development of new and emerging economies coupled with a rapidly growing world population has seen the demand for energy mount. These demands are expected to increase in the upcoming decades, despite the recent economic downturn. Crude oil is the largest source for energy production worldwide. Although the point of its peak has yet to be determined, in recent years its fluctuating price has been the source of vast economic and political global instability. Due to the price-inelasticity of oil demand, previous supply shortages have led to a sharp increase in oil prices. Some estimates forecast an overall shortage tendency in supplies followed by a corresponding rise in oil prices over the next decade. These predictions are based on geopolitical events and exhausted natural reserves that have high costs of production and mobility. Given the combination of environmental policy targets and impending oil crisis, it is increasingly significant to integrate renewable energy development if non-dependent energy security, sustainable economic growth and unrestricted global development are to be guaranteed. Significant technological advancements in renewable energy are predicted to increase even more over the upcoming decades. It is estimated that wind, solar and biomass energy alone can supply the world's global demand by the year 2050.

However, many countries seem reluctant to set long-term renewable energy objectives even with unhindered technology and resource support. Similar approaches can be found in countries that have declared formal policy obligations for renewable energy. With no robust law to enforce progress, these countries often end up short in fulfilling their initial targeted quotas. This paradigm is common in other countries today, including Italy and Israel.

The derived conclusion from this trend is that in some cases countries encounter setbacks when renewable energy solutions are embraced. These setbacks are not a result of resource or technological barriers, but rather unexamined geopolitical factors. The aim of this joint Israeli-Italian project is to identify the potential effects of other factors not accounted for in restricting renewable energy targets, and in particular, the role of geopolitical events and gas discoveries in hindering viable and sustainable energy targets.

<b>Inizio attività (previsione)</b>	<b>Fine attività (previsione)</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>2015</b>

**PARTENARIATO:**

<b>1</b>	<b>UNIVERSITA CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA</b>	<b>VENEZIA (IT)</b>	<b>Coordinatore</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM</b>	<b>JERUSALEM (IL)</b>	<b>Partner</b>