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## **Overview**

With the integrated development of technologies and the need to seek sustainable solutions for the transition of the energy matrix, large Brazilian cities have been encouraged to develop sustainability projects and to promote new businesses of alternative sources of energy.

Aiming to achieve a high level in the category of Smart Cities, the cities are seeking for mechanisms that link, at the same time, the improvement of the social life and the promotion of new technologies for innovation through collaboration between government, private sector and citizens, strategy named 'sociodiverse'. In Brazil, is the action "*Conjunta Inova Energia*" (Conjoint Innovate Energy) that encourages the development of energetic innovations of Smart Grids, responsible for building smart electrical networks. "It is expected that, within a decade, Brazil will be the 3<sup>rd</sup> country in the world in Smart Grid, with a Market of 36 billion dollars" (GHEDIN, 2012).

All this is supported by encouraging the Brazilian commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Brazilian cities are using instruments to reduce the energy costs and achieving those goals, like RENOVABIO, REATE and "Gás para Crescer" (Gas for Growth). Thus, the objective of this poster is to report the importance of the role of governments in fostering innovation activities in energy sustainability.

## **Methodology**

This project presents case studies of Brazilian cities' public policies related to eco-efficient energy strategies and provides an interdisciplinary analysis that relates Political Economy and Political Sociology to the technological and energetic development presenting its economic and social consequences.

## **Expected results**

With the improvement of public policies of energy development of Brazilian Smart Cities and the sharing of information through paradiplomacy, it is expected that projects such as Smart Grids and other energy matrix transitions, could increase economic competitiveness and promote greater social well-being.

## **Conclusions**

Energy sustainability is a necessity of contemporaneity and must continue to advance in innovations through public and private incentives. It is possible to find, through energy development, alternatives for improving life quality in the cities. By using Smart Grids, for example, citizens can save on energy costs, opening up space for new energy sources, with a view for the renewables and clean energy sources, which consequently generates new businesses/jobs, increasing income and the HDI of the population.

### **References**

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