

## Solar energy for businesses praia

"The potential for solar energy in Brazil is immense.... [But] the relatively low patenting activity suggests that many companies are yet to fully explore the opportunities presented by [the country's] solar energy market."

Brazil, a country known for its abundant natural resources, is emerging as a significant player in the global renewable energy sector. Brazil has one of the highest levels of insolation in the world (ranging from 4.25 to 6.5 sun hours per day according to the Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment Project - (SWERA) and is therefore uniquely positioned to harness the power of the sun.

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Brazil was in 8th position globally in terms of installed solar power capacity in 2022 (more than 24 GW at that time). Between January and September 2023, the increase in the Solar Power installed capacity was 3 GW. According to the Brazilian Association of Photovoltaic Solar Energy (ABSOLAR), as of February 2024, the total installed solar power in Brazil was estimated at about 38.4 GW, accounting for about 17.0% of the country's electricity matrix.

Despite these impressive figures, solar energy in Brazil is still in its infancy compared to other renewable energy sources. The country's vast geographical area and high solar irradiation offer a tremendous opportunity for further expansion of solar energy.

The potential for solar energy in Brazil is immense. The country could generate 79.37 GWh of electricity from floating solar per year, equivalent to a potential installed capacity of 43.28 GW. Furthermore, wind and solar are projected to become the main sources of electricity generation in the country, potentially reaching 47% of total installed capacity by 2040. This represents a potential market of up to USD 11 billion in 2040.

The growth of the solar energy sector in Brazil has attracted significant investment. According to ABSOLAR, solar energy has brought more than R\$90 billion (USD 17.2 billion) in new investments to the country since 2012. This sector is expected to continue growing, with an additional potential market of USD 5 billion and USD 11 billion in 2030 and 2040, respectively.

Foreign investors can take advantage of various incentives offered by the Brazilian government to promote solar energy. These include tax exemptions, financing options and auctions for power purchase agreements.

While the potential is vast, there are also challenges to be addressed. These include the need for infrastructure development, regulatory hurdles, and the high initial cost of solar installations. However, the Brazilian government and private sector are actively working to overcome these challenges. Initiatives such as the development of solar parks and the introduction of net metering policies are paving the way for a more sustainable and solar-powered future.

Despite the promising market conditions, patenting activity in Brazil's solar energy sector has been relatively low. For instance, in the technological field of solar heating systems, solar collector heating systems, and electricity generation from solar energy, there were 68 patent applications filed in Brazil in 2018. This number slightly increased to 72 in 2019, remained almost the same at 70 in 2020, dropped to 56 in 2021, and then peaked at 102 in 2022. However, in 2023, the official figures show a total of 66 patent applications (as per data extracted from Daniel Law's data mining software on the Brazilian PTO public database).

Given Brazil's potential, these numbers could be higher. The relatively low patenting activity suggests that many companies are yet to fully explore the opportunities presented by Brazil's solar energy market. It also indicates a lack of innovation in this sector, which is crucial for the development and commercialization of new solar technologies.

Innovation and patenting activity are key drivers of growth in the solar energy sector. They lead to the development of new technologies and solutions, which can improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of solar energy systems. Moreover, patents provide legal protection for these innovations, giving companies a competitive edge in the market.

Therefore, there is a need for increased innovation and patenting activity in Brazil's solar energy sector. This can be achieved through various measures, such as providing incentives for research and development, strengthening the country's intellectual property rights framework, and promoting collaboration between academia and industry.

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