

natural gas over coal the last years makes it slightly less polluting than STD. Differential tariffing also fails in the reduction of the generation capacity needs (and therefore at the reduction of investment and maintenance). This is probably a consequence of moving the demand towards hours with smaller solar power, requiring a system for the day and the night or storage implementation (which was not evaluated in this paper). Last results encourage a precise calculation taking into account peak hours of demand to ensure the viability of renewable energy increases along differential tariffing. Better evaluation of the consequences in transmission and distribution grids could provide some advantages to this politic.

As for the promotion of energetic efficiency policies, are a promising opportunity to ensure decarbonization. In fact, supposing a decrease of consumption of 1-1.25% annual, an energetic mixing where the 80% of the global demand are covered by renewable energetic production can be achieved. In this case, wind technology will lead the contribution (51%), being the solar PV limited to 20%. Such shares of renewable production, however, come with further stabilization needs, making necessary an evaluation of those consequences over the energy mixing, capacity installed, and costs. Some thermal plants used for energy production during the transition process to a smaller consumption could still be providing support in that matter. Cost reduction reach a 53% of the STD cost during the entire modeled period in the generation system. However, this doesn't account the necessary cost to achieve the energy efficiency.

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