

Crucial recent policy measures to enhance energy security and environmental sustainability include: increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity generation from the current 7.6% up to 30-35% by 2040 and increase use of natural gas including US shale gas. Also, encouraging the use of energy management systems, including BEMS (Building Energy Management Systems) and FEMS (Factory Energy Management System). A part of the government policy is introducing $\ensuremath{\mathsf{DR}}$ (Demand Response) markets and AI & IoT technologies to enhance energy efficiency measure 38% by 2040.

The Korean Government announced its third national energy master plan in April 2019, to be implemented from 2019 to 2040. The energy master plan is the nation's top-level power plan to set forth a vision for its energy policies and strategies. Based on critical agendas drawn in the program, policymakers focus on tasks based on the national vision of achieving sustainable economic development and a higher quality of living. The five policy tasks are:

- 1) Realization of high energy efficiency society through the innovation of energy demand management.
- 2) Building an integrated smart energy system driven by renewable energy.
- 3) Developing future energy business to create new jobs and
- 4) Implementation of a nation driven and decentralized energy
- 5) Establishing infrastructure for energy transition and 4th industrial revolution.

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	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security •		
Import dependence		
Diversity of electricity generation		
Energy storage		
Energy equity •		
Access to electricity		— •
Electricity prices		
Gasoline and diesel prices		— •
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity		
Low carbon electricity generation		▼
CO2 emissions per capita		
Country context •		
Macroeconomic stability		A
Effectiveness of government		
Innovation capability		