## Template for the IAP (2019)

Economy: Republic of Korea

| Ratio of women's representation in leadership* in both the public and private sectors (* based on each economy's indicators and definitions, or equivalent to P-5 and above of the UN; see https://careers.un.org/lbw/home.aspx?viewt ype=SC) | The following are the up-to-date ratios of women's representation in leadership in the public sector (2018): <br> 1. Proportion of women in government committees: 41.9\% <br> 2. Proportion of female public officers who are Rank 4 or above (central government): $17.5 \%$ <br> 3. Proportion of women in managerial positions in public agencies: 22.8\% <br> 4. Proportion of female school principals and vice principals : 42.7\% |
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| Voluntary goals of women's representation in leadership in public and private sectors toward by the end of 2020 <br> (\%; total target of increasing the share of women in leadership positions which are based on each economy's indicators and definitions, or equivalent to $\mathrm{P}-5$ and above of the UN) | Our voluntary goals for 2020, according to the Five-Year Plan to Enhance Women's Representation in the Public Sector (2018-2022), are as follows: <br> 1. Proportion of women in government committees: 40\% <br> 2. Proportion of female public officers who are Rank 4 or above (central government): 19.8\% <br> 3. Proportion of women in managerial positions in public agencies: 25.4\% <br> 4. Proportion of female school principals and vice principals : 43.5\% <br> * Targets for some quotas were raised as the original goals have been already met in 2018. |


| Include a brief plan of action of <br> how your economy plans to <br> achieve your voluntary goals. | The Government has adopted a wide range of <br> policies, aiming to raise women's representation and <br> nurture female leadership in various sectors. <br> The Five-Year Plan to Enhance Women's <br> Representation in the Public Sector (2018-2022) has <br> been introduced as a governmental effort to start this <br> initiative from the public sector. The central and local <br> governments are required to meet the gender quota, <br> so that neither women nor men constitute more than <br> 60 percent in government committees. Target ratios <br> have been also set for state agencies, the military <br> and police, etc. The Government is providing <br> consulting and education programs, as well as <br> monitoring their implementation. <br> In addition, in 2018 the Act on the Management of |
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| Public Institutions set legal standards for the first |  |
| time to introduce the equal gender quota system for |  |
| executive positions in public organizations, with an |  |
| aim of having more than 20 percent women in |  |
| corporate board of directors. |  |
| Along with these efforts, the Government is trying |  |
| to identify women leaders by creating a database of |  |
| female talents, which is used to nominate qualified |  |
| women to government committees and other |  |
| positions. Women are also provided with diverse |  |
| support in line with career paths and stages, such as |  |
| young women mentoring program and Women's |  |
| Leadership Academy. |  |

