

Template for the IAP (2017)

Economy: Republic of Korea

<p>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?viewtype=SC)</p>	<p>The followings are the details of the fields and up-to-date ratios of women's representation in leadership in the public sector.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of women in government committees: 37.0%(2016) 2. Proportion of female public officer who are Level 4 and above(Central government offices): 13.5%(2016) 3. Proportion of women in managerial positions in public agencies: 16.8%(2016) 4. Proportion of female school principals and vice principles : 36.9% (2016) <p>* Figures in 1 and 2 are estimated data.</p>
<p>Voluntary goals of women's representation in leadership in public and private sectors toward by the end of 2020 (%; total target of increasing the share of women in leadership positions which are based on each economy's indicators and definitions, or equivalent to P-5 and above of the UN)</p>	<p>The Government of Korea set the following specific targets for the enhancement of women's representation in the public sector under the Park administration in 2013 and targets have been annually reviewed and updated. The government goals are set by the end of 2017 in the Republic of Korea and goals beyond 2017 are currently not available.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of women in government committees: 40%(2017) 2. Proportion of female public officer who are Level 4 and above(Central government offices): 15%(2017) 3. Proportion of women in managerial positions in public agencies: 18.8%(2017) 4. Proportion of female school principals and vice principles : 37.3 (2017) <p>* Targets for public institutions and female principals and</p>

	vice principals were raised in May 2016.
Include a brief plan of action of how your economy plans to achieve your voluntary goals.	<p>With the 1st Female Representation Enhancement Initiative in the Public Sector (2013~17) at work, the government will make efforts to accomplish related targets through inter-ministerial cooperation and implementation reviews.</p> <p>Concurrently, the government plans to draft the 2nd Female Representation Enhancement Initiative through the analysis of the 1st initiative's outcome, third-party research projects and consultations with field officers and outside experts, in an effort to set reasonable targets or quotas and provide more effective policy alternatives.</p> <p>In addition, the government will endeavor to bolster the legal legitimacy of female representation quotas for government committees and higher-ranking government positions through the revision of the Gender Equality Act, while expanding the legal framework in which not only public entities but private corporations are also obliged to disclose their data on female board membership.</p> <p>As part of this effort, the government is committed to advancing the leadership and networking capability of the participants to the Women Talent Academy by diversifying its curriculum in accordance with the participant's career track and status. In addition, the government plans to expand its female talent database to 100,000 personnel to be recommended as candidates for government committees, policy evaluation committees, central government exam interviewees, in its endeavors to create an environment aimed at step up female talent utilization in the public area.</p>

- ✓ *The voluntary goals will be reviewed by each economy in the process of developing Interim report.*