

South Korea's Gender-Separated Wage Disclosure via the Gender Equality Basic Act (2020)

Gender Equality · Good practice · South Korea

Quality score: 74/100

Evidence strength: Strong

Summary

South Korea's May 2020 Gender Equality Basic Act amendment made listed firms disclose gender-separated pay via DART. Large business-group affiliates' reported gap narrowed from 30.7% (2022) to 26.3% (2023), but OECD still ranks Korea's gap the widest in the bloc.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	0/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-08

[Ministry of Gender Equality and Family / Financial Supervisory Service DART system](#) — accessed 2026-09-08

[Korea.kr – Ministry of Gender Equality and Family press release](#) — accessed 2026-09-08

[Korea Herald – Gender pay gap inches down to 26.3% but persists](#) — accessed 2026-09-08

[OECD Ecoscope – Reaching equal pay: a pending job](#) — accessed 2026-09-08

Cite this — Evidoria. *South Korea's Gender-Separated Wage Disclosure via the Gender Equality Basic Act (2020)*. Persistent ID: a7910cf2-e4da-4f69-8826-7ca82afc7aae.