

UNITED NATIONS WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

“Combating the Sexualization and Exploitation of Women in AI-Generated Content and Deepfakes”

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Definitions of Key Concepts

These are some terms that we recommend you understand and research prior to the MUN to have a better understanding of our debate. They may vary depending on your country's ideology:

1. **Feminism:** Advocacy of equality of the sexes and the establishment of the political, social, and economic rights of the female sex.
2. **Women's rights:** Legal, social, and monetary entitlements that make sure women have the same possibilities and protections as men, aiming to remove discrimination and sell gender equality.
3. **Equality:** All people ought to have equal rights, opportunities, and treatment, no matter their variations which include gender, race, or socioeconomic status. It aims to make certain equity and dispose of discrimination.
4. **Equity:** The distribution of necessity to human beings based on individual circumstances, ensuring fairness by addressing individual challenges. It focuses on providing resources in line with unique desires in contrast to fully equal treatment.
5. **Gender-Based Violence:** Harmful acts directed at individuals based on their gender. It includes physical, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse and often targets women and girls, but can affect anyone. GBV stems from unequal power dynamics and societal norms, violating human rights.
6. **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Computer systems designed to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as image recognition, language understanding, and content generation.
7. **AI-Generated Content:** Any text, image, video, or audio created using artificial intelligence tools or algorithms.
8. **Deepfake:** A digitally manipulated video, image, or audio recording that uses AI to realistically depict someone saying or doing something they never did.
9. **Non-Consensual Deepfake:** AI-generated explicit or sexualized media created and shared without the consent of the depicted individual.
10. **Digital Exploitation:** The use or distribution of digital content, especially sexual or intimate images, without permission, often for profit or humiliation.
11. **Online Sexual Harassment:** Unwanted sexualized behavior or messages that occur through digital platforms, often targeting women and girls.
12. **Image-Based Sexual Abuse (IBSA):** A broad term covering the non-consensual creation, sharing, or alteration of sexual images or videos.
13. **Algorithmic Bias:** When AI systems reproduce or amplify gender stereotypes or inequalities due to biased data or design.
14. **Digital Consent:** A person's clear and informed agreement to have their image, voice, or likeness used in any digital form.

15. **Cybercrime:** Any criminal activity carried out through digital means, including the creation or distribution of non-consensual deepfakes.
16. **Sexual Exploitation:** Taking advantage of someone for sexual purposes, often through coercion, manipulation, or economic pressure.
17. **Legal Framework:** A system of laws, regulations, and policies designed to govern conduct and ensure protection of human rights.
18. **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** Harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender, including sexual assault, harassment, and exploitation.
19. **International Cooperation:** Collaboration between countries, NGOs, and international bodies to create unified strategies and legal standards for protection and justice
20. **Patriarchy:** A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line.

Background Information

The rise of artificial intelligence has transformed the creation of digital media, but along with it comes grave ethical and human rights concerns, especially in terms of the sexualization and exploitation of women through AI-generated content. Deepfake technology allows highly realistic manipulation of images and videos, placing women's faces onto explicit material without their consent. A study from Cornell University in 2024 showed that more than 90% of all deepfake videos online of pornographic nature were targeted at women.

These forms of non-consensual digital exploitation violate privacy, dignity, and safety. These victims have also repeatedly suffered reputational damage, cyberbullying, and long-term emotional harm, while perpetrators usually remain anonymous. Lack of international legal consistency ensues the complication in addressing these abuses—while some nations have identified deepfake pornography as image-based sexual abuse; most countries have no clear legislation.

AI bias is a contributing factor. Algorithms that are trained on gender-stereotypical data often perpetuate these misogynistic norms, which extend beyond media and advertising in the hyper-sexualization of women. The intersectional nature of these biases—technological and societal—makes it much harder for women to control their digital identity or give consent to their online representations.

These harms are to be combatted with calls for digital consent frameworks, stricter platform accountability, and global cooperation on regulating AI misuse. Yet, balancing freedom of expression, technological innovation, and human rights remains a major challenge. The need for international standards that protect the dignity of women in digital spaces will rise with the growing access to AI tools.

These harms are combated by calls for a digital consent framework, increased platform accountability, and international cooperation to regulate AI misuse. Yet, a significant challenge is finding the balance between freedom of expression, technological innovation, and human rights. As AI tools grow more accessible, the need for international standards to protect women's dignity in digital spaces is increasingly urgent.

Case Study

Sexualized Deepfake Abuse: Perpetrator and Victim Perspectives on the Motivations and Forms of Non-Consensually Created and Shared Sexualized Deepfake Imagery

([LINK](#))

With the increasing accessibility of AI-generated content, deep-fake abuse has become a global issue. AI tools for face-swapping and video manipulations are now more than ever used by the public instead of specialists. This means that regardless of technical skill, it can create harmful content, which over the years has increased the scale of digital abuse. Additionally, there is a lack of regulation in this specific topic, where laws have not been developed at the same speed of technology. Therefore, there is a legal gap that allows perpetrators to act without limitations or consequences in many locations. Furthermore, these perpetrators have described this activity as “fun”, and “a kind of experimentation”. Society must challenge the misconception that digital actions have no real-life repercussions.

Women are disproportionately targeted, 90-99% of sexual deepfakes involve female individuals. This issue can not only be recognized as a technological matter, but gender-based violence. Moreover, social media algorithms prioritize engagement, instead of total safety. This encourages all perpetrators to gain an audience by posting more images or videos or images engaging in this issue. More harmful content spreads around globally through these platforms that cannot detect or delete inappropriate images of such at the same speed. Also take down processes are very slow therefore those deepfakes reach a high number of views, where the effects on the victim increase at a contently increasing rate.

Deepfakes lead to anxiety, reputational damage, and it forces victims to relive the abuse while it's taken down. This can also lead to loss of education, and career opportunity losses. Therefore, impacts don't only affect “online” but can affect the victim's future. Deepfakes are a reinforcement of harmful ideas of women's bodies being public property or entertainment. Therefore, the issue connects to broader structures of sexism, power imbalance, and digital exploitation.

Past U.N. Action

Early foundations: Violence against women & digital technologies

- **1993:** The UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW). In it, States recognized “the urgent need for the universal application ... of the rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human beings” for women. [Wikipedia](#)
- **2021-2023:** As digital technologies proliferated, the UN and its agencies increasingly recognized that digital and online environments are sites of violence and discrimination against women. For example, at the UN Women-led reporting, deepfake pornography and other image-based abuses were identified as rapidly growing harms. [unwomen.org+1](#)

Emergence of deepfakes and AI-generated abuses

- **2023:** During the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) session, speakers emphasized the need for legal frameworks responsive to “online violence against women and girls,” including via innovation, technology and digital environments. They highlighted that many young women change their online behavior because of exposure to sexual or violent content. [press.un.org+1](#)
- **2024:** The Secretary-General’s report on ending violence against women and girls in the digital environment observed that “the rise of ‘sextortion’ using deepfakes is also a growing concern ... Victims of deepfakes can suffer devastating consequences ... This harm disproportionately affects women and girls.” [unwomen.org](#)
- **2024 (June 16) :** The UN General Assembly Third Committee adopted a draft resolution on “eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the digital environment”. In this text the Assembly explicitly “express[ed] concern ... that the use of artificial intelligence can have far-reaching implications and cause disproportionate negative impacts on women and girls ... especially through new evolving technologies that create new forms of violence, such as deepfakes.” [digitallibrary.un.org](#)
- **2024:** (Regional bodies also acted – from the African Union’s Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls to the EU’s Digital Services Act.)

AI governance, gender and digital harms

- **2024:** The UN General Assembly adopted its first resolution on the topic of AI: A/RES/78/265 “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development”. This signals a broader governance

push around AI technology. (Referenced in statements about gender and AI).
[Regeringskansliet+2press.un.org+2](https://www.regeringskansliet.se/press/2025/05/08)

- **2025 (May 8):** At the Economic and Social Council’s Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation, discussions emphasised that “women and girls must be at the forefront of designing and implementing... AI tools to promote gender equality and combat gender-based violence.” Among the remarks: “AI and other technologies must not replicate historical gender inequalities... Available evidence suggests that the majority of deepfakes available online are pornographic and disproportionately target women.” [press.un.org](https://www.un.org/press/en/2025/es20250508)

Current status and key themes

- The UN is explicitly treating **AI-generated image-based abuse** (i.e., deepfakes, non-consensual synthetic intimate imagery) as a major emerging form of violence against women and girls, with recognition that:
 - Legal and regulatory frameworks must evolve to cover the misuse of ICT, AI, deepfakes and synthetic media. For instance, the CSW and UN Women documents call for “to combat the growing sexualization ... in media content ... in terms of the rapid development of ICT” and “media-based violence against women ... including criminal misuse of ICT for sexual harassment.”

Blocks

“Your country should align itself with the bloc that reflects its domestic legal framework on sex work, choosing between high flexibility, medium flexibility, or low flexibility.”

1. HIGH PROTECTION COUNTRIES

Strong AI laws, strong privacy rules, strong action against deepfakes.

1. **Australia**
2. **Canada**
3. **France**
4. **Germany**
5. **Japan**
6. **Netherlands**
7. **New Zealand**
8. **Norway**
9. **Sweden**
10. **United Kingdom**
11. **United States** (*state-level protections, strong enforcement*)

2. MEDIUM PROTECTION COUNTRIES

Some protections exist, but laws are incomplete or inconsistent.

1. **Argentina**
2. **Brazil**
3. **India**
4. **Republic of Korea (South Korea)**
5. **Mexico**
6. **Philippines**
7. **South Africa**
8. **Thailand**
9. **United Arab Emirates** (*has cybercrime laws but not deepfake-specific*)

3. LOW PROTECTION COUNTRIES

Digital control is high but protections for women against AI exploitation are weak or absent.

1. **Afghanistan**
2. **China** (*strict AI control but not focused on women's rights*)
3. **Kenya**
4. **Pakistan**

5. **Russian Federation**

Possible Moderated Caucuses

During moderated caucuses, your aim should be to propose topics that your delegation believes are important to discuss. These caucuses could be focused on the entire topic, which would make the debate more general, or they could be focused on a specific topic instead (e.g. personal freedoms).

Remember that during the moderated caucus as well as in consultations of the whole, delegations are guiding the debate and choosing what should be discussed, so your aim as a delegation should be to propose topics, as well as participate in any debate in order to express your country's opinion, and make your voice heard.

Furthermore, remember that if you have planned any topic for a moderated caucus or a consultation of the whole, you should also think about the speaker's time, as well as the duration of the motion.

Some examples of topics that could be discussed are the following (the following topics can be used):

1. Defining and Regulating AI-Generated Sexualized Content

A major obstacle to global action is the **absence of consistent terminology** and legal definitions. Terms such as “deepfake pornography,” “synthetic sexual content,” or “AI-generated non-consensual imagery” are often used interchangeably without legal clarity. This caucus would allow delegates to discuss the need for harmonized international definitions, which could underpin a shared legal framework for combating exploitation.

Key questions may include: What constitutes “sexual exploitation” in digital contexts? How can international law distinguish between consensual creative uses of AI and exploitative misuse? This moderated caucus topic is a good starting point for debate and the exposition on the different delegation’s superficial perspective on this topic.

2. Corporate and Technological Responsibility in Preventing Deepfake Misuse

AI developers and digital platforms are at the fulcrum of these developments in how synthetic media are generated and disseminated. Such a discussion would consider the ethical and regulatory duties of private sector players regarding topics like algorithmic transparency, safety-by-design principles, and watermarking of AI-generated content.

Delegates might suggest methods of corporate accountability that would balance innovation with human rights commitments, perhaps modeled on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

3. Fostering AI Transparency and Detection Technologies

Technological innovation can also be used for protection. The focus of this caucus would be on technical countermeasures, including the development of watermarking, metadata tagging, and AI-driven deepfake detection tools. Delegates could discuss how international bodies might coordinate research and ensure open access to detection technology for developing nations. It could also involve ethical discussions on surveillance or misuse of such tools.

4. Protecting vulnerable girls and women while bridging the technological divide

Women and girls in low-income or conflict-affected regions are particularly vulnerable to digital exploitation due to limited technological literacy and legal protection. This caucus could discuss capacity-building initiatives led by UN Women, to strengthen cybersecurity awareness and access to justice in developing countries. Furthermore, delegates could think on organizations that could educate these vulnerable women to protect the integrity and privacy that most of them are not aware that it is endangered and threatened without their appropriate education. However, it is also invited that delegates consider all women in general in advanced countries as well for this reeducation due to the rapid evolution of technology becoming increasingly dangerous to all women and girls. Delegates might also debate whether deepfake exploitation should be treated as a form of digital gender inequality within the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 5 and SDG 9).

5. Regulating social media and imposing stricter policies on private social media politics.

Social media is the main place where all this AI sexual content is being produced and exposed, amplifying both the number of victims and illegal content creators. Forcing heavier regulation and imposing stricter policies on these social media platforms could be recommended to reduce

the online aggressions to women. This discussion would explore mechanisms to increase platform accountability, such as mandatory transparency reports, faster content moderation requirements, or fines for non-compliance. Delegates could examine examples from the European Union's Digital Services Act and other regional frameworks to propose adaptable global standards.

Possible Resolution Points

When writing resolutions your aim should be to reflect the position of your bloc<, through the clauses written, for the preambular clauses, your aim should be to describe the position of your bloc on the subject, if your bloc's stance is in favor of preserving freedoms, then the preambular clauses should reflect that. However, the Operative Clauses have to be focused on the specific measures your bloc believes that should be implemented.

Below, you will find some examples of operative clauses for your resolutions, do not copy the clauses used as examples literally, however clauses utilizing similar language can be used:

Political / Legal Action

1. ***Calls upon*** Member States to criminalize the creation and distribution of non-consensual AI-generated sexual content, ensuring offenders face prosecution and penalties.
2. ***Urges*** governments to create digital reporting systems that allow victims to remove deepfake content quickly through direct cooperation with law enforcement.
3. ***Encourages*** international cooperation to track down creators of AI-generated abuse across borders and support extradition when necessary.

Tech & Platform Responsibility

1. ***Demands*** that social media platforms implement AI detection tools to remove sexually exploitative deepfakes before they spread.
2. ***Requests*** that companies permanently ban users and devices involved in producing or sharing non-consensual AI sexual content.
3. ***Promotes*** mandatory digital watermarks on AI-generated media so fake content can be identified and traced to its source.

Protection & Support for Women

1. ***Calls for*** free legal aid and mental health support for women targeted by AI-generated sexual exploitation.
2. ***Urges*** schools and institutions to teach digital safety, consent, and the dangers of AI misuse, focusing on protecting young women.
3. ***Supports*** partnerships with women's organizations to help victims restore their online identity and report abuse safely.

Possible Resolution Points

Countries with LEGALIZED or DECRIMINALIZED sex work

(Flexible toward international cooperation; rights-based approach)

Reliable model names: Legalization (state-regulated), Decriminalization (New Zealand model)

- **Netherlands** — legalized prostitution (2000 legal reform)
- **Germany** — legalized and regulated prostitution (Prostitution Act 2002; Prostitute Protection Act 2017)
- **New Zealand** — full decriminalization under the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 (international best-practice model, recommended by Amnesty International)
- **Australia** — several states have decriminalized (NSW) or legalized (Victoria, Queensland)
- **Uruguay** — legal status for sex workers since 2002, with registration

Countries with the NORDIC / “EQUALITY” MODEL

(Buyers are criminalized, sellers are not. Anti-trafficking extremely strong.)

Reliable model: Nordic Model (endorsed by OSCE, Council of Europe)

- **France** — Nordic model since Law 2016-444
- **Sweden** — original Nordic model since 1999
- **Norway** — adopted Nordic model in 2009
- **Iceland** — Nordic model since 2009
- **Ireland** — Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017

Countries with PARTIAL CRIMINALIZATION

(Sex selling often legal; associated activities illegal. Strong anti-trafficking but unclear sex-work policy.)

Reliable model: Partial Criminalization (identified in UNODC legal mappings)

- **United Kingdom** — selling is legal; brothels, soliciting, and third-party management illegal
- **Spain** — “alegal” (no national law legalizing nor prohibiting); brothels operate in grey zone
- **Mexico** — depends on the state; mixed legality
- **South Africa** — selling and buying illegal, but reform bill introduced (Criminal Law Amendment Bill 2022)
- **Canada** — selling legal, buying illegal (Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act 2014)

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