



IN BRIEF

Policy Brief: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Address Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence in Asia and the Pacific

1. THE ISSUE

Artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed digital content creation, enabling new forms of innovation, creativity and communication. However, it has also given rise to a novel and complex range of harms, among them the proliferation of deepfakes—synthetic media that convincingly manipulate images, audio or video. The increasing availability of AI-generation tools, coupled with limited regulation and detection mechanisms, has created a high-risk environment for large-scale misuse.

In addition to political and commercial misuse, deepfakes are widely used for non-consensual sexualized imagery and pornography, which disproportionately targets women and girls—especially those in the public eye, such as elected officials, leaders, women human rights defenders, journalists and celebrities.

At the same time, misogynistic online communities, often referred to as ‘the manosphere’, have gained traction, particularly among young men drawn by the promise of community and models of masculinity. This ecosystem normalizes and monetizes misogyny, with algorithms that amplify harmful content. Overlooking these dynamics risks ignoring the root drivers of technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV).

Countering these harmful aspects, AI tools can be leveraged to detect, identify and reduce abusive content, offering opportunities for proactive prevention. Addressing this context requires a coordinated strategy that combines technical safeguards, regulatory frameworks and public education to reduce harm and strengthen digital safety. It also calls for a more foundational approach, such as integrating a gender lens into the design and development of AI systems from the outset.

With the rapid expansion of generative-AI platforms and tools, public awareness and use of synthetic media—ranging from text and audio to images, video and immersive environments—have grown dramatically. Alongside these advances, however, the capacity to produce image-based abuse materials, including deepfakes,¹ has also intensified.

Research indicates a steep rise in explicit deepfake content online, with some estimates indicating an annual increase of more than 550 per cent between

1. “Deepfake” refers to an artificial intelligence-based technique used to generate synthetic media by digitally altering or superimposing human features, voices or movements to create a realistic representation. The United Nations has not yet adopted a standardized or universally agreed definition of the term.

2019 and 2023. ² Alarming, pornographic videos account for 98 per cent of deepfake material currently available, and in 98 per cent of cases the targets are women. ³ The spread of deepfake-enabled image-based abuse is accelerating, with profound and often immeasurable consequences for women and girls, including reputational damage, backlash from family and friends, and the silencing of their voices in online spaces, causing lasting trauma.

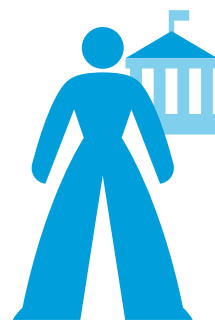
However, when inclusively designed and ethically governed, AI can act not only as a safeguard against online abuse but also as a powerful tool to prevent and counter TFGBV Applications, from predictive analytics that identify risks to chatbots that provide real-time support for survivors, can help build safer digital spaces.

2. Home Security Heros, "2023 State of Deepfakes: Realities, Threats and Impacts" (2023), available at <https://www.securityhero.io/state-of-deepfakes/>

3. [Ibid.](#)

Out of 1,423 cases reported, only 59 resulted in a conviction

4.1% of reported cases resulted in conviction



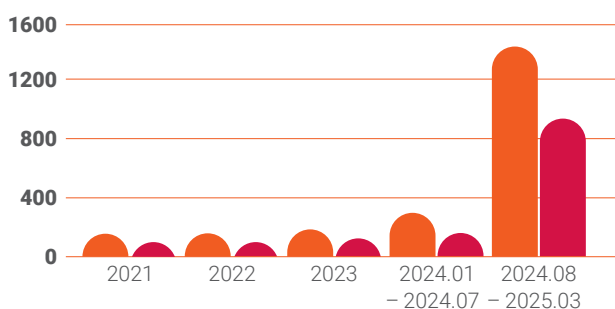
Source: Korean National Police Agency, 2025

15.6 BILLION HOURS

were spent on GenAI apps in the first half of 2025 – **over 86M hours daily.**

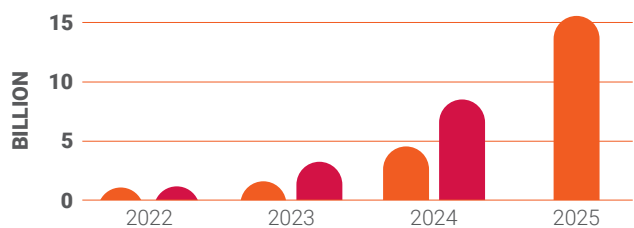
COUNTRY EXAMPLE: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

● Case Reported ● Arrested



TIME SPENT IN USING GENAI (HOURS)

● First Half ● Second Half



DEEPFAKE CASES ARE MULTIPLYING

with rapid advances in AI, while anonymity and technical complexity **leave most offenders unaccountable.**



Source: Sensor Tower/ iOS and Google Play combined. iOS only for China. Apps classified using Sensor Tower's App IQ taxonomy as of 21 July 2025. ⁴

4. https://investgame.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/sensor_tower__state_of_ai_apps_report_2025.pdf

2. EMERGING AI-DRIVEN THREATS TO WOMEN AND GIRLS: DEEPFAKES AND THE MANOSPHERE

As AI reshapes daily life and communications, it is scaling gender-based harms faster than regulations can adapt, including through deepfakes, automated harassment and biased algorithms.

Deepfakes

Deepfake abuse is rapidly escalating worldwide, evolving from small groups that informally share manipulated images into large, organized networks, often on encrypted platforms. In the Republic of Korea, this escalation has involved thousands of group members systematically targeting women and girls across 70 universities and more than 200 schools—including primary schools.⁵ In these school cases, the perpetrators are often boys in their teens, reflecting how deeply this behaviour is taking root among younger generations.

5. <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cg4yerrg451o>

Infrastructure of abuse

The system is becoming industrialized, with AI-powered bots⁶ and freemium⁷ systems enabling large-scale production of synthetic sexual content. Perpetrators are further incentivized by encrypted networks and chatrooms operating on reward-based systems that encourage the mass generation and circulation of exploitative material.

Societal impacts

Victims—particularly young women—are withdrawing from online spaces. This trend has prompted educators and civil society organizations to warn of long-term harms.

6. An AI-powered bot (short for “robot” or “automated agent”) is a computer programme that uses AI technologies such as natural language processing, machine learning, or computer vision to perform specific tasks automatically or interact with humans or systems.

7. A freemium model is one in which a basic version of a product or service is provided to users for free, while more advanced or premium features are offered at a cost.



Photo: UN Women/Kwanjo Kim

Caroline Hayes, Senior Officer for Strategic Initiatives at Equimundo, presenting an analysis of masculinities in the age of AI

Normalization

TFGBV is becoming embedded in digital culture, as deepfake abuse becomes an organized and widely accepted practice across global online ecosystems.

Convergence of AI Tools and Misogynistic Ideologies: Manosphere

Research shows that traditional notions of masculinity and femininity are evolving alongside a backlash against gender equality, with some men and boys seeking to reassert power and control over women and girls.⁸ Social norms that justify gender inequality and violence remain root drivers of abuse. Online, young men's engagement on social media platforms and fantasy-sports communities often blends seemingly benign discussions about fitness, finance or dating with the reinforcement of unequal gender norms and attitudes that normalize control and aggression.⁹

Survey evidence indicates that a persistent "masculinity gap" is fuelling resentment. For example, a 2025 US study found that 86 per cent of men and 77 per cent of women still view 'provider' as the defining trait of manhood. When economic realities fail to meet these expectations,

8. Caroline Hayes (2025), presented at the APEC Women and the Economy Forum Side Event: Policy Forum on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, held on 6 August 2025.

9. Ibid.

many young men experience a gap between identity and reality that becomes fertile ground for resentment and scapegoating.¹⁰

Online communities increasingly function as recruiting grounds for the manosphere, exploiting this frustration through us-versus-them narratives that blame women for men's struggles while presenting creators as mentors offering belonging, accountability and supposed solutions.

Patterns of indoctrination within the manosphere follow a structured pathway: finding men in crisis, building validating communities that reinforce traditional masculinity through peer approval and shared experience, and accelerating indoctrination through monetized programmes such as paid courses and subscription content. These communities are then mobilized to exert political and cultural influence, spreading anti-feminist narratives and amplifying TFGBV through coordinated online campaigns.¹¹

The convergence of AI and misogyny is deepening these risks, as AI not only enables industrialized abuse such as deepfakes, but also serves as a vector for spreading misogynistic ideologies that radicalize men and reinforce cycles of gender inequality and TFGBV.

10. Ibid.

11. Brito, P., Hayes, C., Lehrer, R., Mahler, J., and Salinas Groppo, J. (2024). *The Manosphere, Rewired: Understanding Masculinities Online & Pathways for Healthy Connection*. Washington, DC: Equipundo.



Seonghye Park, Head of the Takedown Technology Task Force at the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea, delivers a presentation on the impact of AI-generated deepfakes and the Republic of Korea's national model for AI-based takedown of TFGBV materials.

Emerging Trends: AI-Driven Image-Based Abuse and AI Companions

1) From Humiliation Rooms to Bot Channels: The Industrialization of TFGBV Using AI

Abuse networks are becoming increasingly structured. Encrypted platforms (e.g. Telegram) are frequently used to organize and coordinate deepfake-enabled gender-based violence, creating interconnected spaces that systematize abuse.¹²

In the Republic of Korea, for instance, so-called “humiliation rooms” have been uncovered where small groups exchange sensitive personal data, including names, addresses and family information, alongside images that are then exploited to generate sexualized deepfakes.¹³ Entire lists of potential victims, including names and personal details, have been circulated and voted on for deepfake abuse, prompting the Korean Teachers’ Union to declare the targeting of schools a national disaster. In response, the Government launched measures to strengthen the response to deepfake sexual crimes, making possession or viewing of deepfake sexual content a punishable offence and forming a taskforce dedicated to monitoring and taking down deepfakes.

Automated “deepfake bots” facilitate large-scale image production. By using freemium business models (free trials, credit purchases, referral incentives), these bots enable the mass creation of sexualized synthetic content and encourage rapid expansion of the userbase.

Link-sharing groups further amplify the dissemination of content. These networks connect perpetrators to deepfake hubs and broader illicit-content markets, including

pornography, gambling and child sexual abuse material, reinforcing the exploitation ecosystem.

The convergence of data harvesting, AI manipulation and networked distribution reflects an industrialized model of TFGBV that lowers entry barriers, incentivizes recruitment and normalizes large-scale participation.

2) Rapid Expansion of AI Companions

AI-driven “girlfriend applications” are emerging as a trend. For example, a recent survey conducted in the United States suggests that nearly one in three young men (31%) in the United States have interacted with AI girlfriend apps—more than twice the rate of older users—reflecting a sharp rise in romantic AI companion use among younger adults.¹⁴

These platforms allow users to customize digital partners by choosing physical characteristics, personality traits and archetypes such as ‘temptress’ or ‘submissive’, reinforcing hyper-stereotyped and commodified portrayals of women.¹⁵ Most business models monetize intimacy through gamified design. Initial free interactions quickly transition to token-based or tiered payment systems, with access to emotional engagement, sexual role-play or greater personalization available at higher cost. Gamification mechanisms encourage ongoing spending and deeper user engagement.

These developments show how AI can not only amplify the scale and sophistication of gender-based abuse but also intertwine with entrenched misogynistic ideologies to normalize, industrialize and perpetuate harm against women and girls in both digital and real-world spaces.

“THE CONVERGENCE OF DATA HARVESTING, AI MANIPULATION AND NETWORKED DISTRIBUTION REFLECTS AN INDUSTRIALIZED MODEL OF TFGBV THAT LOWERS ENTRY BARRIERS, INCENTIVIZES RECRUITMENT AND NORMALIZES LARGE-SCALE PARTICIPATION.”

12. Tacteen Naeil (2025), ‘Briefing: The Anatomy of the South Korean Deepfake Crisis’, available at: https://www.tacteen.net/attach_file?n=31852

13. Adam Groves (2025), ‘The Anatomy of the South Korean Deepfake Crisis’, presented at the Academic Conference on the Intersection of AI and Gender: Critical Exploration of Gender Bias and Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, held on 8 August 2025 in Seoul.

14. Brian J. Willoughby, Jason S. Carroll, Carson R. Dover and Rebekah H. Hakala (2025), ‘Counterfeit Connections: The Rise of Romantic AI Companions and AI Sexualized Media Among the Rising Generation’ available at: <https://brightspotcdn.byu.edu/a6/a1/c3036cf14686accdae72a4861dd1/counterfeit-connections-report.pdf> (accessed 11 November 2025)

15. Caroline Hayes (2025), ‘Mapping Masculinities in the Age of AI’, presented at the Academic Conference on the Intersection of AI and Gender: Critical Exploration of Gender Bias and Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, held on 8 August 2025 in Seoul.

3. HARNESSING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO COUNTER TFGBV, INCLUDING DEEPFAKES

AI tools can also be a powerful means of responding to and preventing TFGBV threats in several ways:

Detection

Although AI-generated deepfakes are becoming increasingly realistic, researchers have developed tools that attempt to detect synthetic content (for example, by analysing frequency domains¹⁶ and repeated signal patterns). Current diffusion-based AI models¹⁷ leave subtle, consistent traces that detection algorithms can learn and recognize. As long as these patterns persist, detection systems can continue to improve through ongoing training with diverse datasets.¹⁸

16. The frequency domain represents data in terms of its frequency components (how often patterns repeat) rather than in terms of time or space. In AI, this concept is widely used to understand and process complex signals such as images, audio or video.

17. A diffusion-based AI model is a type of generative AI that creates new data such as images, videos or sounds by gradually transforming random noise into a coherent output.

18. Simon Woo (2025), 'An Overview of AI-Generated Digital Sexual Violence Materials and Countermeasure Research', presented at the Academic Conference on the Intersection of AI and Gender: Critical Exploration of Gender Bias and Technology-Facilitated Gender Based Violence held on 8 August 2025 in Seoul.

Prevention

Technical interventions can restrict the generation of harmful or non-consensual content at the model level. Companies such as OpenAI and Adobe are integrating content-filtering mechanisms that block the generation of nudity and sexualized depictions. These filters can operate through pre- and post-processing, automatically censoring or altering generated content and embedding ethical constraints within the AI so that such material cannot be produced at all.¹⁹ However, while these corporate safeguards represent progress, most open-source or fine-tuned commercial models remain largely unrestricted, which limits the overall effectiveness of these interventions in practice.

Degradation and distortion of deepfake output

Technical interventions are being developed to intentionally distort or degrade illicit deepfake outputs (for example, fake sexual or defamatory images). When such content is generated, AI systems can deliberately introduce visible flaws or unnatural artefacts, making the images less convincing and reducing their potential for harm or misuse. This visual deterrent discourages malicious actors from creating or circulating deepfakes by lowering their quality and credibility.²⁰

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.



Professor Simon S. Woo of Sungkyunkwan University, presenting an overview of AI-generated digital sexual violence materials and cutting-edge AI-driven countermeasures to combat TFGBV.

Applying AI in Victim Support

AI tools can play critical roles in supporting victims of TFGBV, particularly in the early stages when rapid intervention is most effective. By automating monitoring, improving access to counselling and personalizing responses, AI interventions can lower barriers to help-seeking.

AI-based victim support services can include:²¹

- **Personalized response systems:** AI can assess the victim's situation (for example, type of violence, level of risk) and provide step-by-step guidance, such as where to report, how to preserve digital evidence and which counselling or legal services to access.
- **Suspicious-user identification:** Algorithms can monitor online behaviour, flag suspicious accounts (for example, grooming, repeated harassment or distribution of

harmful content) and issue early warnings to users before harm escalates.

- **AI-driven monitoring and takedown:** Image recognition and web-crawling AI can scan platforms for non-consensual or illegal images and automatically submit and track takedown requests. Victims can receive real-time updates on the percentage of harmful content removed.
- **AI chatbots for counselling and guidance:** Available 24/7, chatbots can provide immediate, confidential support, answer common questions and connect victims to live counsellors when needed. This reduces stigma and ensures first-line assistance and referral.
- **Self-check and risk-assessment tools:** Victims can use simple AI-guided questionnaires to assess their level of risk, determine whether a situation constitutes a crime, and receive recommendations on whether and how to escalate a potential offence through formal reporting.
- **Notification and progress-tracking systems:** AI can generate timely updates and notify victims of case milestones, including law-enforcement actions, helping to reduce uncertainty and restore a sense of control.

21. Jaehee Chung (2025), 'The Paradox of Technology: Combating Digital Sexual Crimes through AI Prevention and Support', presented at the Academic Conference on the Intersection of AI and Gender: Critical Exploration of Gender Bias and Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, held on 8 August 2025 in Seoul.



Dr. Jaimee Stuart, Senior Researcher and Team Lead at the United Nations University Institute in Macau, highlighting both the opportunities and emerging risks of AI-generated information for women and girls.

BOX 1

Promising Practices in the Asia and the Pacific Region

1) Australia's Approach to TFGBV: The eSafety Commissioner's Office

The eSafety Commissioner's Office employs a three-pillar strategy of prevention, protection and proactive/systemic change, ensuring that interventions are both responsive and forward-looking. The Office leverages AI tools to anticipate risks and enhance effectiveness.²²

Prevention programmes educate users about algorithms, recommender systems and AI companions that can amplify harmful content, helping at-risk groups—including young men—understand how AI contributes to TFGBV.

The Office operates reporting schemes for adult cyber abuse²³, image-based abuse²⁴ and illegal and restricted content, enabling investigators to remove harmful material or take formal action.

Between October 2024 and October 2025, **411 alerts** were sent to online service providers regarding image-based abuse material, resulting in the removal of **403 intimate images**. The Office can also notify online platforms about threats to share non-consensual intimate images, which may prompt actions such as account suspension or deletion. However, the authority to enforce such measures rests with the platforms themselves, as current legislation empowers eSafety only to mandate the removal of images—not account deletion.²⁵

For **adult cyber abuse**, a total of **69 formal removal requests** were submitted to online service providers under Section 93 of the *Online Safety Act* during the same period, with approximately **66.7 percent** resulting in removal. An additional **101 informal removal**

requests were issued, of which around **71.3 percent** were successfully actioned.²⁶

Law enforcement is another critical element of the eSafety Office's work. In a landmark case, the Federal Court ordered a perpetrator to pay a US\$343,500 penalty plus costs for posting deepfake images of several high-profile Australian women. The eSafety Office pursued this significant civil penalty to underscore the seriousness of Online Safety Act breaches and the damaging impact of image-based abuse.²⁷

2) Harnessing AI to Combat Deepfakes and TFGBV: The Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea's Integrated Response

The Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea (WHRIK), under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of Korea, addresses TFGBV through its National Centre for Digital Sex Crime Response, established in 2018. The Centre provides image deletion, counselling and case coordination. In 2024, it supported more than **10,000 victims** and delivered **30,000 counselling sessions**.

To counter AI-driven abuse, WHRIK employs AI tools to fight technology with technology. These include an AI-powered counselling system offering tailored victim support and a web-crawling system that learns victim images, scans platforms **within 24 hours** and triggers takedown requests.²⁸

WHRIK is developing three advanced AI systems to be launched in the coming year: a deepfake-detection tool, an AI-based victim-response system and an automated takedown-support mechanism. These are embedded in a joint government action plan, ensuring victim-centred services that combine technological, legal and psychological support. This integrated approach addresses the speed and scale of AI-enabled crimes and serves as a replicable model for other countries.

22. Georgia van der Westhuizen (2025), presented at the APEC Women and the Economy Forum Side Event: Policy Forum on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence held on 6 August 2025.

23. According to eSafety Commissioner's office, adult cyber abuse refers to the use of the internet to post, send, or share content that causes harm to the physical or mental health of a person aged 18 or older.

24. Image-based abuse occurs when an individual shares or threatens to share an intimate image or video of another person without their consent.

25. Information provided by the Australian eSafety Commissioner (personal communication, November 2025) was used to inform this policy brief.

26. Ibid.

27. Australia's eSafety Commissioner, 'Court orders US\$343,500 penalty for posting deepfakes of Australian women', available at: <https://www.esafety.gov.au/newsroom/media-releases/court-orders-343500-penalty-for-posting-deepfakes-of-australian-women>

28. Bora Shin (2025), presented at the APEC Women and the Economy Forum Side Event: Policy Forum on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, held on 6 August 2025.

UN Women's Pioneering Role

UN Women is spearheading global efforts to address TFGBV in the context of rapid AI development by identifying both risks and potential solutions. This work is grounded in normative frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on Cybercrime, to ensure that AI interventions are aligned with international human-rights standards.²⁹

“UN WOMEN IS SPEARHEADING GLOBAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS TFGBV IN THE CONTEXT OF RAPID AI DEVELOPMENT BY IDENTIFYING BOTH RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS.”

Momentum is growing at the global policy level. In the 30-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), most States strengthened laws and enforcement (90 per cent, up from 83 per cent in 2019) on gender-based violence and updated or expanded national action plans (79 per cent, up from 68 per cent).³⁰ Notably, legal reforms targeting technology-facilitated violence are emerging, with 70 per cent of States taking action.³¹

In March 2025, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a Political Declaration reaffirming commitment to the BPfA. Importantly, the Declaration explicitly recognizes online violence, underscoring the need to eliminate violence facilitated by digital technologies. Complementing this, UN Women's [Beijing+30: From Words to Action](#) series offers policy papers with concrete guidance on prevention, data and research, national action plans and survivor-support services to end violence against women and girls, including TFGBV.

At the regional level, the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre organized the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Women and the Economy Forum Side Event: Policy Forum on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, convening experts and policymakers

to discuss emerging challenges and policy responses. Building on this, the Centre also hosted a two-day Academic Conference on AI and Gender, which examined AI's dual role in enabling and preventing TFGBV, engaging a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from universities, civil society and the private sector.

Through these initiatives, the Centre is fostering partnerships and conducting research to produce actionable knowledge and innovative solutions, including a research

grant on AI-TFGBV in collaboration with leading universities. In addition, UN Women's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific operates the AI School as a platform to build regional capacity, equipping practitioners, policymakers and researchers with the skills to leverage AI responsibly for the prevention of TFGBV.

Leveraging its convening role, UN Women brings together governments, civil society, women's organizations, research institutions and private-sector actors, including technology and service providers, to overcome sectoral silos and to foster an enabling environment for the co-creation of solutions that ensure AI algorithms are designed and developed in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner.

AI can enable new forms of violence against women – but it also holds powerful potential to stop it.



29. The scope and breadth of UN Women's work are captured in a repository available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/03/repository-of-un-womens-work-on-technology-facilitated-violence-against-women-and-girls>

30. UN Women (2025), 'Beijing+30: From Words to Action: National Action Plans to End Violence Against Women and Girls'.

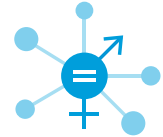
31. United Nations Economic and Social Council (2025). Report of the Secretary-General: Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Outcomes of the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century". E/CN.6/2025/3. <https://docs.un.org/en/E/CN.6/2025/3>

Call for Actions

1

Promote digital literacy and positive masculinities

Launch government-led initiatives targeting youth to build respectful digital literacy, critical thinking and gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs and behaviours, in partnership with influencers, media and technology companies.



2

Ensure survivor-centred content removal

Establish cross-border, AI-enabled mechanisms for the rapid removal of harmful online content, with safeguards that prioritize survivor safety, consent and dignity.



3

Integrate gender perspectives in AI governance

Mandate gender audits, bias testing and the use of inclusive datasets in national AI policies to prevent technology from reinforcing discrimination.



4

Advance women's leadership in technology

Introduce education, mentorship and innovation programmes, including fellowships and grants, to increase women's participation and leadership in AI and technology sectors.



5

Foster cross-sector and regional cooperation

Strengthen intergovernmental, academic and public-private partnerships to share AI tools, datasets, best practices and policy approaches for preventing technology-facilitated gender-based violence.



6

Update and harmonize laws and regulations

Ensure that legal and policy frameworks keep pace with technological advances, developed in close consultation with civil society, women's organizations and affected communities. Promote technology-enabled cooperation with law enforcement at national and cross-border levels to guarantee that survivors of technology-facilitated gender-based violence have timely, safe and effective access to justice, and that perpetrators are held accountable.



Acknowledgment

UN Women exists to advance women's rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. As the lead UN entity on gender equality and secretariat of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, we shift laws, institutions, social behaviours and services to close the gender gap and build an equal world for all women and girls. Our partnerships with governments, women's movements and the private sector coupled with our coordination of the broader United Nations translate progress into lasting changes. We make strides forward for women and girls in four areas: leadership, economic empowerment, freedom from violence, and women, peace and security as well as humanitarian action. UN Women keeps the rights of women and girls at the centre of global progress—always, everywhere. Because gender equality is not just what we do. It is who we are.

Established in 2022 with the support of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of the Republic of Korea, the UN Women Knowledge and Partnerships Centre in the Republic of Korea (formerly the UN Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality) is the first UN agency present in the country with a dedicated mandate on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Aspiring to function as a knowledge and partnership hub for the Asia-Pacific region, the Centre collaborates closely with both Korean and regional stakeholders. It strives to engage in meaningful activities that highlight the importance of gender equality and enhance the capacities of policymakers and practitioners in both the public and private sectors.

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The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.