



UN WOMEN

Oakridge MUN 2026

UN Women (UNW)

**Agenda: Addressing Emerging Threats to SDG Target 5.2 -
Creating Global Regulatory Standards to Combat Tech-Facilitated
Gender Based Violence and Digital Exploitation**

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Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings from the Executive Board! We would like to warmly welcome you to UNW, Oakridge Model UN 2026! We believe that each and every delegate should go through this guide, to have a clear understanding of the agenda at hand. However, this would only serve as a “Background” of the agenda and would not be covering all the aspects linked to it. Your real research lies beyond this guide and we are eager to see all of you discussing possible solutions together, applying all of your extensive research and great knowledge of the topics discussed in this committee.

To the veterans of MUN, I promise you a very enriching debate that you’ve never experienced before and to the newcomers, I am really excited to be a part of your maiden voyage. As the world looks to come out of a rather ‘depression ridden’ economic environment and the world talks about a long standing ‘power shift’ to the east happening soon, the importance of our generation being ‘ready enough’ to accept various challenges that lie ahead of us can hardly be overstated.

Understanding both the importance and complexity of this agenda, we strongly recommend you to be prepared and well researched in committee, and at the same time request you to participate at all times, making it a learning experience for all of us. Also note, it will be important for you to have a basic understanding of how various rights get affected in the socio-legal context.

If you are participating in a MUN conference for the very first time, we would request you to have an idea of the UNA-USA rules of procedure followed in committee, links to the same would be provided at the end of this guide. The following pages intend to guide you with the nuances of the agenda as well as the Committee. The Guide chronologically touches upon all the different aspects that are relevant and will lead to fruitful debate in the conference. It will provide you with a bird’s eye view of the gist of the issue.

However, it has to be noted that the background guide only contains certain basic information which may form the basis for the debate and your research. You are the representative of your allotted country and it is our hope that you put in wholehearted efforts to research and comprehensively grasp all important facets of the diverse agenda. All the delegates should be prepared well in order to make the council’s direction and debate productive.

We strongly hope that you all will come prepared and motivated to discuss the situation at hand, brainstorm together to find solutions of the same, applying legal frameworks and in the process, take back a lot from the committee. Our goal for you in this committee is to have an enriching experience by learning the art of diplomacy and at the same time see you solve real life problems happening in this world. We are looking forward to seeing you in committee.

Happy Research!

*Regards,
Tia Sanker, Chair*

MUN Rules Of Procedure (ROP)

1. Roll Call

- The Chair calls on each country to declare if they are "Present" or "Present and Voting." It refers to the voting procedure on the Draft Resolution, where a delegate can vote "Yes", "No", or opt to "Abstain".
- If "Present and Voting," the delegate cannot abstain from voting. If the delegate chooses to respond with "Present", they may answer with "Present and Voting" on subsequent days, but this is not permissible for "Present and Voting" as this reply must be used consistently from that point forth.

2. Setting the Agenda

- Delegates motion to set the agenda, followed by a formal debate on which topic to discuss first. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

3. Speakers' List

- After passing a motion to enter formal debate, delegates are placed on a speakers' list to make formal speeches. Time limits are set, and the Chair calls on delegates to speak in order.
- A delegate must raise their placard if they wish to add their name to this list. They can be on this list only once on any occasion.

4. Points

- **Point of Order:** To correct a procedural error by the Chair.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** For personal discomfort (e.g., if the room is too cold, or if a fellow delegate cannot be heard).
- **Point of Inquiry:** To ask questions about discussion or statements in committee.
- **Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:** To ask questions with regard to the Rules of Procedure.

5. Motions

- **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** To break for caucuses or adjourn the session.
- **Motion to Close Debate:** Ends the discussion on a topic and moves to voting. Requires a two-thirds majority.
- **Motion to Table the Topic:** Postpones debate on a topic. Requires a majority vote.

6. Yields

- **Yield to the Executive Board:** A delegate yields their remaining time from their speech to the Executive Board. It is to be used as they see fit.
- **Yield to Another Delegate:** A delegate yields their remaining time for another delegate to speak. (This delegate's permission must be sought beforehand)
- **Yield to Points of Information:** A delegate yields their remaining time to Points of Information to the committee.
- **Yield to Comments:** A delegate yields their remaining time to comments from the committee.

7. Caucuses

- **Moderated Caucus:** The Chair controls the speaking order with shorter, focused speeches. The topic selected is a narrowed version of the agenda, chosen by the delegate who proposed the moderated caucus.
- **Unmoderated Caucus:** Informal discussion among delegates not under the moderation of the Executive Board.

8. Draft Resolutions and Amendments

- Delegates collaborate to create draft resolutions, which are formal solutions to the discussed issue.
- **Friendly Amendments:** Accepted by all sponsors without a vote.
- **Unfriendly Amendments:** Need to be voted on to be added.

9. Voting

- **Procedural Votes:** Includes motions and amendments; all members must vote.
- **Substantive Votes:** For resolutions and unfriendly amendments; only "Present and Voting" delegates may vote, and abstentions are allowed.

Committee-Specific Procedural Notes

1. Points

Point of Information: Offered if any delegate would like to ask the delegate speaking any question about any of the points the delegate has made after their speech if time permits. Points of information are generally offered at the discretion of the Executive Board. Please note that Points of Information should be framed in the form of a question, and are raised when the Executive Board asks for any points or motions.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Offered when any delegate has a question about the proceedings of the conference, and are directed and answered by the Executive Board. The delegate is required to raise their placard any time during the conference (except during a delegate's speech) to be recognised by the Executive Board.

Point of Personal Privilege: Offered when any delegate is experiencing discomfort throughout the course of the conference. Points of Personal Privilege and delegates' comfort are given utmost importance, so whenever a delegate raises a placard, even during another delegate's speech, they will be recognised for the point of personal privilege. Some examples of Points of Personal Privilege can be: the conference room is too hot/too cold, or the delegate can't hear another delegate's speech, during which the Executive Board will immediately recognise the delegate's point. Delegates, please note that Point of Personal Privilege should not be misused to interrupt the course of the conference, or another delegate's speech unless there is an actual urgency.

Point of Order: Offered when any delegate has a factual inaccuracy in their speech. If a factual inaccuracy is noticed, any other delegate can raise this motion through this exact verbatim: "Point of Order; The delegate of ... stated that, quote, 'Narendra Modi is the president of India', whereas, Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India, and the President of India is Droupadi Murmu". Please note that this exact verbatim

is expected to be followed for the point to be entertained by the Executive Board. Please note that the Executive Board will not be entertaining any Points of Order for logical inaccuracies, as they are subjective to each delegate, their country, and their stance.

Right to Reply: Offered when a delegate's country has been targeted in a delegate's speech, or their sentiments have been hurt. The specific verbatim to raise a right to reply: "Right to reply; the delegate of ... stated that Russia does not care about human rights and has a parliament filled with inhuman members, whereas, Russia has protected its citizens' human rights throughout (give evidence)."

2. Types of Debate

Formal Debate — General Speakers List: To discuss the general agenda and used to discuss countries' stances on the agenda. There is no specific debate that takes place during the General Speakers List, as the delegates can choose to speak on any topic/subtopic related to the agenda.

Informal Debate — Special Speakers List: To discuss the crisis. Delegates state their stance and discuss the crisis during the Special Speakers List.

Moderated Caucus: To discuss a specific sub-topic of the agenda. This is where proper debate takes place, as all delegates are focusing on the same sub-topic of the agenda, and can discuss their stance on the issue. Moreover, even possible solutions/resolutions for the issue can be discussed during the Moderated Caucus.

Unmoderated Caucus: Informal time/debate where the delegates can lobby for resolution papers, and discuss moderated caucus topics.

3. Motions

Motions are raised to change the type of debate that is taking place in the committee, for example, motions can be raised for: Moderated Caucus, Unmoderated Caucus, Discuss Resolution Paper, Change General Speakers List Time, Move into General Speakers List, etc.

Specific verbatim is to be followed, for example:

- "The delegate of ... would like to raise a motion to move into the General Speakers List ... with an individual speaker's time of ..."

- “The delegate of ... would like to raise a motion to move into an Unmoderated Caucus for a total time of ...”
- “The delegate of ... would like to raise a motion to move into a Moderated Caucus on the topic of ... for a total time of ... and an individual speaker's time of ...”

Committee Agenda & Key Terms

Agenda: Addressing Emerging Threats to SDG Target 5.2 — Creating Global Regulatory Standards to Combat Tech-Facilitated Gender Based Violence and Digital Exploitation.

Key Terms to Remember

1. **Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV):** Gender-based violence committed, assisted, or amplified using digital technologies, social media platforms, or electronic communications.
2. **Image-Based Sexual Abuse (IBSA):** The non-consensual creation, distribution, or threatened sharing of intimate images, including both real media and AI-generated fabrications.
3. **Safety-by-Design:** A regulatory approach requiring tech companies to build user safety and anti-harassment features directly into their platform’s initial architecture.
4. **Online-to-Offline Violence Continuum:** The transition of digital harms — such as online stalking or the leaking of private data — into physical surveillance, harassment, or real-world assault.
5. **Jurisdictional Arbitrage:** Exploiting gaps between different national legal systems by launching digital attacks from countries with weak cyber-laws to avoid prosecution.
6. **Algorithmic Amplification:** The way platform algorithms boost high-engagement content — frequently including targeted harassment or hate speech — to maximize advertising revenue.
7. **Sextortion:** A form of cyber-extortion where perpetrators threaten to distribute intimate imagery unless the victim provides money, sexual favors, or compliance.

8. **Deepfake / Generative Misogyny:** The weaponization of generative artificial intelligence to create realistic, entirely fabricated intimate videos or images of women without consent.
9. **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI):** Core national digital networks (like digital IDs or payment systems) that must be secured to protect women from systemic data exposure.
10. **Digital Gender Divide:** The global gap between men and women regarding internet access, technology ownership, and digital literacy, driven by systemic socio-economic inequalities.

SDG Goal 5 — Gender equality. **SDG Target 5.2** — Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Mandate of UN Women & UNCSW

About the Committee

UN Women, formally known as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, is a United Nations agency charged with working for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

UN Women is part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact, addressing what had been inadequate funding and the absence of a single recognized driver to direct UN activities on gender equality issues. Essentially it was developed to act as a secretariat for the UNCSW (United Nations Commission on the Status of Women). This entity ensures that agreed upon conclusions and adopted reforms are effectively implemented across the UN system. It consolidates and builds on the work of several UN bodies to accelerate progress toward gender equality and has a triple mandate encompassing normative support, UN system coordination, and operational activities.

Work and Priorities

UN Women operates under a distinctive triple mandate, encompassing normative support, UN system coordination, and operational activities. In practice, this means:

- **Normative support:** Supporting intergovernmental bodies — most notably the CSW — in formulating policies and global norms on gender equality.
- **UN system coordination:** UN Women holds a mandate to lead, coordinate and promote accountability in the UN System as well as to support gender mainstreaming across the system, including through the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality (UN-SWAP).
- **Operational activities:** Direct programming and technical support to countries advancing gender equality on the ground.

Substantively, UN Women's work spans issues including violence against women and violence against LGBT people, alongside economic empowerment, women's political participation, peace and security, and humanitarian action. Strategically, UN Women's work is guided by its Strategic Plan, which aims to mobilize urgent and sustained action to achieve gender equality and supports the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Methods of Work

As an operational and normative entity (rather than a negotiating body composed of elected member states, like CSW), UN Women's methods of work in the MUN context can be best framed as follows:

- It services and supports the CSW and other intergovernmental processes by providing research, data, expert analysis, and policy recommendations.
- It convenes multi-stakeholder consultations — governments, civil society, private sector, and survivor/victim advocacy groups — particularly relevant given the agenda's focus on tech-facilitated GBV, where tech companies and civil society are key stakeholders.
- It produces normative outputs: reports, guidance notes, model frameworks, and advocacy for treaty ratification/implementation.
- It coordinates UN system-wide responses, meaning resolutions from this committee could call for inter-agency cooperation (e.g., with ITU, UNODC, UNICEF) on digital safety standards.

You might note that this committee, while modeled on UN Women, will function with negotiating/resolution drafting powers similar to CSW for the purposes of this conference, but the identity and institutional voice will reflect UN Women's broader operational and normative mandate, not just CSW's annual-session format. For your ease of understanding, please read the UNCSW Mandate below.

UNCSW Mandate

The Commission on the Status of Women's mandate has developed through key phases, beginning in 1946 (ECOSOC Resolution 11(II)): the Commission was established to prepare recommendations and reports on *"promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields"* and to *implement the principles of equal rights between men and women, as well as to make recommendations on urgent issues of women's human rights*.

Foundational Frameworks (CEDAW & Beijing Platform)

CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)

What it is: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. It was established on 18 December 1979 and entered into force on 3 September 1981, and as of 2025, 189 countries have ratified it.

It consists of a preamble and 30 articles, defining what constitutes discrimination against women and setting up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. Article 1 provides the foundational definition: *"Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women... of human rights and fundamental freedoms"* across all fields.

Why it's important:

- **Binding state obligations:** CEDAW is a binding treaty. Countries that ratify it are expected to incorporate it into national legislation and take appropriate steps to guarantee women and girls equality in their lives, and

governments that have ratified it have a duty to end discrimination faced by girls and women in their country.

- **Substantive, not just formal, equality:** The Convention emphasizes establishing "substantive equality" by ensuring "equal opportunities, results, and access" for women and girls — relevant to our agenda under discussion, since formal/legal equality online (e.g., equal access to platforms) doesn't guarantee substantive safety from digital exploitation.
- **Targets root causes such as social norms, not just laws:** States parties are obliged to work towards modifying social and cultural patterns that perpetuate "prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women" (Article 5). This is a useful hook for tech-facilitated GBV, which often stems from these same stereotypes amplified online.
- **Accountability mechanism via Optional Protocol:** The Optional Protocol consists of the Communications Procedure, enabling individuals to complain directly to the CEDAW monitoring committee, and the Inquiry Procedure, empowering the committee to investigate systematic forms of discrimination.
- **Adaptive/living instrument:** The CEDAW Committee issues General Recommendations — for instance, General Recommendation 37 addresses gender-related dimensions of disaster risk in the context of climate change, showing precedent for the Committee interpreting the Convention to cover emerging issues not contemplated in 1979.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is a global policy framework and blueprint for realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls everywhere. It was adopted by consensus in 1995 following the mobilization of over 40,000 government delegates, experts and civil society representatives at the Fourth World Conference on Women, with 189 governments agreeing to it at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Notably, 17,000 participants and 30,000 non-governmental activists also gathered alongside the official negotiations.

The Platform is structured around 12 areas of action referred to as "critical areas of concern" covering jobs and the economy, political participation, peace, the

environment, ending violence against women and more. Its stated objective, as set out in the original text, is the empowerment of all women, with the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women being essential for that empowerment. UN Women carries the duty of implementing and reviewing the platform.

How it's useful to this committee:

- **It's the foundational reference document:** It is one of the reference frameworks used to analyse the situation of women around the world and to assess the efforts of States in support of women's empowerment, and sets an agenda for governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector to safeguard women's human rights and ensure gender is mainstreamed into national, regional and international policies.
- **Direct link to ending violence against women:** The Beijing Platform sparked a global stand against gender-based violence, with 1,583 laws against it passed in 193 countries, up from only 12 countries in 1995. Some countries are now updating these laws to keep up with new forms of violence linked to technology.
- **It empowered CEDAW:** The Beijing Platform called for the ratification of CEDAW and gave momentum to its Optional Protocol, finalized in 1999, which enabled individuals, groups, and NGOs to submit complaints of rights violations directly under the CEDAW section.

The Current Global Scenario & AI Escalation

Why This Issue Matters

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) is no longer a marginal or emerging concern — it is a global, pervasive phenomenon. Worldwide, 59.9 per cent of women with Internet access have personally experienced some form of technology-facilitated violence, and a UNESCO global report found that over 75% of women worldwide have experienced some form of online violence, with young women aged 18 to 29 twice as likely to be targeted with online sexual harassment as older women.

The problem manifests differently across regions, but no region is spared: in the Arab States, 60 per cent of women internet users have experienced online violence, while

research across 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia found that more than 50 per cent of women over 18 have experienced some form of technology-facilitated abuse in their lifetime. In the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe, more than half of women present online have experienced some form of technology-facilitated violence in their lifetime, while a 2016 survey by the Korean National Human Rights Commission found that 85 per cent of women experienced hate speech online.

Who is Most Affected

Certain groups face disproportionately higher risk. Young women and girls face increased exposure given their higher use of technology for learning and connecting with peers — one global study found that 58 per cent of girls and young women have experienced some form of online harassment. Compounding vulnerabilities also matter: women with disabilities, Black and indigenous women and other women of colour, migrant women, and LGBTIQ+ people all face higher risks of digital violence.

Women in public life are particularly targeted. A 2025 survey found that the share of women journalists and media workers who associated offline attacks with online violence more than doubled to 42 per cent, up from 20 per cent in a 2020 survey. Women parliamentarians and journalists face high levels of psychological violence, harassment, and threats tied to their gender, which not only threatens their personal safety but also hinders gender equality and democratic participation.

The AI/Deepfake Escalation

A defining feature of the current moment — beyond what existing frameworks like Beijing or CEDAW could have anticipated — is the role of generative AI. As of 2024, over 90% of deepfake content was pornographic, nearly all of it targeting women, with AI-assisted tools able to predict a woman's location and behaviour based on a single image, and to automate harassment campaigns and scrape private data. This technological progress is being weaponised faster than it can be regulated — a central justification for your committee's mandate to create new global regulatory standards.

Why It Must Be Addressed Now

Despite the scale of the problem, the regulatory response remains grossly inadequate and fragmented. As of 2025, 117 countries reported efforts addressing

digital violence, but efforts remain fragmented for a transnational challenge — and nearly half of the world's women and girls still lack legal protection from digital abuse.

The root causes go beyond technology itself: this violence is sustained by harmful social and gender norms that normalize violence against women and girls, and reinforced by profit-driven business models and inadequate safeguards embedded in digital platforms.

TFGBV also occurs across a continuum of online and offline experiences, manifesting in various forms such as online harassment, image-based abuse, cyberstalking and doxxing, and the digital revolution has both exacerbated existing forms of GBV — such as sexual harassment, stalking, hate speech, misinformation, defamation, and impersonation — and created new forms of abuse, including hacking, astroturfing, deepfakes, doxing, cyberbullying, and online grooming.

The consequences are severe and well-documented. As the EU's own legislative findings note, cyber violence can have the effect of silencing women and hindering their societal participation on an equal footing with men, while in educational settings it causes social exclusion, anxiety and inducement to self-harm, and can in extreme cases lead to suicide.

"Until the digital space is safe for all women and girls, true equality will remain out of grasp, everywhere" — directly linking this issue to SDG 5.2's goal of eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls.

Corporate Accountability vs. Government Mismanagement

What is Corporate Accountability?

Corporate accountability emphasizes that Big Tech platforms directly facilitate, amplify, and monetize digital abuse, requiring structural and algorithmic changes. Companies should be accountable to employees, community members, and the public, not just financial stakeholders.

Technology-facilitated violence against women and girls often persists — and becomes normalised — in an environment of impunity. Anonymity of perpetrators, fragmented legal frameworks, complex reporting processes, risk of victim-blaming,

cross-border challenges and difficulties in securing digital evidence allow harmful conduct to continue unchecked.

Strengthening accountability helps to ensure that victims can access justice, and reinforces trust in institutions and in their ability to respond effectively to digital harm. It is the duty of this council to encourage Member States to focus on enhancing their legal, institutional and regulatory responses to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls.

What is Government Mismanagement?

Many governments rely on outdated laws (such as older IT acts or obscenity laws) that fail to recognize the digital dimensions of modern harassment, stalking, and non-consensual image sharing. Technology is being weaponized faster than it can be regulated, leaving the law constantly playing catch up.

Safety-by-Design (e.g., StopNCII)

Rather than retrofitting safeguards after an issue has occurred, Safety by Design focuses on the ways technology companies can minimise online threats by anticipating, detecting and eliminating online harms before they occur.

Generative AI, Deepfakes, and Non-Consensual Intimate Imagery (NCII)

Modern technology like artificial intelligence is often misused, leading to hindrance of bodily autonomy and more. Due to generative AI tools and deep learning algorithms, it has become easier and cheaper to manipulate digital media. This has resulted in the proliferation of "deepfakes" — hyper-realistic synthetic media that replaces a person's likeness with another. The predominant trend in the domain of TFGBV is the generation of Non-Consensual Intimate Imagery (NCII), whereby women and more generally girls are targeted.

The use of NCII often refers to a tool for coercion, humiliation and the imposition of silence for political or personal purposes. Perpetrators use decentralized artificial intelligence platforms to create explicit content without the target's consent, which severely affects the victim's mental health, professional standing and right to privacy.

Because these AI models are trained on large, publicly available datasets, any woman with an online presence can be targeted. The report on the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67) expressly underscored that

“emerging digital threats” must be tackled urgently by the international community. The CSW67 Agreed Conclusions mention that legislation that is merely “reactive” in nature is entirely inadequate given the speed of algorithmic generation.

The implementation of “safety-by-design” must be evaluated by the UN Women committee. CSW67 encourages Member States to mandate that tech firms and AI developers integrate pre-emptive guardrails into their software’s infrastructure (rather than just at the finish line) before they are marketed. These guardrails can include immutably tamper-proof digital watermarks embedded into the software or cryptographic authentication to prevent the unauthorized generation of intimate content.

Core Focus Areas & The Online-to-Offline Continuum

The Online-to-Offline Violence Continuum and Transnational Sextortion

A notable misconception in the field of digital governance is the distinction between digital harms and physical harms. In fact, tech-facilitated violence functions via the Online-to-Offline (O2O) Continuum. Online harassment, doxxing (the malicious publishing of private identification data) and cyberstalking generally do not stay on-screen. Rather, they constantly escalate into physical assaults, economic disenfranchisement, job loss, and severe psychological damage, showing that the digital sphere is just a replication and extension of established forms of patriarchal violence.

A widespread and growing example of this continuum is transnational sextortion. Perpetrators, often operating as networks of organized cross-border criminals, coerce (generally) victims into sending sexual images or obtaining funds by threatening to release the victim’s existing sexual media to family, employer, or public networks. The internet is borderless, which means a perpetrator working in one jurisdiction can easily take advantage of a victim in another. This architecture, unbound by borders, presents a serious challenge for international law enforcement.

A number of traditional legal instruments, such as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, lack gender-sensitive definitions and do not facilitate extradition or cross-border data-sharing for TFGbV. The CSW67 framework addresses this by urging Member States to consider that the demarcation of “public and private spheres” according to SDG Target 5.2 has become largely redundant as a result of digital infrastructure. The report advocates for regulatory standards that are holistic.

Representatives must look into how to create standardized global legal definitions and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) for cross-border prosecution to prevent transnational extortionists from taking advantage of jurisdictional gaps to operate with total impunity.

Targeted Digital Violence Against Female Journalists and Human Rights Defenders

Digital violence is not uniformly distributed; it is often weaponized against women, with the aim of controlling women's public participation, leadership and democratic oversight. Cyber-campaigns against female journalists, politicians, and Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) are coordinated and disproportionately affect them. Different from generalized trolling on the internet, these systemic hit jobs comprise mass rape threats, death threats and coordinated character assassinations and algorithms designed to silence them.

The purpose of targeted TFCBV against women in public life is unambiguously structural; it seeks to drive women out of the digital public square. When a female journalist has to pull out of reporting over safety fears, or when WHRDs deactivate their social media account to escape incessant abuse, the damage to democratic institutions is significant and progress on SDG Target 5.5 is being actively reversed.

The Agreed Conclusions of CSW67 strongly emphasize that there cannot be meaningful digital inclusion without full digital safety. According to the report, the absence of accountability for perpetrators fosters impunity, with the anonymity of platforms being the primary enabler and the lack of content moderation scrutiny by tech monopolies. The UN Women committee faces the challenge of formulating international regulatory standards that safeguard vulnerable public figures without jeopardizing freedom of expression. It is important for delegates to consider how to hold social media platforms legally accountable for not responding to coordinated campaigns of harassment. Additionally, national protection mechanisms that deliver immediate digital forensic, legal, and psychological support to affected journalists and WHRDs must be established.

Questions to be Addressed in the Final Document (QARM)

1. What concrete policy recommendations should ECOSOC adopt to incentivize private tech conglomerates to implement "Safety-by-Design" protocols on their platforms?

2. How can Member States legally enforce "safety-by-design"?
3. What regulatory standards can be imposed on social media conglomerates to hold them accountable for failing to mitigate coordinated, politically motivated cyber-campaigns against public-facing women?
4. How can the international community update or expand current cybercrime treaties (such as the Budapest Convention) to better facilitate cross-border data sharing and the extradition of transnational sextortion syndicates?