

## Definition, Types, and Meanings of Technology-facilitated and Online Gender-based Violence

1. This document is made in compliance with the resolutions of the Second Inter-ministerial Discussion Meeting on the Prevention of Technology-facilitated and Online Gender-based Violence held on October 14, 2020.
2. The terms, definitions, types, and meanings of technology-facilitated and online gender-based violence stated in this document are governed by a superior policy. For subsequent regulations establishment and amendment, the competent authorities may amend or add to the regulations as they see fit to ensure the regulations meet the actual needs.
3. Because this document defines technology-facilitated and online gender-based violence as violent acts conducted through internet or other technology-facilitated means against a person because of their gender, acts that do not contain said elements are naturally not the concerns of this document. To save space, apart from the name of the types determined by the aforementioned meeting and therefore are not subjected to any changes, the aforementioned definition will not be repeated in the following paragraphs of type meanings if not for the fluidity of the writing.
4. The definition, types, and meanings of technology-facilitated and online gender-based violence:
  - (1) Definition: The term refers to “violent acts conducted through internet or other technology-facilitated means against a person because of their gender. That is, violence against others or disproportionately affecting others on the basis of their genders that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty.” (In reference of paragraph 6 of General Recommendation No. 19 of the CEDAW).
  - (2) Types and meanings:
    1. **Cyberstalking:**
      - (1) Repeatedly stalking and harassing others that results in others feeling unsafe or frightened. For example, sending offensive or threatening emails or messages and posting offensive remarks on other people’s comments online. (Note 1)

- (2) Stalking or spying on other people's activities. For example, using mobile phone GPS positioning or computer and internet records to conduct such acts. (Note 2)
- (3) Spying on or collecting other people's cyber activities or information and reach out to others against their wills. (Note 3)

**2. Distributing other people's intimate personal data regarding sexuality or gender with malicious intent or without their consent:** Distributing other people's intimate personal data, including texts, audios, drawings, photographs, and images, in relation to their sexuality or gender with malicious intent or without their consent.

**3. Online sexual harassment:**

- (1) Sending obscene texts, audios, drawings, photographs, or images to others without their consent. For example, sending sexually explicit emails or text messages and posting inappropriate or aggressively flirty speech on social media or online chat rooms. (Note 1 and 3)
- (2) Conduct sexual harassment acts as defined by the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, Gender Equity Education Act, or Sexual Harassment Prevention Act.

**4. Gender-based derogatory or hate speech or acts:**

- (1) Posting hate speech, meaning remarks that are derogatory, insulting, offensive, or threatening, regarding the gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity of others. (Note 1)
- (2) Belittling or mocking other people's actions or experiences based on gender. For example, sexy outfits, premarital sex, or being sexually harassed.
- (3) Encourage gender-based violence. (Note 2)

**5. Sextortion:** Using the disclosure of intimate personal data (texts, audios, drawings, photographs, or images) of others as the means to extort, threaten, or coerce others. (Note 3)

**6. Cyber manhunt:** Obtaining and distributing other people's intimate personal data such as texts, audios, drawings, photographs, or images without their consent. (Note 2 and 3)

**7. Rape or death threats based on gender biases:** Threatening others with rape or injury to life based on gender biases and inflicts fear in others.

8. **Recruitment:** Conducting human trafficking through internet or other technology-facilitated means. For example, pretending to offer jobs or using stolen pictures or contents to make fake advertisement to lure others into prostitution and human traffickers who use online chat rooms to send human trafficking messages or advertisement. (Note 2 and 3)
9. **Gaining illegal access to or stealing other people's data:** Gaining illegal access to other people's computer or relevant devices to view, obtain, delete, or modify their personal data. For example, hacking into other people's webcams to obtain their images. (Note 2 and 3)
10. **Identity forgery or false personation:** Forging a false identity or falsely assuming other people's identity to obtain the personal data of others, insult or reach out to others, damage the reputation or credits of others, send blackmails or threats, or use the false identity to make ID cards for frauds. (Note 2 and 3)

Note 1: European Institute for Gender Equality (2017). *Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls*.

<https://eige.europa.eu/publications/cyber-violence-against-women-and-girls>

Note 2: UN Broadband Commission for Digital Development (2015).

*Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls: A WorldWide Wake-Up Call*.

[https://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/cyber\\_violence\\_gender%20report.pdf?d=20150924T154259&v=1](https://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2015/cyber_violence_gender%20report.pdf?d=20150924T154259&v=1)

Note 3: University of Ljubljana, Republika Slovenija (2020). *Cyber Violence Against Women & Girls Report*.

<https://www.wave-network.org/2020/02/03/cybersafe-project-report-cyber-violence-against-women-and-girls/>