

Committee: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Protecting Women in the Age of Digital Abuse

Country: The French Republic

France is located in Western Europe, stands as a global advocate for human rights. As a economy with a developed technological sector and universal access to healthcare and education. France boasts a literacy rate over 99 % and a digitally connected population. Our society is diverse and multicultural governed by the principle of secularism, which ensures that gender is a fundamental state value rather than a cultural or religious variable. However, the internet creates new dangers and crimes. French believes that online world cannot be separated from the real world. Laws should not disappear on online world. We must protect women and girls on the internet exactly as we protect them in the physical world.

Gender based violence has mutated. It is no longer just physical; it is now digital. France views the rise of AI and deepfakes not as innovation but as a new way used for weapon against women and girls. History shows us that without strict laws, abuse spreads out of control. France supports the European Union's AI Act, to classify these technologies as high risk because they can cause real harm on people and society. While we still respect the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 as the main plan for women's rights. It was written for a world without smartphones and of course AI. Today we need to update our laws using the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Our government refers to General Recommendation No.35, which says that all kinds of online violence are a human rights violation.

France flows a strict feminist policy to stop this violence. We have adopted the SREN Law which criminalizes deepfakes and forces platforms to remove illegal content within 24 hours. Internationally, we strongly support the European Union AI act to label these contents as high risk. We believe that cooperation against all countries is an effectible solution. We have seen the positive impact of the Christchurch Call to Action, which we were work successfully with other nations to stop terrorist content online. Now France propose a similar way for Global Digital Safety Protocol for this committee. This protocol must include strong rules to stop criminals. Firstly we need to universal justice for victims. Second we need emergency stop protocol. If a private video starts spreading fast, platforms must be forced by law to stop immediately. France attend this committee to write laws, not suggestions.

REFERENCES:

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