European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development
Volume- 50 April- 2026
Website: www.ejird.journalspark.org ISSN (E): 2720-5746

HARASSMENT IN THE DIGITAL SPACE: CYBERVIOLENCE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Turg'unova Shodiya Shuhratjon qizi
Senior Consultant, Department of Justice of Namangan Region
shodiya0506@icloud.com

Abstract

Background: The digitalisation of everyday life has created new forms of harassment and violence against women: cyberstalking, online sexual harassment, the non-consensual dissemination of intimate images, doxing, threats, and technology-facilitated control by intimate partners. Such acts infringe women's rights to dignity, privacy, security and equal participation in public life, and often continue or escalate offline violence.

Aim: The article analyses cyberviolence against women as a violation of human rights and evaluates the legal response of the Republic of Uzbekistan in light of international standards.

Methods: The study combines a typological analysis of the forms of cyberviolence, comparative legal analysis of international and European standards (CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35, GREVIO General Recommendation No. 1, Directive (EU) 2024/1385), doctrinal analysis of Uzbek legislation and a descriptive analysis of official statistics.

Results: Since April 2023 Uzbek law has criminalised the non-consensual dissemination of nude images and threats to disseminate them (Article 141-3 of the Criminal Code) and has established administrative liability for sexual harassment (Article 41-1 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility). In 2023, 666 persons were held liable for sexual harassment and 48 were sentenced for disseminating content of a sexual nature. However, the law lacks a comprehensive concept of technology-facilitated violence, specific rules on cyberstalking and doxing, rapid content-removal procedures and obligations for digital platforms.

Conclusion: The article proposes recognising the digital dimension of violence in the Law "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence", extending protection orders to online contact, introducing urgent takedown procedures, establishing platform duties and specialised investigative capacity, and strengthening digital literacy.

Keywords: Cyberviolence; technology-facilitated violence; online harassment; image-based sexual abuse; cyberstalking; women's rights; privacy; digital space; Uzbekistan.

Introduction

The internet and mobile technologies have opened new opportunities for women's education, employment, entrepreneurship and civic participation. At the same time, they have created a new space in which harassment and violence against women are committed, amplified and made permanent. A global study commissioned by the Economist Intelligence Unit in 2021,

covering 51 countries, found that 38 per cent of women had personally experienced online violence and 85 per cent had witnessed it against other women.[1]

The UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women defined online violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that is committed, assisted or aggravated in part or fully by the use of information and communication technologies, such as mobile phones, the internet, social media platforms or email, against a woman because she is a woman, or that affects women disproportionately.[2] The Council of Europe's expert body GREVIO has stressed that such violence is not a separate phenomenon but a continuation of offline gender-based violence, and has coined the term "digital dimension of violence against women" to cover both acts committed online and acts perpetrated through technology, including technology yet to be developed.[3]

Cyberviolence has specific features that distinguish it from traditional harassment. It can be committed anonymously and at a distance; content spreads instantly to an unlimited audience; harmful material can remain accessible for years; and the same act can cross several jurisdictions. Its consequences are serious: psychological harm, damage to reputation and employment, self-censorship and withdrawal from public life. A global UNESCO-supported survey found that 73 per cent of women journalists who responded had experienced online violence in the course of their work.[4] Citron has described this as a civil rights problem, since it deprives women of equal opportunities to work, speak and participate online.[5]

In Uzbekistan, the Law of 11 April 2023 No. ZRU-829 introduced, among other reforms, criminal liability for disseminating intimate images without consent and administrative liability for sexual harassment.[6] The Constitution guarantees everyone the right to inviolability of private life, personal and family secrets and protection of honour and dignity.[7] The rapid growth of internet use and social networks, however, raises the question of whether these norms are sufficient to protect women in the digital space.

The aim of this article is to analyse cyberviolence against women as a violation of human rights and to evaluate the adequacy of the Uzbek legal response. The objectives are: (1) to classify the main forms of cyberviolence; (2) to identify the relevant international standards; (3) to analyse the Uzbek legal framework and practice; and (4) to formulate proposals for its improvement. The research question is whether Uzbek law provides women with effective prevention, protection and remedies against violence in the digital space.

[1] The Economist Intelligence Unit. Measuring the Prevalence of Online Violence against Women. 2021.
[2] Human Rights Council. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective. UN Doc. A/HRC/38/47, 18 June 2018.
[3] GREVIO. General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women. Adopted 20 October 2021. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2021. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/general-recommendation.
[4] Posetti J., Shabbir N., Maynard D., Bontcheva K., Aboulez N. The Chilling: Global Trends in Online Violence against Women Journalists. Research discussion paper. Paris: UNESCO, 2021.
[5] Citron D.K. Hate Crimes in Cyberspace. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2014.
[6] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11 April 2023, No. ZRU-829. URL: https://lex.uz/docs/6430278; President signs a law on protection of women and children from violence // Kun.uz. 11 April 2023. URL: https://kun.uz/en/news/2023/04/11/president-signs-a-law-on-protection-of-women-and-children-from-violence.
[7] Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition, 2023), Art. 31.

Methods

The study is a qualitative socio-legal analysis based on four methods.

Typological analysis: On the basis of international reports and scholarly literature, the main forms of cyberviolence against women were identified and classified by the nature of the conduct and the right primarily affected.

Comparative analysis of international standards: The study examined CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35,[8] the 2018 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women on online violence,[9] GREVIO General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women,[10] the agreed conclusions of the 67th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (2023) on innovation, technological change and education in the digital age,[11] and Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, which contains the first EU-wide definitions of several forms of cyberviolence.[12]

Doctrinal (formal-legal) analysis: The Uzbek framework was analysed on the basis of the Constitution (2023 edition), the Law "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" of 2 September 2019 No. ZRU-561, the Law No. ZRU-829 of 11 April 2023, the Criminal Code, the Code of Administrative Responsibility, the Law "On Personal Data" of 2 July 2019 No. ZRU-547 and the Law No. ZRU-1115 of 21 January 2026 on the use of artificial intelligence. Each act was assessed for whether it covers online conduct, which forms of cyberviolence it addresses and what remedies it offers.

Descriptive statistical analysis: Official data of the Supreme Court on liability under the relevant articles in 2023–2024 were analysed.

Limitations: National prevalence data on cyberviolence are not available, and official statistics reflect only cases that reached the courts. The conclusions on the scale of the problem are therefore indicative.

Results

Forms of cyberviolence and their coverage in Uzbek law: The typological analysis identified eight main forms of cyberviolence against women. Table 1 presents them together with the rights primarily affected and the extent to which current Uzbek law addresses them.

[8] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating General Recommendation No. 19. UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/35, 26 July 2017, para. 20.

[9] Human Rights Council. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective. UN Doc. A/HRC/38/47, 18 June 2018.

[10] GREVIO. General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women. Adopted 20 October 2021. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2021. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/general-recommendation.

[11] Commission on the Status of Women, sixty-seventh session (2023). Agreed conclusions on innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

[12] Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, Arts. 5–8 and 23.

Table 1. Forms of cyberviolence against women and their coverage in Uzbek law

Form	Typical conduct	Rights primarily affected	Coverage in Uzbek law
Image-based sexual abuse	Sharing intimate images without consent; threatening to share them; sextortion	Privacy, dignity, sexual autonomy	Covered: Criminal Code, Art. 141-3
Sexualised deepfakes	Creating and spreading synthetic intimate images of a real woman	Privacy, dignity, reputation	Partly: Art. 141-3 does not expressly mention synthetic images; AI-based misuse of personal data is an administrative offence (Law No. ZRU-1115)
Online sexual harassment	Unwanted sexual messages, comments or images	Dignity, equality	Partly: Code of Administrative Responsibility, Art. 41-1, without online-specific features
Cyberstalking and surveillance	Repeated monitoring, messaging, spyware, location tracking	Liberty, security, privacy	Partly: stalking became punishable in 2023, but digital methods are not specified
Doxing	Publishing a woman's address, phone number or other personal data to expose her to attacks	Privacy, security	Indirectly: personal data legislation; no specific offence
Online threats and insults	Threats of rape or murder, mass abusive messages	Security, dignity	General provisions on threats, insult and slander
Gender-based hate speech	Public calls to discriminate against or degrade women	Equality, dignity	Partly: Code of Administrative Responsibility, Art. 189-2 (propaganda of gender discrimination)
Technology-facilitated coercive control	A partner controlling a woman's phone, accounts, finances or movements	Liberty, privacy, economic independence	Partly: psychological and economic violence under Law No. ZRU-561 and domestic violence provisions

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of international reports and Uzbek legislation.

International standards: CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 recognises that gender-based violence against women manifests itself in a continuum of multiple, interrelated and recurring forms in a range of settings, including technology-mediated environments.[13] The Special Rapporteur's 2018 report called on states to prohibit online violence explicitly, to provide accessible complaint mechanisms and protection orders, to ensure the rapid removal of harmful content and to define the responsibilities of internet intermediaries in line with human

[13] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating General Recommendation No. 19. UN Doc. CEDAW/C/GC/35, 26 July 2017, para. 20.

rights standards.[14] GREVIO General Recommendation No. 1 applies the four pillars of the Istanbul Convention (prevention, protection, prosecution and coordinated policies) to the digital dimension of violence and recommends digital literacy in education and training of law enforcement, judicial and health professionals.[15]

The most specific binding standard is Directive (EU) 2024/1385. It requires EU member states to criminalise the non-consensual sharing of intimate or manipulated material, cyberstalking, cyberharassment and cyber incitement to violence or hatred, and to ensure the rapid removal of illegal online content.[16] Although Uzbekistan is not bound by EU law, the Directive offers a precise model of definitions that can inform national legislation.

The Uzbek legal framework: The Law No. ZRU-829 of 11 April 2023 added Article 141-3 to the Criminal Code, establishing liability for disclosing information that degrades a person's honour and dignity and reflects the private aspects of their life. Disseminating information containing nude photos or videos of a person's body or genitals without consent, including through the mass media, telecommunications networks or the internet, or threatening to disseminate it, is punishable by a fine of 400 to 600 times the base calculation amount, compulsory community service of up to 360 hours or correctional labour for up to three years. When committed repeatedly, by a group by prior conspiracy or against a person under 18, the penalty can reach three years of imprisonment.[17] The inclusion of the threat of dissemination is important, because it covers sextortion and the coercive use of intimate images by partners.

The same Law introduced administrative liability for sexual harassment (Article 41-1 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility), punishable by a fine of two to five times the base calculation amount or administrative arrest of up to five days, and for a repeat offence within a year by a fine of five to seven base amounts or arrest of up to 15 days.[18] Liability for stalking was introduced for the first time.[19] In October 2023 the Code of Administrative Responsibility was supplemented with Article 189-2 on propaganda of gender discrimination, including open denial of equal rights of women and men.[20] The Law "On Personal Data" regulates the lawful processing of personal data,[21] and the Law No. ZRU-1115 of 21 January 2026 established administrative liability for unlawful processing of personal data using artificial intelligence or

[14] Human Rights Council. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective. UN Doc. A/HRC/38/47, 18 June 2018.
[15] GREVIO. General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women. Adopted 20 October 2021. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2021. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/general-recommendation.
[16] Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, Arts. 5–8 and 23.
[17] Distributing nude pictures of others without their consent is now punishable with up to 3 years of imprisonment // Kun.uz. 15 April 2023. URL: https://kun.uz/en/news/2023/04/15/distributing-nude-pictures-of-others-without-their-consent-is-now-punishable-with-up-to-3-years-of-imprisonment.
[18] Almost 4,800 convicted for domestic violence, sexual harassment in Uzbekistan in first quarter // Gazeta.uz. 13 April 2024. URL: https://gazeta.uz/en/2024/04/13/domestic-violence-and-sexual-harassment.
[19] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11 April 2023, No. ZRU-829. URL: https://lex.uz/docs/6430278; President signs a law on protection of women and children from violence // Kun.uz. 11 April 2023. URL: https://kun.uz/en/news/2023/04/11/president-signs-a-law-on-protection-of-women-and-children-from-violence.
[20] Ko'pxotinlilikni va jins bo'yicha kamsitishni targ'ib qilganlik uchun javobgarlik // Daryo.uz. URL: https://daryo.uz/hJKXoHql.
[21] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Personal Data" of 2 July 2019, No. ZRU-547.

its dissemination via the mass media, telecommunications networks or the internet, with fines of 50 to 100 base amounts.[22]

Enforcement data: According to the Supreme Court, 666 persons were held liable for sexual harassment under Article 41-1 in 2023, and, according to published reports, a further 48 persons were sentenced for disseminating content of a sexual nature. In the first quarter of 2024, 318 persons were held liable for sexual harassment (97 fined and 221 placed under administrative arrest), and 40 for disseminating intimate information.[23][24] Official statistics do not distinguish whether harassment was committed online or offline, and no data are published on cyberstalking, on requests to remove content or on the time needed to remove it.

Discussion

Achievements: The 2023 reform marked a qualitative shift. Before it, the non-consensual dissemination of intimate images was handled, if at all, through general provisions on insult, slander or privacy, which did not reflect the sexual and gendered nature of the harm. Scholars describe this conduct as image-based sexual abuse, a form of sexual violence that violates sexual autonomy and dignity, rather than a mere breach of privacy or reputation.[25] By criminalising both dissemination and the threat of dissemination, and by expressly naming telecommunications networks and the internet, Article 141-3 brings Uzbek law closer to this understanding and to the approach of Directive (EU) 2024/1385.[26] The enforcement data show that the new provisions are actually applied: hundreds of persons are held liable for sexual harassment each year.

The recognition of psychological and economic violence in Law No. ZRU-561 also provides a basis for addressing technology-facilitated coercive control. Research shows that abusive partners increasingly use phones, social media, shared accounts and tracking devices to monitor and isolate women, and that this digital control is closely linked to physical violence.[27][28]

Gaps: The analysis nevertheless reveals five important gaps.

(1) No comprehensive concept of the digital dimension of violence: Law No. ZRU-561 defines forms of violence by their nature (physical, psychological, sexual, economic) but does not expressly state that they include acts committed online or through technology. GREVIO recommends recognising this explicitly so that all prevention, protection and support measures

[22] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 21 January 2026, No. ZRU-1115; see: Sun'iy intellekt yordamida shaxsga doir ma'lumotlarga noqonuniy ishlov berganlik uchun javobgarlik belgilandi // Spot.uz. 21 January 2026. URL: https://www.spot.uz/oz/2026/01/21/ai-liability/.

[23] Almost 4,800 convicted for domestic violence, sexual harassment in Uzbekistan in first quarter // Gazeta.uz. 13 April 2024. URL: https://gazeta.uz/en/2024/04/13/domestic-violence-and-sexual-harassment.

[24] Gazeta.uz. Materials with tag "sexual harassment". URL: https://www.gazeta.uz/en/tag/sexual%20harassment/.

[25] McGlynn C., Rackley E. Image-based sexual abuse // Oxford Journal of Legal Studies. 2017. Vol. 37, No. 3. P. 534–561.

[26] Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, Arts. 5–8 and 23.

[27] Henry N., Powell A. Technology-facilitated sexual violence: a literature review of empirical research // Trauma, Violence, & Abuse. 2018. Vol. 19, No. 2. P. 195–208.

[28] Dragiewicz M., Burgess J., Matamoros-Fernández A., Salter M., Suzor N.P., Woodlock D., Harris B. Technology facilitated coercive control: domestic violence and the competing roles of digital media platforms // Feminist Media Studies. 2018. Vol. 18, No. 4. P. 609–625.

apply to the digital sphere.[29] Without such a provision, law enforcement officers may treat online abuse as less serious or as a private conflict.

(2) Gaps in definitions: Article 141-3 refers to photos and videos of a person's body, but does not expressly cover synthetic or manipulated images, although sexualised deepfakes are spreading rapidly with the development of generative AI. The Directive (EU) 2024/1385 expressly covers manipulated material.[30] Cyberstalking, doxing and coordinated online harassment by multiple users are not defined as distinct offences. Article 41-1 does not take into account that online harassment may be repeated and seen by many people, which increases the harm.

(3) Protection orders do not address digital contact: The protection order is the central protective instrument in Uzbek law, but its content is oriented to physical contact. Effective protection requires express prohibitions on contacting the victim by phone, messengers or social media, on publishing information about her and on using tracking technologies, with breach of these prohibitions treated as a breach of the order.

(4) No rapid content-removal mechanism and no platform duties: For victims of image-based abuse, the priority is often not punishment but the immediate removal of content; every hour of delay multiplies the harm.[3132] Uzbek law does not establish a procedure for urgent removal at the request of the victim or the police, nor obligations for online platforms to respond within a fixed time. The United Kingdom has strengthened criminal liability for sharing intimate images and imposed safety duties on platforms through the Online Safety Act 2023,[33] and the EU Directive requires member states to ensure prompt removal of such content.[34]

(5) Weak data and specialised capacity: Statistics do not distinguish online from offline conduct, and there are no data on cyberstalking or on removal requests. Investigating cyberviolence requires digital forensics, preservation of evidence and cross-border cooperation with platforms, capacities that are concentrated in specialised units and are not yet available to every prevention inspector who receives a woman's complaint. Women's rights organisations have also noted that further changes are needed to ensure that the new provisions protect women and girls in practice.[35]

Balancing protection and freedom of expression: Any regulation of online content must respect freedom of expression and the right to information. The analysis suggests that this balance is best achieved through narrowly defined offences based on the absence of consent and on the intent to harm, judicial or independent oversight of removal decisions, and transparency reporting by platforms. Broad provisions on "insulting" or "false" content create a risk of

[29] GREVIO. General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women. Adopted 20 October 2021. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2021. URL: https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/general-recommendation.
[30] Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, Arts. 5–8 and 23.
[31] McGlynn C., Rackley E. Image-based sexual abuse // Oxford Journal of Legal Studies. 2017. Vol. 37, No. 3. P. 534–561.
[32] Citron D.K., Franks M.A. Criminalizing revenge porn // Wake Forest Law Review. 2014. Vol. 49. P. 345–391.
[33] Online Safety Act 2023 (United Kingdom), c. 50.
[34] Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, Arts. 5–8 and 23.
[35] Equality Now. Uzbekistan's strides against gender-based violence: strengthened protections and the path to further reforms. 2023. URL: https://equalitynow.org/news_and_insights/uzbekistans-strides-against-gender-based-violence-strengthened-protections-and-the-path-to-further-reforms.

misuse against critics and journalists, including women journalists who are themselves frequent targets of online violence.[36] Protection of women in the digital space and freedom of expression are therefore complementary goals: online violence is itself a powerful means of silencing women.

Conclusion and recommendations

Cyberviolence against women is a continuation of gender-based violence in a new environment. It violates women's rights to dignity, privacy, personal security, equality and freedom of expression, and it can drive women out of public, professional and political life. International standards, from CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 to GREVIO General Recommendation No. 1 and Directive (EU) 2024/1385, require states to recognise its digital dimension explicitly and to respond through prevention, protection, prosecution and coordinated policies.

Uzbekistan has taken important first steps. Since 2023 the non-consensual dissemination of intimate images and threats to disseminate them have been crimes, sexual harassment and stalking entail liability, propaganda of gender discrimination is sanctioned, and since 2026 AI-based misuse of personal data is an administrative offence. The answer to the research question is nevertheless only partly positive: the law punishes several forms of cyberviolence, but it does not yet provide comprehensive prevention, fast protection or effective remedies in the digital space. The following measures are proposed:

1. Recognise the digital dimension of violence in the Law "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" by stating that harassment and all forms of violence include acts committed online or with the use of information and communication technologies.
2. Extend Article 141-3 of the Criminal Code expressly to synthetic and manipulated intimate images (deepfakes) and introduce distinct definitions of cyberstalking and doxing.
3. Adapt protection orders to the digital environment, including prohibitions on contact through phones, messengers and social media, on publishing information about the victim and on the use of tracking technologies.
4. Establish an urgent content-removal procedure that allows a victim, the internal affairs bodies or a court to require platforms operating in Uzbekistan to remove intimate images and threatening content within a short fixed time, with safeguards for freedom of expression.
5. Define duties of digital platforms: accessible reporting tools in the Uzbek language, cooperation with law enforcement, preservation of evidence and transparency reporting.
6. Build specialised capacity: training for prevention inspectors, investigators, judges and Inson centre staff on digital evidence and victim-centred handling of cyberviolence, and integration of online cases into the protection-order and social-service system.
7. Strengthen prevention and data: digital literacy and online safety in school, lyceum and university curricula, public awareness campaigns, and disaggregated statistics distinguishing online and offline violence.

[36] Posetti J., Shabbir N., Maynard D., Bontcheva K., Aboulez N. The Chilling: Global Trends in Online Violence against Women Journalists. Research discussion paper. Paris: UNESCO, 2021.

Further research should include victim surveys on the prevalence and impact of cyberviolence in Uzbekistan and an analysis of court practice under Articles 141-3 and 41-1.

References

Legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (new edition). Adopted by referendum on 30 April 2023.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" of 2 September 2019, No. ZRU-561. URL: https://lex.uz/en/docs/5147718
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Personal Data" of 2 July 2019, No. ZRU-547.
4. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 11 April 2023, No. ZRU-829 (amendments for the further improvement of the system of reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of women and children). URL: https://lex.uz/docs/6430278
5. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 21 January 2026, No. ZRU-1115 (amendments in connection with the regulation of relations arising from the use of artificial intelligence).
6. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Art. 141-3).
7. Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility (Arts. 41-1, 189-2).

International and foreign instruments

8. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women. CEDAW/C/GC/35, 26 July 2017.
9. Human Rights Council. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective. A/HRC/38/47, 18 June 2018.
10. GREVIO. General Recommendation No. 1 on the digital dimension of violence against women. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 2021.
11. Commission on the Status of Women, sixty-seventh session. Agreed conclusions on innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. 2023.
12. Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence.
13. Online Safety Act 2023 (United Kingdom), c. 50.

Reports

14. The Economist Intelligence Unit. Measuring the Prevalence of Online Violence against Women. 2021.
15. Posetti J., Shabbir N., Maynard D., Bontcheva K., Aboulez N. The Chilling: Global Trends in Online Violence against Women Journalists. Paris: UNESCO, 2021.
16. Equality Now. Uzbekistan's strides against gender-based violence: strengthened protections and the path to further reforms. 2023.

Scholarly literature

17. Citron D.K. Hate Crimes in Cyberspace. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2014.
18. Citron D.K., Franks M.A. Criminalizing revenge porn // Wake Forest Law Review. 2014. Vol. 49. P. 345–391.

19. Dragiewicz M., Burgess J., Matamoros-Fernández A., Salter M., Suzor N.P., Woodlock D., Harris B. Technology facilitated coercive control: domestic violence and the competing roles of digital media platforms // Feminist Media Studies. 2018. Vol. 18, No. 4. P. 609–625.
20. Henry N., Powell A. Technology-facilitated sexual violence: a literature review of empirical research // Trauma, Violence, & Abuse. 2018. Vol. 19, No. 2. P. 195–208.
21. McGlynn C., Rackley E. Image-based sexual abuse // Oxford Journal of Legal Studies. 2017. Vol. 37, No. 3. P. 534–561.
Media sources
22. Kun.uz. Distributing nude pictures of others without their consent is now punishable with up to 3 years of imprisonment. 15 April 2023.
23. Kun.uz. President signs a law on protection of women and children from violence. 11 April 2023.
24. Gazeta.uz. Almost 4,800 convicted for domestic violence, sexual harassment in Uzbekistan in first quarter. 13 April 2024.
25. Daryo.uz. Ko‘pxotinlilikni va jins bo‘yicha kamsitishni targ‘ib qilganlik uchun javobgarlik.
26. Spot.uz. Sun’iy intellekt yordamida shaxsga doir ma’lumotlarga noqonuniy ishlov berganlik uchun javobgarlik belgilandi. 21 January 2026.