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Subject:	Council Conclusions on Advancing Gender Equality in the AI-Driven Digital Age: 6th horizontal review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action by the Member States and the EU institutions

Delegations will find attached the Council Conclusions on the above subject approved by the EPSCO Council at its meeting held on 19 June 2025.¹

¹ Minor editorial corrections have been introduced into the text.

Council Conclusions on Advancing Gender Equality in the AI-Driven Digital Age: 6th horizontal review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action by the Member States and the EU institutions²

ACKNOWLEDGING THAT

1. Gender equality and human rights are at the core of European values. Equality between women and men is a fundamental principle of the European Union, enshrined in the Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
2. Article 8 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) requires the Union, in all its activities, to aim to eliminate inequalities between women and men and to promote equality, and Article 10 states that in defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall aim to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.
3. It is crucial to ensure equal opportunities for all women and men as well as the promotion and protection of, and respect for, the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and are essential for the empowerment of women and girls. The full realisation of the United Nations' Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the vigorous implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) in the EU's internal and external policies are an integral part of this process and approach.

² Conclusions drawn up within the context of the 30th-anniversary review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

4. The UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality underlines the need to “Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women”.³ The SDGs and the Beijing Platform for Action both aim to achieve a more sustainable and equitable society.
5. The year 2025 marks an important moment for gender equality and women’s rights as the international community celebrates the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as the 25th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Various strategic frameworks with relevance to gender equality are also expiring, including the Communications from the Commission such as the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III, and the EU Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019-2024), as well as the EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025 and the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025.
6. In 2025 European Commission presented its Communication setting out a Roadmap for Women's Rights, accompanied by a Declaration, that “sets out principles and objectives on women’s rights which will guide future strategies and actions, in particular in the Gender Equality Strategy post-2025. The declaration aims to drive forward and steer the gender equality policy agenda in the longer term, becoming the guiding EU policy framework towards greater gender equality in all aspects of society and the economy.”
7. It is of great importance to pursue a dual approach to gender equality, combining gender mainstreaming, i.e. the systematic integration of a gender equality perspective into all policies, programmes and budgets, with specific gender equality policies and targeted measures.

³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Sustainable Development Goal 5, sub-target (b).

8. Continued cooperation with the social partners, civil society organisations, including women's organisations, women human rights defenders and youth advocates, plays a crucial role in promoting women's and girls' rights and gender equality in order to achieve the objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action.
9. In the face of numerous existing and emerging challenges to the socio-economic development of the EU, the full enjoyment of fundamental rights and achieving equality, including gender equality, is essential for building fair, inclusive and resilient society and a competitive economy.

RECALLING THAT

10. The EU has now introduced its first-ever comprehensive legal framework aimed at combating violence against women and domestic violence. Directive (EU) 2024/1385 sets standards for the protection of victims of gender-based violence, criminalises certain forms of violence against women, both offline and online, and requires Member States to implement robust measures for prevention, to strengthen protection and support for victims, to facilitate their access to justice, and to ensure coordination and cooperation between relevant authorities, agencies and bodies, as well as with non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders. The Directive addresses all forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic harm or suffering that manifests in a continuum of violence across both offline and online environments.
11. The EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention with regard to matters falling within its exclusive competence represents a decisive step forward in strengthening the legal framework for combatting violence against women and domestic violence within the Union. This further complements the EU's broader efforts to combat violence, to ensure gender equality and to protect women and girls in vulnerable situations.

12. With Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (hereinafter ‘AI Act’), the Union has adopted the first ever comprehensive legal framework on AI, positioning itself as a global leader in this area. Furthermore, the Council of Europe adopted in May 2024 a legally binding Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence to address the potential risks that AI poses to human rights, democracy and the rule of law, which the Commission signed on behalf of the EU in September 2024.
13. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 (Digital Services Act, hereinafter ‘DSA’) aims to create a safer online environment for users in the Union, with a set of rules designed, notably, to address illegal content, and to ensure transparency. Concurrently, the Audiovisual Media Services Directive has put in place mechanisms to protect children and tackle hate speech more effectively.
14. The European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles for the Digital Decade puts people at the centre of the digital transformation and aims to promote principles for the digital transformation, based on a human rights-centred approach and in line with shared European values and law.

NOTING THAT

15. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)’s report “Impact driver: marking milestones and opportunities for gender equality in the EU” which presents the main trends, current progress, and major challenges in the field of gender equality in the EU, also stresses that advances in institutional mechanisms⁴ underpin progress in all other areas of the BPfA. Institutional mechanisms are thus vital for achieving gender equality in all spheres.⁵

⁴ Bodies and processes that serve to promote, advocate and support gender equality and the mainstreaming of gender issues across all policy areas. (2024 *Data collection on institutional mechanisms*, EIGE, 2025)

⁵ 9410/25.

16. According to EIGE’s report, while the DSA and the AI Act are landmarks in the field of digital regulation, they are not enough on their own to address certain gender-specific concerns, including the negative impacts of social media on gender equality and women and girls and the resulting specific challenges that they face when AI technology is deployed.
17. As the Commission has underlined in its Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, “Online violence targeting women has become pervasive with specific, vicious consequences” and “bullying, harassment and abuse on social media have far-reaching effects on women's and girls’ daily lives.” According to EIGE’s report, online violence disproportionately affects women in positions of power, particularly young women and women belonging to groups that face discrimination. Women politicians and journalists experience higher levels of online harassment than their male counterparts, which creates a chilling effect and undermines their safety and mental well-being, discouraging women from entering or pursuing these occupations and from participating in debates online and offline. This further limits women’s representation and participation in public life, thus also undermining democracy, the freedom of the press and social dialogue.
18. In its report, EIGE highlights the fact that “significant gaps in the comprehensiveness of data and research hinder a complete understanding of challenges such as gender discrimination, bias and stigmatisation in the digital realm – especially from an intersectional perspective.” This lack of data, exacerbated by the reluctance of major digital platforms to share usage data with researchers, hinders the development of efficient policy responses to the risks that young girls and women face online. Sex-disaggregated data and other equality data is crucial for evidence-based policy-making and monitoring progress towards gender equality in AI and digital spaces. It allows for the identification of disparities, the tracking of trends, and the formulation of targeted interventions that are responsive to the needs of all groups, especially women and girls, who face specific challenges online.

19. Online platforms, including social networks, have emerged as critical arenas where both women's rights campaigners and other groups work to advance their agendas. The Commission recognises in its Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 that "the role of young women in particular has been remarkable in leading the push for change" in climate change adaptation. They have become important actors in the climate movement, advocating for sustainability, environmental justice, and long-term strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change on women. EIGE's report recognises this engagement while also underlining the troubling fact that the backlash against environmental initiatives "often aligns with the rise of authoritarian movements that embrace a blend of climate denial, racism and misogyny." Consequently, environmental advocates, many of whom are young women, are often targets of public attacks and online violence.
20. Content moderation algorithms often show biases and the lack of transparency in the underlying decision-making process as a whole makes it difficult to identify and address discriminatory practices online.
21. Artificial intelligence (AI) systems offer great opportunities as they have the potential to promote human wellbeing and prosperity including, for example, by addressing specific health conditions, and by advancing economic progress and sustainable development as well as gender equality. At the same time AI systems also pose potential risks to fundamental rights and other public interests. They can also harbour a risk to health if AI is only trained on male-based data, resulting in a potentially harmful gender bias. AI systems trained on data containing gender stereotypes may produce outputs (text, images, videos) that reinforce and amplify those gender stereotypes, for example, by associating men and women with particular occupations and competencies, or by implying that men are more productive than women, or by placing women in caregiving roles. The under-representation in the AI sector of women and other groups exposed to discrimination, notably in the design and development of AI systems, further increases such risks. Therefore, it is important that women and men can participate on an equal footing in the development and deployment of AI systems.

22. Studies have shown the prevalence of gender bias and a combination of gender and racial bias in AI systems across different industries. Such biases can lead to lower quality of service for women and for minorities as well as to inequalities in terms of resource allocation, the provision of information, and opportunities. AI can produce discriminatory outputs, such as bias against women in recruitment processes or loan screenings. On the other hand, when using clear, non-biased rules and high-quality data, AI may in fact be less prone to bias than human decision-making. It can also facilitate the detection of bias through its capacity to collect and analyse large quantities of data.
23. The Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence recognises that violence against women, including cyber violence, can be exacerbated when subject to discrimination based on a combination of sex and any other ground or grounds of discrimination as referred to in Article 21 of the Charter.
24. Generative AI can automate the creation of offensive messages, and facilitate sustained online harassment on a large scale, including doxing. It can also create false images, videos or audio of a person, such as deepfakes including deepnudes, thus enabling the non-consensual sharing of manipulated material. Furthermore, virtual reality universes, whose design can mimic the physical world, can be misused as spaces for gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and, along with automated content recommendation systems, can direct misogynistic and violent content at men and boys of all ages. In such spaces generative AI may be exploited to use or create virtual avatars for malicious purposes, particularly targeting women and girls.
25. At the same time, it is crucial that the positive potential of AI systems be actively used to advance gender equality in all areas. For example, AI systems can detect and correct unequal treatment in the context of automated decision-making. They can also play a crucial role in detecting and preventing online abuse, including gender-based cyber violence. AI-powered tools can enhance content moderation, support law enforcement efforts, and provide users with better reporting mechanisms, contributing to a safer digital environment for all.

26. This set of conclusions builds on previous work and political commitments voiced by the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament and relevant stakeholders in this area, including the documents listed in the Annex.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION CALLS ON THE MEMBER STATES, in accordance with their competences and taking into account national circumstances and respecting the role and autonomy of the social partners, TO:

27. Continue to strengthen the autonomy and effectiveness of governmental gender equality structures by placing them at the highest possible level in the government, and by providing them with a strong, clearly defined gender equality mandate and with adequate human and financial resources, and to ensure the effective implementation of and sufficient funding for national gender equality strategies, including both gender mainstreaming across all policy areas and targeted gender equality policies and measures.
28. Develop the effective functioning of cross-sectoral coordination in order to enhance gender mainstreaming, networking and cooperation, including in relation to policies connected to AI.
29. Introduce awareness-raising campaigns on the rights and protections for citizens set out in the Directive on violence against women and domestic violence and the Directives on Standards for Equality Bodies (Directive (EU) 2024/1499 and Directive (EU) 2024/1500) as well as in the AI Act and the DSA.
30. Take appropriate measures to ensure that AI systems do not produce discriminatory outputs, by ensuring the use of clear, representative, high-quality data in a transparent manner, by regularly evaluating AI systems, by installing human oversight as well as review and redress processes, and by ensuring compliance with non-discrimination and AI sectoral legislation.

31. Ensure the timely implementation of the Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence, including its provisions on cyber violence such as deepfakes, as well as the Directive's comprehensive provisions on protection and support, including on specialist support services for victims of cyber violence.
32. Empower authorities protecting fundamental rights, such as Equality Bodies, including through capacity-building, to identify and monitor the risks to gender equality posed by AI and to assist victims of discrimination stemming from AI, including in court, within the framework of the Directives establishing standards for Equality Bodies as well as in the context of powers that may be granted to equality bodies under the AI Act and ensure that their resources are adequate.
33. Ensure that the national action plans against gender-based violence provided for in the Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence include targeted measures for tackling technology-facilitated gender-based violence, covering, as a minimum, all the cyber violence offenses criminalised in the Directive: non-consensual sharing of intimate or manipulated material (including deepfakes), cyber stalking, cyber harassment (including cyber flashing and doxing), and cyber incitement to violence or hatred.
34. Provide education and training opportunities and take appropriate steps to ensure gender-equal access to digital devices, so as to enable all girls and boys, women and men in their respective diverse situations and conditions, to improve their digital literacy and ICT and STEM skills, and to gain or advance further in their education and training, so as to boost their future prospects and to ensure that all groups benefit from digital opportunities, including with a view to social inclusion and equal opportunities for career advancement.

35. Promote gender-responsive life-long learning and training opportunities for all designed to improve digital skills and knowledge including with regard to the benefits and disadvantages of AI use. Promote digital skills and knowledge to combat online violence against women and technology-facilitated gender-based violence, as well as gender biases and discrimination perpetuated by AI, for example, via apprenticeships, online training, mentorship or other routes that take into account the various disadvantages that women, in particular, may face, such as the gender digital divide, caregiving duties, and limited internet access.
36. Take appropriate measures to protect all internet users, with a specific focus on young users, from all harmful online content, including AI-generated content such as deepfakes, AI-generated child sexual abuse material or AI-powered doxing or harassment. Such measures can include age verification and parental control tools and tools aimed at helping minors to signal abuse or obtain support, as appropriate. Measures are also needed to protect all internet users from scams, in particular users who may be more vulnerable to being exploited.
37. Take steps to counter the growing divide between young women and men's views regarding gender equality and women's rights and to combat misogynistic attitudes and behaviour. With this in mind, raise awareness, especially among the young, on emotional intelligence and concerning healthy, non-violent relationships based on equality as well as regarding bystander interventions against violence. Awareness-raising from a gender perspective is also needed on subjects such as well-being, work-life balance, and mental health.

38. Involve national statistics agencies, academia and research centres as well as media and digital companies, the social partners and equality bodies in the monitoring of gender equality in the digital sphere, including measuring access to gender-responsive digital learning programmes, monitoring women's employment in ICT, STEM and emerging digital fields, evaluation of AI biases in workforce management, tracking working conditions in the cultural and creative sectors, the media and digital sectors and assessing stereotypical portrayals of women and men in the arts, culture and media, including in social media, films, music and video games. Encourage research on misogynistic and masculinist online content and networks, in order to develop data and tools to understand and raise awareness on these issues.

CALLS ON THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE MEMBER STATES, in accordance with their respective competences and respecting the role and autonomy of the social partners, TO:

39. Strengthen measures to ensure the achievement of the objectives set out in the Beijing Platform of Action, as well as the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by applying the dual approach to promoting gender equality by pursuing targeted gender equality policies and measures while also systematically integrating a gender mainstreaming perspective in policies (including digital policies), programmes and budgets, so as to detect and effectively reduce gender gaps in all domains.

40. When implementing relevant policies, including the provisions of the DSA and of the Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence, consider taking a unified approach to cyber violence by harmonising definitions and collecting comparable data.
41. Promote the human-centred development and use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI in the world of work. While the Member States are responsible for the full implementation of gender equality acquis including Directives 2004/113/EC and 2006/54/EC, the Commission can support the Member States in maximising the potential of these frameworks to fight gender-based discrimination caused by AI systems in the area of employment and beyond.
42. Consider initiating further measures to act against online violence and cyberviolence with the wider aim of eliminating all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination, in particular multiple discrimination. Notably, continue combating online violence against women politicians and activists that limits their participation.
43. Encourage girls, boys, women and men to choose educational fields and occupations free from gender stereotypes, so as to increase women's participation in STEM fields and men's share in occupations such as healthcare and education, including early childhood education and care. Address the structural factors that discourage women from pursuing and continuing careers in the ICT/AI sectors, including gender stereotypes in the context of career guidance and workplaces, harassment, organisational cultures and the lack of flexible working arrangements.

44. Encourage men and boys to engage fully, as agents and beneficiaries of change, with the aim of eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls in both the public and private spheres, offline and online. With this in mind, address the root causes of gender inequality, such as historical and structural inequalities; unequal power relations; gender stereotypes; sexism; and negative or harmful social norms, perceptions, customs, attitudes and behaviours including gender-stereotypical attitudes; and harmful behaviours online. Place a renewed focus on critical media literacy and countering misinformation and disinformation and focus on content that has negative consequences on mental health, wellbeing and social relationships.
45. Actively promote gender-responsive research on the media, digital industries and the digital transformation, including through the collection, analysis and communication of data disaggregated by sex and, where appropriate, other relevant characteristics. Invest in interdisciplinary research on the development of non-discriminatory algorithms and in strategies to safeguard equality in the use of algorithmic systems, including by following the safety-by-design principles.
46. Reinforce systematic meaningful consultation and partnerships with the European and national social partners, civil society organisations, women's organisations and women's human rights defenders and academia when designing, implementing and evaluating digital policies.
47. Foster partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation with businesses and business organisations in the digital field, including the ICT industry, and media and social media companies, as well as in all other relevant sectors, including healthcare and care, education, arts and culture, engineering, finance and agriculture, with a view to systematically promoting gender equality from within in the context of digitalisation, notably AI.

48. Regularly follow up on all the Beijing Platform for Action indicators approved by the Council in order to systematically monitor progress, taking into account the expertise and outputs of EIGE and Eurostat. Strengthen the effective use of these indicators in EU and national gender equality policies and in all other relevant policy areas, and seek to make all relevant statistics widely available.

CALLS ON THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO:

49. Continue to promote gender equality as a political priority throughout its current term (2024-2029) and ensure the follow-up and support the ongoing momentum of its current Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, notably through the facilitation of a framework for cooperation between internet platforms to protect women's and girls' safety online. Mainstream a gender perspective into future EU funding so as to ensure that EU funding supports gender equality more broadly, beyond specific funding allocated to gender-related topics. In this regard, the Council recalls that these Council Conclusions are without prejudice to the negotiations on the post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework.
50. Follow the principles and objectives set out in the Roadmap for Women's Rights and take into account the guidance of the Council when designing strategic documents in the future, such as a stand-alone high-level EU gender equality strategy for the period post-2025, that include both targeted measures and the systematic integration of a gender perspective into EU policies and activities.
51. Pursue gender equality including a renewed focus on digital transformation, with a high level of ambition, as a policy priority in all EU external relations, including when designing future EU Gender Action Plans.

52. Consider applying an intersectional approach where relevant in the future gender equality strategy and other future antidiscrimination strategies and strengthen the interlinkages between the strategies.
53. Systematically integrate a gender mainstreaming perspective into all future EU policies and legislation, including social, financial and economic policies, programmes and budgets, and in the domain of digital policies and especially in the upcoming AI Strategy and the STEM Education Strategic Plan, in order to address any gender biases in algorithms, combat stereotypes, close gender gaps and promote the equal representation and participation of women.
54. Continue to monitor and support the implementation and application of the relevant requirements under the Audiovisual Media Services Directive, the DSA, the AI Act and the Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence, while considering the diverse enforcement mechanisms provided for in these laws, in order to ensure the effective protection of minors, particularly girls, against illegal and harmful content available online.
55. Support the mainstreaming of gender equality in the implementation of the AI Act, including through its focus on fundamental rights, and ensure in this regard that upcoming implementing measures include a strong focus on gender equality and the fight against gender-based cyber violence including sexual violence.
56. Continue to leverage the implementation of the DSA to advance women and girls' safety online, including by exploring ways to further ensure that very large online platforms and very large online search engines take adequate and comprehensive mitigating measures to address the risks of gender-based violence.

57. Continue to support the EU network on the prevention of gender-based violence and domestic violence, including its work on emerging issues in the area of digital violence prevention, including AI-generated content, and the exchange of knowledge and good practice.
 58. Continue to support local programmes and initiatives in Member States working on protecting and educating young girls and boys, women and men in all their respective diverse situations and conditions with regard to risks and opportunities in the digital world.
 59. Continue fostering the accessibility of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV) within the 2021-2027 MFF for a broad range of potential applicants, notably with a focus on gender equality, including AI and digitalisation.
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References

1. EU Legislation

Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act)

Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)

Council Directive 2004/113/EC of 13 December 2004 implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services

Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive), amended by Directive (EU) 2018/1808 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018

Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence

Council Directive (EU) 2024/1499 of 7 May 2024 on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment between persons irrespective of their racial or ethnic origin, equal treatment in matters of employment and occupation between persons irrespective of their religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, equal treatment between women and men in matters of social security and in the access to and supply of goods and services, and amending Directives 2000/43/EC and 2004/113/EC

Directive (EU) 2024/1500 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in matters of employment and occupation, and amending Directives 2006/54/EC and 2010/41/EU

Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030

2. **Council**

All Council conclusions adopted on the review of the Beijing Platform for Action other Council conclusions on gender equality and other subjects, including especially those cited below:

Council Conclusions on Gender-Equal Economies in the EU: The Way Forward (14938/19)

Council Conclusions on the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Gender Equality in the Labour Market (14750/21)

Council Conclusions on Mainstreaming a gender equality perspective in policies, programmes, and budgets (9684/23)

Council Conclusions on digital empowerment to protect and enforce fundamental rights in the digital age (14309/23)

Council Conclusions on Economic empowerment and financial independence of women as a pathway to substantive gender equality (doc. 9752/24)

Council conclusions on strengthening women's and girls' mental health by promoting gender equality (16366/24)

3. **European Commission**

A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. 6678/20. (Commission reference: COM(2020) 152 final)

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An ambitious agenda for gender equality and women’s empowerment in EU external action. 13343/20. (Commission reference: JOIN(2020) 17 final)

A Union of equality: EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025. 11522/20. (Commission reference: COM(2020) 565 final)

Union of Equality: LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025. 13081/20. (Commission reference: COM(2020) 698 final)

Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, the Council , the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A Roadmap for Women's Rights. 6756/25 + ADD 1. (Commission reference: COM(2025) 97 final)

4. **European Parliament**

European Parliament Resolution on gender equality and empowering women in the digital age, 2015/2007(INI)), C 66/44, 2018

5. **European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)**

Impact driver: marking milestones and opportunities for gender equality in the EU. Beijing Platform + 30 Report (9410/25)

2024 Data collection on institutional mechanisms for gender equality and gender mainstreaming: Methodological report, 2025

Combating Cyber Violence against Women and Girls, 2022

6. **United Nations**

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (UN agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment)

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

International Labour Organisation - ILO C190 - Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)

7. **Council of Europe**

Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ("Istanbul Convention") (CETS No. 210)

Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence (CETS No. 225)
