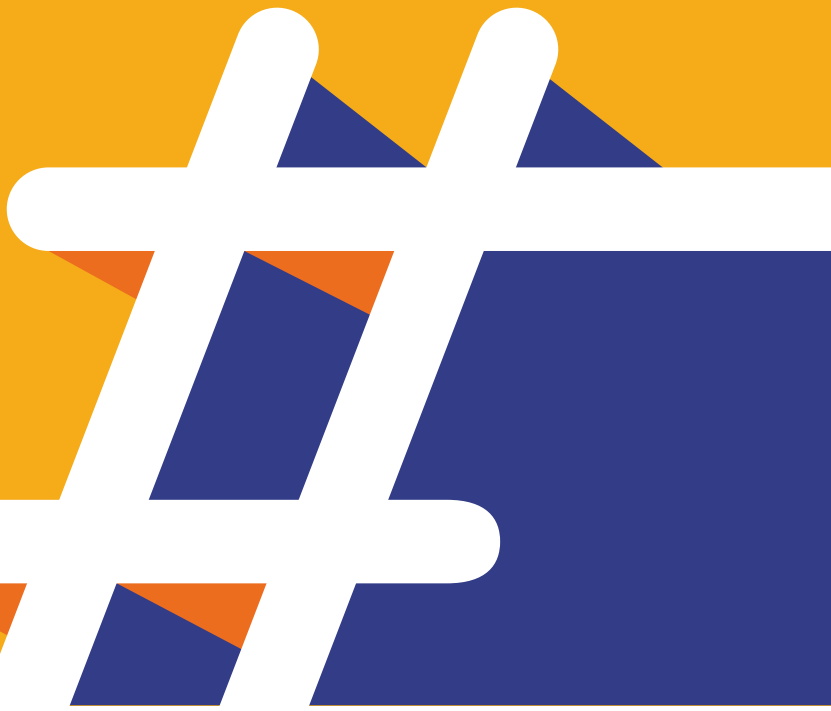
2025 Annual Report on Support for Victims of Digital Sexual Crimes



한국여성인권진흥원
Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea

중앙
디지털성범죄피해자지원센터
National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response

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National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response

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Notes for Readers

1. The support performance data included in the 2025 Annual Report on Support for Victims of Digital Sexual Crimes was compiled based on victim support information held by the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response.

2. The National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response collects information based on victims' counseling statements and does not presuppose a report or complaint to an investigative agency or a final conviction by a court. Accordingly, terms such as "victim," "perpetrator," "details of harm," and "victim-related images/videos*" may differ from their legal meanings.

   ※ Except where statutory provisions are quoted, this report uses the term "**victim-related images/videos**."

3. When citing data from the 2025 Annual Report on Support for Victims of Digital Sexual Crimes, the source should be indicated as: "Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea (2026), 2025 Annual Report on Support for Victims of Digital Sexual Crimes."

☑ Detailed criteria for compiling statistics for each item are provided as notes and footnotes above or below each table.

☑ The statistical analysis focuses on 2025 and primarily discusses trends that changed significantly compared with the previous year.

* In this report, "victim-related images/videos" refers to any images or videos - regardless of whether they have been disseminated - that are connected to a person who has sought support from the Center in relation to digital Sexual Crimes. As the Center collects information based on victims' counseling statements without presupposing a report to an investigative agency or a final conviction by a court, this term is used in place of legally defined terms such as "illegally filmed materials" except where statutory provisions are directly quoted. Internationally, comparable content is often referred to as non-consensual intimate images (NCII); where the person depicted is a minor, it is referred to as child sexual abuse material (CSAM).

part 1.
Introduction to the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response

1. Center Overview
2. Main Functions
3. Victim Support and Cooperation System
4. Victim Support Procedures

1. Center Overview

- The National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response (NCDSCR) opened on April 30, 2018, within the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea (WHRIK), an affiliated institution under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF).

- Pursuant to Article 7-3 (Support for Victims of Illegally Recorded Materials, Etc.) and Article 7-4 (Establishment and Operation of the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response, Etc.) of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, **the Center provides comprehensive support services** for victims of digital Sexual Crimes, including counseling, deletion support for victim-related images/videos, and referrals for investigative, legal, and medical support.

In accordance with the amended Article 7-4 of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, which entered into force in April 2025, the Center was expanded and relaunched as the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response.

Counseling support

Content deletion support

Referral to investigative support

Referral to legal support

Referral to medical support

Article 7-4 (Establishment and Operation of the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response, Etc.)

① The State shall establish the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response within the Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea, established pursuant to Article 46-2 of the Framework Act on Gender Equality, in order to perform work related to support for deleting/removing illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information, and to protect and support persons harmed by the dissemination of such illegally recorded materials, etc. through information and communications networks.

② The National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response shall perform the following duties.

1. Receiving reports and providing emergency counseling for harm caused by illegally recorded materials, etc.; and providing support for deleting/removing illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information
2. Research and public relations related to support for deleting/removing illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information, and victimization prevention
3. Training and consulting for personnel engaged in support for deleting/removing illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information, and victimization prevention
4. Establishing, exchanging, and operating domestic and international cooperation systems related to support for deleting/removing illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information, and victimization prevention
5. Establishing and operating an integrated management system for the protection and support of persons harmed by illegally recorded materials, etc.
6. Providing support to the Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers referred to in paragraph 3
7. Other work related to support for deleting/removing illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information, and victimization prevention, as prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family.

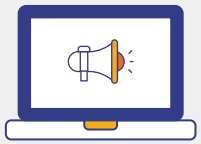
2. Main Functions

Specialized victim support reflecting the characteristics of digital sexual crimes

- Emergency counseling for victims of digital Sexual Crimes 365 days a year, and referrals for investigative, legal, and medical support
- Content deletion support and dissemination monitoring for posts disseminating illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information
- Proactive deletion support for child or youth sexual exploitation materials, etc.

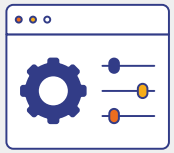
Operation of a cooperation system for supporting victims of digital sexual crimes

- Operation of dedicated deletion request channels for platform operators
- Requests to investigative agencies for investigation to close harmful websites and arrest perpetrators of dissemination
- Requests to the Korea Communications Standards Commission (KCSC) for review to delete or block access to disseminated posts
- Establishment of cooperation systems with overseas support agencies to respond to websites that refuse deletion requests
- Operation of hotlines for rapid counseling and deletion support across ministries and related agencies.



Expansion of response capacity for digital sexual crimes

- Support for Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers and establishment of a one-stop support system
- Production and dissemination of manuals and reports on support for victims of digital sexual crimes
- Training and consulting to strengthen the expertise of personnel at Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers nationwide
- Research and public relations related to the prevention of digital Sexual Crime victimization and the protection and support of victims
- Establishment and exchange of domestic and international cooperation systems for responding to digital sexual crimes
- Dissemination to the international community of expertise and experience in the field of support for victims of digital sexual crimes.



Establishment of a technology-based support system for efficient support

- Development and advancement of a content deletion support system and promotion of an integrated management system to improve linkage with relevant agencies
- Advancement of content deletion support technology through strengthened international cooperation
- Cooperation on technology development with relevant ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT).

3. Victim Support and Cooperation System

Victim

Victim intake and counseling for content deletion support (365 days a year)

Assessing the victim's situation

Securing victim-related images/videos

※With the victim's consent, the materials are transmitted to the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) Illegal Filming Tracking System and the Korea Communications Standards Commission (KCSC) Public DNA Database.

Preparing required support documents

Registering the case for content deletion support

Proactive deletion support

Monitoring and deletion support without victim registration

Child or youth sexual exploitation materials

Recorded materials, etc requested by investigative agencies

Content deletion support

[Before dissemination]

Monitoring to confirm whether dissemination has occurred

Upon detection of dissemination

[Post-dissemination]

Deletion request

[Police report filed]

Evidence collection support

Platform operators

KNPA

Continuous monitoring and deletion requests during the support period
[Minimum three years, extendable]

Follow-up Action

[Unresolved deletion cases]

- Follow-up request
- Official notice certifying illegality
- KNPA investigation request
- KCSC request for access-blocking review
- International cooperation for content deletion support

[After deletion]

Re-dissemination check

Referral to victim support agencies

Investigative, legal, and medical support
(linked with victim support organizations, including Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers)

Support monitoring

International cooperation

Identifying new overseas content-removal partners

Opening dedicated channels with global **platforms**

Analyzing platform-specific dissemination and **strengthening responses to delayed deletion**

4. Victim Support Procedures

Counseling Support Workflow

Counseling Intake

Main counseling hotline

1366

Direct line to the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response

02-735-8994

Online counseling

d4u.stop.or.kr

Initial Counseling

Assessing the overall harm situation, including whether dissemination has occurred

Guidance on filing a police report and other support

Tailored counseling for victims of digital sexual crimes

Verification of harm and receipt of documents

Securing victim-related images/ videos, disseminated posts, URLs, and other materials

Guidance on and receipt of application documents for content deletion support

Referral to and management of victim support organizations

Referrals for psychological therapy, medical support, and other services, and monitoring of support provided

In-depth case conferences and supervision

Content Deletion Support Workflow

① Before dissemination of victim-related images/videos: support through dissemination monitoring

② After dissemination of victim-related images/videos

Search for victim-related images/ videos	Emergency content deletion support	Monitoring for re-dissemination	Preparation of result reports
Scope of dissemination identified	**Deletion requests** by platform/site	Periodic monitoring after emergency deletion	Deletion support result reports issued
Support strategies established	KCSC **review requests**	Case conferences and platform-specific response strategies	
	International cooperation · NCMEC · IWF	Investigation agencies	
	Evidence collection support Investigative Agency		

Proactive Deletion Support Workflow

Child or youth sexual exploitation materials and identifying information

Investigative agency request for deletion support

Illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information

Status analysis and URL collection

Site-by-site monitoring

Securing victim-related images/videos and URLs

Investigative agency deletion support request

Deletion support request for materials held by perpetrators, etc.

Proactive deletion support

Support-target DB classification

URL-based evidence collection

Harm type classification and evidence collection

Platform-specific deletion requests and re-dissemination monitoring

Platform monitoring result analysis and feedback

Crime pattern analysis and response planning

part 2.
Status of Harm and Support

1. Overall Assessment
2. Status of Supported Victims
3. Status of Harm Occurrence by Harm Type
4. Status of Support
5. Response to Overseas Websites

1. Overall Assessment

Note

Number of Victims Supported

- The number of victims supported is counted as the number of people who applied for and received support from the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response, hereinafter referred to as “the Center,” during the relevant year.

Number of Support Cases

- The number of support cases refers to the number of support services provided to victims during the relevant year.
- As multiple types of support may be provided to the same victim, the number of support cases is higher than the number of victims supported.

(Unit: persons, cases)

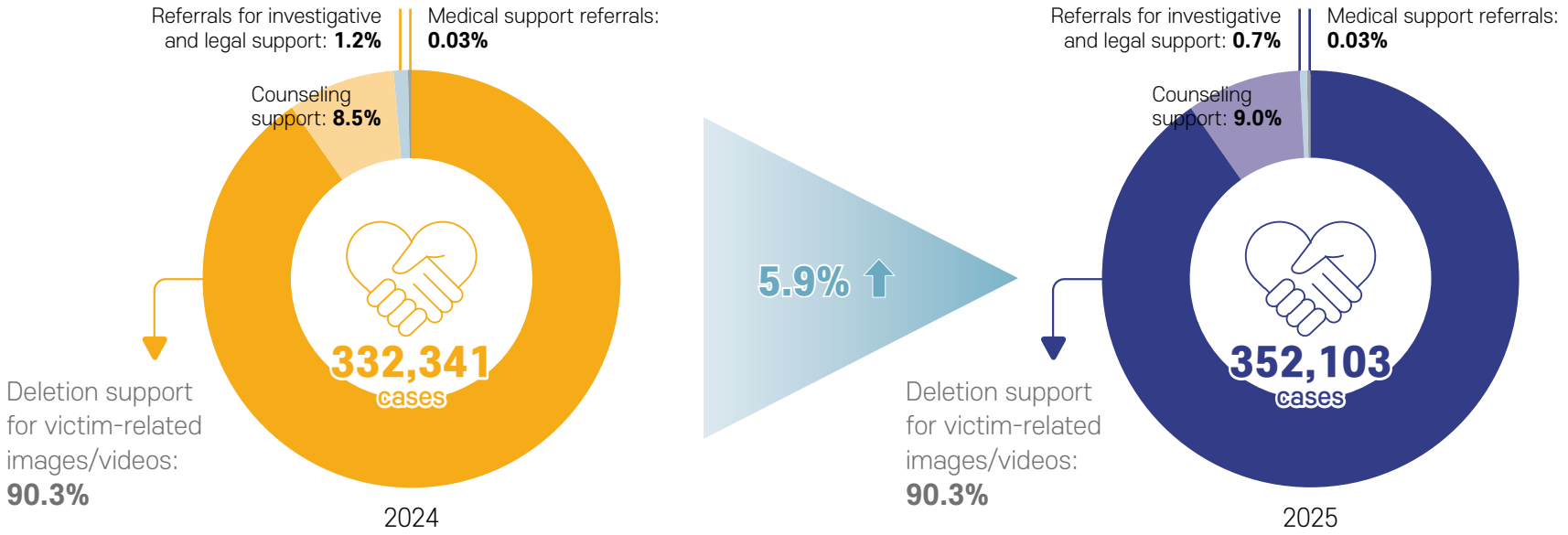
Category	Number of Victims Supported (persons)	Support Cases (cases)				
		Total	Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/ Videos	Counseling Support	Referrals for Investigative and Legal Support	Medical Support Referrals
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**332,341** (100.0%)	300,237 (90.3%)	28,173 (8.5%)	3,826 (1.2%)	105 (0.03%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**352,103** (100.0%)	318,020 (90.3%)	31,591 (9.0%)	2,387 (0.7%)	105 (0.03%)

[Number of Victims Supported]

(Unit: persons)

In 2025, the Center supported **a total of 10,637 victims**, representing **a 3.2% increase compared with the previous year**.

[Support Cases]



- In 2025, **the total number of support cases was 352,103**, representing **a 5.9% increase compared with the previous year**.
  - Among these, deletion support for victim-related images/videos accounted for the largest share, with 318,020 cases (90.3%), followed by counseling support with 31,591 cases (9.0%), referrals for investigative and legal support with 2,387 cases (0.7%), and medical support referrals with 105 cases (0.03%).

When victim-related images/videos are secured, the Center provides comprehensive support services for victim-related images/videos involving illegal filming, image synthesis/editing, non-consensual dissemination, and threats of dissemination, as well as for victims' identifying information, pursuant to Article 11 of the Act on the Protection of Children and Youth Against Sex Offenses and Articles 14, 14-2, and 14-3 of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment, Etc. of Sexual Crimes. These services include victim counseling, dissemination monitoring, content deletion support, and referrals for investigative, legal, and medical support.

2. Status of Supported Victims

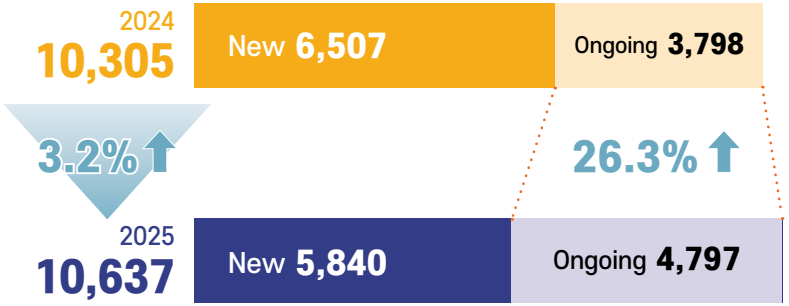
Note

- The number of supported victims is calculated as the total number of victims who received support from the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response, hereinafter referred to as "the Center," during the relevant year. This includes victims who directly requested support from the Center and those who received support at the request of investigative agencies.
  ※ Victims who received proactive deletion support for child or youth sexual exploitation materials or identifying information are not included, as it is difficult to verify their victim information.
- Victims who began receiving support before 2024 and continued to receive support in 2025 are included in the 2025 count.

A Status by Intake Period

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	New	Ongoing
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**6,507** (63.1%)	**3,798** (36.9%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**5,840** (54.9%)	**4,797** (45.1%)



- In 2025, the Center supported **a total of 10,637 victims**, representing **a 3.2% increase compared with the previous year**.
- In particular, **the number of victims receiving ongoing support, who had been supported by the Center since before 2024, reached 4,797, a 26.3% increase year-on-year**. Their share also increased by approximately 10 percentage points.
  - This reflects the nature of digital sexual crimes, in which additional dissemination may repeatedly occur even after initial deletion due to the ease of duplication in the online environment. **It suggests the need for continuous, long-term support rather than short-term assistance.**
  - Taking these characteristics into account, the Center manages support so that extensions can be made smoothly before the basic support period of three years expires, thereby ensuring uninterrupted support. It also conducts periodic dissemination monitoring.

※ There is no limit on extending the support period.

B Status by Initial Counseling Channel

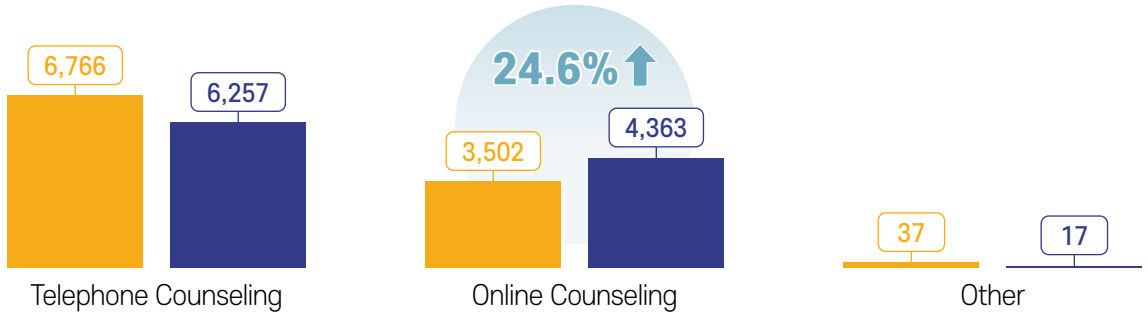
Note

· This table counts the number of people who first applied to the Center for victim support, classified by counseling channel.

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Telephone Counseling	Online Counseling	Other *
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**6,766** (65.6%)	**3,502** (34.0%)	**37** (0.4%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**6,257** (58.8%)	**4,363** (41.0%)	**17** (0.2%)

* Cases in which the first counseling session took place through channels other than telephone or online counseling, such as visits to the Center or email.



- In 2025, **telephone counseling accounted for the largest share of initial counseling channels, with 6,257 people (58.8%)**, while online bulletin board counseling accounted for 4,363 people (41.0%).
- Telephone counseling decreased by 7.5% **compared with the previous year, while online bulletin board counseling increased by 24.6%.** This indicates that **demand for non-face-to-face counseling among victims of digital sexual crimes has continued to grow.**
  - Victims often have concerns about disclosing their identity due not only to online dissemination and re-dissemination, but also to offline stigma and secondary victimization. In light of these characteristics, **demand appears to be increasing for online counseling, which victims perceive as more anonymous and safer** than telephone counseling.
  - Accordingly, the Center has been actively working to improve access to victim support through online channels, including by revamping the Digital Sexual Crime STOP website, the one-stop integrated website for digital Sexual Crime victim support (Digital Sexual Crime STOP, d4u.stop.or.kr).

C Status by Gender and Age

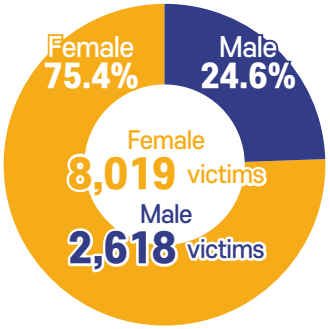
(Unit: persons)

Category		Total	Under 10s	20s	20s	30s	40s	50s and older	Age unknown*
2024	Female	**7,428** (72.1%)	10 (0.1%)	2,468 (23.9%)	3,326 (32.3%)	1,048 (10.2%)	326 (3.2%)	115 (1.1%)	135 (1.3%)
	Male	**2,877** (27.9%)	1 (0.03%)	395 (3.9%)	1,916 (18.6%)	283 (2.7%)	128 (1.2%)	146 (1.4%)	8 (0.1%)
	Subtotal	**10,305** (100.0%)	11 (0.1%)	2,863 (27.8%)	5,242 (50.9%)	1,331 (12.9%)	454 (4.4%)	261 (2.5%)	143 (1.4%)
2025	Female	**8,019** (75.4%)	20 (0.2%)	2,592 (24.4%)	3,577 (33.6%)	1,225 (11.5%)	333 (3.1%)	134 (1.3%)	138 (1.3%)
	Male	**2,618** (24.6%)	0 (0.0%)	440 (4.1%)	1,649 (15.5%)	264 (2.5%)	119 (1.1%)	135 (1.3%)	11 (0.1%)
	Subtotal	**10,637** (100.0%)	20 (0.2%)	3,032 (28.5%)	5,226 (49.1%)	1,489 (14.0%)	452 (4.2%)	269 (2.6%)	149 (1.4%)

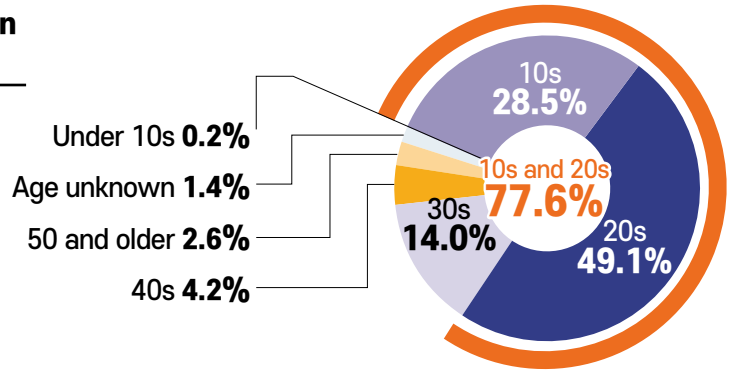
* Cases in which the victim's age group cannot be identified, such as when the victim was unidentified and referred through an investigative agency, or when the victim or requester did not wish to provide personal information.

※ The victim's age is counted based on their age at the time the harm occurred.
※ Victims whose support continued beyond the year of initial intake are counted in each applicable year.

Gender Distribution in 2025

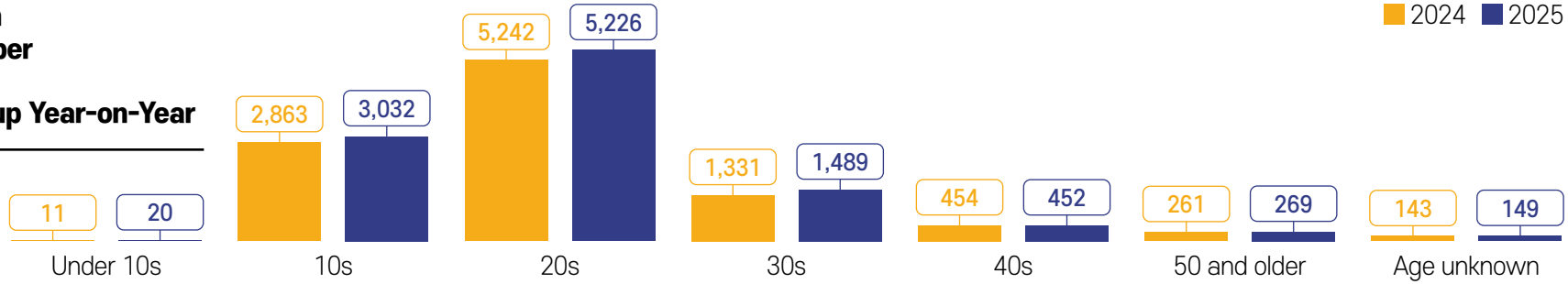


Age Distribution in 2025



- In 2025, the total number of victims was 10,637. Of these, female victims accounted for 8,019 people (75.4%), while male victims accounted for 2,618 people (24.6%). Compared with the previous year, the number of female victims increased by 8.0%, while the number of male victims decreased by 9.0%.
- As in the previous year, female victims outnumbered male victims in all age groups except those aged 50 and older. Among victims aged 50 and older, the gender distribution was similar, with 134 female victims and 135 male victims.
- By age group in 2025, **victims in their 20s accounted for the largest share, with 5,226 people (49.1%)**, followed by victims in their teens with 3,032 people (28.5%) and victims in their 30s with 1,489 people (14.0%).
  - **Victims in their teens and 20s accounted for 77.6% of all victims**, showing that, as in 2024, digital Sexual Crime victimization remained concentrated mainly among these age groups. These groups are among the most frequent users of digital platforms such as social media, messaging services, and online communities. The data suggests that **greater online interaction tends to be accompanied by increased exposure to digital sexual crimes.**

Comparison of the Number of Victims by Age Group Year-on-Year



- In 2025, the number of victims under 10 was 20 (0.2%), approximately 1.8 times higher than the previous year, and all were confirmed to be female victims.
- The number of teenage victims was 3,032 (28.5%), an increase of 5.9% (+169 people) compared with the previous year.
- The number of victims in their 20s was 5,226 (49.1%). Although this represented a slight decrease year-on-year, this group still accounted for nearly half of all victims and remained the primary affected age group.
- The number of victims in their 30s was 1,489 (14.0%), an increase of 11.9% (+158 people) compared with the previous year, indicating a gradual expansion in the age groups affected.
- The number of victims in their 40s (452 people, 4.2%), those aged 50 and older (269 people, 2.6%), and those whose age was unknown (149 people, 1.4%) remained similar to the previous year.

D Status by Type of Support Based on Whether Victim-Related Images/Videos Were Secured

Note

· The number of victims supported is counted as the number of people who applied for and received support from the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response, hereinafter referred to as "the Center," during the relevant year.

☑ Dissemination Monitoring Support

· This refers to the number of victims for whom the original victim-related images/videos were secured and preliminary monitoring was conducted to determine whether dissemination had occurred, but no dissemination was confirmed.

☑ Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos

· This refers to the number of victims who received content deletion support after dissemination of the secured original victim-related images/videos or URLs was confirmed.

· This is the sum of the number of victims whose dissemination was confirmed from the initial intake stage and the number of victims whose dissemination was confirmed after dissemination monitoring support.

☑ Counseling and Referral Support

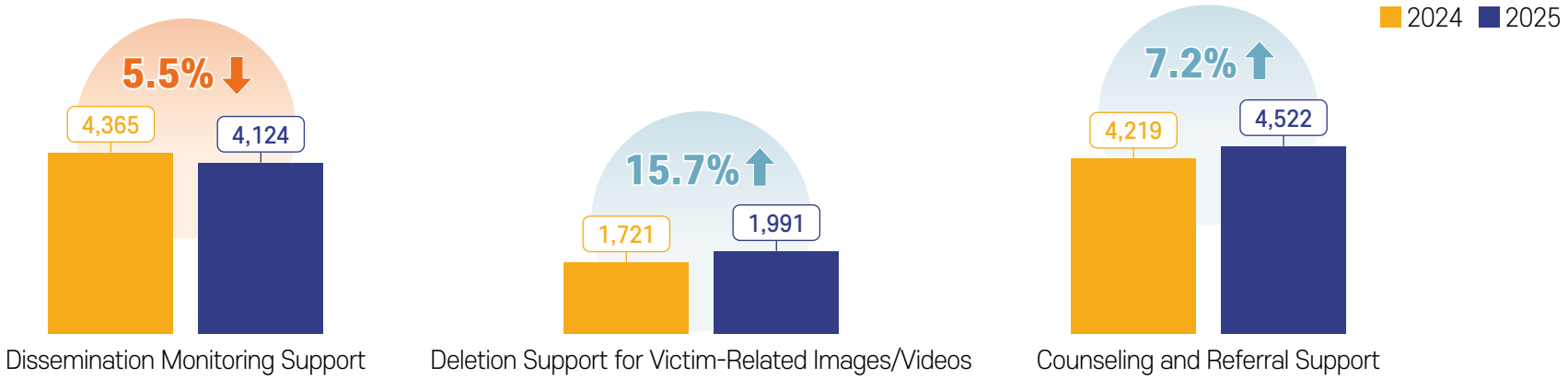
· This refers to the number of victims who received only counseling or referrals for investigative, legal, or medical support because the original victim-related images/videos or URLs had not been secured.

Category	Total Victims Supported	Victim-Related Images/Videos Secured			Victim-Related Images/Videos Not Secured
		Total	Dissemination Monitoring Support	Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos	Counseling and Referral Support
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**6,086** (59.1%)	4,365 (42.4%)	1,721 (16.7%)	4,219 (40.9%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**6,115** (57.5%)	4,124 (38.8%)	1,991* (18.7%)	4,522 (42.5%)

*** Dissemination confirmed at the intake stage: 1,508 victims (75.7%) | Dissemination confirmed after dissemination monitoring support: 483 victims (24.3%)**

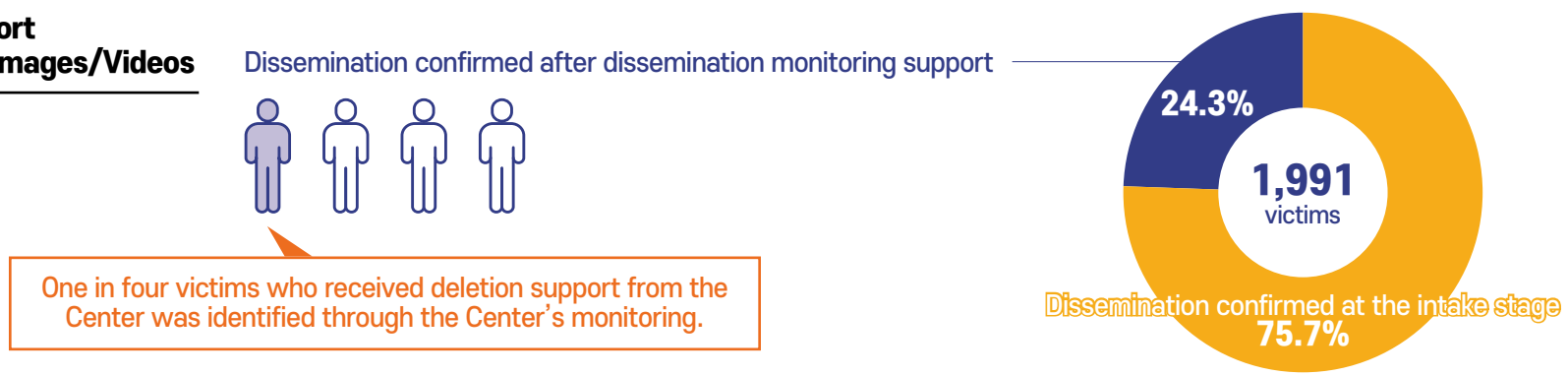
✓ In 2025, by type of support received among the 10,637 victims supported by the Center, **counseling and referral support accounted for the largest share, with 4,522 victims (42.5%)**. This was followed by **dissemination monitoring with 4,124 victims (38.8%) and deletion support with 1,991 victims (18.7%)**.

· The high share of counseling and referral support appears to **reflect the continued increase in demand from victims who report fear of dissemination and seek preventive responses, even when victim-related images/videos or disseminated posts have not been confirmed**, as shown by the rising trend in cases involving fear of dissemination (p. 29).



✓ **The total number of victims supported by the Center increased by 3.2% compared with the previous year**. Among them, **the number of victims who received deletion support and counseling and referral support increased by 15.7% and 7.2%, respectively**, while **the number of victims who received dissemination monitoring support decreased by 5.5%**. This can be understood as a result of cases being counted only under deletion support once dissemination of victim-related images/videos is confirmed among victims who had been receiving dissemination monitoring support. In other words, **dissemination appears to have been identified quickly, allowing deletion support to be provided promptly.**

2025 Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos



✓ Of the 1,991 victims who received deletion support from the Center in 2025, 483 victims (24.3%) were cases in which dissemination of victim-related images/videos was confirmed through the Center's dissemination monitoring support and then converted to deletion support.

- This means that one in four victims who received deletion support from the Center during the year was identified through the Center's monitoring.
- Among the victims monitored by the Center to determine whether dissemination had occurred (4,124 + 483 = 4,607 victims), **more than 10% were found to have experienced dissemination at an early stage and promptly received deletion support (483 victims).**

E Status by Route of Awareness of Victim-Related Images/Videos

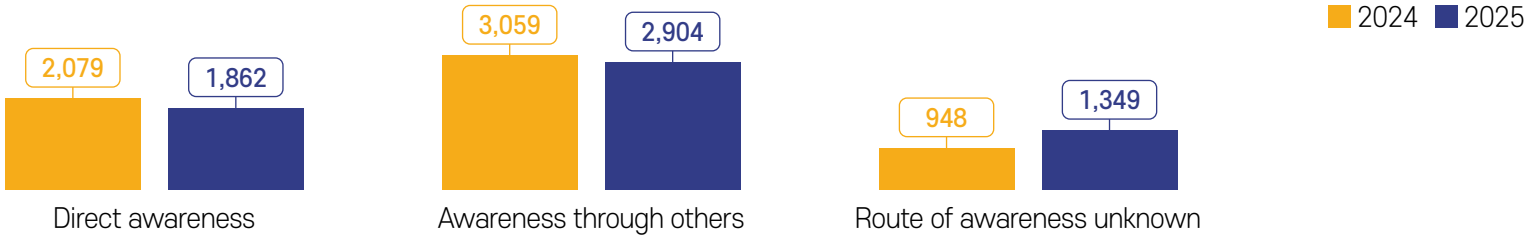
Note

· This table counts the number of victims who received dissemination monitoring support and deletion support for victim-related images/videos from the Center, classified by how they became aware of the victim-related images/videos and the harm: directly, through others, or unknown.

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Direct Awareness	Awareness Through Others	Route of Awareness Unknown*
2024	**6,086** (100.0%)	**2,079** (34.1%)	**3,059** (50.3%)	**948** (15.6%)
2025	**6,115** (100.0%)	**1,862** (30.4%)	**2,904** (47.5%)	**1,349** (22.1%)

* Cases in which the victim did not disclose how they became aware of the harm, among others.



- Among the 6,115 victims who received dissemination monitoring support and deletion support for victim-related images/videos from the Center in 2025, 1,862 victims (30.4%) became aware of the harm directly, 2,904 victims (47.5%) became aware through others, and the route of awareness was unknown for 1,349 victims (22.1%).
- As in the previous year, **the share of victims who became aware of the harm through others was higher than the share of those who became aware of it directly**. This can be understood as **reflecting the structural conditions of digital sexual crimes,** in which materials are often produced and disseminated without the victim's consent, **making it difficult for victims to become aware of the harm themselves.**

F Status of Image Synthesis/Editing Harm, Including Deepfake sexual crimes

Note

New

· Number of new victims in the relevant year

Ongoing

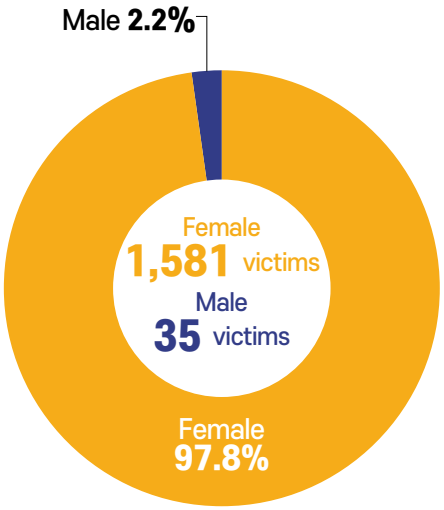
· Number of victims whose harm was reported before 2025 and who are continuing to receive support

(Unit: persons)

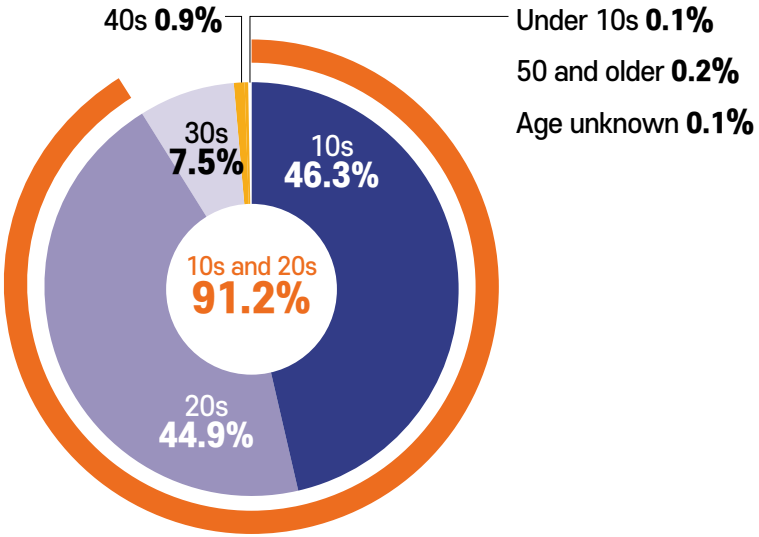
Category		Total	Under 10s	20s	20s	30s	40s	50s and older	Age unknown
New	Female	**716** (96.1%)	1 (0.1%)	341 (45.8%)	310 (41.6%)	52 (7.0%)	9 (1.2%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)
	Male	**29** (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.3%)	17 (2.3%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Subtotal	**745** (100.0%)	1 (0.1%)	351 (47.1%)	327 (43.9%)	54 (7.3%)	9 (1.2%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)
Ongoing	Female	**865** (99.4%)	0 (0.0%)	397 (45.6%)	397 (45.6%)	66 (7.6%)	5 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Male	**6** (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Subtotal	**871** (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	398 (45.7%)	398 (45.7%)	68 (7.8%)	6 (0.7%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	Female	**1,581** (97.8%)	1 (0.1%)	738 (45.6%)	707 (43.8%)	118 (7.3%)	14 (0.8%)	2 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
	Male	**35** (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (0.7%)	18 (1.1%)	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Subtotal	**1,616** (100.0%)	1 (0.1%)	749 (46.3%)	725 (44.9%)	122 (7.5%)	15 (0.9%)	3 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)

A total of 1,616 victims reported harm involving image synthesis/editing. Of these, 745 were new victims, including 716 female victims and 29 male victims, while 871 were ongoing victims, including 865 female victims and 6 male victims.

Gender Distribution of mage Synthesis/Editing Harm



Age Distribution of Image Synthesis/Editing Harm



- By gender, image synthesis/editing harm showed a high proportion of female victims across all age groups. **Among all victims, female victims accounted for 97.8%, while male victims accounted for 2.2%, indicating an overwhelmingly high share of female victims**.
- By age group, victims in their teens accounted for the largest share of image synthesis/editing harm, with 749 victims (46.3%), followed by victims in their 20s with 725 victims (44.9%) and victims in their 30s with 122 victims (7.5%).
  - In particular, victims in their teens and 20s accounted for the vast majority of all victims of image synthesis/editing harm, at 91.2%. **This appears to reflect characteristics such as the occurrence of multiple victims within communities, including schools, among generations with high access to and proficiency in digital technology.**
  - However, the number of victims in their 30s increased by 64.9% compared with the previous year, from 74 to 122, indicating that **image synthesis/editing harm is also spreading to age groups beyond teens and people in their 20s.**

G Status by Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Note

· This table counts the number of victims by type of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, based on information identified during the Center's counseling support process. The term "perpetrator" may differ from its legal definition and does not necessarily refer to a person identified through an investigative agency.

☑ Temporary Relationship
· A person the victim met through chatting or only on a one-time basis.

☑ Stranger
· A person whose identity as the perpetrator was identified, but who had no prior acquaintance with the victim.

☑ Intimate Relationship
· A spouse, former spouse, partner, or former partner.

☑ Social Relationship
· A person connected to the victim through work or social activities, such as school, the workplace, or an institution.

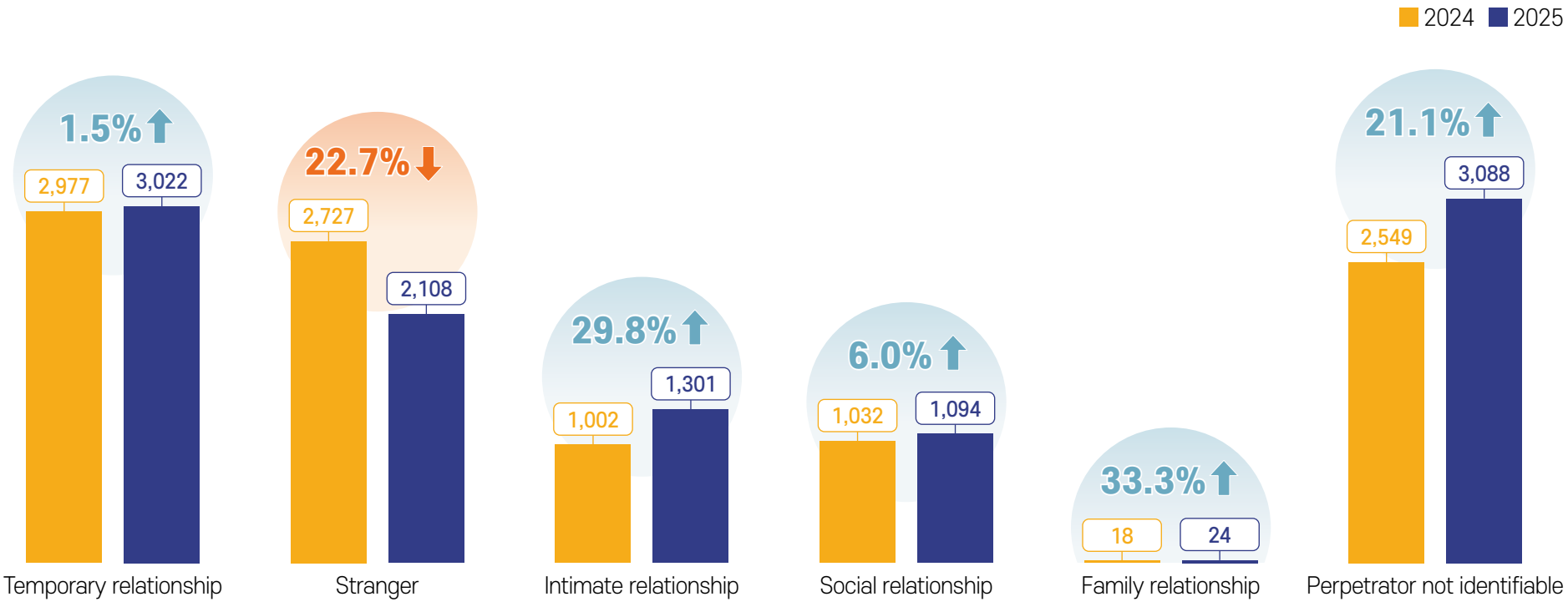
☑ Family Relationship
· A family member or relative other than a spouse, such as a parent, sibling, relative, or cousin.

☑ Perpetrator Not Identifiable
· Cases in which the perpetrator cannot be specifically identified.
Example: Cases in which the victim-related images/videos were found to have been disseminated on an illegal harmful website through a report from an acquaintance, but information about who carried out the illegal filming or who disseminated the materials could not be identified.

■ Year-on-Year Status

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Temporary Relationship	Stranger	Intimate Relationship	Social Relationship	Family Relationship	Perpetrator Not Identifiable
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	2,977 (28.9%)	2,727 (26.5%)	1,002 (9.7%)	1,032 (10.0%)	18 (0.2%)	2,549 (24.7%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	3,022 (28.4%)	2,108 (19.8%)	1,301 (12.3%)	1,094 (10.3%)	24 (0.2%)	3,088 (29.0%)
YoY change	**3.2%**	1.5%	△22.7%	29.8%	6.0%	33.3%	21.1%

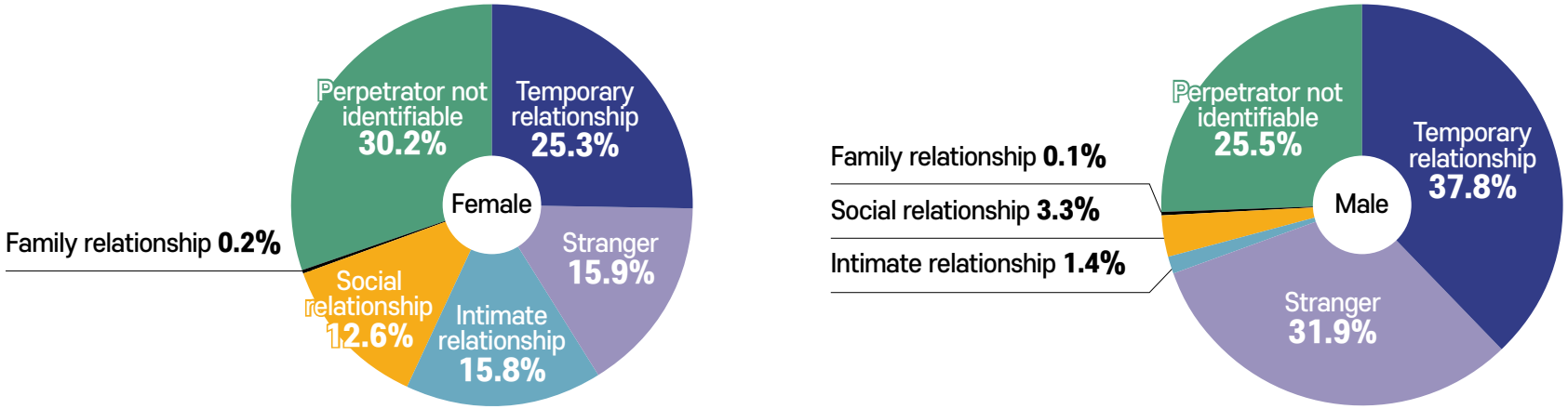


- Among the 10,637 victims supported by the Center in 2025, by relationship with the perpetrator, **"perpetrator not identifiable" accounted for the largest share, with 3,088 victims (29.0%).** This was followed by **temporary relationships, such as chat partners or one-time encounters (28.4%);** strangers (19.8%); intimate relationships (12.3%); social relationships (10.3%); and family relationships (0.2%).
- "Perpetrator not identifiable" was the second-largest category in the previous year, but this year it showed the largest increase (+539 victims) and became the category with the highest share.
  - **This appears to reflect the structural characteristics of digital sexual crimes, including increased dissemination through overseas servers and the ease with which materials can be reprocessed and re-disseminated by unspecified individuals after the initial dissemination. It may also reflect the combined impact of factors such as the spread of AI-based image synthesis/editing technologies.**
- In addition, harm involving intimate relationships, including partners, former partners, spouses, and former spouses, showed the second-largest increase (+299 victims). **This appears to be attributable to a notable year-on-year increase (+31.8%) in harm involving intimate relationships among victims in their 20s, who accounted for approximately 49.1% of all digital Sexual Crime victims.**

■ Status by Gender

Rank 1 Rank 2 (Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Temporary Relationship	Stranger	Intimate Relationship	Social Relationship	Family Relationship	Perpetrator Not Identifiable
Female	**8,019** (100.0%)	2,033 (25.3%)	1,274 (15.9%)	1,264 (15.8%)	1,008 (12.6%)	20 (0.2%)	2,420 (30.2%)
Male	**2,618** (100.0%)	989 (37.8%)	834 (31.9%)	37 (1.4%)	86 (3.3%)	4 (0.1%)	668 (25.5%)
Total	**10,637** (100.0%)	3,022 (28.4%)	2,108 (19.8%)	1,301 (12.3%)	1,094 (10.3%)	24 (0.2%)	3,088 (29.0%)



- In 2025, by gender and victim-perpetrator relationship, **"perpetrator not identifiable" accounted for the largest share among female victims, at 30.2%**. This was followed by temporary relationship (25.3%), stranger (15.9%), intimate relationship (15.8%), social relationship (12.6%), and family relationship (0.2%).
- By contrast, **among male victims, temporary relationship accounted for the largest share, at 37.8%**. This was followed by stranger (31.9%), perpetrator not identifiable (25.5%), social relationship (3.3%), intimate relationship (1.4%), and family relationship (0.1%).

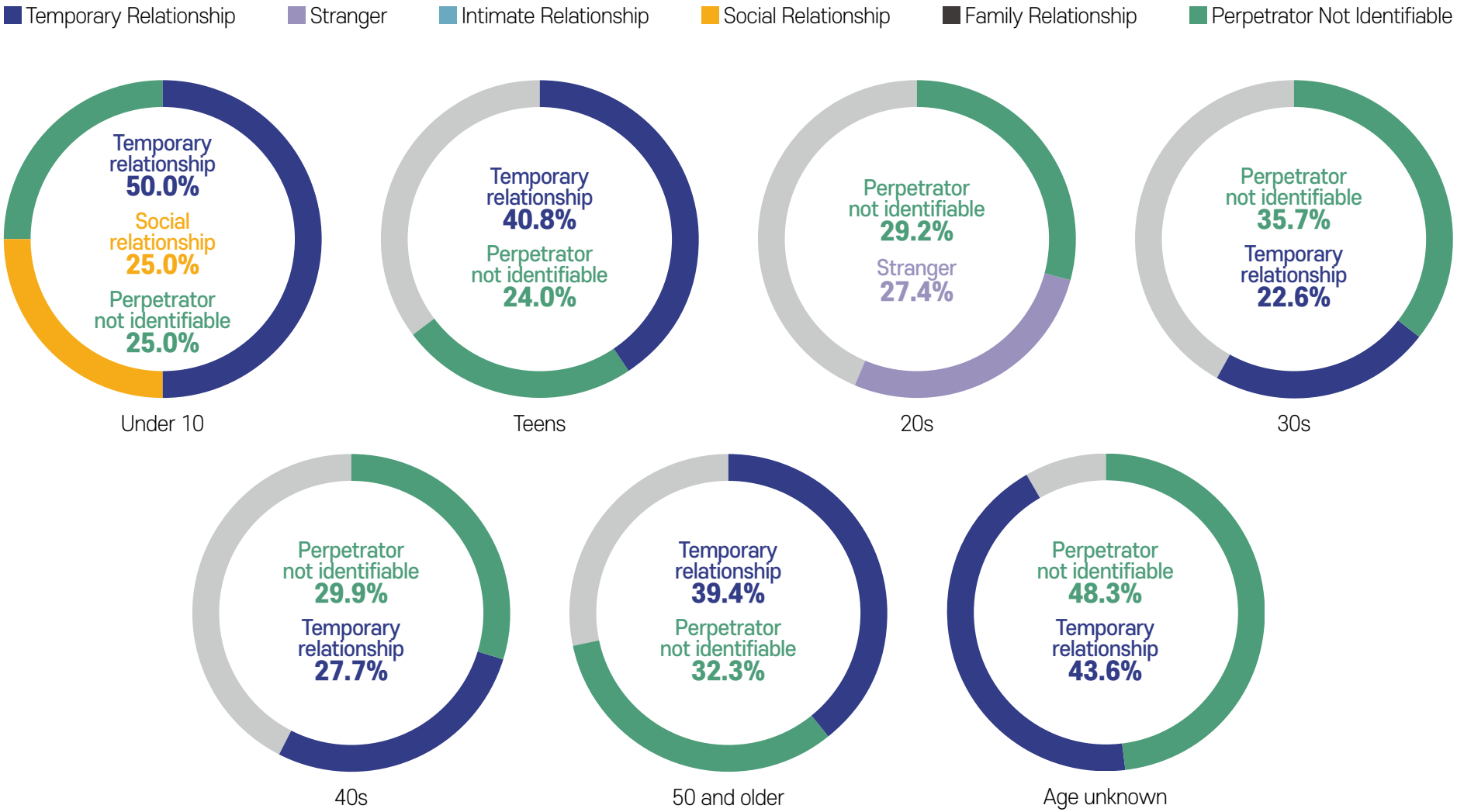
■ Status by Age

Rank 1 Rank 2 (Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Temporary Relationship	Stranger	Intimate Relationship	Social Relationship	Family Relationship	Perpetrator Not Identifiable
Under 10	**20** (100.0%)	10 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)
Teens	**3,032** (100.0%)	1,236 (40.8%)	413 (13.6%)	154 (5.1%)	495 (16.3%)	5 (0.2%)	729 (24.0%)
20s	**5,226** (100.0%)	1,144 (21.9%)	1,434 (27.4%)	729 (14.0%)	381 (7.3%)	10 (0.2%)	1,528 (29.2%)
30s	**1,489** (100.0%)	336 (22.6%)	188 (12.6%)	299 (20.1%)	128 (8.6%)	6 (0.4%)	532 (35.7%)
40s	**452** (100.0%)	125 (27.7%)	49 (10.8%)	88 (19.5%)	54 (11.9%)	1 (0.2%)	135 (29.9%)
50 and older	**269** (100.0%)	106 (39.4%)	21 (7.8%)	27 (10.0%)	26 (9.7%)	2 (0.8%)	87 (32.3%)
Age unknown	**149** (100.0%)	65 (43.6%)	3 (2.0%)	4 (2.7%)	5 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (48.3%)
Total	**10,637** (100.0%)	3,022 (28.4%)	2,108 (19.8%)	1,301 (12.3%)	1,094 (28.4%)	24 (0.2%)	3,088 (29.0%)

- Among the 10,637 victims supported by the Center in 2025, by age group and relationship with the perpetrator, “perpetrator not identifiable” accounted for the largest share in all adult age groups except those aged 50 and older.
- By contrast, among minors, including victims under 10 and those in their teens, temporary relationships accounted for the largest share.
  - For minors, this appears to reflect an environment in which they are active users of social media and chat apps, **making them more vulnerable to being targeted for online grooming** through chat apps and similar platforms where perpetrators of digital sexual crimes can approach them easily under anonymity.

Rank 1 and Rank 2 by Age Group



3. Status of Harm Occurrence by Harm Type

Note

- The number of harm cases reported by people who applied to the Center for victim support is counted by harm type.
  ※ If one victim experienced the same type of harm multiple times, it is counted as one case. If the victim experienced different types of harm, each type is counted separately as one case.
- As the same victim may report multiple types of harm, the number of harm cases is higher than the number of supported victims.

Illegal Filming

- Cases in which a miniature camera is installed in places such as restrooms, changing rooms, or bathhouses to illegally film another person's body, such as the breasts or genitals.
- Cases in which sexual acts are filmed without the other person's consent, among others.

Article 14 (Taking photographs or videos by using cameras), paragraph 1, of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes

> (1) A person who takes photographs or videos of another person's body, which may cause any sexual desire or shame against the will of the person who was shot, by using a camera or other mechanism which has functions similar thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than seven years or by a fine not exceeding 50 million won. <Amended on Dec. 18, 2018; May 19, 2020>

Article 11 (Production or Distribution of Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials), paragraph 1, of the Act on the Protection of Children and Youth Against Sex Offenses

> (1) Any person who produces, imports, or exports child or youth sexual exploitation materials shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for an indefinite term or for a term of at least five years. <Amended on Jun. 2, 2020; Apr. 11, 2023>

Image Synthesis/Editing

- Cases in which ordinary images/videos, such as everyday photographs of another person, are synthesized or edited into forms that may cause sexual discomfort, including deepfake fabricated images/videos.

Article 14-2 (Distribution of false video products) of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes

> (1) A person who edits, synthesizes, or processes photograph, video, or audio (hereafter referred to as "photograph, etc." in this Article) targeting the face, body or voice of a person in a form that may cause sexual desire or shame against the will of the person who is subject to video, etc. (hereafter

referred to as “editing, etc.” in this Article), shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 7 years or a fine of not more than 50 million won. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2024>

(2) A person who has made a distribution, etc. a compilation, composite, or processed product (hereafter referred to as “compilation, etc.” in this Article) or a duplicate (including a duplicate of its duplicate; hereinafter the same applies in this Article) under paragraph (1), or a person who has made a distribution of compilation, etc. or a duplicate, even if it was not against the will of the person subject to the photographs, etc. at the time of editing, etc. under paragraph (1) but it was subsequently against the will of the subject to the photographs, etc., shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 7 years or by a fine not exceeding 50 million won. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2024>

(3) A person who commits a crime under paragraph (2) by means of information and communications networks against the will of the person subject to video works, etc. for the purpose of making profits shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than 3 years. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2024>

(4) A person who possesses, purchases, saves, or watches a compilation, etc. or its duplicates referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 3 years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won. <Added on on Oct. 16, 2024>

(5) A person who habitually commits any of the crimes provided for in paragraph (1) through (3) shall be aggravatingly punished by up to 1/2 of the punishment for each crime. <Added on May 19, 2020; Oct. 16, 2024>

[This Article Added on Mar. 24, 2020]

Non-Consensual Dissemination

- Cases in which sexually explicit images/videos filmed with consent are disseminated without the other person’s consent.
- Cases in which sexually explicit images/videos illegally filmed without the other person’s consent are disseminated without that person’s consent, among others.

Article 14 (Taking photographs or videos by using cameras), paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes

(2) A person who distributes, sells, leases, provides, or openly exhibits or shows (hereinafter referred to as “distribution, etc.”) a photograph taken under paragraph (1) or its duplicate (including a duplicate of its duplicate; hereafter in this paragraph, the same shall apply) or a person who makes the distribution, etc. of a photograph or video taken under paragraph (1) or its duplicate against the will of the person shot after the photograph or video taken under paragraph (1) was not against the will of the person shot (including a person who takes his or her body himself or herself) as at the time such photograph or video was taken, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than seven years or by a fine not exceeding 50 million won. <Amended on Dec. 18, 2018; May 19, 2020>

(3) For the purpose of making profits by using an information and communications network (hereinafter referred to as “information and communications network”) referred to in Article 2 (1) 1 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, a person who commits a crime under paragraph (2) against the will of a person shot, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least three years. <Amended on Dec. 18, 2018; May 19, 2020>

Article 44-7 (Prohibition on circulation of unlawful information) of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection

(1) No one may circulate any of the following information through an information and communications network: <Amended on Sep. 15, 2011; Mar. 22, 2016; Jun. 12, 2018; Jan. 21, 2025>

1. Information with obscene content distributed, sold, rented, or displayed openly in the form of code, words, sound, images, or motion picture;
2. Information with content that defames other persons by divulging a fact or false information, openly and with intent to disparage the person's reputation;
3. Information with content that arouses fear or apprehension by reaching other persons repeatedly in the form of code, words, sound, image, or motion picture;
4. Information with content that damages, destroys, alters, or forges an information and communications system, data, a program, or similar or that interferes with the operation of such system, data, program, or similar without good cause;
5. Information with content that amounts to a media product harmful to youths under the Youth Protection Act and that is provided for profit without fulfilling the duties and obligations under the relevant statutes and regulations, including the duty to verify the subject's age and the duty of labeling;
6. Information with content that amounts to speculative activities prohibited by statutes and regulations;
6-2. Information with content of transactions of personal information in violation of this Act or any other statute or regulation regarding the protection of personal information;
6-3. Information regarding methods, drawings, etc. for manufacturing guns or explosives (including things with a yield that may expose people to risk of life or bodily injury);
6-4. Information with content of the use, manufacture, sale, or mediation of the sale of narcotics prohibited by the Narcotic Drugs Control Act;
7. Information with content that divulges a State secret, including secrets classified under statutes and regulations;
8. Information with content that violates the National Security Act;
9. Other information with content that attempts to commit, aids, or abets a crime.

(2) The Korea Media and Communications Commission may order a provider of information and communications services or a manager or an operator of a message board to reject, suspend, or restrict management of information under paragraph (1) 1 through 6, 6-2 through 6-4, subject to deliberation by the Communications Standards Commission; provided, if the information falls under paragraph (1) 2 or 3, the Commission shall not issue an order to reject, suspend, or restrict such management against the intention specifically manifested by the victim of the relevant information. <Amended on Mar. 22, 2016; Jun. 12, 2018; Jan. 21, 2025; Oct. 1, 2025>

(3) The Korea Media and Communications Commission shall order a provider of information and communications services or a manager or an operator of a message board to reject, suspend, or restrict management of information under paragraph (1) 7 through 9, if the information falls under all of the following: <Amended on Mar. 22, 2016; Dec. 24, 2018; Dec. 3, 2024; Oct. 1, 2025>

1. A request shall have been made by the head of the relevant central administrative agency [including requests from the head of an investigative agency for photographs and videos, compilations, composites, processed products, or their duplicates (including duplicates of duplicates) under

Articles 14 and 14-2 of the Special Act on the Punishment of Sexual Crimes, and for child or youth sexual exploitation materials under subparagraph 5 of Article 2 of the Act on the Protection of Children and Youth against Sex Offenses];

2. A demand for correction was made pursuant to subparagraph 4 of Article 22 of the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Korea Media and Communications Commission after deliberation by the Communications Standards Commission within 7 days from the date the request under subparagraph 1 had been received;

3. The provider of information and communications services or the manager or operator of the message board has not complied with the demand for correction.

(4) The Korea Media and Communications Commission shall provide an opportunity to the provider of information and communications services or the manager, operator, or relevant user of the message board to whom an order is to be issued pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) to present his or her opinion in advance; provided, the Commission need not provide an opportunity to present an opinion in any of the following cases: <Amended on Oct. 1, 2025>

1. Where it is necessary to make an urgent disposition for public safety or welfare;

2. Where there is a ground prescribed by Presidential Decree to believe that it is obviously impracticable or evidently unnecessary to hear an opinion;

3. Where a person concerned clearly manifests his or her intent to give up the opportunity to present his or her opinion.

(5) An information and communication service provider that installs and operates a domestic server for temporary storage of data and meets the criteria prescribed by the Presidential Decree for the type and scale of business shall take the following technical and administrative measures to prevent the distribution of information falling under the subparagraphs of paragraph (1): <Added on Jan. 23, 2024>

1. Measures to identify whether the information described in each of the subparagraphs of paragraph (1) is stored on the server and to promptly restrict access to it, subject to deliberation by the Communications Standards Commission in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3;

2. Measures to request the person who posted the information identified under subparagraph 1 to prohibit the distribution of the relevant information;

3. Measures to have the actual status of the operation and management of the measures under subparagraph 1 recorded automatically in the system, and to keep it for the period prescribed by Presidential Decree;

4.Other measures prescribed by Presidential Decree as necessary to prevent the distribution of information falling under the subparagraphs of paragraph (1).

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jun. 13, 2008]

Article 11 (Production or Distribution of Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials), paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Act on the Protection of Children and Youth Against Sex Offenses

(2) Any person who sells, lends, distributes, or provides child or youth sexual exploitation materials for commercial purposes, or possesses, transports, advertises or introduce them for any of such purposes, or publicly exhibits or displays them shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least five years. <Amended on Jun. 2, 2020; Apr. 11, 2023>

(3) Any person who distributes or provides child or youth sexual exploitation materials, advertises or introduces them for any of such purposes, or publicly exhibits or displays them shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least three years. <Amended on Jun. 2, 2020; Apr. 11, 2023>

Threats of Dissemination

· Cases in which a person threatens to disseminate sexual images/videos, whether filmed with or without consent, against the other person's will, among others.

Article 14-3 (Intimidation or Compulsion by Using Photograph and Compilation) of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes

(1) A person who intimidates another person by using photograph or its duplicates (including a duplicate of the duplicate) and a compilation or its duplicate under Article 14-2 (2) (including a duplicate of the duplicate) which may cause sexual desire or shame shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than 1 year. <Amended on Oct. 16, 2024>

(2) Any person who interferes with the exercise of a person's right by intimidation under paragraph (1) or has the person do the work not obligatory for him or her shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least three years.

(3) A person who habitually commits a crime specified in paragraph (1) or (2) shall be punished by aggravating the punishment for such crime by up to 1/2 of the pending punishment thereon.

[This Article Added on May 19, 2020]

[Title Amended on Oct. 16, 2024]

Article 11-2 (Intimidation or Coercion using Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials) of the Act on the Protection of Children and Youth Against Sex Offenses

(1) Any person who threatens a child or youth by using child or youth sexual exploitation materials shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of not less than 3 years.

(2) Any person who interferes with the exercise of the rights of a child or youth by threatening under paragraph (1) or causes the child or youth to engage in any work which he or she is not obligated to perform, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a limited term of at least 5 years.

(3) Any person who attempts to commit an offense prescribed in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be punished.

(4) A person who habitually commits a crime under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be subject to aggravated punishment by up to 1/2 of the punishment prescribed for such crime.

[This Article Added on Oct. 16, 2024]

Article 44-7 (Prohibition on circulation of unlawful information), paragraph 1, subparagraph 3, of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection

3. Information with content that arouses fear or apprehension by reaching other persons repeatedly in the form of code, words, sound, image, or motion picture

Fear of Dissemination

· Cases in which a person experiences anxiety or fear related to illegal filming harm or the dissemination of sexually explicit images/videos, among others.

Cyber Harassment

· Cases in which a person engages in unwanted sexual harassment against another person through a means of communication, such as a mobile phone, or unilaterally sends sexually explicit images/videos, among others.

Article 13 (Obscene acts by using means of communication) of the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes

A person who sends another person any words, sounds, writings, pictures, images, or other things that may cause a sense of sexual shame or aversion by telephone, mail, computer, or other means of communication, with intent to arouse or satisfy his or her own or the other person's sexual urges, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won. <Amended on May 19, 2020>

Article 70 (Penalty provisions) of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection

(1) A person who commits defamation of another person by disclosing a fact to the public through an information and communications network purposely to disparage the reputation of such person, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for up to 3 years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won. <Amended on May 28, 2014>

(2) A person who commits defamation of another person by disclosing a false fact to the public through an information and communications network purposely to disparage the reputation of such person, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for up to 7 years, by suspension of qualification for up to 10 years, or by a fine not exceeding 50 million won.

(3) The prosecution may not prosecute a person who committed a crime under paragraph (1) or (2) against the victim's will explicitly manifested.

[This Article Wholly Amended on Jun. 13, 2008]

Article 307 (Defamation) and Article 311 (Insult) of the Criminal Act

Article 307 (Defamation)

(1) A person who defames another by publicly alleging facts shall be punished by imprisonment with or without labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding five million won. <Amended on Dec. 29, 1995>

(2) A person who defames another by publicly alleging false facts shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than five years, suspension of qualifications for not more than ten years, or a fine not exceeding ten million won. <Amended on Dec. 29, 1995>

Article 311 (Insult)

A person who publicly insults another shall be punished by imprisonment with or without labor for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding two million won. <Amended on Dec. 29, 1995>

☑ Other

· Types of harm that fall outside the scope of victim support, such as SNS hacking and impersonation.

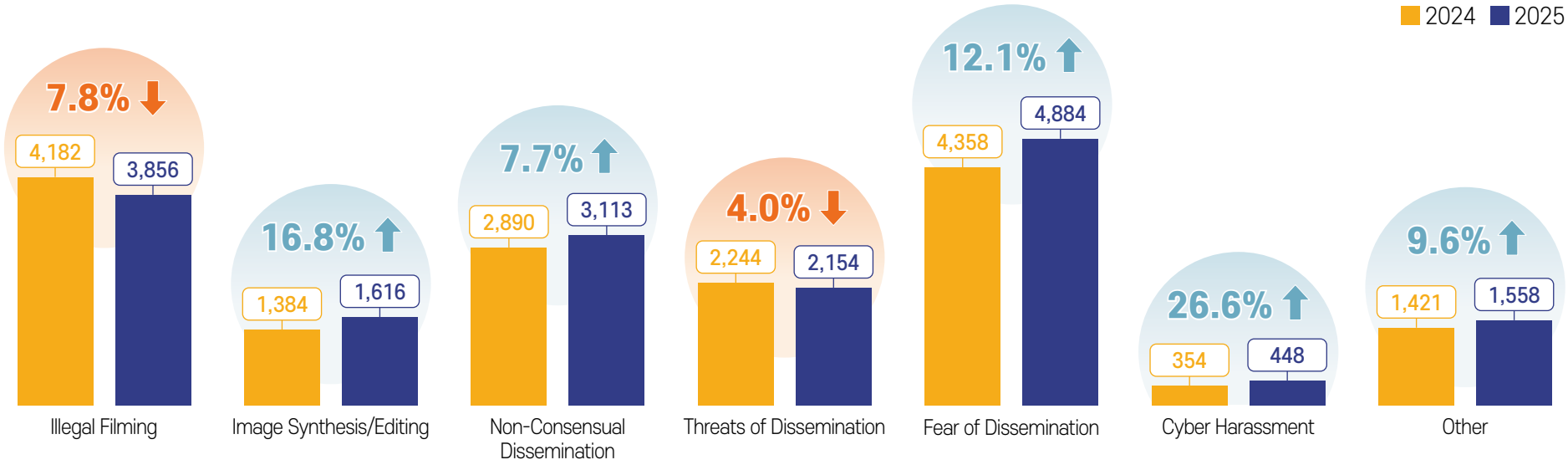
A Year-on-Year Status

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Illegal Filming	Image Synthesis/ Editing	Non-Consensual Dissemination	Threats of Dissemination	Fear of Dissemination	Cyber Harassment	Other
2024	**16,833** (100.0%)	4,182 (24.9%)	1,384 (8.2%)	2,890 (17.2%)	2,244 (13.3%)	4,358 (25.9%)	354 (2.1%)	1,421 (8.4%)
2025	**17,629** (100.0%)	3,856 (21.9%)	1,616 (9.2%)	3,113 (17.7%)	2,154 (12.2%)	4,884 (27.7%)	448 (2.5%)	1,558 (8.8%)
YoY change	**4.7%**	△7.8%	16.8%	7.7%	△4.0%	12.1%	26.6%	9.6%

- In 2025, the total number of harm cases was 17,629, representing a 4.7% increase compared with the previous year. Considering that the total number of victims in 2025 was 10,637, **this can be interpreted as an average of approximately 1.7 cases of overlapping harm per victim.**

- By harm type, **fear of dissemination accounted for the largest share, as in the previous year, with 4,884 cases (27.7%)**. This indicates that **anxiety before actual non-consensual dissemination occurs and demand for preventive responses have continued to expand.** This was followed by illegal filming with 3,856 cases (21.9%), non-consensual dissemination with 3,113 cases (17.7%), threats of dissemination with 2,154 cases (12.2%), image synthesis/editing with 1,616 cases (9.2%), other cases with 1,558 cases (8.8%), and cyber harassment with 448 cases (2.5%). Overall, the distribution of harm types showed a pattern similar to the previous year.

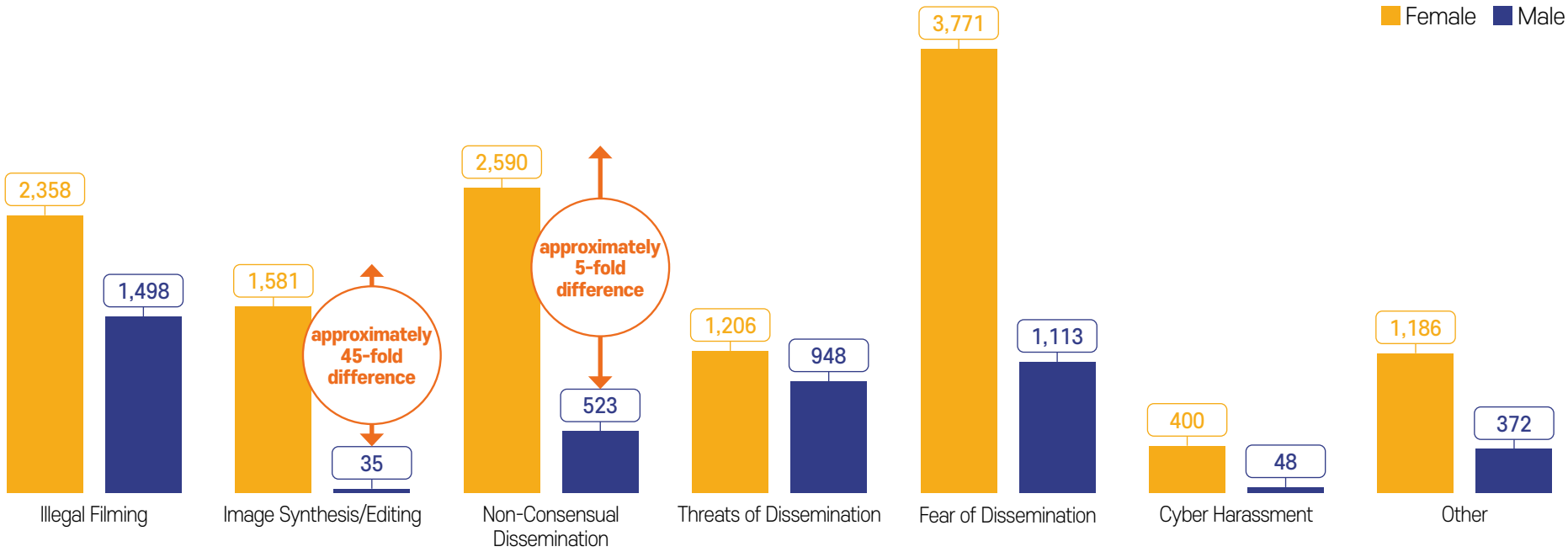


✓ Illegal filming harm decreased by 7.8% compared with the previous year, but still accounted for 21.9% of the total, maintaining a high share. By contrast, image synthesis/editing harm increased by 16.8% and cyber harassment increased by 26.6% year-on-year. **This suggests that digital sexual crimes are gradually diversifying from traditional filming-based crimes into technology-facilitated crimes.**

B Status by Gender

Rank 1 Rank 2 (Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Illegal Filming	Image Synthesis/ Editing	Non-Consensual Dissemination	Threats of Dissemination	Fear of Dissemination	Cyber Harassment	Other
Female	**13,092** (74.3%)	2,358 (61.2%)	1,581 (97.8%)	2,590 (83.2%)	1,206 (56.0%)	3,771 (77.2%)	400 (89.3%)	1,186 (76.1%)
Male	**4,537** (25.7%)	1,498 (38.8%)	35 (2.2%)	523 (16.8%)	948 (44.0%)	1,113 (22.8%)	48 (10.7%)	372 (23.9%)
Total	**17,629** (100.0%)	3,856 (100.0%)	1,616 (100.0%)	3,113 (100.0%)	2,154 (100.0%)	4,884 (100.0%)	448 (100.0%)	1,558 (100.0%)



- By gender and harm type in 2025, female victims reported fear of dissemination most frequently, with 3,771 cases. This was followed by non-consensual dissemination (2,590 cases), illegal filming (2,358 cases), image synthesis/editing (1,581 cases), threats of dissemination (1,206 cases), and cyber harassment (400 cases).

- By contrast, **male victims reported illegal filming most frequently, with 1,498 cases**, followed by fear of dissemination (1,113 cases), threats of dissemination (948 cases), non-consensual dissemination (523 cases), cyber harassment (48 cases), and image synthesis/editing (35 cases).

- For non-consensual dissemination harm, cases involving female victims totaled 2,590 (83.2%), approximately five times higher than cases involving male victims, which totaled 523 (16.8%). **This can be understood as reflecting a structure in which sexually explicit victim-related images/videos involving women are primarily consumed and circulated on major dissemination sites.**

- Image synthesis/editing harm involving female victims increased by 18.2% year-on-year, from 1,337 cases in 2024 to 1,581 cases in 2025. The number of cases involving female victims (1,581) was approximately 45 times higher than the number involving male victims (35).
  - **This suggests that illegally synthesized or edited materials, including deepfakes, are being created and disseminated primarily by targeting women's facial and body images.**

C Status by Age

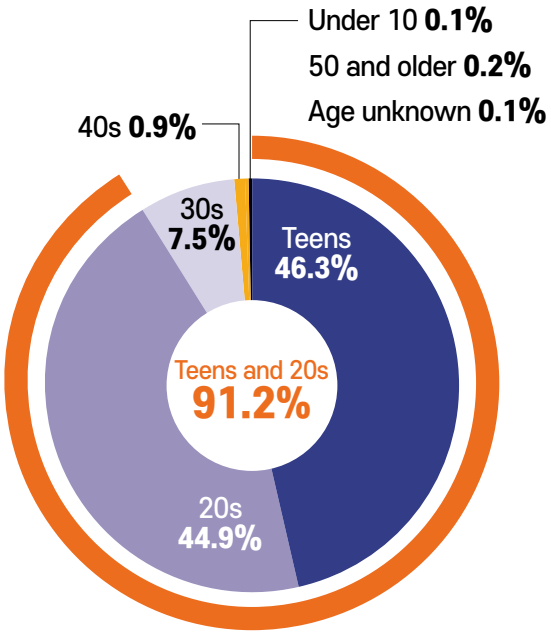
Rank 1 Rank 2 (Unit: persons, cases)

Category	Victims (persons)	Harm Cases (cases)							
		Total	Illegal Filming	Image Synthesis/ Editing	Non-Consensual Dissemination	Threats of Dissemination	Fear of Dissemination	Cyber Harassment	Other
Under 10	**20**	**35** (0.2%)	17 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (0.3%)	10 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
10s	**3,032**	**5,226** (29.6%)	1,312 (34.0%)	749 (46.3%)	655 (21.0%)	642 (29.8%)	1,420 (29.1%)	149 (33.2%)	299 (19.2%)
20s	**5,226**	**8,287** (47.0%)	1,874 (48.6%)	725 (44.9%)	1,438 (46.2%)	944 (43.8%)	2,206 (45.2%)	227 (50.7%)	873 (56.0%)
30s	**1,489**	**2,556** (14.5%)	370 (9.6%)	122 (7.5%)	674 (21.7%)	299 (13.9%)	835 (17.1%)	47 (10.5%)	209 (13.4%)
40s	**452**	**826** (4.7%)	124 (3.2%)	15 (0.9%)	197 (6.3%)	130 (6.0%)	255 (5.2%)	17 (3.8%)	88 (5.7%)
50 and older	**269**	**509** (2.9%)	116 (3.0%)	3 (0.2%)	67 (2.2%)	108 (5.0%)	141 (2.9%)	5 (1.1%)	69 (4.4%)
Age unknown	**149**	**190** (1.1%)	43 (1.1%)	1 (0.1%)	81 (2.6%)	25 (1.2%)	17 (0.3%)	3 (0.7%)	20 (1.3%)
YoY change	**10,637**	**17,629** (100.0%)	3,856 (100.0%)	1,616 (100.0%)	3,113 (100.0%)	2,154 (100.0%)	4,884 (100.0%)	448 (100.0%)	1,558 (100.0%)

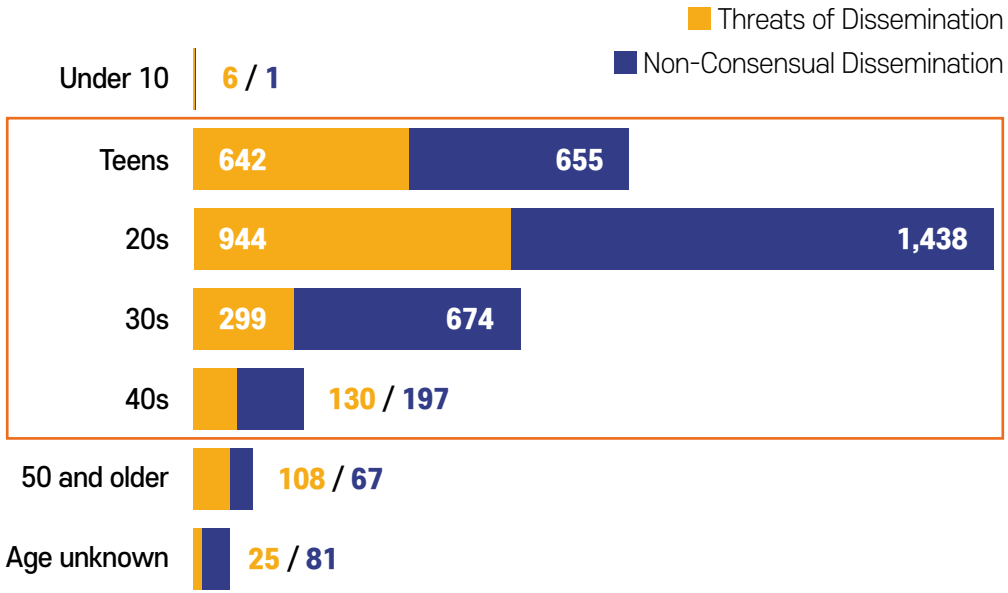
✓ By age group and harm type in 2025, **fear of dissemination accounted for the largest share in most age groups**, except for victims under 10 and those whose age was unknown.

- This indicates that, among victims who have experienced actual non-consensual dissemination, **anxiety over non-consensual dissemination may intensify even after initial deletion measures due to the structural characteristics of digital sexual crimes and repeated experiences of re-non-consensual dissemination.**
- In addition, even in cases where actual non-consensual dissemination has not occurred, the spread of AI-based image synthesis/editing technologies and the increase in pre-non-consensual dissemination crimes such as threats and grooming appear to have heightened victims' perception of potential non-consensual dissemination risks. **As a result, more victims are proactively reporting fear of dissemination.**

Age Distribution of Image Synthesis/Editing Harm



Age Distribution of Non-Consensual Dissemination and Threats of Dissemination Harm



- **For image synthesis/editing harm, victims in their teens and 20s accounted for 1,474 cases, or 91.2% of the total**, representing an overwhelmingly high share compared with other age groups.
- Threats of dissemination may take different forms depending on the victim's gender, age, and harm type, including cases that lead to actual non-consensual dissemination and cases in which only threats occur. A comparison of actual non-consensual dissemination harm and threats of dissemination by age group shows that the purpose of threats of dissemination may differ across groups.
  - Among teenage victims, there were 642 cases of threats of dissemination and 655 cases of non-consensual dissemination among 3,032 victims, showing similar levels for the two harm types. Considering that harm types are counted with possible overlap, **threats of dissemination against teenage victims may be interpreted as relatively more likely to lead to actual non-consensual dissemination, or to involve victims who experienced additional threats after non-consensual dissemination.**
  - Among victims in their 20s through 40s, non-consensual dissemination harm was higher than threats of dissemination. Among victims aged 50 and older, however, threats of dissemination were higher than actual non-consensual dissemination harm. **This appears to reflect a pattern in which perpetrators approach victims aged 50 and older for purposes such as financial demands, rather than actual non-consensual dissemination of victim-related images/videos.**

4. Status of Support

A Status of Victim Support

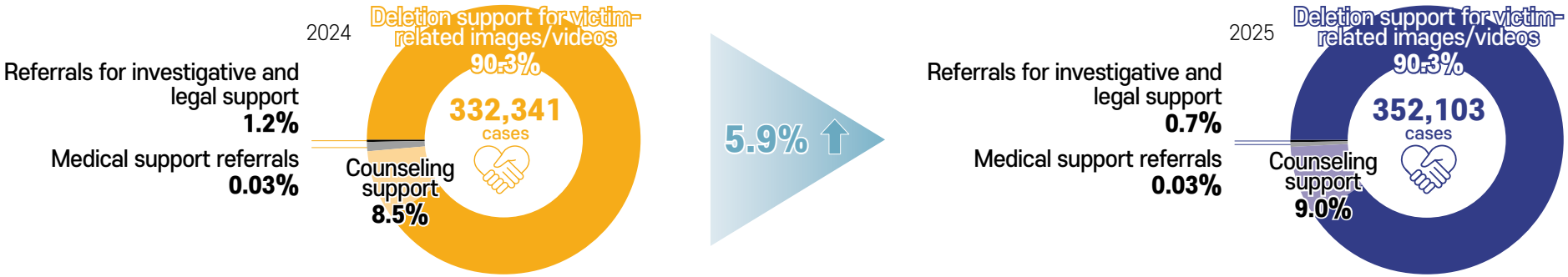
Note

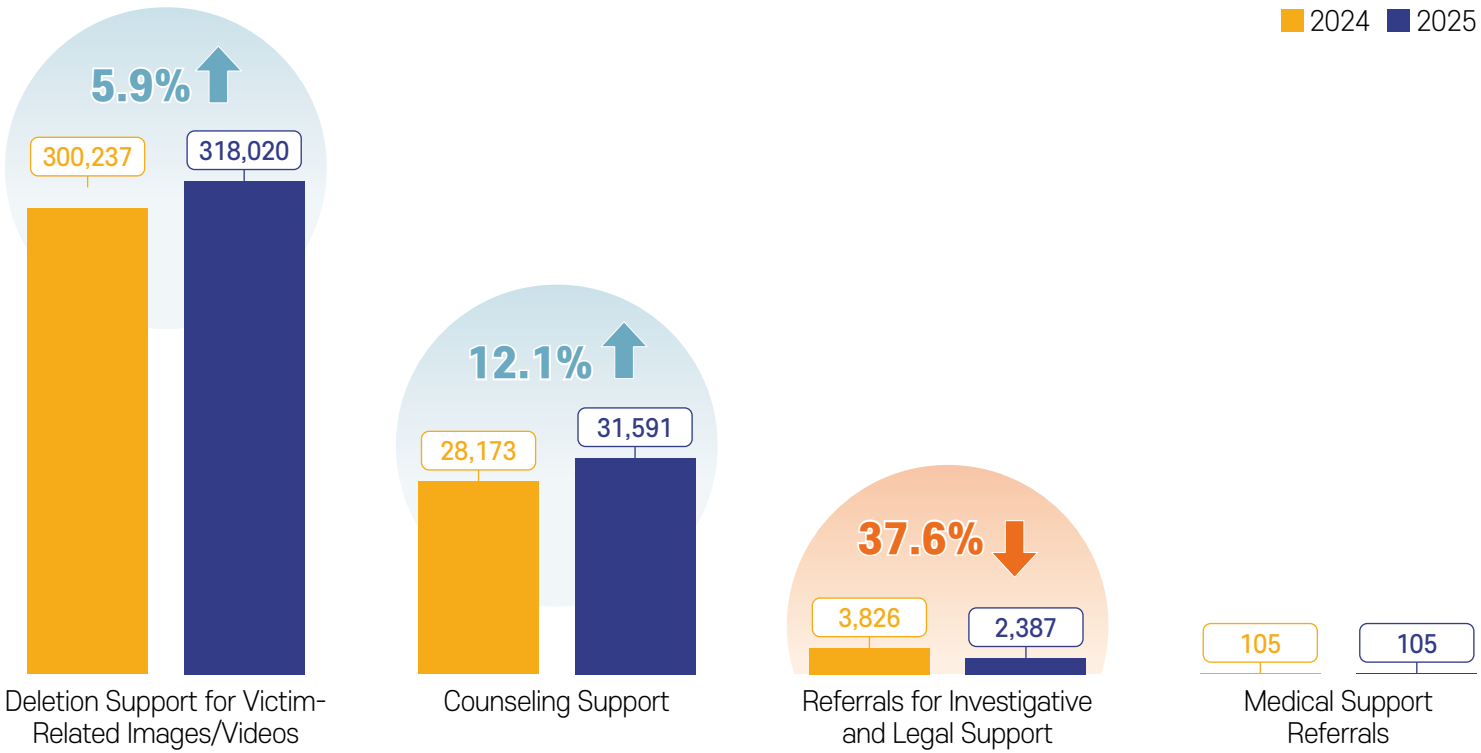
Support Cases

- The number of support cases refers to the number of support services provided to victims who came into the Center.
- As multiple types of support may be provided to the same victim, the number of support cases is higher than the number of victims.

(Unit: persons, cases)

Category	Support Cases				
	Total	Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos	Counseling Support	Referrals for Investigative and Legal Support	Medical Support Referrals
2024	**332,341** (100.0%)	300,237 (90.3%)	28,173 (8.5%)	3,826 (1.2%)	105 (0.03%)
2025	**352,103** (100.0%)	318,020 (90.3%)	31,591 (9.0%)	2,387 (0.7%)	105 (0.03%)
YoY change	**5.9%**	5.9%	12.1%	△37.6%	0.0%





In 2025, **the total number of support cases was 352,103, representing a 5.9% increase compared with the previous year**. By type of support, deletion support for victim-related images/videos accounted for the largest share, with 318,020 cases (90.3%), followed by counseling support with 31,591 cases (9.0%), referrals for investigative and legal support with 2,387 cases (0.7%), and medical support referrals with 105 cases (0.03%).

- Deletion support for victim-related images/videos refers to support for requesting the deletion of victims' victim-related images/videos and identifying information disseminated on publicly accessible platforms, such as illegal harmful websites and social media. This support increased by 5.9% year-on-year (+17,783 cases), continuing to account for the largest share this year.
- Counseling support refers to support provided by the Center to victims, including guidance on responding to harm, counseling on support status, information provision, and psychological and emotional support. It increased by 12.1% year-on-year (+3,418 cases).
- Referrals for investigative and legal support refer to cases in which the Center coordinated and cooperated with investigative agencies to connect victims with investigative and legal support related to their cases. These referrals decreased by 37.6% year-on-year (-1,439 cases). Medical support referrals refer to cases in which the Center, in cooperation with sexual violence counseling centers and Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers, connected victims with psychological therapy and medical support. The number remained unchanged from the previous year, at 105 cases.

B Detailed Status of Content Deletion Support

■ Content Deletion Support by Platform Type

Note

· The number of cases for which the Center provided content deletion support is counted by platform type.

☑ Illegal Harmful Websites
· Websites operated for the purpose of distributing and selling illegal content.

☑ Search Engines
· Platforms designed to make information on the Internet easy to search.

☑ Social Media (SNS)
· Websites that allow individuals to create online spaces for sharing information or interaction.

☑ Online Communities
· Platforms where users communicate with one another around shared topics.
· Hosting sites designed for uploading and sharing images.

☑ Cloud Services
· Platforms that provide services for storing and sharing files on centralized servers.

☑ Streaming Services
· Platforms that provide services for playing videos.

☑ Webhard Services
· File-sharing sites registered as “special types of value-added telecommunications business operators” under the Telecommunications Business Act.

☑ P2P Services
· Sites that provide search functions and other services to enable file sharing through peer-to-peer (P2P) networks, such as torrents.

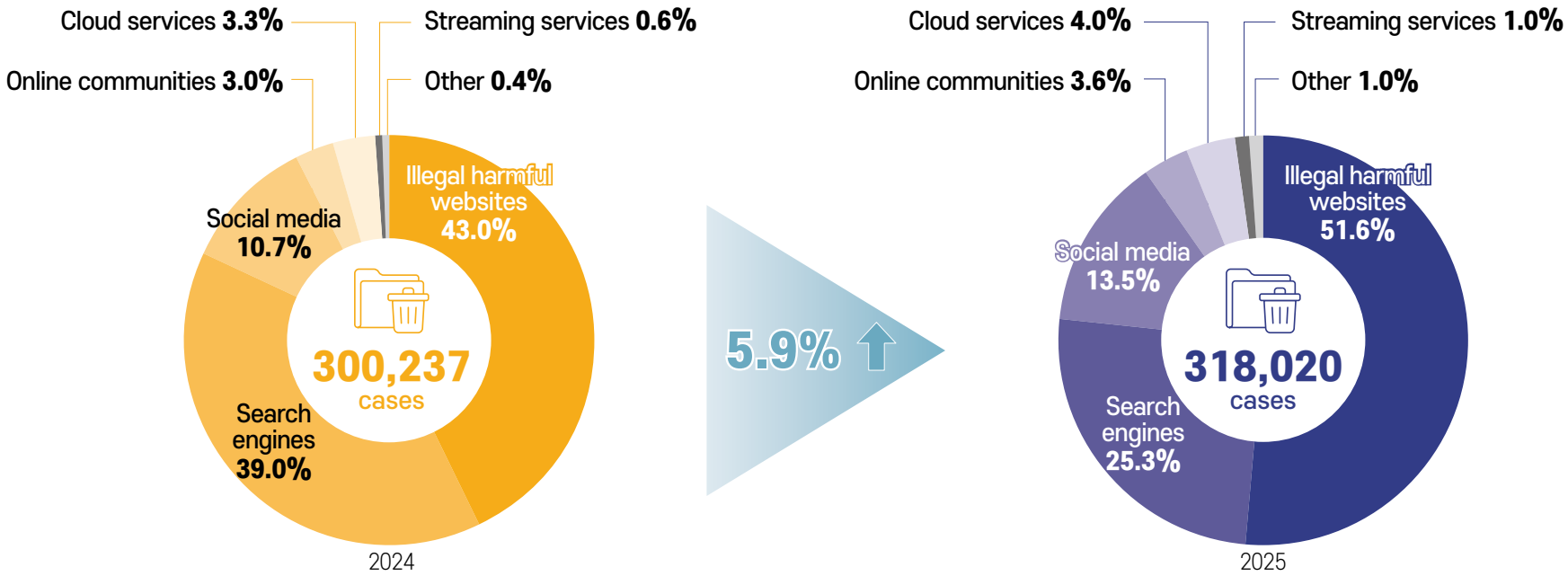
☑ Blogs
· Platforms that provide personal online spaces within search engines.

☑ Archive Sites
· Sites that permanently preserve specific webpages at the request of users.

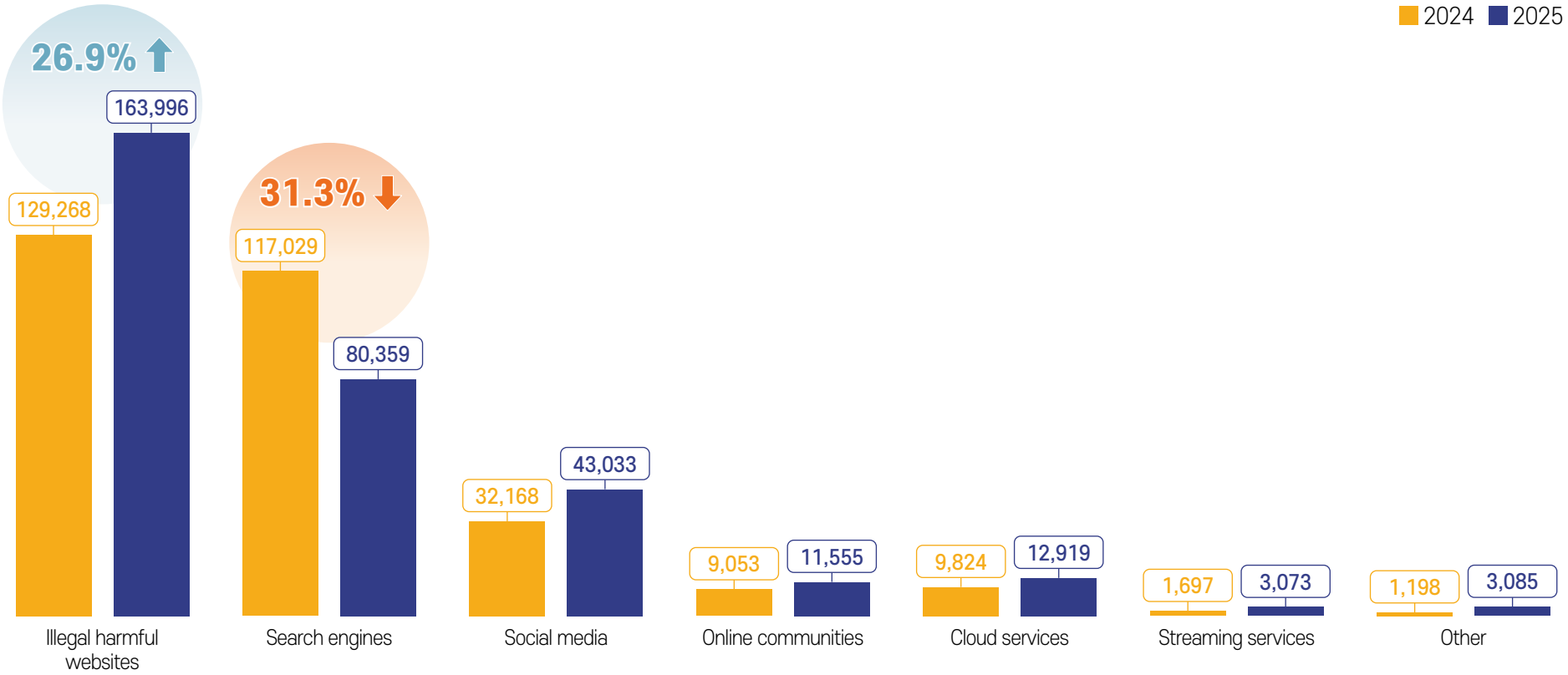
(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Illegal Harmful Websites	Search Engines	Social Media	Online Communities	Cloud Services	Streaming Services	Other*
2024	**300,237** (100.0%)	129,268 (43.0%)	117,029 (39.0%)	32,168 (10.7%)	9,053 (3.0%)	9,824 (3.3%)	1,697 (0.6%)	1,198 (0.4%)
2025	**318,020** (100.0%)	163,996 (51.6%)	80,359 (25.3%)	43,033 (13.5%)	11,555 (3.6%)	12,919 (4.0%)	3,073 (1.0%)	3,085 (1.0%)

* Includes webhard services, P2P services, blogs, archive sites, etc.



- In 2025, **the total number of content deletion support cases was 318,020, a 5.9% increase** compared with 2024 (300,237 cases).
- By platform type, **illegal harmful websites accounted for the largest share, with 163,996 cases (51.6%)**, followed by search engines with 80,359 cases (25.3%), social media with 43,033 cases (13.5%), cloud services with 12,919 cases (4.0%), online communities with 11,555 cases (3.6%), and streaming services with 3,073 cases (1.0%). Compared with the previous year, the number of support cases increased across all platform types except search engines.



- **The number of cases involving illegal harmful websites increased by 34,728 year-on-year (+26.9%), accounting for the largest share again in 2025**. This shows that **illegal harmful websites based on overseas servers remain a major Non-Consensual Dissemination channel, as they allow operators to maintain anonymity and evade administrative sanctions under domestic law.** In addition, the number of cases involving cloud and streaming platforms disseminated together with posts on illegal harmful websites increased by 3,095 and 1,376 cases, respectively.
- Cases involving social media and online communities increased by 10,865 and 2,502 cases, respectively, compared with the previous year. **This increase appears to reflect the combined effect of platform characteristics, where sharing and commenting functions facilitate the Non-Consensual Dissemination of posts involving secondary harm, such as the spread of victims' identifying information, and the institutional expansion of support for deleting identifying information.**
- By contrast, search engine cases decreased by 36,670 year-on-year (-31.3%) to 80,359 cases. Search engine deletion support refers to support for deleting search results that appear when searching keywords related to victim-related images/videos or victims' identifying information. **This decrease appears to be influenced by strengthened filtering of similar search results and voluntary blocking measures by platforms.** It also **appears to have been partly affected by an increase in websites that have shifted to more closed operating methods, such as allowing access only through indirect links rather than being directly exposed in search results.**

■ Content Deletion Support by Legal Basis

Note

· The number of cases for which the Center provided content deletion support is counted by each legal basis provision under Article 7-3 (Support for Victims of Illegally Recorded Materials, etc.) of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act.

☑ Requests by Victims or Related Persons (Article 7-3, paragraphs 1 and 2)

· Cases in which content deletion support was provided for illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information at the request of the victim, the victim's spouse, lineal relatives, siblings, or an agent designated by the eligible support recipient.

☑ Requests by Investigative Agencies (Article 7-3, paragraph 3, subparagraph 1)

· Cases in which proactive content deletion support was provided for illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information requested for deletion support by investigative agencies, without a request from the victim or related persons.

☑ Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials (Article 7-3, paragraph 3, subparagraph 2)

· Cases in which proactive content deletion support was provided for child or youth sexual exploitation materials and identifying information, without a request from the victim or related persons.

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Illegal Harmful Websites	Proactive Deletion Support		
			Subtotal	Requests by Investigative Agencies	Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials
2024	**300,237** (100.0%)	244,457 (81.4%)	55,780 (18.6%)	18,131 (6.0%)	37,649 (12.6%)
2025	**318,020** (100.0%)	257,257 (80.9%)	60,763 (19.1%)	19,907 (6.3%)	40,856 (12.8%)

✓ Following the amendment to and enforcement of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act in 2021, **the Center has provided proactive content deletion support, without requiring a request from the victim, for victim-related images/videos requested for support by investigative agencies and for child or youth sexual exploitation materials**. This is a form of support in which the Center actively monitors and supports deletion even when victims are unaware of the harm they have suffered or find it difficult to request support directly. **It plays an important role in reducing gaps in victim protection and minimizing the spread of harm through early intervention.**

In 2025, the total number of content deletion support cases was 318,020. Of these, content deletion support provided upon request by victims or related persons accounted for 257,257 cases (80.9%), while proactive content deletion support accounted for 60,763 cases (19.1%).

- **Content deletion support provided upon request by victims or related persons accounted for 80.9% of all content deletion support cases, a slight decrease of 0.5 percentage points compared with the previous year. However, the number of support cases increased by 5.2% year-on-year, or 12,800 cases, to 257,257.**
- Meanwhile, **proactive content deletion support increased by 8.9%, from 55,780 cases to 60,763 cases**. Its share of total content deletion support also rose from 18.6% to 19.1%, indicating that **proactive support in responding to digital sexual crimes has continued and that its importance is gradually increasing.**

■ Status of Support for Deleting Identifying Information

Note

- This table counts, by type, the number of cases in which the Center provided deletion support when identifying information of victims of Non-Consensual Dissemination was disseminated either together with victim-related images/videos or independently, as well as the number of pieces of leaked identifying information.
- As multiple types of identifying information may be included in a single post for which deletion support was provided, the number of pieces of identifying information may be higher than the number of identifying information deletion support cases.

※ The 2024 status of support for deleting identifying information counted only cases in which victim-related images/videos and personal information were leaked together. Cases involving the independent Non-Consensual Dissemination of identifying information were not included.

Newly Counted Identifying Information Types in 2025

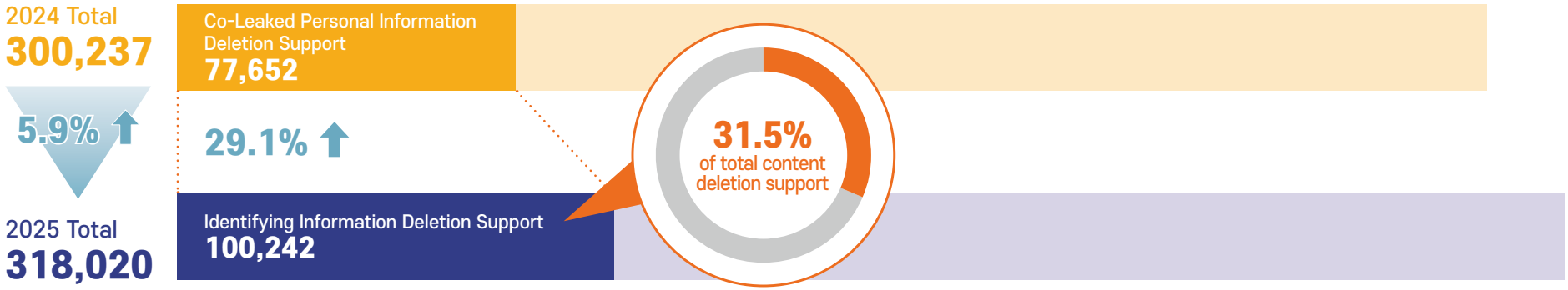
- Appearance: the victim's physical and visible characteristics, and body indicators, including measurement information.
- Photographs: everyday photographs of the victim, photographs exposing private life, photographs revealing identifying information, and similar materials.
- Other: Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords for victim-related images/videos, social media account information, race, ethnicity, country of origin, and similar information.

① Year-on-Year Status

(Unit: cases / items)

Category	Total Content Deletion Support	Support for Deleting Identifying Information	Types of Identifying Information (items)								
			Total	Name	Age	Affiliation	Address	Contact Information	Appearance	Photographs	Other
2024	**300,237** (100.0%)	**77,652** (25.9%)	**98,101** (100.0%)	54,888 (55.9%)	28,521 (29.1%)	10,083 (10.3%)	4,292 (4.4%)	317 (0.3%)	-	-	-
2025	**318,020** (100.0%)	**100,242** (31.5%)	**128,311** (100.0%)	49,130 (38.3%)	13,314 (10.4%)	10,789 (8.4%)	5,593 (4.4%)	51 (0.04%)	11,265 (8.8%)	3,264 (2.5%)	34,905 (27.2%)
YoY change	**5.9%**	**29.1%**	**30.8%**	△10.5%	△53.3%	7.0%	30.3%	△83.9%	-	-	-

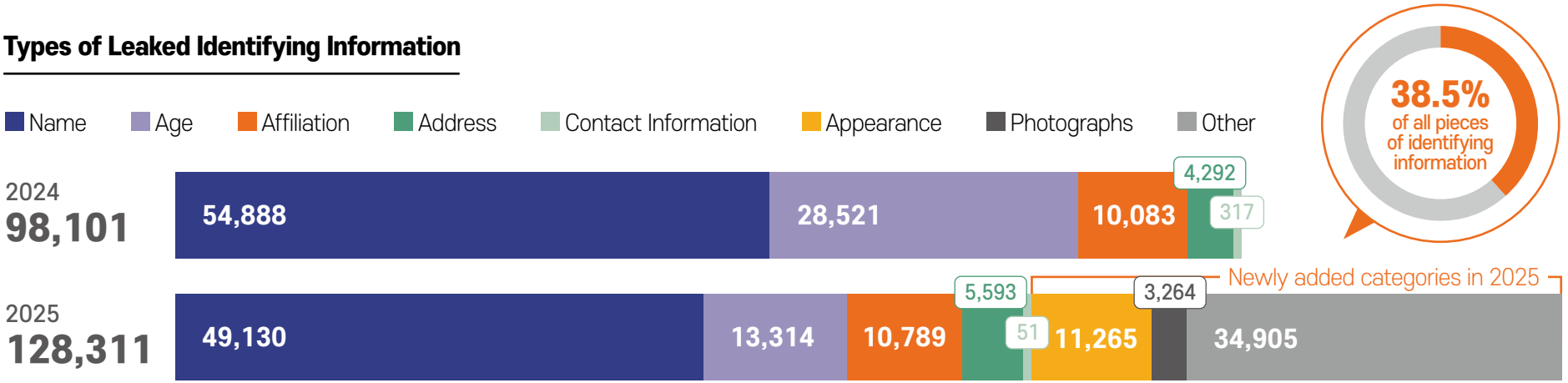
Share of Identifying Information Deletion Support in Total Content Deletion Support



- Based on Article 7-3 of the amended Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, which came into effect on April 17, 2025, the Center expanded support for deleting identifying information of victims of digital sexual crimes. **Previously, deletion support was available only when victim-related images/videos and victims' personal information were leaked together. Under the amended framework, however, deletion support also became available when only a victim's identifying information was disseminated independently.** The Center also strengthened the basis and effectiveness of identifying information deletion support by newly adding the categories of "appearance," "photographs," and "other" through legal consultation.

- As a result, **in 2025, the number of cases involving support for deleting identifying information** reached 100,242, **an increase of 22,590 cases (+29.1%) compared with the previous year.** This accounted for 31.5% of all content deletion support cases, which totaled 318,020.

Types of Leaked Identifying Information



✓ By type of leaked identifying information in 2025, **names accounted for the largest share, with 49,130 items (38.3%)**. This was followed by other information with 34,905 items (27.2%), age with 13,314 items (10.4%), appearance with 11,265 items (8.8%), affiliation with 10,789 items (8.4%), address with 5,593 items (4.4%), photographs with 3,264 items (2.5%), and contact information with 51 items (0.04%).

- **The newly added categories in 2025—appearance, photographs, and other information—totaled 49,434 items, accounting for 38.5% of all pieces of identifying information (128,311 items)**. In particular, the "other" category includes Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords that identify the victim-related images/videos themselves, even without direct personal information such as the victim's name, address, or age—for example, "OO woman" or "OO couple." **Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords are key information that directly affects the spread of victim-related images/videos. By including this category within the scope of deletion support, the Center further strengthened the effectiveness of support for deleting identifying information.**

② Status of Identifying Information Deletion Support by Age Group

Rank 1 Rank 2 (Unit: cases / items)

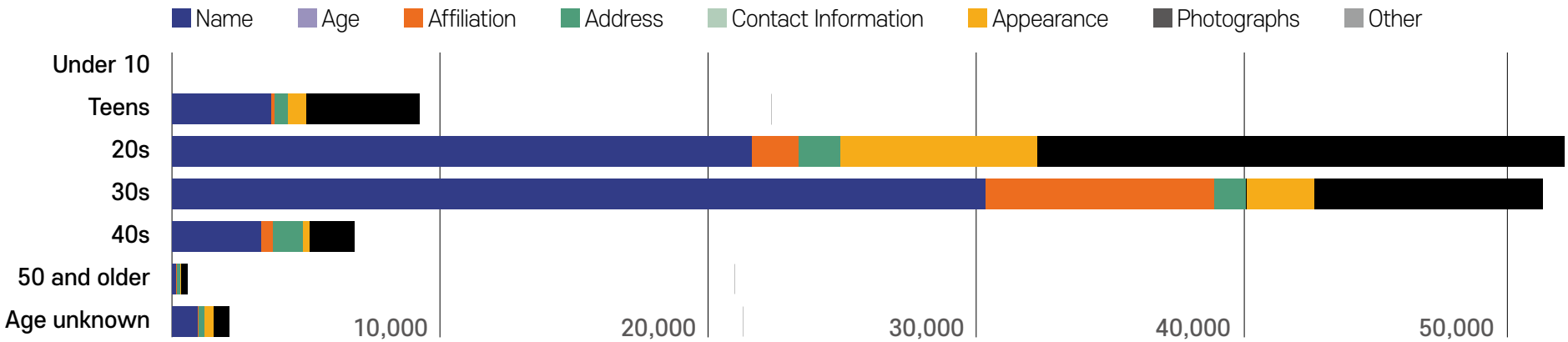
Category	Identifying Information Deletion Support	Total Types of Identifying Information (items)								
		Total	Name	Age	Affiliation	Address	Contact Information	Appearance	Photographs	Other
Under 10	**1** (0.0%)	**1** (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Teens	**7,852** (8.3%)	**9,211** (100.0%)	3,147 (34.2%)	535 (5.8%)	107 (1.2%)	519 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	676 (7.3%)	262 (2.8%)	3,965 (43.1%)
20s	**42,286** (44.8%)	**51,765** (100.0%)	16,204 (31.3%)	5,356 (10.4%)	1,719 (3.3%)	1,555 (3.0%)	14 (0.03%)	7,306 (14.1%)	1,507 (2.9%)	18,104 (35.0%)
30s	**36,561** (38.7%)	**50,959** (100.0%)	25,678 (50.4%)	4,565 (9.0%)	8,496 (16.7%)	1,190 (2.3%)	34 (0.1%)	2,499 (4.9%)	732 (1.4%)	7,765 (15.2%)
40s	**5,644** (6.0%)	**6,761** (100.0%)	2,859 (42.3%)	445 (6.6%)	418 (6.2%)	1,121 (16.6%)	3 (0.04%)	262 (3.9%)	85 (1.2%)	1,568 (23.2%)
50 and older	**486** (0.5%)	**564** (100.0%)	51 (9.0%)	65 (11.5%)	39 (6.9%)	147 (26.1%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (2.3%)	4 (0.7%)	245 (43.5%)
Age unknown	**1,583** (1.7%)	**2,130** (100.0%)	690 (32.4%)	261 (12.3%)	7 (0.3%)	247 (11.6%)	0 (0.0%)	320 (15.0%)	467 (21.9%)	138 (6.5%)
Total	**94,413**	**121,391**	48,629	11,227	10,786	4,779	51	11,076	3,058	31,785

* The 5,829 cases of identifying information deletion support provided as proactive deletion support for child or youth sexual exploitation materials are not included in the age-group statistics, as it is difficult to determine the victims' exact ages.

- In 2025, by age group, **identifying information deletion support was most frequently provided for victims in their 20s, with 42,286 cases (44.8%)**. This was followed by victims in their 30s with 36,561 cases (38.7%), teens with 7,852 cases (8.3%), victims in their 40s with 5,644 cases (6.0%), victims whose age was unknown with 1,583 cases (1.7%), victims aged 50 and older with 486 cases, and victims under 10 with 1 case.

- **Cases involving victims in their 20s and 30s accounted for 83.5%** of all identifying information deletion support cases, **showing a concentration among young adults.**

Types of Identifying Information by Age Group



- When the types of leaked identifying information are examined by age group, the "other" category accounted for the largest share among victims in their teens and 20s. This category includes Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords that identify the victim-related images/videos themselves, such as "OO woman" or "OO couple."

  - Among victims in their 30s, Non-Consensual Dissemination of names accounted for the largest share, at 50.4%, followed by Non-Consensual Dissemination of affiliation information, such as occupation or workplace name, at 16.7%.

  - Among victims in their 40s and those aged 50 and older, Non-Consensual Dissemination of address information accounted for 16.6% and 26.1%, respectively, representing relatively higher shares than in other age groups.

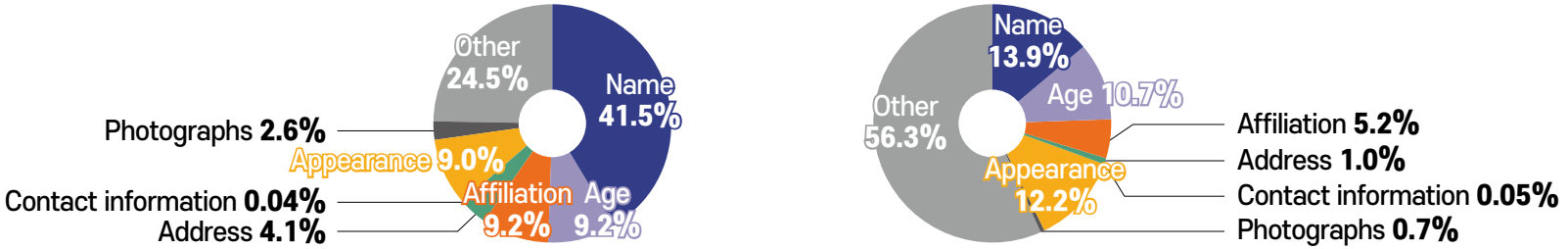
- Taken together, **identifying information Non-Consensual Dissemination among victims in their teens and 20s was characterized by Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords that could identify victim-related images/videos. By contrast, among victims in their 30s and older, the Non-Consensual Dissemination of directly identifiable information, such as names, affiliations, and addresses, was more prominent.**

③ Status of Identifying Information Deletion Support by Gender

Rank 1 Rank 2 (Unit: cases / items)

Category	Identifying Information Deletion Support	Total Types of Identifying Information (items)								
		Total	Name	Age	Affiliation	Address	Contact Information	Appearance	Photographs	Other
Female	**89,201** (94.5%)	**115,069** (100.0%)	47,751 (41.5%)	10,554 (9.2%)	10,457 (9.1%)	4,719 (4.1%)	48 (0.04%)	10,304 (9.0%)	3,011 (2.6%)	28,225 (24.5%)
Male	**5,212** (5.5%)	**6,322** (100.0%)	878 (13.9%)	673 (10.7%)	329 (5.2%)	60 (1.0%)	3 (0.05%)	772 (12.2%)	47 (0.7%)	3,560 (56.3%)
Total	**94,413**	**121,391**	48,629	11,227	10,786	4,779	51	11,076	3,058	31,785

* The 5,829 cases of identifying information deletion support provided as proactive deletion support for child or youth sexual exploitation materials are not included in the gender statistics, as gender data for the victims was not collected separately.



- In 2025, the number of identifying information deletion support cases by gender was 89,201 for female victims and 5,212 for male victims.
  - As a share of total deletion support cases by gender,* identifying information deletion support accounted for 34.4% among female victims and 29.6% among male victims, indicating that **the share of harm involving the Non-Consensual Dissemination of identifying information was relatively higher among female victims.**
- By type of leaked identifying information, 115,069 items were leaked for female victims and 6,322 items for male victims.
- For female victims, directly identifiable personal information accounted for high shares, including names (41.5%), age (9.2%), affiliation (9.1%), and appearance (9.0%). The "other" category, which includes Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords that directly refer to victim-related images/videos, also accounted for a high share, at 24.5% (28,225 items).
- For male victims, the "other" category accounted for the largest share, at 56.3% (3,560 items). This can be interpreted as **reflecting cases in which, when male and female victims are both reported in relation to Non-Consensual Dissemination of the same recording, Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords referring to that recording, such as "OO couple," are counted together as identifying information.**

* Total deletion support cases by gender: 259,554 cases for female victims and 17,610 cases for male victims.

C Status by Type of Victim-Related Images/Videos

Note

· This table counts the number of victim-related images/videos by type, including materials for which victims requested deletion and materials additionally identified and secured during the Center's content deletion support process.

(Unit: items)

Category	Total	Videos	Photographs
2024	**59,549** (100.0%)	11,300 (19.0%)	48,249 (81.0%)
2025	**54,944** (100.0%)	14,766 (26.9%)	40,178 (73.1%)

※ As the same victim-related images/videos may be disseminated multiple times, the number of content deletion support cases and the number of victim-related images/videos may not necessarily match.

- The Center secures not only the original victim-related images/videos, but also victim-related images/videos that have been edited or processed during re-Non-Consensual Dissemination, and uses them for Non-Consensual Dissemination monitoring and content deletion support.
- In 2025, **the Center secured a total of 54,944 victim-related images/videos** for monitoring and content deletion support, **a 7.7% decrease from the previous year.** Among them, **videos increased by 3,466 items year-on-year** (+30.7%), while **photographs decreased by 8,071 items** (-16.7%).
  - **The increase in videos and decrease in photographs can be interpreted as the result of multiple technological changes.** These include the development of filming and production technologies, which has made it easier to create victim-related recordings in video form; the advancement of AI technologies, which has expanded image synthesis/editing from still images to video; and the widespread use of recording functions in contexts such as video calls.

5. Status of Response to Overseas Websites

A Number of Collected Sites (Domains) by Server Country

Note

· This table counts, by server country, the number of sites whose server locations could be identified through the Center's content deletion support system.

(Unit: items)

Category	Total	United States	Australia	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Germany	Hong Kong	France	Japan	Other*
Number of sites (share)	**26,658** (100.0%)	18,875 (70.8%)	1,531 (5.7%)	1,500 (5.6%)	1,226 (4.6%)	763 (2.9%)	559 (2.1%)	377 (1.4%)	317 (1.2%)	1,510 (5.7%)

* Includes Russia, China, Singapore, and others.

- An analysis of the server locations of 26,658 sites collected during the content deletion support process from April 2018, when the Center opened, to December 2025 found that the United States accounted for the largest share, with 18,875 sites, or 70.8% of the total. This was followed by Australia (5.7%), the Netherlands (5.6%), and the Republic of Korea (4.6%).
- The high share of U.S.-based servers appears to be attributable mainly to: ① the relative ease of operating domains and servers in the United States; and ② the concentration of illegal harmful websites using global Content Delivery Networks (CDNs)* and cloud services.
  - Global Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) are used to improve speed and address network congestion. In the case of illegal overseas websites, however, they are often used to secure operational stability while concealing the actual location of the operating server. This structure makes it difficult to identify the server country of a website, thereby increasing the difficulty of content deletion support.

* A system that stores web content across multiple servers worldwide and delivers it quickly from the server closest to the user.

B Status of Content Deletion Support Through International Cooperation

Note

· This table counts the number of content deletion support cases handled in cooperation with overseas digital Sexual Crime victim support organizations in order to strengthen responses to victim-related images/videos and similar materials disseminated on overseas servers with high levels of non-compliance with deletion requests.

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), United States

· NCMEC works to combat child sexual exploitation and prevent missing and exploited children. Pursuant to U.S. federal law, it operates CyberTipline, a reporting system for child sexual abuse material, child sexual exploitation material, and related content.

Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), United Kingdom

· IWF is a UK-based organization that supports the removal of child or youth sexual exploitation materials and serves as a hotline organization of the International Association of Internet Hotlines (INHOPE).

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	2023	2024	2025
U.S. NCMEC	**7,317**	165	6,702	450
UK IWF	**44**	-	-	44
Category	**54,944**	165	6,702	494

✓ Since 2023, the Center has cooperated with the U.S. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) to facilitate the prompt deletion of child or youth sexual exploitation materials disseminated on U.S.-based servers. In 2024, the Center formalized international cooperation-based content deletion support by signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with NCMEC. It subsequently secured a dedicated account directly linked to the CyberTipline system,* thereby **improving the speed and efficiency of the deletion support process.**

* Operated by NCMEC, CyberTipline is a U.S. national reporting system that receives reports of illegal content such as child sexual abuse material (CSAM) and child exploitation material online and forwards them to law enforcement agencies.

- However, beginning in 2025, there has been an increase in cases where operators of large-scale illegal harmful websites abuse CDN providers to obscure the actual server location. **This has raised the need to expand international cooperation with various countries** in order to improve the effectiveness of content deletion support.

  · Accordingly, at the end of 2025, the Center began cooperation with the UK Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), which can respond to servers located outside the United States, in order to supplement the limitations of the existing NCMEC cooperation framework, which had been limited to Non-Consensual Dissemination cases involving U.S.-based servers. **This strategically expanded the scope of international cooperation-based content deletion support so that it could be carried out without being restricted by national borders of server locations.**

- In 2025, the total number of international cooperation-based content deletion support cases was 494. Although the absolute volume of deletion support decreased compared with the previous year, **this appears to reflect external factors, including the timing-specific circumstances of mass Non-Consensual Dissemination during the 2024 signing of the MOU with NCMEC and changes in large-scale Non-Consensual Dissemination websites.** Going forward, the Center plans to continue expanding its network of partner organizations in response to the changing environment of victim-related images/videos disseminated through overseas servers.

C Status of Content Deletion Support Using Official Notices Certifying Illegality

Note

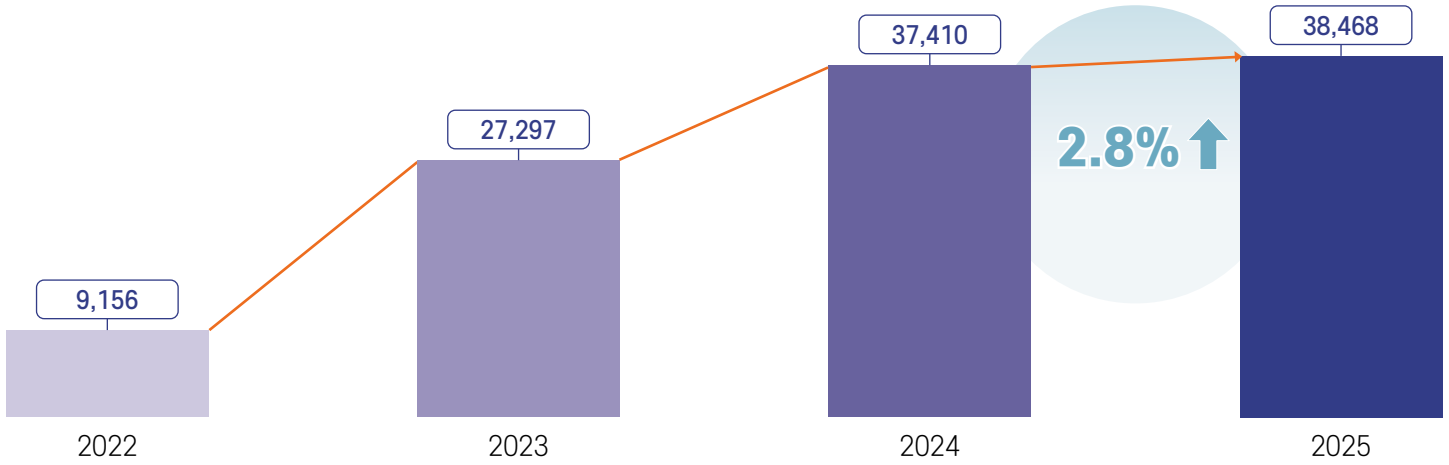
· This table counts the number of official notices certifying illegality sent by the Center to operators of illegal harmful websites based on overseas servers, hosting service providers, and other relevant parties in response to non-compliance with deletion requests.

Official Notice Certifying Illegality

· An official notice certifying that the video posted on a platform is clearly victim-related material from a digital Sexual Crime. The notice is sent to the operator and includes the relevant legal grounds, URL, case number, and competent investigative agency in cases where an investigation has been initiated.

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cases	**112,331**	9,156	27,297	37,410	38,468



- Since 2022, the Center has notified website operators and hosting service providers by sending official notices certifying illegality, **actively urging platform operators to cooperate with deletion requests based on the public credibility of the institution.**

- **In 2025, the number of content deletion support cases using official notices certifying illegality reached 38,468, an increase of 1,058 cases (+2.8%) compared with the previous year.** The number has continued to rise every year since the measure was introduced.

- In particular, in 2025, the Center regularized deletion support using official notices certifying illegality by operating monthly intensive support operations and expanded the scope of applicable cases.

  - Previously, official notices were mainly sent in cases where investigative procedures were already underway. However, following the enactment of the U.S. TAKE IT DOWN Act* in May 2025, the Center expanded the scope of support after legal consultation. Beginning in June 2025, **it began sending official notices even in cases where an investigation had not yet been initiated.**

  - In addition, for posts that remained undeleted after notification, the Center introduced a focused management system for repeatedly non-compliant sites and established follow-up response procedures by building a linked process with relevant agencies, including the Korea Communications Standards Commission(KCSC).

* The Tools to Address Known Exploitation by Immobilizing Technological Deepfakes on Websites and Networks Act, commonly known as the TAKE IT DOWN Act, is a U.S. federal law that criminalizes the Non-Consensual Dissemination of non-consensual intimate imagery (NCII) and AI-generated deepfakes and requires platforms to remove such content within 48 hours.

Appendix

1. Exemplary Cases of Victim Support
2. Status of Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers Nationwide
3. Protection and Support Systems for Victims of Digital sexual crimes
4. Statistical Data

1. Exemplary Cases of Victim Support

Note

- The following cases are based on actual victim support cases, with certain details adapted so that specific incidents cannot be identified.
- In these cases, **the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response** is referred to as the "**NCDSCR**," and **Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers** are referred to as "**RDSCVSC**."

1366: One Number Connecting Victims to Counseling, Content Deletion, and Investigative Support

[Case of victim referral and support through the consolidation of the digital Sexual Crime telephone counseling channel under 1366]

#1. Finding the Courage to Call 1366

One afternoon in April 2025, A, a 15-year-old girl living an ordinary daily life, began receiving terrifying threats from a perpetrator she had met on an overseas social media platform. The threats involved the Non-Consensual Dissemination of sexually explicit recordings resulting from sexual exploitation through so-called "online grooming." It was an overwhelming fear for such a young victim to bear. The perpetrator's threats continued late into the evening, and A searched for "digital Sexual Crime" online and reached out to Women's Emergency Hotline 1366.

#2. Call Transfer Counseling to Protect the Critical Window for Preventing Non-Consensual Dissemination

A counselor at Women's Emergency Hotline 1366 Center B recognized the seriousness of the situation during the phone counseling session with A. What A feared most was the "Non-Consensual Dissemination of sexually explicit recordings." Center B immediately transferred A's call to the NCDSCR. A counselor at the NCDSCR first reassured A, who was in a state of extreme anxiety. The counselor then identified the platform where the material could be disseminated, the type of video involved, and the circumstances of the incident. The Center guided A on how to apply for content deletion support and quickly began monitoring for Non-Consensual Dissemination, thereby taking measures to prevent the spread of victim-related images/videos.

#3. A Victim Protection and Support Network Connected Through One Number: 1366

Afterward, A was promptly referred to a Regional DSC Center so that she could receive more detailed support near her place of residence. A professional counselor at the Regional DSC Center met A in person for counseling and accompanied her throughout the investigation process, serving as a reliable source of support. During this process, the police also accelerated the investigation to apprehend the perpetrator. At the same time, to prevent further Non-Consensual Dissemination, the police shared information with the NCDSCR in real time and took active measures.

#4. One-Stop Linkage from Counseling to Content Deletion and Investigative Support

Although the incident had occurred, A was no longer alone. The Regional DSC Center is currently providing continuous professional psychological counseling to help A recover from the psychological trauma she experienced. Meanwhile, the NCDSCR continues to provide support for deleting victim-related images/videos and monitoring whether they have been disseminated, accompanying A on the path toward restoring her daily life.

This case demonstrates how victims can be referred to and supported through a connected system: Women's Emergency Hotline 1366 for emergency counseling, the NCDSCR for content deletion support, the Regional DSC Center for close, ongoing support, and the police for investigation. It is a meaningful example of how the consolidation of the digital Sexual Crime telephone counseling channel under 1366 can help protect the life of a young victim.

[One-Stop Support from Initial Counseling to Investigative Support]

Initial Counseling + Referral to Victim Support	Full-Scale Victim Support + Police Report	Investigation + Referral for Additional Victim-Related Images/ Videos
· The victim directly called 1366 and received initial counseling. · The 1366 Center immediately referred the case to the NCDSCR for **content deletion support** and to the Regional DSC Center for **close recovery support**.	· The NCDSCR confirmed the victim-related images/videos and began monitoring support. · The Regional DSC Center provided psychological counseling, investigative support, and other assistance.	· The police investigation is underway. · Additional victim-related images/ videos secured by the police were referred to the NCDSCR for deletion support.

Establishing a Joint Response Model Between the National and Regional DSC Centers for Mass-Victim Digital sexual crimes

[Emergency Response Case for Mass Victimization by the National and Regional DSC Centers]

#1. Mass-Victim Digital sexual crimes: Facing a New Threat

Recently, "mass-victim digital sexual crimes," in which multiple victims are affected at the same time through illegal filming, IP camera hacking, and similar acts, have been increasing. In these cases, recorded materials spread rapidly and harm expands nationwide. Victims experience severe psychological shock and anxiety. As the existing support system centered on a single institution had limitations in responding to such cases, there was an urgent need to develop a more systematic and integrated response strategy.

#2. Establishing a Joint Response System Between the National and Regional DSC Centers

In 2025, the NCDSCR and five Regional DSC Centers activated a joint response system for a mass-victim case for the first time. Immediately after the incident occurred, the NCDSCR served as the coordinating body and promptly convened an emergency meeting. Through a total of three meetings, the Centers shared the status of harm and determined the direction of support. Based on this process, an organic cooperation system was established among the six National and Regional DSC Centers supporting victims in the case. This included setting up a hotline, standardizing victim reporting and support procedures, rapidly linking content deletion, psychological, medical, and legal support, and strengthening cooperation with investigative agencies.

#3. Preparing and Sharing a Standard Support Guide Reflecting the Characteristics of Mass Victimization

In mass-victim digital sexual crimes, victims' psychological crisis reaches its peak the moment they become aware that Non-Consensual Dissemination has occurred. In particular, high-risk situations tend to be concentrated within six months after awareness. As victims may also influence one another, a careful and sensitive approach is required. Based on existing research materials, internal counseling guidelines, and accumulated support experience, the NCDSCR prepared a counseling support guide for mass-victim cases. The guide includes counseling strategies and support information by situation and stage, and was provided to Regional DSC Centers nationwide. This made it possible to provide professional and consistent support based on the same standards, regardless of region.

#4. Developing a Model for Joint Case Management and Strengthened Victim Protection

As a result of operating the joint response system, approximately 360 counseling sessions were provided to victims, and Regional DSC Centers have continued to carry out ongoing case management. This case can be regarded as a leading model for responding to mass-victim digital sexual crimes and as evidence of the effectiveness of a joint response system. The NCDSCR will continue to expand and strengthen the safety net so that victims can receive standardized, high-quality recovery support regardless of where they live.

[Operation of the First Nationwide Joint Response System by DSC Centers for a Mass-Victim Case]

Problem

Spread of mass victimization and the need for a joint response

↓

Response

Establishment of a joint National–Regional response system based on the characteristics of mass victimization

↓

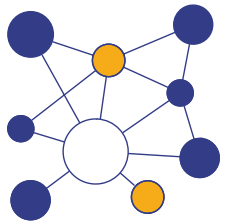
Outcome

Foundation established for practical recovery support and a joint case management model

↓

Expansion

Consistent support and close victim protection available nationwide



Contributing to a Stricter Sentence for the Perpetrator Through Collaborative Support by the National and Regional DSC Centers

[Collaborative Support Case for Large-Scale Illegal Filming and Non-Consensual Dissemination Harm]

Digital sexual crimes spread rapidly alongside changes in the technological environment, and Non-Consensual Dissemination harm is characterized by repetition and persistence. Accordingly, content deletion support for victim protection is not merely a remedial measure, but also an important process for objectively confirming the scale of harm. This case demonstrates how collaboration between the NCDSCR and a Regional DSC Center helped substantiate the scale of harm in a mass Non-Consensual Dissemination case and provided reference materials for sentencing in criminal proceedings.

#1. Regional DSC Center in Area A Requests Collaborative Victim Support from the NCDSCR

The Regional DSC Center in Area A was providing legal support in a case where a perpetrator had engaged in illegal filming and mass Non-Consensual Dissemination over an extended period against multiple victims. The victims included children, youth, and women in vulnerable circumstances, making it difficult for them to actively report the case and prove the harm they had suffered.

In the early stage of identifying the case, there were fewer than five confirmed victims and approximately 1,000 content deletion support cases. However, considering the duration of the offenses and the pattern of Non-Consensual Dissemination, the actual scale of harm was likely to be larger. As the need arose during the trial to prove the scale of harm more objectively, the Regional DSC Center in Area A requested the NCDSCR to verify its content deletion support records.

#2. Providing NCDSCR Content Deletion Support Data to Help Strengthen Sentencing

After internal discussion, the NCDSCR decided to provide the Regional DSC Center in Area A with content deletion support records, excluding sensitive information such as personal information. The Center adjusted internal work priorities and conducted an intensive full review of the relevant records. As a result of reviewing content deletion support data accumulated since 2019 and reanalyzing materials linked to the same perpetrator, the number of victims expanded to approximately 10, and the number of content deletion support cases was confirmed to be approximately 12,000. The content deletion support record provided by the NCDSCR to the Regional DSC Center in Area A was submitted to the court. The perpetrator was ultimately sentenced to seven years of imprisonment and seven years of employment restrictions, a sentence higher than the prosecution's sentencing request.

This case has the following significance. First, it confirmed that content deletion support data from the NCDSCR can be used as objective evidence to demonstrate the scale of harm in criminal justice proceedings. Second, through close and prompt collaboration between the National and Regional DSC Centers, it established a precedent for integrated support within the nationwide delivery system. Third, it showed that content deletion support can go beyond helping victims recover their daily lives and can also contribute to strengthening perpetrator accountability and punishment. Going forward, the Center will continue to systematically manage accumulated content deletion support data and collaborate organically with Regional DSC Centers, thereby strengthening both victim protection and the effectiveness of judicial response.

100,000 Cases of Identifying Information Deletion Support for Victims of Digital sexual crimes: Establishing and Sharing Standards Following the Legal Amendment

[Status and Achievements of "Identifying Information Deletion Support" Following the Amendment to the Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act]

In April 2025, with the enforcement of the amended Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act, deletion support was expanded to include identifying information of victims harmed by the Non-Consensual Dissemination of illegally recorded materials, etc. This amendment clarified the legal basis for DSC Centers to request the deletion of identifying information disseminated separately from victim-related images/videos. It is significant in that it strengthened the institutional foundation for encouraging online service providers to take more active measures.

「Sexual Violence Prevention and Victims Protection Act」 Enforced on April 17, 2025; partially amended on October 16, 2024

Article 7-3 (Support for Victims of Illegally Recorded Materials, etc.)

① The State and local governments may provide support for the deletion of the following recordings, reproductions, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "illegally recorded materials, etc.") and **identifying information (referring to the address, name, age, occupation, school, appearance, and other personal particulars and photographs that enable the subject of illegally recorded materials, etc. to be identified**; hereinafter the same shall apply) of persons who have suffered harm as a result of the Non-Consensual Dissemination of such materials on an information and communications network (referring to an information and communications network under Article 2 (1) 1 of the Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection, Etc.; hereinafter the same shall apply). The harm refers to harm suffered by appearing as the subject of illegally recorded materials, etc.; hereinafter the same shall apply in this Article and Article 7-4. [remainder omitted]

According to the 2025 victim support status of the NCDSCR, approximately 31.5% of all content deletion support cases involved the Non-Consensual Dissemination of identifying information. The Non-Consensual Dissemination of identifying information makes it even more difficult for victims to restore their daily lives and may lead to secondary and tertiary harm through the misuse of leaked information. It is therefore a type of harm that requires an active response.

In line with the legal amendment, the NCDSCR conducted legal consultations and internal discussions on the specific scope and standards for identifying information deletion support. Based on this process, it prepared a practical manual before the Act came into effect and distributed it not only within the NCDSCR but also to Regional DSC Centers nationwide. This helped establish a system under which identifying information deletion support could be provided consistently across the country.

In addition, based on the types of identifying information specified in relevant laws and regulations, the Center collected and classified the various types of identifying information actually disseminated together with victim-related images/videos, thereby specifying the scope of application. It also added new categories of identifying information, including "appearance," "photographs," and "other," such as Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords (e.g., "OO woman," "OO couple"), so that victim support could be provided in a more practical and comprehensive manner.

In 2025, the NCDSCR provided support for deleting victims' identifying information in a total of 100,242 cases. This represents a 29.1% increase from 77,652 cases in the previous year, confirming that identifying information deletion support expanded in practice after the legal basis was established.

In 2026, the Center plans to continue improving practical standards and systems so that deletion support for victim-related images/videos and identifying information can be provided in a more diversified and comprehensive manner.

Supporting Victims Across Borders

[Achievements in Strengthening Transnational Networks to Respond to Digital Sexual Crime Harm]

Victim-related images/videos from digital sexual crimes are often disseminated rapidly through overseas platforms and servers located abroad. The Center repeatedly faces the structural reality that it is difficult to fully block the spread of such materials through the response of a single country alone. Accordingly, the NCDSCR has been expanding multilayered cooperation with overseas relevant organizations, international organizations, and foreign embassies, while strengthening its practical capacity to secure content removal for victims.

In 2025, the NCDSCR held a total of 14 meetings and collaborative events with embassies in Korea from major countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany. Cooperation with the United States expanded in particular through the Center's participation in the U.S. Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP). The Center held meetings with victim support organizations and AI technology experts in the United States, and co-hosted a webinar on responding to digital sexual crimes with invited experts, sharing victim-centered support services and examples of legal and policy responses. The Center also visited the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) in Virginia, United States, to review the CyberTipline system on site and establish a large-scale content removal support system through API integration. This laid a practical foundation for the NCDSCR's deletion support requests to be processed more quickly and securely.

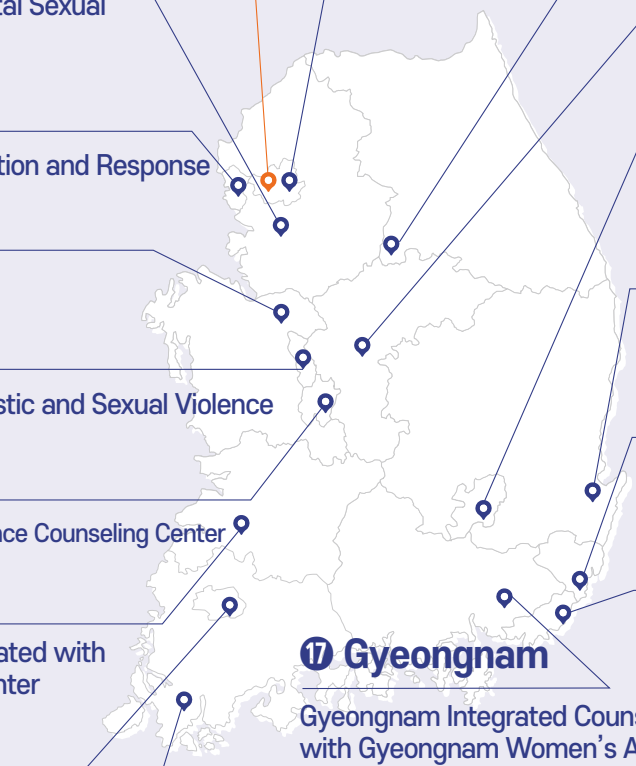
In 2025, international networking also produced a virtuous cycle that led to practical cooperation. A research consultation meeting with Nominet UK led to the identification of a cooperation channel for deletion support with the UK Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), which in turn led to the establishment of a dedicated hotline for removing child or youth sexual exploitation materials. This is significant because it went beyond simple information exchange and established a structural foundation for requesting the prompt removal of victim-related images/videos disseminated on overseas servers. In that respect, it represents a case in which international cooperation networking was connected to a practical channel for deletion support, raising the level of international collaboration in victim support.

Cooperation with international organizations also produced important results. The NCDSCR jointly published the Digital Sexual Crime Response Resource Book with the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre and began operating the SDG Partnership Programme. Among 28 countries around the world that applied for the programme, Argentina and Pakistan were selected as final partner countries. Beginning in 2026, work will begin in earnest in the two countries to localize Korea's victim support model.

In addition, the NCDSCR continued to share its experience in technology-enabled victim support and related policy implications with the international community by participating in the APEC Official Side Event hosted by the UN Women Knowledge & Partnerships Centre, international academic conferences, and Asia-Pacific regional working groups. These efforts demonstrate that Korea's digital Sexual Crime response system is gaining attention in the international community as a good practice, while also confirming the potential for Korea's experience in victim protection and support to be disseminated internationally.

Going forward, the NCDSCR will continue to strengthen cooperation with relevant overseas organizations to enhance the effectiveness of content deletion support for victim-related images/videos. It will also expand global cooperation frameworks so that victim protection can operate across borders, while strengthening its capacity to respond to non-compliant overseas websites and transnational Non-Consensual Dissemination structures.

2. Status of Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers Nationwide



❶ Women's Human Rights Institute of Korea

National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response(NCDSCR)

❷ Seoul

Seoul Support Center for Digital Sexual Crime Victims

⓫ Gangwon

Wonju Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence

⓬ Chungbuk

Cheongju YWCA Women's Comprehensive Counseling Center

❹ Daegu

Piera Women's Human Rights Counseling Center affiliated with Daegu Women's Hotline

⓰ Gyeongbuk

Gyeongbuk Women's Integrated Counseling Center affiliated with Pohang Women's Association

❽ Ulsan

Dong-gu Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence

❸ Busan

Busan Integrated Support Center for the Prevention of Violence against Women (E-Gen Center)

⓱ Gyeongnam

Gyeongnam Integrated Counseling Center for Sexual and Domestic Violence affiliated with Gyeongnam Women's Association

⓲ Jeju

Jeju YWCA Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence

⓾ Gyeonggi

Gyeonggi-do One-Stop Support Center for Digital Sexual Crime Victims

❺ Incheon

Incheon Center for Digital Sexual Crime Prevention and Response

⓭ Chungnam

Haetteul Integrated Counseling Center

❾ Sejong

Sejong Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence

❼ Daejeon

Daejeon YWCA Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence Counseling Center

⓮ Jeonbuk

Jeonju Sexual Violence Counseling Center affiliated with the Sexual Violence Prevention and Healing Center

❻ Gwangju

Gwangju YWCA Integrated Counseling Support Center

⓯ Jeonnam

Mokpo Women's Counseling Center, Haengbok Nuri

Women's Emergency Hotline
1366

Category		Operating Organization	Website	Contact
❶	National	**National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response (NCDSCR)**	d4u.stop.or.kr	02-735-8994
❷	Seoul	**Operating organization: Seoul Foundation of Women & Family** Seoul Support Center for Digital Sexual Crime Victims	8150382.or.kr	02-815-0382
❸	Busan	**Operating organization: Busan Institute for Women and Family Development and Lifelong Education** Busan Integrated Support Center for the Prevention of Violence against Women	digital.egen.or.kr	051-802-2081
❹	Daegu	**Operating organization: Daegu Women's Hotline** Piera Women's Human Rights Counseling Center	dwhotline.or.kr	053-215-6487
❺	Incheon	**Operating organization: Incheon Foundation for Women and Family** Incheon Center for Digital Sexual Crime Prevention and Response	onestop5170.kr	032-517-5170
❻	Gwangju	**Operating organization: Gwangju YWCA Welfare Service Committee** Gwangju YWCA Integrated Counseling Support Center	gjywcafc.or.kr	062-672-1355
❼	Daejeon	**Operating organization: Daejeon YWCA** Daejeon YWCA Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence Counseling Center	djywca.or.kr	042-254-0078
❽	Ulsan	**Operating organization: Gender Equality** Dong-gu Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence	usfemi.or.kr	052-252-8247
❾	Sejong	**Operating organization: Jogye Order Social Welfare Foundation** Sejong Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence	sejongsds.or.kr	044-866-1366
❿	Gyeonggi	**Operating organization: Gyeonggi Women and Family Foundation** Gyeonggi-do One-Stop Support Center for Digital Sexual Crime Victims	majubom.kr	1544-9112
⓫	Gangwon	**Operating organization: Hamkkehaneun Community** Wonju Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence	wjdsvc.com	033-765-1366
⓬	Chungbuk	**Operating organization: Cheongju YWCA** Cheongju YWCA Women's Comprehensive Counseling Center	i-web.kr/cjwomen	043-267-3006
⓭	Chungnam	**Operating organization: Woori Family** Haetteul Integrated Counseling Center	woorifamily.net	041-545-8994
⓮	Jeonbuk	**Operating organization: Sexual Violence Prevention and Healing Center** Jeonju Sexual Violence Counseling Center	svpcc.net	063-717-1366
⓯	Jeonnam	**Operating organization: Haengbok Nuri** Mokpo Women's Counseling Center	mokpowomen.or.kr	061-283-4510
⓰	Gyeongbuk	**Operating organization: Pohang Women's Association** Gyeongbuk Women's Integrated Counseling Center	phwomen.org	054-282-1470
⓱	Gyeongnam	**Operating organization: Gyeongnam Women's Association** Gyeongnam Integrated Counseling Center for Sexual and Domestic Violence	blog.naver.com/gndsc	055-604-4240
⓲	Jeju	**Operating organization: Jeju YWCA** Integrated Counseling Center for Domestic and Sexual Violence	woman3040.or.kr	064-744-8994

3. Protection and Support Systems for Victims of Digital sexual crimes

Integrated Support for Victims of Digital sexual crimes

Main Counseling Hotline: **Women's Emergency Hotline 1366**

Main Website: **Digital Sexual Crime STOP (d4u.stop.or.kr)**

Content Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos

Responsible agencies | Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF), Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), Broadcasting Media Communications Standards Commission (BMCSC)

National and Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers

(National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response) **02-735-8994**

d4u.stop.or.kr

- The Centers provide content deletion support for victim-related images/videos through counseling for victims of digital sexual crimes.
  ※ They also support evidence collection materials, including securing victim-related images/videos needed during investigation and trial proceedings.
- The Centers also provide referrals for investigative, legal, and medical support.

Korea Communications Standards Commission(KCSC)

1377

kocsc.or.kr

- After reviewing victim-related images/videos from digital sexual crimes, KCSC blocks access to such content or orders information and communications service providers to take corrective measures, including deletion.

Psychological Support

Responsible agencies I Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF), Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS)

- **Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers, sexual violence counseling centers, Sunflower Centers,** and other institutions provide psychological counseling and daily-life recovery support* for victims.

  * Includes follow-up monitoring, professional counseling for psychological stability, and treatment and recovery programs such as psychological therapy for mental and physical recovery.

- If a resident registration number has been leaked and the person has suffered or is at risk of suffering crime-related harm, they may apply to the Resident Registration Number Change Committee, through the relevant local community service center, to change their resident registration number.

Financial Support

Responsible agency I Ministry of Justice

- If a person has suffered physical or psychological harm due to a crime,
  the Crime Victim Support Center (**1577-1295**, **kcva.or.kr**) provides support for medical expenses, emergency living expenses, tuition, and other costs.

- If a victim of sexual violence relocates due to concerns about retaliation by the perpetrator, the State provides relocation expenses.
  Victim Support Office, Prosecutors' Office (**1577-2584**)costs.

Investigative Support

Responsible agency I Korean National Police Agency (KNPA)

· Victims may file a report by visiting a police station or through the KNPA's cybercrime reporting system.

182 Electronic Cybercrime Report & Management System[ECRM] **(ecrm.police.go.kr)**

[Process] Report submission ▶ Receipt of text message confirming report ▶ Assignment of officer ▶ Contact from the investigator in charge

Please provide detailed information about the harm suffered. Where necessary, a police officer may request your attendance to verify the specific facts of the case.

Important Information

· Victim-related images/videos **will not be disclosed to any third party other than the investigator in charge.**

· Upon request, **victims may be interviewed by a police officer of the same gender.** To protect personal information, **case documents may be prepared using a pseudonym instead of the victim's real name.**

· **A person in a relationship of trust with the victim,** such as a family member or counselor, **may participate in the interview process.** In some cases, **video-recorded testimony may be supported** to minimize repeated victim statements.

· **Victims may request the investigative agency to appoint free state-appointed counsel** and receive legal assistance throughout criminal proceedings.

· **Each police station designates a dedicated victim support officer** to provide multifaceted protection and support.

· If there are concerns about retaliation by the perpetrator, **victims may request personal protection measures.**

Legal Support

Responsible agency I Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF)

· **The Korea Legal Aid Corporation** (**132**), KBA Legal Aid Foundation (**02-3476-6515**), and **Korea Gender Violence Crisis Center** (**02-883-9284**), provide free legal services, including legal counseling and litigation assistance.

Medical Support

Responsible agency I Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF)

· **Regional Digital Sexual Crime Victim Support Centers** provide support for medical expenses, including accompaniment to hospital treatment and psychological therapy.

Residential Support

Responsible agency I Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF)

· If temporary housing is needed, **Women's Emergency Hotline** (**1366**) provides access to shelters, including emergency shelters.

4. Statistical Data

Notes for Readers

Reference Periods

- 2018: April 30, 2018 –December 31, 2018 (8 months)
- 2019: January 1, 2019 –December 31, 2019 (12 months)
- 2020: January 1, 2020 –December 31, 2020 (12 months)
- 2021: January 1, 2021 –December 31, 2021 (12 months)
- 2022: January 1, 2022 –December 31, 2022 (12 months)
- 2023: January 1, 2023 –December 31, 2023 (12 months)
- 2024: January 1, 2024 –December 31, 2024 (12 months)
- 2025: January 1, 2025 –December 31, 2025 (12 months)

Number of Victims Supported

- The number of victims supported by the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response, hereinafter referred to as “the Center,” during the relevant year.
- Victims who began receiving support before 2024 and continued to receive support in 2025 are included in the 2025 victim count.

Number of Support Cases

- The number of support services provided to victims during the relevant year.
- As multiple types of support may be provided to the same victim, the number of support cases is higher than the number of victims supported.

Detailed statistical criteria for each item are provided in the footnotes below each table.

(1) Status of Supported Victims

A Status of Supported Victims by Intake Period

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	New	Ongoing
2018	**1,315** (100.0%)	**1,315** (100.0%)	**-** (-)
2019	**2,087** (100.0%)	**1,567** (75.1%)	**520** (24.9%)
2020	**4,973** (100.0%)	**4,577** (92.0%)	**396** (8.0%)
2021	**6,952** (100.0%)	**5,202** (74.8%)	**1,750** (25.2%)
2022	**7,979** (100.0%)	**5,101** (63.9%)	**2,878** (36.1%)
2023	**8,983** (100.0%)	**5,707** (63.5%)	**3,276** (36.5%)
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**6,507** (63.1%)	**3,798** (36.9%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**5,840** (54.9%)	**4,797** (45.1%)

B Status of Supported Victims by Initial Counseling Channel

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Telephone Counseling	Online Counseling	Other*
2018	**1,315** (100.0%)	**868** (66.0%)	**437** (33.2%)	**10** (0.8%)
2019	**2,087** (100.0%)	**1,400** (67.1%)	**675** (32.3%)	**12** (0.6%)
2020	**4,973** (100.0%)	**3,555** (71.5%)	**1,405** (28.3%)	**13** (0.3%)
2021	**6,952** (100.0%)	**5,467** (78.6%)	**1,441** (20.7%)	**44** (0.6%)
2022	**7,979** (100.0%)	**6,436** (80.7%)	**1,491** (18.7%)	**52** (0.6%)
2023	**8,983** (100.0%)	**6,710** (74.7%)	**2,226** (24.8%)	**47** (0.5%)
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**6,766** (65.6%)	**3,502** (34.0%)	**37** (0.4%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**6,257** (58.8%)	**4,363** (41.0%)	**17** (0.2%)

* Cases in which the first counseling session took place through channels other than telephone or online counseling, such as visits to the Center or email.

C Status of Supported Victims by Gender and Age

(Unit: persons)

Category		Total	Teens (including Under 10)	20s	30s	40s	50 and older	Age unknown*
2018	Female	**1,106** (84.1%)	95 (7.2%)	218 (16.6%)	98 (7.5%)	18 (1.4%)	20 (1.5%)	657 (50.0%)
	Male	**209** (15.9%)	16 (1.2%)	33 (2.5%)	11 (0.8%)	16 (1.2%)	5 (0.4%)	128 (9.7%)
	Subtotal	**1,315** (100.0%)	111 (8.4%)	251 (19.1%)	109 (8.3%)	34 (2.6%)	25 (1.9%)	785 (59.7%)
2019	Female	**1,832** (87.8%)	288 (13.8%)	463 (22.2%)	148 (7.1%)	33 (1.6%)	22 (1.1%)	878 (42.1%)
	Male	**255** (12.2%)	33 (1.6%)	41 (2.0%)	19 (0.9%)	17 (0.8%)	10 (0.5%)	135 (6.5%)
	Subtotal	**2,087** (100.0%)	321 (15.4%)	504 (24.1%)	167 (8.0%)	50 (2.4%)	32 (1.5%)	1,013 (48.5%)
2020	Female	**4,047** (84.1%)	1,007 (20.2%)	863 (17.4%)	267 (5.4%)	77 (1.5%)	36 (0.7%)	1,797 (36.1%)
	Male	**926** (18.6%)	197 (4.0%)	189 (3.8%)	65 (1.3%)	57 (1.1%)	51 (1.0%)	367 (7.4%)
	Subtotal	**4,973** (100.0%)	1,204 (24.2%)	1,052 (21.2%)	332 (6.7%)	134 (2.7%)	87 (1.7%)	2,164 (43.5%)
2021	Female	**5,109** (73.5%)	1,194 (17.2%)	1,090 (15.7%)	367 (5.3%)	91 (1.3%)	42 (0.6%)	2,325 (33.4%)
	Male	**1,843** (26.5%)	287 (4.1%)	371 (5.3%)	104 (1.5%)	81 (1.2%)	96 (1.4%)	904 (13.0%)
	Subtotal	**6,952** (100.0%)	1,481 (21.3%)	1,461 (21.0%)	471 (6.8%)	172 (2.5%)	138 (2.0%)	3,229 (46.4%)
2022	Female	**6,007** (75.3%)	1,211 (15.2%)	1,093 (13.7%)	430 (5.4%)	131 (1.7%)	51 (0.6%)	3,091 (38.7%)
	Male	**1,972** (24.7%)	212 (2.6%)	357 (4.5%)	104 (1.3%)	65 (0.8%)	71 (0.9%)	1,163 (14.6%)
	Subtotal	**7,979** (100.0%)	1,423 (17.8%)	1,450 (18.2%)	534 (6.7%)	196 (2.5%)	122 (1.5%)	4,254 (53.3%)

(Unit: persons)

Category		Total	Teens (including Under 10)	20s	30s	40s	50 and older	Age unknown*
2023	Female	**6,663** (74.2%)	1,848 (20.6%)	3,128 (34.8%)	788 (8.8%)	235 (2.6%)	89 (1.0%)	575 (6.4%)
	Male	**2,320** (25.8%)	361 (4.0%)	1,389 (15.5%)	280 (3.1%)	131 (1.4%)	135 (1.5%)	24 (0.3%)
	Subtotal	**8,983** (100.0%)	2,209 (24.6%)	4,517 (50.3%)	1,068 (11.9%)	366 (4.0%)	224 (2.5%)	599 (6.7%)
2024	Female	**7,428** (72.1%)	2,478 (24.0%)	3,326 (32.3%)	1,048 (10.2%)	326 (3.2%)	115 (1.1%)	135 (1.3%)
	Male	**2,877** (27.9%)	396 (3.9%)	1,916 (18.6%)	283 (2.7%)	128 (1.2%)	146 (1.4%)	8 (0.1%)
	Subtotal	**10,305** (100.0%)	2,874 (27.9%)	5,242 (50.9%)	1,331 (12.9%)	454 (4.4%)	261 (2.5%)	143 (1.4%)
2025	Female	**8,019** (75.4%)	2,612 (24.6%)	3,577 (33.6%)	1,225 (11.5%)	333 (3.1%)	134 (1.3%)	138 (1.3%)
	Male	**2,618** (24.6%)	440 (4.1%)	1,649 (15.5%)	264 (2.5%)	119 (1.1%)	135 (1.3%)	11 (0.1%)
	Subtotal	**10,637** (100.0%)	3,052 (28.7%)	5,226 (49.1%)	1,489 (14.0%)	452 (4.2%)	269 (2.6%)	149 (1.4%)

* Cases in which the age group cannot be identified.

※ The victim's age is counted based on their age at the time the harm occurred.
※ Victims whose support continued beyond the year of initial intake are counted in each applicable year.

D Status of Supported Victims by Support Type Based on Whether Victim-Related Images/Videos Were Secured

☑ Support types are classified based on whether materials eligible for content deletion support were secured by the Center and whether Non-Consensual Dissemination was confirmed. The table counts the number of victims who received support by each support type.

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total Victims Supported	Victim-Related Images/Videos Secured			Victim-Related Images/Videos Not Secured
		Total	Non-Consensual Dissemination Monitoring Support	Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos	Counseling and Referral Support
2018	**1,315** (100.0%)	**241** (18.3%)	- (0.0%)	241 (18.3%)	1,074 (81.7%)
2019	**2,087** (100.0%)	**525** (25.2%)	66 (3.2%)	459 (22.0%)	1,562 (74.9%)
2020	**4,973** (100.0%)	**1,808** (36.4%)	967 (19.5%)	841 (16.9%)	3,165 (63.6%)
2021	**6,952** (100.0%)	**2,789** (40.1%)	1,761 (25.3%)	1,028 (14.8%)	4,163 (59.9%)
2022	**7,979** (100.0%)	**3,910** (49.0%)	2,646 (33.2%)	1,264 (15.8%)	4,069 (51.0%)
2023	**8,983** (100.0%)	**4,780** (53.2%)	3,178 (35.4%)	1,602 (17.8%)	4,203 (46.8%)
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**6,086** (59.1%)	4,365 (42.4%)	1,721 (16.7%)	4,219 (40.9%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**6,115** (57.5%)	4,124 (38.8%)	1,997* (18.7%)	4,522 (42.5%)

* **Non-Consensual Dissemination confirmed at the intake stage:** 1,508 victims (75.7%)
Non-Consensual Dissemination confirmed after Non-Consensual Dissemination monitoring support: 483 victims (24.3%)

Non-Consensual Dissemination Monitoring Support
- This refers to the number of persons for whom the original victim-related images/videos were secured and preliminary monitoring was conducted to determine whether Non-Consensual Dissemination had occurred, but no Non-Consensual Dissemination was confirmed.

Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos
- This refers to the number of persons who received content deletion support after Non-Consensual Dissemination of the secured original victim-related images/videos or URLs was confirmed.

Counseling and Referral Support
- This refers to the number of persons who received only counseling or referrals for investigative, legal, or medical support because the original victim-related images/videos or URLs had not been secured.

E Status by Route of Awareness of Victim-Related Images/Videos

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Direct Awareness	Awareness Through Others	Route of Awareness Unknown*
2018	**241** (100.0%)	**74** (30.7%)	**103** (42.7%)	**64** (26.6%)
2019	**525** (100.0%)	**200** (38.1%)	**187** (35.6%)	**138** (26.3%)
2020	**1,808** (100.0%)	**477** (26.4%)	**817** (45.2%)	**514** (28.4%)
2021	**2,789** (100.0%)	**964** (34.6%)	**560** (20.1%)	**1,265** (45.4%)
2022	**3,910** (100.0%)	**1,322** (33.8%)	**767** (19.6%)	**1,821** (46.6%)
2023	**4,780** (100.0%)	**1,975** (41.3%)	**1,633** (34.2%)	**1,172** (24.5%)
2024	**6,086** (100.0%)	**2,079** (34.1%)	**3,059** (50.3%)	**948** (15.6%)
2025	**6,115** (100.0%)	**1,862** (30.4%)	**2,904** (47.5%)	**1,349** (22.1%)

* Cases in which the victim did not disclose how they became aware of the harm, among others.

※ Route of awareness among victims who received deletion support for victim-related images/videos and Non-Consensual Dissemination monitoring support.

F Status of Supported Victims by Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

(Unit: persons)

Category	Total	Temporary Relationship	Stranger	Intimate Relationship	Social Relationship	Family Relationship	Perpetrator Not Identifiable
2018	**1,315** (100.0%)	**198** (15.1%)	**169** (12.9%)	**309** (23.5%)	**136** (10.3%)	**5** (0.4%)	**498** (37.9%)
2019	**2,087** (100.0%)	**331** (15.9%)	**373** (17.9%)	**500** (24.0%)	**227** (10.9%)	**5** (0.2%)	**651** (31.2%)
2020	**4,973** (100.0%)	**1,239** (24.9%)	**280** (5.6%)	**429** (8.6%)	**227** (4.6%)	**15** (0.3%)	**2,783** (56.0%)
2021	**6,952** (100.0%)	**1,963** (28.2%)	**548** (7.9%)	**539** (7.8%)	**290** (4.2%)	**17** (0.2%)	**3,595** (51.7%)
2022	**7,979** (100.0%)	**2,295** (28.8%)	**730** (9.1%)	**603** (7.6%)	**481** (6.0%)	**17** (0.2%)	**3,853** (48.3%)
2023	**8,983** (100.0%)	**3,391** (37.8%)	**1,868** (20.8%)	**870** (9.7%)	**766** (8.5%)	**29** (0.3%)	**2,059** (22.9%)
2024	**10,305** (100.0%)	**2,977** (28.9%)	**2,727** (26.5%)	**1,002** (9.7%)	**1,032** (10.0%)	**18** (0.2%)	**2,549** (24.7%)
2025	**10,637** (100.0%)	**3,022** (28.4%)	**2,108** (19.8%)	**1,302** (12.3%)	**1,094** (10.3%)	**24** (0.2%)	**3,088** (29.0%)

(2) Status of Harm Occurrence by Harm Type

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Illegal Filming	Image Synthesis/ Editing	Non-Consensual Dissemination	Threats of Dissemination	Fear of Dissemination	Cyber Harassment	Other*
2018	**2,289** (100.0%)	**656** (28.7%)	**69** (3.0%)	**758** (33.1%)	**208** (9.1%)	**216** (9.4%)	**108** (4.7%)	**274** (12.0%)
2019	**4,114** (100.0%)	**1,043** (25.4%)	**144** (3.5%)	**1,213** (29.5%)	**354** (8.6%)	**557** (13.5%)	**273** (6.6%)	**530** (12.9%)
2020	**6,983** (100.0%)	**2,239** (32.1%)	**349** (5.0%)	**1,586** (22.7%)	**967** (13.8%)	**1,050** (15.0%)	**306** (4.4%)	**486** (7.0%)
2021	**10,353** (100.0%)	**2,228** (21.5%)	**176** (1.7%)	**2,103** (20.3%)	**1,939** (18.7%)	**2,660** (25.7%)	**533** (5.1%)	**714** (6.9%)
2022	**12,727** (100.0%)	**2,684** (21.1%)	**212** (1.7%)	**2,481** (19.5%)	**2,284** (18.0%)	**3,836** (30.1%)	**534** (4.2%)	**696** (5.4%)
2023	**14,565** (100.0%)	**2,927** (20.1%)	**423** (2.9%)	**2,717** (18.7%)	**2,664** (18.3%)	**4,566** (31.3%)	**500** (3.4%)	**768** (5.3%)
2024	**16,833** (100.0%)	**4,182** (24.9%)	**1,384** (8.2%)	**2,890** (17.2%)	**2,244** (13.3%)	**4,358** (25.9%)	**354** (2.1%)	**1,421** (8.4%)
2025	**17,629** (100.0%)	**3,856** (21.9%)	**1,616** (9.2%)	**3,113** (17.7%)	**2,154** (12.2%)	**4,884** (27.7%)	**448** (2.5%)	**1,558** (8.8%)

* Cases in which the harm type is not covered by the support scope for SNS hacking, impersonation, among others.

※ As the same harm type may be experienced multiple times by a single victim, multiple instances of the same type are treated as a single case, while different harm types are counted individually.

(3) Status of Support

A Overall Status of Victim Support Performance

(Unit: persons, cases)

Category	Number of Victims Supported (persons)	Support Cases (cases)				
		Total	Deletion Support for Victim-Related Images/Videos	Counseling Support	Referrals for Investigative and Legal Support	Medical Support Referrals
2018	**1,315**	**33,921** (100.0%)	28,879 (85.1%)	4,787 (14.1%)	203 (0.6%)	52 (0.2%)
2019	**2,087**	**101,378** (100.0%)	95,083 (93.8%)	5,735 (5.7%)	500 (0.5%)	60 (0.1%)
2020	**4,973**	**170,697** (100.0%)	158,760 (93.0%)	11,452 (6.7%)	445 (0.3%)	40 (0.02%)
2021	**6,952**	**188,083** (100.0%)	169,820 (90.3%)	17,456 (9.3%)	708 (0.4%)	99 (0.1%)
2022	**7,979**	**234,560** (100.0%)	213,602 (91.1%)	19,259 (8.2%)	1,525 (0.6%)	174 (0.1%)
2023	**8,983**	**275,520** (100.0%)	245,416 (89.1%)	28,082 (10.2%)	1,819 (0.6%)	203 (0.1%)
2024	**10,305**	**332,341** (100.0%)	300,237 (90.3%)	28,173 (8.5%)	3,826 (1.2%)	105 (0.03%)
2025	**10,637**	**352,103** (100.0%)	318,020 (90.3%)	31,591 (9.0%)	2,387 (0.7%)	105 (0.03%)

B Content Deletion Support by Platform Type

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Illegal Harmful Websites	Search Engines	Social Media	Online Communities	Cloud Services	Streaming Services	Other*
2018	**28,879** (100.0%)	8,239 (28.5%)	6,705 (23.2%)	10,312 (35.7%)	848 (2.9%)	-	-	2,775 (9.7%)
2019	**95,083** (100.0%)	26,170 (27.5%)	31,369 (33.0%)	4,337 (4.6%)	2,042 (2.1%)	424 (0.4%)	442 (0.5%)	30,299 (31.9%)
2020	**158,760** (100.0%)	38,332 (24.1%)	25,383 (16.0%)	65,894 (41.5%)	14,550 (9.2%)	796 (0.5%)	1,522 (1.0%)	12,283 (7.7%)
2021	**169,820** (100.0%)	59,113 (34.8%)	30,372 (17.9%)	31,980 (18.8%)	29,608 (17.4%)	3,717 (2.2%)	1,301 (0.8%)	13,729 (8.1%)
2022	**213,602** (100.0%)	95,485 (44.7%)	37,025 (17.3%)	31,053 (14.5%)	28,111 (13.2%)	6,427 (3.0%)	2,519 (1.2%)	12,982 (6.1%)
2023	**245,416** (100.0%)	114,672 (46.7%)	73,245 (29.9%)	35,599 (14.5%)	12,601 (5.1%)	5,070 (2.1%)	2,045 (0.8%)	2,184 (0.9%)
2024	**300,237** (100.0%)	129,268 (43.0%)	117,029 (39.0%)	32,168 (10.7%)	9,053 (3.0%)	9,824 (3.3%)	1,697 (0.6%)	1,198 (0.4%)
2025	**318,020** (100.0%)	163,996 (51.6%)	80,359 (25.3%)	43,033 (13.5%)	11,555 (3.6%)	12,919 (4.0%)	3,073 (1.0%)	3,085 (1.0%)

* Includes webhard services, P2P services, blogs, archive sites, etc.

C Content Deletion Support by Legal Basis

☑ This table classifies the number of content deletion support cases provided by the Center by each legal basis provision under Article 7-3 (Support for Victims of Illegally Recorded

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	Requests by Victims or Related Persons (Paragraphs 1 and 2)	Proactive Deletion Support	
			Requests by Investigative Agencies (Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 1)	Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials (Paragraph 3, Subparagraph 2)
2021	**169,820** (100.0%)	**123,138** (72.5%)	13,245 (7.8%)	**33,437** (19.7%)
2022	**213,602** (100.0%)	**164,883** (77.2%)	13,859 (6.5%)	**34,860** (16.3%)
2023	**245,416** (100.0%)	**192,424** (78.4%)	17,267 (7.0%)	**35,725** (14.6%)
2024	**300,237** (100.0%)	**244,457** (81.4%)	18,131 (6.0%)	**37,649** (12.6%)
2025	**318,020** (100.0%)	**257,257** (80.9%)	19,907 (6.3%)	**40,856** (12.8%)

D Status of Identifying Information Deletion Support

(Unit: cases / items)

Category	Total Content Deletion Support	Identifying Information Deletion Support	Types of Identifying Information(items)								
			Total*	Name	Age	Affiliation	Address	Contact Information	Appearance	Photographs	Other
2018	**28,879** (100.0%)	**5,935** (20.6%)	6,700 (100.0%)	4,793 (71.5%)	546 (8.1%)	533 (8.0%)	622 (9.3%)	206 (3.1%)	-	-	-
2019	**95,083** (100.0%)	**17,427** (18.3%)	22,437 (100.0%)	16,595 (74.0%)	2,203 (9.8%)	2,773 (12.4%)	820 (3.7%)	46 (0.2%)	-	-	-
2020	**158,760** (100.0%)	**24,962** (15.7%)	37,800 (100.0%)	20,873 (55.2%)	8,991 (23.8%)	2,525 (6.7%)	5,237 (13.9%)	174 (0.5%)	-	-	-
2021	**169,820** (100.0%)	**25,432** (15.0%)	27,047 (100.0%)	12,803 (47.3%)	7,058 (26.1%)	4,794 (17.7%)	2,375 (8.8%)	17 (0.1%)	-	-	-

(Unit: cases / items)

Category	Total Content Deletion Support	Identifying Information Deletion Support	Types of Identifying Information(items)								
			Total*	Name	Age	Affiliation	Address	Contact Information	Appearance	Photographs	Other
2022	**213,602** (100.0%)	**39,298** (18.4%)	48,926 (100.0%)	19,322 (39.5%)	24,445 (50.0%)	4,213 (8.6%)	895 (1.8%)	51 (0.1%)	-	-	-
2023	**245,416** (100.0%)	**57,082** (23.3%)	73,949 (100.0%)	30,458 (41.2%)	29,341 (39.7%)	10,611 (14.3%)	3,517 (4.8%)	22 (0.03%)	-	-	-
2024	**300,237** (100.0%)	**77,652** (25.9%)	98,101 (100.0%)	54,888 (55.9%)	28,521 (29.1%)	10,083 (10.3%)	4,292 (4.4%)	317 (0.3%)	-	-	-
2025	**318,020** (100.0%)	**100,242** (31.5%)	128,311 (100.0%)	49,130 (38.3%)	13,314 (10.4%)	10,789 (8.4%)	5,593 (4.4%)	51 (0.04%)	11,265 (8.8%)	3,264 (2.5%)	34,905 (27.2%)

* Leaked identifying-information details are counted on a duplicated basis by post for which deletion support was provided.

※ This refers to the number of cases in which deletion support was provided when a victim's identifying information was disseminated together with victim-related images/videos or disseminated independently. Deletion support for the independent Non-Consensual Dissemination of identifying information began in 2025.

E Status by Type of Victim-Related Images/Videos

(Unit: items)

Category	Total	Videos	Photographs
2018	**3,849** (100.0%)	808 (21.0%)	3,041 (79.0%)
2019	**13,004** (100.0%)	1,699 (13.1%)	11,305 (86.9%)
2020	**48,958** (100.0%)	5,234 (10.7%)	43,724 (89.3%)
2021	**41,830** (100.0%)	6,524 (15.6%)	35,306 (84.4%)
2022	**35,467** (100.0%)	10,281 (29.0%)	25,186 (71.0%)
2023	**45,107** (100.0%)	11,407 (25.3%)	33,700 (74.7%)
2024	**59,549** (100.0%)	11,300 (19.0%)	48,249 (81.0%)
2025	**54,944** (100.0%)	14,766 (26.9%)	40,178 (73.1%)

※ As the same victim-related images/videos may be disseminated multiple times, the number of content deletion support cases and the number of victim-related images/videos may not necessarily match.

(4) Status of Response to Overseas Websites

A Status of Number of Collected Sites (Domains) by Server Country

(Unit: sites)

Category	Total	United States	Australia	Netherlands	Republic of Korea	Germany	Hong Kong	France	Japan	Other*
2024	**26,318** (100.0%)	18,535 (70.4%)	1,548 (5.9%)	1,496 (5.7%)	1,223 (4.6%)	766 (2.9%)	554 (2.1%)	373 (1.4%)	309 (1.2%)	1,514 (5.8%)
2025	**26,658** (100.0%)	18,875 (70.8%)	1,531 (5.7%)	1,500 (5.6%)	1,226 (4.6%)	763 (2.9%)	559 (2.1%)	377 (1.4%)	317 (1.2%)	1,510 (5.7%)

* Includes Russia, China, Singapore, and others.

※ This table counts, by server country, the number of sites whose server locations can be identified through the Center's content deletion support system. However, the count is limited to sites for which server locations can be identified through the content deletion support system.

B Status of Content Deletion Support Through International Cooperation

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	2023	2024	2025
U.S. NCMEC	**7,317**	165	6,702	450
UK IWF	**44**	-	-	44
Total	**7,361**	165	6,702	494

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), United States

- NCMEC works to combat child sexual exploitation and prevent missing and exploited children. Pursuant to U.S. federal law, it operates CyberTipline, a reporting system for child sexual abuse material (CSAM), child sexual exploitation materials, and related content.

Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), United Kingdom

- IWF is a UK-based organization that supports the removal of child or youth sexual exploitation materials and serves as a hotline organization of the International Association of Internet Hotlines (INHOPE).

C Status of Content Deletion Support Using Official Notices Certifying Illegality

(Unit: cases)

Category	Total	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cases	**112,331**	9,156	27,297	37,410	38,468

※ This table counts the number of official notices sent to operators of illegal harmful websites, hosting service providers, and other relevant parties in response to non-compliance with deletion requests. The notices certify that the materials are victim-related images/videos and include information such as the legal basis, case number, and URL.

What Should You Do If You Experience Harm from a Digital Sexual Crime?

If you apply for counseling by phone or through the online bulletin board, you will be guided on the support available for your situation and the intake procedure.

Telephone Counseling(Available 365 Days a Year)

Main Number **1366**

(Direct Line to the National Center for Digital Sexual Crime Response)

02-735-8994

Online Counseling

Digital Sexual Crime STOP

d4u.stop.or.kr

If you are applying for content deletion support and Non-Consensual Dissemination monitoring for illegally recorded materials, etc. and identifying information, securing the following information in advance will help ensure faster intake:

- Specific URLs of posts, webpages, or other locations where illegally recorded materials, etc. or identifying information have been disseminated
- Videos or photographs related to the illegally recorded materials, etc. or identifying information
  [screen captures are not accepted]
  ※ However, if the screen capture itself has been disseminated, it is eligible for support.
- Non-Consensual Dissemination keywords, including searchable information such as post titles and content that identify the illegally recorded materials, etc. or identifying information

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