

South Korea's Post-"Nth Room" Digital Sex Crime Reforms & Victim Support Center

Gender Equality · Good practice · South Korea

Quality score: 70/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

South Korea criminalized possession of illegal sexual footage and deepfake sex content after the 2020 "Nth Room" scandal, and expanded a victim-support center that served a record 10,305 people in 2024 — though rights groups say enforcement remains weak.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	1/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	0/1
Efficiency	0/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Ministry of Gender Equality and Family / Korea Women's Human Rights Institute](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Korea Herald: Revised laws take effect to punish possessors of illegal sexual videos](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Human Rights Watch: South Korea's Digital Sex Crime & Deepfake Crisis](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[Korea.net: Over 10,000 supported by ACOSAV in 2024](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

[CNN: Nth Room ringleader sentenced](#) — accessed 2026-07-05

Cite this — Evidoria. *South Korea's Post-"Nth Room" Digital Sex Crime Reforms & Victim Support Center*. Persistent ID: 5f9e2fd5-c322-47e3-a73d-c14517bba1f7.