

From Deepfakes to “Nudification”: Evolving Threats of Generative AI to Information Integrity & Human Rights

26 May 2026 · EuroDIG, Brussels & Online · Attendance: 50 onsite, 18 online

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first IGF 2026 Youth Track Workshop at EuroDIG examined the rapidly evolving risks associated with generative AI, focusing on the shift from political deepfakes to AI-powered nudification tools that create non-consensual sexual content. Participants highlighted the significant implications for human rights, gender equality, online safety, and information integrity, particularly for young people and women.

The discussion featured a case study demonstrating how strategic litigation against an AI platform successfully applied existing legal frameworks to establish that non-consensual AI-generated sexual content is unlawful. At the same time, participants noted a persistent challenge: technological developments continue to outpace regulatory responses, creating gaps in protection and enforcement.

Bringing together a parliamentarian, youth advocates, and a digital rights and online safety organization representative, the workshop provided a cross-sectoral dialogue on legislative approaches, youth perspectives, and accountability mechanisms. The discussion explored practical responses to AI-enabled harms and highlighted the importance of safeguarding fundamental rights, strengthening digital integrity, and ensuring that legal and policy frameworks remain effective in the face of emerging technologies.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

TAKEAWAY 01

AI-generated non-consensual sexual content constitutes a violation of human rights, privacy, and personal dignity, with disproportionate impacts on women and young people.

TAKEAWAY 03

Addressing AI-enabled harms requires a multi-stakeholder approach that combines legal remedies, platform responsibility, technical safeguards, public awareness, and victim support services.

TAKEAWAY 02

The principal challenge is not the absence of legal frameworks, but the effective enforcement of existing laws and accountability mechanisms in the digital environment.

TAKEAWAY 04

Young people must be recognized not only as users and those most affected by emerging technologies, but also as active partners in designing policies, safeguards, and digital governance solutions.

SPEAKERS

Ms. Federica Onori · OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Special Representative on Artificial Intelligence

Ms. Inês Joaquim · YOUthDIG (European Youth IGF) 2026

Ms. Dorijn Boogaard · Netherlands IGF

Mr. Robbert Hoving · Director, Offlimits · President, INHOPE

Ms. Sherry Shek (moderator) · Asia-Pacific Youth IGF



Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxazW6giiMo>

Rapporteurs: Ms. Phyo Thiri Lwin, SEA Youth IGF Myanmar and Myanmar Youth IGF; Ms. Anna Gumenyuk, IGF Switzerland

DISCUSSION SUMMARY

The discussion examined the growing risks associated with AI-generated harmful content and assessed whether current legal, policy, technical, and societal responses are sufficient to protect human rights and information integrity. Participants emphasized that responsibility is shared among users, platforms, and developers, while noting the increasing challenges associated with regulating open-source AI models.

Speakers highlighted the importance of prevention, victim support, and addressing underlying factors that contribute to online harm, including the normalization of abusive behavior and early exposure to harmful content. Youth participants also stressed the need to strengthen digital literacy, promote awareness of rights, and foster cultural change to build safer online environments.

The workshop brought together perspectives from policymaking, trust and safety operations, and youth advocacy, providing a comprehensive view of emerging AI-related risks and potential responses.

Perspective 1: Legislative & Intergovernmental Policy

Ms. Federica Onori, Special Representative on Artificial Intelligence of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, framed AI-enabled abuse as a challenge requiring simultaneous action at three levels: the individual, the platform, and the tool developer. She emphasized that existing criminal offences often already apply, but that generative AI has made abuses easier to commit, harder to prosecute, and harder to stop. She also stressed the need for proactive platform obligations, stronger accountability mechanisms, and international co-operation to address the cross-border nature of these harms.

Perspective 2: Frontline Trust, Safety, & Operation

Mr. Robbert Hoving, Director of Offlimits and President of INHOPE, presented a case study demonstrating how strategic litigation successfully applied existing legal frameworks against a platform facilitating AI-generated nudification content. The case reinforced that non-consensual synthetic sexual content is unlawful and highlighted the potential of legal action to establish accountability. He also underscored the significant operational challenges faced by trust and safety organizations as AI tools enable the rapid scaling of harmful content.

Perspective 3: Youth Advocacy & Lived Experience

Ms. Inês Joaquim (YOUthDIG 2026) and Ms. Dorijn Boogaard (Netherlands IGF) shared perspectives on the experiences of young people navigating increasingly complex digital environments. They highlighted concerns about exposure to harmful online behavior at younger ages and warned that repeated exposure can contribute to the normalization of abuse. They called for greater investment in digital literacy, rights awareness, and education to equip young people with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate online spaces safely and responsibly.

The speakers also emphasized that responsibility for addressing generative AI harms is shared among developers, platforms, and users:

Developers should integrate safety measures, security safeguards, and protections against misuse into AI systems from the design stage, while addressing the challenges posed by open-source models. **Platforms** and service providers should implement effective detection tools, accessible reporting mechanisms, and timely content moderation and takedown processes. **Users** should promote responsible online behavior, strengthen digital literacy, support peer accountability, and report harmful content and misuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Strengthen cross-border cooperation** — Governments should align digital standards and improve international collaboration to investigate and prosecute the misuse of borderless AI systems enabling non-consensual content generation.
2. **Embed upstream safeguards** — Regulators should ensure accountability for commercial AI providers where models lack effective protections against the creation of non-consensual imagery.
3. **Scale victim-centred support** — Increase capacity and resources for specialized reporting channels, civil hotlines, and technical tools for content removal.
4. **Empower young people** — Involve youth in policy development and expand digital education on consent, data rights, online safety, and early identification of grooming and extortion risks.

WORKSHOP CONTRIBUTORS

Dorijn Boogaard
Netherlands IGF

Natalie Tercova
IGF Czechia

Fabio Monnet
Swiss Youth IGF

Anna Gumenyuk
IGF Switzerland

Millenium Malamla
Tanzania IGF

Sherry Shek
Asia-Pacific Youth IGF

Francesco Vecchi
Youth IGF Italy

Rekik Girmachew Demisse
Youth IGF Italy

Omor Faruque
Bangladesh Youth IGF

Phyo Thiri Lwin
Myanmar Youth IGF

Pilar Rodriguez
Youth IGF Spain

Frances Douglas-Thomson
EuroDIG Programme Committee

Hailan Wang
IGF Germany

Lily Edinam Botsoye
Africa Youth IGF

Loveday Onyeonula
Nigeria Youth IGF