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## *Introduction*

how cyber-attacks can disproportionately affect women, over the

## *State-sponsored and State-Facilitated Cyber Warfare*

consistently observe that cyber-attacks are an ineffective coercive





security protections, both states and state-affiliated actors can not only obtain identifiable

coercion is generally an ineffective tool to force another state to change its behaviour; confidential information about citizens or government employees that may contain full

to maintain these hacking operations (Griffiths 2024). However, in the remaining 89% of

posing a significant risk to civilian privacy and national security.

Should these hackers publish datasets of identifiable information during ransomware

scandal that published the full names and addresses of roughly fifty million Turkish citizens

men, the attack had a disproportional effect on women. Every year, hundreds of Turkish

thousands of women in danger and contributed to well-documented incidents of online gender-based violence; 'doxing', the process of publishing confidential personal information online, has led women to be the targets of online stalking, sexual violence, death threats,

leak confidential data to the public can result in increased negative outcomes for women. Acknowledging how intersectional identities experience disinformation differently is a good

Public reception to data breaches may interact with gendered social norms to influence

a serious candidate (Neuendorf 2014). The release of thousands of Hillary Clinton's emails

Clinton as untrustworthy, incompetent, and unfit for leadership (Goss 2020). No state took

recently used to influence elections (Ornstein 2017). Although it is unclear how significant the

face can be catastrophic to their careers; when men face similar scandals, patriarchal gender

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**5. Communicate the gendered and non-gendered threat that cyberwarfare poses to civilians:**

about cyber-security. However, resources such as "Get Cyber Safe" do not signal the

**6. Include a more robust gender analysis in Canada's National Cyber Threat Assessment:**

***Owen Wong***

*international organizations implement the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda. Specifically, his*

*his work on WPS, Owen studies the macro-political regulation of ethnic conflict with Dr. John McGarry, the*

Babb, Casey. 2022. "Digital Dictators: How Different Types of Authoritarian Regimes Use Cyber Attacks to Legitimize

