A CURRENT VIEW ON COMBATING CYBERBULLYING THROUGH PUBLIC DECISIONS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

Associate Professor Mădălina- Elena MIHĂILESCU, PhD.
Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences,
"Dunărea de Jos" University, Galati, România
madalina.mihailescu@ugal.ro

Abstract
Bullying and cyberbullying phenomena have taken an unprecedented scale in school groups, but not only, manifesting themselves particularly in the age segment between 10-16 years, but even in the case of adolescents over 18 years. This article aims to show how European countries have tried to tackle this problem in the last few years, both legislatively and in practice, at a social level or within educational institutions, and to what extent the new sanctions introduced by the various countries have succeeded in reducing the phenomenon of cyberbullying and protecting minors from its harmful effects.
Keywords: *bullying, school, adolescents, sanctioning regime.*

1. Introduction

The way children use technology has changed considerably since 2012. Modern devices allow underage users to interact, connect, play and share content with others, often without parental supervision. As the findings of the EU Kids Online 2020 project show [1] that most children say they use their smartphones "every day" or "almost all the time", and time spent online has almost doubled since 2010 in many countries. The age at which children start using digital devices is also getting younger.

Modern devices bring opportunities and benefits, allowing children to interact with others, learn online and have fun. But these benefits are not without risks, such as the dangers of exposure to misinformation, cyberbullying or harmful and illegal content, from which children need to be protected [2].

Although the internet was not created for children, parents report that 75% of European children aged 6-17 use the internet [3].

Teenagers aged 15-16 say their first contact with the internet was at the age of 11. By comparison, 9-10 year olds say they started using the internet on average when they were 7 years old. 33% of 9 to 16 year olds who use the internet say they do so using a mobile phone or other handheld device [4].

In 2022 in the EU, 96 percent of young people aged between 16 and 29 reported using the Internet every day, compared to 84 percent of the adult population, according to Eurostat data. Internet use was reported by more than 94 percent of young people, with the lowest percentages in Bulgaria and Italy, at 94 percent, and the highest percentages in Malta, Luxembourg, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Slovenia, at between 99 and 100 percent[5].

According to studies [6] in January 2022, there were over 13 million social network users in Romania. This was equivalent to 69.7% of the total population. Published data indicates that Facebook had 9.90 million users in Romania at the beginning of 2022. However, Facebook restricts the use of its platform to people aged 13 and over, so it is also worth noting that 59.7% of the "eligible" audience in Romania will be using Facebook in 2022 [7]. According to the data, in 2022, 84% of young people used the internet for social networking, and some of the other uses were reading online news (68%) and internet banking (64% [8.]

Figures published in Byte Dance's advertising resources indicate that TikTok had 6.37 million users aged 18 and over in Romania at the beginning of 2022. Byte Dance allows marketers to target TikTok ads to users aged 13 and over through its advertising tools, but these tools only display audience data for users aged 18 and over. It is estimated that TikTok's advertising reach in Romania was equivalent to 37.9% of the local internet user base at the beginning of the year, regardless of age, and 50.8% of TikTok'

In another survey conducted in Romania in previous years, it was statistically found that 54% of children said that it had happened that someone had bothered or upset them while they were talking on the Internet, the percentage being significantly higher among girls and high school students, while 4.3% of children bothered on the Internet said that they were very upset or quite upset by the incident, with girls saying significantly more that they had been more bothered [9].

2. European and general situation regarding cyberbullying, in general

In Croatia, for example, almost every third child between the ages of 9 and 17 has communicated online with a person they never got to meet in person. More boys (34%) than girls (27%) are in this group, with 50% of them in the 15-17 age group. Thirty percent

of children aged 9-17 have seen sexual content online. Of these, more than two thirds have seen sexual and nude photos or videos online in the last years[10].

According to the survey on the safety of children and youth conducted in Croatia as part of the international project EU KIDS, “more than half of the children from 9 to 17 years old received a violating or inappropriate message. Data refer to 2017 when the survey was carried out on a sample of 1017 children, their parents, and guardians [11].

According to UNICEF data, in Hungary “88% of children aged 10-18 are present on social media, 20% of them have been victims of online abuse, and 10% have been bullying themselves”[12[. Committee of UNICEF conducted “a non-representative survey of 1,191 primary and secondary school students aged 10 to 19 concerning children’s rights, including online safety”. While 96 % and 88 % of respondents “have a mobile phone and a social media profile respectively, half of the children do not consider the Internet as a safe place. One in three children have been exposed to online bullying. In such situations, half of these children tried to defend themselves while as few as one in ten reached out for help [13Î.

In Czech Republic around 57% of elementary schools and 64% of secondary schools “have dealt with at least one case of bullying among students over the past three years, based on analysis from the Czech School Inspectorate” analysis showed that most frequent form of bulling is verbal and it consists of humiliation, slandering and other forms of verbal cyberbullying. What is worrying is the fact that teachers became victims of bullying much more frequently than before [14].

In a Slovak study (form 2014) over 48% respondents confirmed that “repeated attacks occur in cyberspace”. Cyberbullying often “occurs in the public environment as well—public chat, social networks with open access, websites (29% of attacks) and non-public (20%) chat (instant messengers, VoIP, private chat rooms). In this country the most frequent form of bullying is blackmail, and this type of crime on the internet has become a real “taboo topic” because of the content of the messages. Unfortunately, because police intervention is often avoided, a false impression of non-involvement is created and these cases of online child “predators” are treated superficially [15].

3. Legislative aspects from various European states regarding the “fight” against cyberbullying

The first European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children (BIK) was adopted in 2012, while the new European Strategy for a Better Internet for Children was adopted on 11 May 2022[16] the latter having the role of ensuring the protection, respect and empowerment of children online in the new digital decade. Furthermore, as part of its vision for Europe's digital transformation by 2030 The Commission has proposed a European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles for the Digital Decade [17], which includes EU values such as child protection and empowerment.

The updated BIK+ strategy reflects the recently proposed digital principle "Protecting and empowering children and young people online" and will take into account the European Parliament Resolution on children's rights [18] /by Council conclusions on media literacy [19] and the Council Recommendation establishing a European Children's Guarantee [20].

Since 2012, the EU legal and policy framework on child safety, aimed at ensuring an even higher level of child safety online, has evolved considerably. For example, under the revised Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD), obligations to protect minors from harmful content - which can affect their physical, mental and moral development - and illegal content now extend to video-sharing platforms. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provides that children's personal data need special protection and defines the age up to which parental consent is required (which varies in Member States between 13 and 16) The Unfair Commercial Practices Directive protects vulnerable consumers such as children and prohibits direct exhortations to buy [21].

Previously, from a legislative point of view, at European level and worldwide in:

a. Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime

b. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography

c. Directive (EU) 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on procedural safeguards for children suspected or accused in criminal proceedings

d. Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law

e. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data [22]

f. Recommendation 135 (2003) on local partnerships for preventing and combating violence at school- Congress of local and regional authorities of Europe [23]

g. According to The European Social Charter [24] children's rights are specifically addressed in several articles of the Social Charter, in particular: Article 7 (the right of children and young persons to protection) and Article 17 (the right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection

h. The Lanzarote Convention [25] sets out that states in Europe and beyond shall adopt specific legislation and take measures to prevent sexual violence, protect child victims and prosecute perpetrators [26]

i. Convention on Contact concerning Children, 01/09/2005

j. Convention on Cybercrime- 01/07/2004 [27] which prevails possibilities that states can protect their minors under 18 or even under 16 from cyber attacks.

Nowadays, several countries have captured in various forms, in their legislation, the acts of bullying, cyberbullying, stalking or harassment, keeping in mind the increasing seriousness of their effects, the new ways of putting them into practice and giving greater effectiveness to the phenomenon of combating them through specialists, schools, competent bodies such as police stations, prosecutors etc. The penalties imposed have also been considerably increased or their nature changed (imprisonment with execution instead of a fine, days of fines).

For example, in United Kingdom under the Malicious Communications Act, cyberbullying could result in six months or more in prison and a hefty fine. [28] British legislation, beginning with 1997, through section 4 of the Protection from Harassment Act from 1997 “established the ideas of the potential for greater punishment to those found guilty of causing another person to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against them.” A person found guilty of this offence “could receive up to 5 years in prison, as well as a fine. Section 1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988 states that “it is an offence for any person to send a communication that is "indecent or grossly offensive" for the purpose of causing "distress or anxiety to the recipient."

Section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 makes it a criminal offence “to send via any electronic communication network a message or other matter that is deemed "grossly offences or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character". If found guilty of an offence under section 127 of the Communications Act 2003, a person can receive up to six months in prison, a fine or both [29.]

Since 25 February 2011 the Polish Seym has passed the novelty to the Penal code, art. 190a, it describes the crime of stalking. In Poland, the “notion of stalking functions as a kind of emotional violence”. Cyberstalking was described in Poland only in the article 190a §2 of the Penal code, persistent harassment, stalking (§1 “Whoever makes a threat to another person to commit an offence detrimental to that person or detrimental to his next of kin, and if the threat causes in the threated person a justified fear that will be carried out shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years.” [30].

In 2021 the French government voted on a package of laws to establish that the offence of "school bullying" applies to children and adults in schools and universities, including students, as well as staff such as canteen duty teams and break supervisors. It would carry a maximum penalty of three years in prison and a fine of up to €45,000 (£38,300). If a victim of bullying in school commits or attempts suicide, the maximum penalty could be up to 10 years and €150,000. It is not expected to apply to younger children, and measures include resources for the community and school [31].

On 25. 02. 2023 the French Parliament approved a law that will make bullying in schools a criminal offence, for which either students or staff can be prosecuted. Those

found guilty under the new legislation risk a fine of €45,000 if the victim of harassment cannot attend school for up to eight days. But more serious incidents can be punished with up to 10 years in prison and a fine of €150,000 for longer periods of absence from school or if the victim commits suicide or tries to do so [32].

In Italy Law n.71 of 29 May 2017 is a law finalized to raise awareness of young people on the phenomenon of cyberbullying. Each minor over fourteen who is a victim of cyberbullying “can forward to the data controller or to the manager of the social an application for the obscuring, removal or blocking of the contents shared on the Net” [33]. The penalties are thus varied, ranging from 6 months to 5 years for an adult and 6 months for a minor (or 516 euro fine). To this is added possible civil compensation.

This is why another normative act that comes to the rescue of this type of victims is also article 2048 of the Italian Civil Code, which questions the liability of parents when their minor children cause damage to third parties [34].

In Spain cyberbullying has become such a socially problematic phenomenon that regulations have been established to protect the perpetrators of cybercrime, developed in Article 197 of the Penal Code(5) and amended in Organic Laws 5/2010 of 22 June(6) and 1/2015 of 30 March([35].

In 2015, the legislator introduced a general regulation applicable to all victims of crimes that occurred in Spain called the Statute of Victims of Crime. “Its objective is to respond to those who have been violated legally in 2021 the legislator published Organic Law 8/2021 on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against violence” [36].

In 20 May 2021, the Spanish Parliament approved, the Law on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents from Violence. The new Law “regulates the safe and responsible use of the internet by minors, by the assessment and monitoring of network content, especially content that promotes violence against children and violations of children's rights” [37].

The Hungarian Criminal Code does not include cyberbullying as a specific offence. In the Hungarian Criminal Code, there is no specific offence on the basis of which cyberbullying could be sanctioned; The closest to it is traditional “offline” harassment (Section 222 of the Criminal Code: Harassment [38] is he Hungarian Government

launched the Digital Child Protection Strategy (Digitális Gyermekvédemi Stratégia), “which applied the academic terminology, and provided non-punitive, alternative dispute resolution techniques, such as restorative methods as a possible solution” [39].

On the 2nd of September 2016, the Government of Hungary adopted the Decision 1488/2016 (IX. 2.) (hereinafter Decision) on the Establishment of Safe Internet Service for Children, the Conscious, Value Creating Internet Use and the Digital Child Protection Strategy of Hungary (Magyarország Digitális Gyermekvédelmi Stratégiája) (hereinafter Strategy) [40].

4. Conclusions

From what has been observed from the specific situations and statistics of certain countries in recent years, most of them have made substantial efforts both to identify as clearly as possible the situations of cyberbullying that are increasingly common in school environments and to establish, from a legislative point of view, forms of sanctioning them.

We have noticed that some countries have decided to mention the act itself as a crime in their criminal codes, while others have decided to dedicate a separate space in their legislative area, so that we have found in many countries bullying or cyberbullying mentioned in special laws regulating antisocial acts associated with the use of the Internet or the protection of minors in general.

What is important to mention is the new sanctioning regime applied and which, as time has gone by, has taken increasingly severe forms, with some countries applying very high fines, in the order of thousands of euros and even penalties such as imprisonment with execution, especially where the facts have resulted in the death-suicide of the victims.

This whole picture of sanctions makes us believe that each country has become aware of the seriousness of the situation related to harassment through social networks of young people, usually between 6 and 18 years old, and has taken serious legal measures to reduce the disastrous effects of cyberbullying, which is usually manifested by: withdrawal from society, isolation from family or group of friends and colleagues, dropping out of school, very poor learning results of the victim, suicide attempts and even suicide.

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