



## INFOGRAPHICS



# REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION

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**EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES**

With regard to European directives and projects on cyberbullying, under Decision 1351/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 "on a multiannual Community programme on protecting children using the Internet and other communication technologies", Europe, through the Community programme called Safer Internet, calls on all member countries to implement a series of projects aimed at educating them on how to use the Net.

Strongly supported by the European Commission is Safer Internet Day, which now counts the presence of more than 100 countries, a day entirely dedicated to all the problems that revolve around Internet safety, as well as a special table for the promotion of a safe and responsible use of new media among young people.



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Also important is the Daphne Programme, which financed projects to combat and educate young people against violence, including virtual violence.

In the previous seven-year period of European funding under the Digital Agenda 2014-2020, measures to protect and safeguard European children and adolescents online were included in the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF Telecom) network development programme, within which funding was provided for Safer Internet and Cybersecurity.

In 2014, the European Anti-Bullying Network (EAN) was set up, involving 17 organisations from 13 countries of the European Union.



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The purpose of the EAN is to coordinate anti-bullying actions and interventions at European level as well as the sharing and exchange of ideas on the problem and training opportunities, aimed at all professionals working in the field.

At the initiative of the Council of Europe (n.2114/2017), a campaign against online hate speech targeted especially at young people was launched in 2017 to launch guidelines for preventing and combating cyberbullying and incitement to hatred online.

As for the European Union, to date there has been no legislation on the subject, but in May 2016 the commission signed a code of conduct to combat online hate speech with the major social media platforms.



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In 2018, the United Nations developed a plan of action against hate speech with the aim of seeking the root causes, including socio-economic causes, of the proliferation of the phenomenon, enhancing counter-speech, and promoting advocacy activities, as well as developing strategies to support victims.

In the new UN 2030 Sustainability Agenda, the global goals of promoting inclusiveness, combating violence among young people and hate crimes, understood in the whole escalation starting from hostile communication and discriminatory language (Sustainable Development Goal #16 Peace and Justice, Strong Institution and Youth Goal #3 Inclusive Societies of the European Youth Strategy 2019-2027)



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● **IL PRIMATO ITALIANO**

Italy was the first European country to introduce the word cyberbullying within its legal system, with Law No. 71 of 29 May 2017 "Provisions for the protection of minors for the prevention and contrast of the phenomenon of cyberbullying." Law 107 of 2015 already introduced, among the priority educational objectives, the development of digital skills in students for a critical and conscious use of social networks and media, but Law 71 of 2017 has enshrined a further strategic objective: to counter the phenomenon of cyberbullying in all its manifestations. Actions of a preventive nature and strategies of attention, protection and education come into play with regard to the minors involved, both as victims and as perpetrators of offences, to ensure the implementation of interventions without distinction of age within educational institutions.



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Regarding the fight against all forms of violence and the reduction of related mortality rates, in line with Goal 16 of the UN 2030 Sustainability Agenda, in Law No. 77 of 17 July 2020, converting with amendments the "Relaunch" Decree, resources and compensation measures for victims of crimes of violence and sexual discrimination are increased. Similarly, having the lockdown phase increased the phenomena of digital violence, cyberbullying, it seems appropriate to paragraph 256 of Law No. 160 of 27 December 2019, which provides for the allocation of one million euros for each of the years from 2020 to 2022 for teacher training on the topic of prevention and countering bullying and cyberbullying.