



INFOGRAPHICS



**DEFINITIONS**

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DEFINITIONS

## **BULLYING & CYBERBULLYING**

### **BULLYING**

Offensive and/or aggressive behaviour by an individual or persons committed repeatedly over time against one or more persons with the aim of exercising power or dominance over the victim.

### **CYBERBULLYING**

Online manifestation of bullying, it defines a set of aggressive and intentional actions, by a single person or a group, carried out by electronic means (sms, mms, photos, videos, emails, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, phone calls), whose aim is to cause harm to someone considered unable to defend themselves.



● DEFINITIONS  
● **HATE CRIMES**  
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## ODHIR - 2016

The most commonly used definition of Hate Crimes is the one developed by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (Odihr) of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), according to which a hate crime is an offence, committed against an individual and/or associated property, motivated by prejudice that the perpetrator harbours against the victim, due to a 'protected characteristic' of the latter. Hate crime, therefore, is characterised by the presence of two elements: an act provided for by criminal law as an offence (the so-called basic offence) and the motivation of prejudice on the basis of which the aggressor chooses their "target".

Bullying and cyberbullying can therefore fall into the category of target crimes, because they arise from prejudices of discrimination: the victim of a bully is not chosen casually, but because he or she has certain characteristics that the bully sees as an easy target on the basis of acquired prejudices (ethnicity, physical appearance, sexual orientation, gender identity, social class, disability, character traits such as shyness or marked sensitivity...).



● DEFINITIONS



# PRINCIPLE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Amnesty International considers bullying to be a violation of human rights as it violates the dignity of those who suffer it and is contrary to fundamental principles such as inclusion, participation and non-discrimination.

The article in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone should be able to enjoy the rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration "without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

The possibility to enjoy one's rights without discrimination is one of the fundamental principles underlying international law and appears in almost all the most important human rights legal instruments.