

# Cyberbullying Policy

## 2025 – 2026



### POLICY INFORMATION

<b>Last review date:</b>	<b>January 2026</b>
<b>Reviewed by:</b>	<b>IT Administrator</b>
<b>Next review date:</b>	<b>September 2026</b>
<b>Approved By:</b>	<b>Principal – Daspo Yiappos</b>

## Policy Statement

THE OXFORD SCHOOL (TOS) is committed to creating and maintaining a safe, respectful, and inclusive learning environment where technology enhances education without harming the emotional, mental, or social well-being of its students. TOS has a zero-tolerance stance against cyberbullying and related digital misconduct. This policy outlines the school's approach to preventing, detecting, responding to, and educating about cyberbullying.

### 1. Definition of Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is defined as deliberate and repeated harm inflicted through the use of electronic communication technologies, such as:

- Text messages and instant messaging
- Emails, online forums, and chat rooms
- Social media platforms (e.g., Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok, WhatsApp, Facebook)
- Gaming platforms
- Sharing or distributing embarrassing, threatening, or malicious content (texts, images, videos)

Cyberbullying includes, but is not limited to:

- Sending abusive or threatening messages
- Spreading rumours or lies online
- Publishing defamatory material about an individual
- Impersonating others online to damage their reputation
- Excluding individuals deliberately from online groups
- Sharing unauthorized or manipulated photos or videos



## 2. Differences from Traditional Bullying

- 24/7 access: Victims can be targeted anytime, anywhere.
- Anonymity: Bullies may hide their identity online.
- Wider audience: Content can be shared globally, instantly.
- Persistence: Content posted online can resurface indefinitely.
- Legal Impact: Cyberbullying can lead to criminal charges under UAE law.

## 3. Aims and Principles

- Promote a safe and positive digital environment.
- Raise awareness about the serious effects of cyberbullying.
- Establish clear procedures for reporting and addressing incidents.
- Empower students to stand against cyberbullying.
- Ensure staff are trained to identify and respond to concerns.
- Align practices with UAE Federal laws and regulations.

## 4. Prevention Strategies

- Integrate cyber safety and digital citizenship programs in the curriculum (PSHE, Moral Education, ICT).
- Conduct assemblies, workshops, and awareness drives.
- Display cyber safety posters around the campus.
- Engage parents through information sessions and newsletters.
- Provide regular staff CPD (Continual Professional Development) on cyberbullying detection and intervention.
- Maintain a proactive "Speak Up" culture encouraging reporting.

## 6 Roles and Responsibilities

### 6.1 Senior Leadership Team (SLT)

- Lead the creation of a safe digital culture.
- Oversee policy implementation and compliance.
- Ensure cyberbullying is addressed in the Safeguarding and Anti-Bullying Policies.

### 6.2 Designated Safeguarding Leads (DGCC)

- Manage all cyberbullying reports confidentially and sensitively.
- Liaise with students, parents, staff, and external agencies where necessary.
- Maintain detailed records of reported incidents and actions taken.

### 6.3 Teachers and Staff

- Actively monitor student behaviour online (including virtual platforms).
- Reinforce positive digital conduct during lessons and communications.
- Immediately report any suspected cyberbullying to DGCC s.

### 6.4 Students

- Use technology respectfully and responsibly.
- Report cyberbullying if witnessed or experienced.
- Support peers facing online harassment.

### 6.5 Parents and Guardians

- Supervise their child's technology usage at home.
- Encourage open discussions about digital life and challenges.

- Support school interventions and disciplinary processes when required.

## 7. Reporting Procedures

Students, parents, or staff can report cyberbullying through:

- Speaking directly to a trusted teacher, school counsellor, or Designated Safeguarding Lead (DGCC).
- Emailing the dedicated safeguarding address: [safeguarding@oxford.sch.ae]
- Using the School Cyberbullying Incident Report Form (available in digital and paper form).
- Anonymous reporting via the school's online reporting portal (if available).

**Students are encouraged to:**

- Save all abusive messages, images, or conversations.
- Take screenshots as evidence.
- Avoid responding to the bully.

**Important:**

Reports will be handled confidentially, and no retaliation for reporting will be tolerated.

## 8. Investigation and Response

Upon receiving a report:

- The DGCC will assess the nature and severity of the complaint within 24 hours.
- Evidence will be collected (messages, emails, screenshots).
- The alleged perpetrator and victim will be interviewed separately.
- Witnesses, if any, will be consulted.
- Parents of all parties will be informed appropriately.
- A decision will be made whether the behaviour constitutes cyberbullying under this policy.



**Possible Outcomes:**

- Verbal warning.
- Loss of internet privileges.
- Temporary or permanent confiscation of personal devices.
- Suspension (internal or external).
- Referral to police/cybercrime authorities if criminal offenses are identified.

**9. Sanctions and Support For the Perpetrator:**

- Behaviour intervention programs.
- Counselling support.
- Formal disciplinary actions (aligned with School Behaviour Policy).

**For the Victim:**

- Immediate support from the pastoral care team.
- Safe space and supervision as needed.
- Follow-up well-being checks.
- Counselling referrals if necessary.

**Bystanders:**

- Encouraged to support victims by reporting and not participating in harmful behaviours.
- Education about their role in breaking the cycle of bullying.

## 10. Working with External Authorities

TOS reserves the right to involve external agencies including:

- Dubai Police – Cybercrime Department
- Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (TRA)
- Child Protection Specialists from the UAE Ministry of Education

for serious offenses, especially where the law is broken or the safety of a student is at risk.

## 11. Record Keeping

- Every incident will be documented securely.
- Records will include dates, times, individuals involved, actions taken, and outcomes.
- Confidentiality will be respected according to UAE Data Protection Law.
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## 12. Legal Framework (UAE Law Compliance)

Cyberbullying may involve violations of:

- Federal Decree Law No. 34 of 2021 (Combating Rumours and Cybercrimes)
- UAE Child Rights Law (Wadeema Law)
- Penal Code (Federal Law No. 3 of 1987) on Defamation and Harassment

## 13. Possible Legal Consequences Include:

- Fines between AED 250,000 – AED 500,000.
- Imprisonment up to 2 years.
- Deportation for non-UAE nationals in serious cases.
- Mandatory police involvement for sextortion, cyberstalking, child endangerment.

TOS will fully cooperate with authorities where required by law.



## 14. Breaches and Disciplinary Procedures

Breaches of this policy may result in:

- Loss of system or network access.
- Official warnings.
- Suspension or dismissal (for staff).
- Suspension, exclusion, or expulsion (for students).

Legal action in line with UAE laws

## 15. Policy Review

- This policy will be reviewed annually by the DGCC and updated based on evolving cyber risks, regulatory changes, and stakeholder feedback.

This Cybersecurity Policy will be:

- Reviewed annually by the IT Manager, DGCC, and Principal.
- Updated following major cyber incidents, technological changes, or amendments to UAE laws.

## 16. Education and Training

- Annual workshops for students on safe online behaviour.
- Annual parent seminars about online risks and digital parenting.
- Mandatory CPD for staff on recognizing, preventing, and handling cyberbullying.
- Integration of Online Safety modules in the Moral Education and PSHE curriculum.

## 17. Monitoring and Review

- The policy will be reviewed annually.
- Emerging risks, legal updates, or significant incidents will trigger interim reviews.
- Feedback from students, parents, and staff will be sought to improve effectiveness.
- This policy will be reviewed annually by the DGCC and updated based on evolving cyber risks, regulatory changes, and stakeholder feedback.