

I. Define cyberbullying and explain how it is addressed under the Cybercrime Prevention Act.

Discuss the challenges in prosecuting cyberbullying cases, and what measures can be taken to prevent and address this issue effectively?

Cyberbullying is the use of online social media platforms, media, applications, and websites when a single individual harasses, threatens, or humiliates another person, either repeatedly or with the intention of causing them to cry. It is The Philippines Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 already defines and addresses An Act defining cybercrime, commonly known as Republic Act No. 10175, offers for the prevention, inquiry, detention, and deterrent sanctions for actions under and for other reasons, which is essentially the legislation that enforces cybercrime. inside the republic When such abuse is illegal, several actions may be taken. libel or infringes upon privacy. However, there are several challenges in prosecuting cyberbullying. difficult duties, such as criminals' anonymity and jurisdictional concerns when the criminal lives overseas, issues with technological information admissibility, and a the challenge of gathering admissible evidence from online conversations. Additionally, the large The difficulty in addressing the problem of cyberbullying is that victims of Such individuals would frequently decline to report cases due to social anxiety or fear of retaliation. Stigma These steps to successfully stop and deal with cyberbullying could be the adoption of stricter legislation that defines cyberbullying precisely, as well as public awareness initiatives, clear anti-cyberbullying guidelines for workplaces and schools,

procedures for reporting cyberbullying victims, internet literacy, and among other things, educational ideals to improve empathy. Additionally, working is crucial. closely with digital platforms to improve blocking, moderating, and reporting instruments to combat offensive material. Together, these initiatives can lessen the impacts of cyberbully, but as technology advances, changes must always be made. changes.

II. How does the Cybercrime Prevention Act define online libel?

Discuss the implications of criminalizing online libel on freedom of expression and the potential for chilling effects on public discourse.

The Philippines Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 as when someone uses a computer system to disparage another person, which may incorporate blogs and social media. This type of legislation has some extremely serious consequences for free expression when it makes remarks that are harmful to the reputes of a person. Although an effective way to shield individuals from malevolent attacks, making internet libel illegal raises questions about how free speech may be restricted. Fear of

legal consequences may cause them to self-censor in order to avoid such litigation, which has the chilling effect of undermining free speech, especially toward public figures or criticism from businesses or the government. Furthermore, the general Because of its scope, the law could be abused against those who lack authority. Including activists and journalists, There are many other unknowns. since the definition of defamation in online communication is not clear, creating afraid to express their thoughts, offer criticism, or even reveal misconduct. Of course, While defending people against defamation assaults is crucial, the danger that such freedom of expression, which makes a fair approach valuable and defending public discourse by choosing civil consequences over criminal ones.

III. What are the specific provisions of the Cybercrime Prevention Act that address child online protection?

How can parents and educators work together to protect children from online exploitation and abuse?

Discuss the role of technology companies in safeguarding children online.

The Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 of the Philippines has provisions on protection from online exploitation and abuse of children. Some of these are as follows: Section 4(c)(2) is about criminal liability for producing, distributing, publishing, and accessing child pornography through digital means. It is imposed with penalties that are heavier than those in traditional laws on child pornography. Section 4(c)(1) deals with cybersex by prohibiting live streaming or recording of sexual activities for purposes of payment. Sections 4(a)(1) and 4(a)(3) provide that illegal access and data interference are prohibited, protecting the very young from unauthorized collection of personal data to be abused. Lastly, Section 4(c)(4) on cyber libel indirectly safeguards the minors from harassment and bullying that can easily impair their well-being

Parents, educators, and tech companies need to work together to keep kids safe online. Parents play a key role by monitoring their children's online activities, teaching them about privacy, and discussing internet safety. Schools can support this by helping to monitor behavior and quickly addressing any issues, creating a strong safety network. Technology companies also contribute by enforcing age checks, filtering harmful content with AI, and working with law enforcement to track offenders. With constant improvements in privacy settings, reporting, and educational resources, tech companies can help create a safer online space for children.

IV. If you can add a provision in RA 10175, what would it be and why? (5pts.)

RA 10175 should include a provision for cyber safety and digital literacy instruction, in my opinion. Schools and workplaces would have to teach users—especially children—how to safeguard their data, identify online dangers, and report harassment. People would be better equipped to use the internet safely with this innovation, lowering risks for all users and preventing criminality.

