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Sixty-ninth session Third Committee Agenda item 64 (a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

> Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): revised draft resolution

Protecting children from bullying

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹ constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and that States parties to the Convention shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized therein,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the rights of the child and the resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council that are relevant to the protection of children against bullying,

Recalling also the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training² and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Declaration of Principles on Tolerance,³

Recalling further the United Nations report on violence against children of 2006,⁴ the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children entitled "Tackling violence in schools: a global perspective — bridging the gap between standards and practice", the 2014 high-level panel discussion entitled "Releasing children's potential and minimizing risks: information and communication technologies, the Internet and violence against children" and the 2014 report of the United Nations Children's Fund on violence against children, entitled "Hidden in plain sight: a statistical analysis of violence against children", which included references regarding bullying,

 $^{^{4}}$ A/61/299.





¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

² Resolution 66/137, annex.

³ A/51/201, annex, appendix I.

Recognizing that bullying, including cyberbullying, can be expressed through violence and aggression and that bullying in any form can have a negative impact on the rights of children and their well-being, and aware of the need to prevent and eliminate bullying among children,

Concerned about the occurrence of bullying in different parts of the world and the fact that children who are victimized by their peers may be at heightened risk for a wide range of emotional problems, which can lead, inter alia, to an increased risk of depression and suicide, as well as the potential long-term effect on the individual's ability to realize his or her own potential,

Acknowledging that in some countries, relevant United Nations agencies and mechanisms have been providing, upon request, technical cooperation and support to enhance national capacities to address and prevent bullying,

Recognizing that environments surrounding children can affect their behaviour, and recognizing also the important role that family members, legal guardians, caregivers, teachers, civil society and media should play in the prevention of bullying,

Recognizing also that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children, in the best interests of the child, and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Recognizing further the importance of generating appropriate statistical information on bullying,

Noting the risks associated with the misuse of new information and communication technologies and applications, including increased vulnerability to bullying, while stressing that these can create new ways to enhance education and, inter alia, learn and teach about the rights of the child, and can be useful tools to promote children's protection,

Recognizing that members of vulnerable groups can be at greater risk of being bullied and that children may face different forms of bullying depending on their gender,

1. *Recognizes* that bullying, including cyberbullying, can have a potential long-term impact on the enjoyment of the human rights of children and negative effects on children affected by or involved in bullying;

2. Also recognizes that bullying can be associated with, inter alia, discrimination and stereotypes, and that action must be taken to prevent bullying on any basis;

3. Urges Member States:

(a) To take all appropriate measures to prevent and protect children, including in school, from any form of violence, including forms of bullying, by promptly responding to such acts and to provide appropriate support to children affected by and involved in bullying;

(b) To promote and invest in education as a powerful tool in promoting tolerance, a sense of dignity, mutual understanding and respect;

(c) To generate statistical information and data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant variables and to provide information on disability at the national level on the problem of bullying, as a basis on which to elaborate effective public policies;

(d) To raise public awareness, involving family members, legal guardians, caregivers, youth, schools, communities, community leaders and the media as well as civil society organizations, with the participation of children, regarding the protection of children from bullying;

(e) To share national experiences and best practices for preventing and tackling bullying, including cyberbullying;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, using information provided by Member States and relevant stakeholders, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on protecting children from bullying, with an emphasis on causes and effects, good practices and guidance to prevent and respond to bullying.