

# Information Security Guide

## Stop Cyber-bullying



For details, please visit:  
[www.cybersecurity.hk](http://www.cybersecurity.hk)



**GovCERT.HK**  
Government Computer Emergency  
Response Team Hong Kong



**HKCERT** Hong Kong Computer  
Emergency Response Team  
Coordination Centre



## What is cyber-bullying?



Cyber-bullying generally refers to the infliction of harm on victims wilfully and repeatedly using online communication platforms such as email, discussion forums, online gaming network, messaging or social media platforms



Behaviour of cyber-bullying includes harassment, denigration, doxxing, framing, impersonation, threat, trickery and exclusion



Victims may experience psychological, emotional and even physical harm



## How to prevent cyber-bullying?



Do not disclose unnecessary personal or private information online



Do not post online any information that you would not share publicly offline



Do not join a heated online discussion or post overemotional comments and messages



Do not disseminate or share offensive, rude, insulting or doxxing messages, photographs or videos



Do not participate in cyber-bullying activities (e.g. doxxing) or encourage cyber-bullying



Properly configure privacy settings of online communication platforms



Keep abreast of the latest guidelines and regulations on cyber-bullying-related topics

## If you are cyber-bullied,



Do not respond to the cyber-bullies or even block them



Seek assistance from parents, teachers or trusted adults



Keep evidence of cyber-bullying for follow-up



Report to online service providers if the contents or messages are abusive or have violated their terms and conditions



Report to the Hong Kong Police Force or the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data if cyber-bullying activities involve criminal offences (e.g. doxxing) or a misuse of personal data.

## 杜絕網絡欺凌



詳情請瀏覽「網絡安全資訊站」：

[www.cybersecurity.hk](http://www.cybersecurity.hk)



## 甚麼是網絡欺凌？

網絡欺凌一般指利用電子郵件、討論區、網上遊戲網絡、通訊或社交媒體平台等網上通訊平台，故意重複地向受害者施加傷害

網絡欺凌行為包括騷擾、抹黑、起底、誣陷、冒充別人、威嚇、欺詐和排斥



受害者或者會在精神上、情緒上，甚至身體上受到傷害

## 如何防止網絡欺凌？

- 不要在網上透露不必要的個人或私隱資料
- 不要參與網絡欺凌活動（如起底）或助長網絡欺凌
- 不要在網上發布任何在離線狀態下不會公開分享的資料
- 妥善配置網上通訊平台的私隱設定
- 不要參與激烈的網上討論或發布過度情緒化的評論和訊息
- 了解有關網絡欺凌課題的最新指引和規例
- 不要散播或分享具冒犯性、無禮、侮辱性或起底的訊息、照片或短片

## 如果你遭受網絡欺凌，



不要回應網絡欺凌者，甚至封鎖他們



向父母、老師或可信賴的成年人尋求協助



保留遭受網絡欺凌的證據以便跟進



如內容或訊息含侮辱成分或違反使用條款，可向網上服務供應商舉報



如網絡欺凌活動涉及刑事罪行（如起底）或不當使用個人資料，可向香港警務處或個人資料私隱專員公署舉報