

Programme: Erasmus+

Key Action: KA2 small-scale partnership

**Action Type: Small-scale partnerships in vocational education and
training**

Project Reference: 2021-1-IT01-KA210-VET-000034512

EU Grant: 60.000 EUR



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ABOUT THE PROJECT

Revenge porn consists in the sharing and digital dissemination of sexually oriented films, videos and images without the consent of the person portrayed. This phenomenon is becoming increasingly popular, especially among adolescents, causing important consequences on the work, social and above all psychological level. It is characterized as a digital phenomenon, often difficult to counter due to the powerful ability to disseminate images and videos on various types of social media, especially among adolescents who spend many hours a day on the Internet, especially in this historical period in whose restrictions prevent face-to-face relationships, favouring rather strongly the exchange and sharing of messages and multimedia videos.

The project, therefore, has the objective of adequately training those who directly or indirectly have educational and training responsibilities towards adolescents.

The general objective is to prevent and reduce the phenomenon of revenge porn among adolescents by providing methodological tools and functional skills to the professions that deal with the education, training and well-being of children.

This goal will be achieved through the achievement of two other specific objectives, in particular:

- the promotion of knowledge of the phenomenon of revenge porn, in particular by raising awareness of its causes and its consequences, in order to deepen the potential and risks of the network by the professions that deal with adolescent education and training, increasing the quality of their skills and digital innovation.
- the promotion of techniques and tools in line with European good practices to train emotional intelligence among children, promoting a suitable sexual education and deepening the theme of gender equality in order to reflect on the concept of respect for oneself and for the other.



Project reference

Here you can find all the activities about the project!

<https://www.piattaformaprogetti.eu/metodi-psicoeducativi-per-prevenire-e-contrastare-il-revenge-porn-tra-gli-adolescenti/>

https://youtube.com/shorts/mBlQyWgK_WI?feature=share

<https://youtu.be/GOr3rlZxJxw>

Here you can find our cyberbullying test, which we did in collaboration with our partners.



DATA.pdf



THE PARTNERSHIP

LEAD PARTNER

- **ECA – ENTE CITTADINO ASSISTENZA**



The ECA was founded with the name of Association "Pegaso" in 1993, and since 1998 acquires the qualification of non-profit organization of social utility - ONLUS. Since then it has been at the service of citizens and solidarity to give real hope to those who still believe in it.

Thanks to their specific professionalism and the great experience gained over time, they are able to manage short and

long-term projects in the social, educational and training sectors.

The areas of greatest interest are those relating to the family, childhood, adolescence and integration policies in favour of immigration.

In addition, they operate on less visible but equally disadvantaged categories such as prisoners, ex-prisoners, and prostitutes. Their help is for those who really want to change and who are trying to take back their lives. One of the first steps is their listening window that gives them the possible miser a friendly hand to rely on.



PARTNER

- **ORGANISATION FRANÇAISE DE LA COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE (OFCI)**



The 'Organisation Française de la Coopération Internationale' is an association created in 2012 under law 1901, founded by travellers and actors in civil society. The OFCI is an organisation focused on youth, and runs thanks to the contributions of many young people between the ages of 18 and 30. The main focus is to create projects with an international and intercultural aspect, forging links with other young people from around the world. These missions have focused on a wide variety of fields, they include (but are not limited to): human rights advocacy, environment protection, socially engaged art, digital transition, and healthy lifestyles. Within this framework, OFCI has sent over 150 young people in 7 years, taking part in more than 65 projects and developing a vast index of methods, multimedia content, digital tools and activities all with the aim of bringing together and empowering active citizens. These projects take place both in France and abroad, counting over 20 countries within the Erasmus+ network. Despite often travelling to regions which are in conflict, OFCI is committed to maintaining an apolitical stance, including in situations when leading humanitarian aid.

- **INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR COOPERATION (IIC)**



Association IIC is an organisation founded by persons concerned by strengthening the civil society in Bulgaria. The organisation works to enhance the active participation of local community in the local governance and the decision making process with the purpose to improve the social and economic development of the country. It puts a special focus on development of education and culture projects, promotion of non-formal and informal education, entrepreneurship and alternative forms of tourism, etc. The members of IIC have experience and expertise in developing, implementing and monitoring bilateral and multilateral projects financed by national and foreign donors. They have worked in the field of community development, social and



economic development, needs assessments and design of programmes in favour of community and youth development.

LEGISLATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES IN EUROPE

THE REVENGE PORN PHENOMENON IN ITALIAN LAW:

Legislative Decree no. 196 of 30 June 2003 on the “Personal Data Protection Code”, art. 144-bis (Revenge Porn):

| Italian version | English version |
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| <p>1. Chiunque, compresi i minori ultraquattordicenni, abbia fondato motivo di ritenere che registrazioni audio, immagini o video o altri documenti informatici a contenuto sessualmente esplicito che lo riguardano, destinati a rimanere privati, possano essere oggetto di invio, consegna, cessione, pubblicazione o diffusione attraverso piattaforme digitali senza il suo consenso ha facoltà di segnalare il pericolo al Garante, il quale, nelle quarantotto ore dal ricevimento della segnalazione, decide ai sensi degli articoli 143 e 144 del presente codice.</p> <p>2. Quando le registrazioni audio, le immagini o i video o gli altri documenti informatici</p> | <p>1. Anyone, including minors over the age of 14, who has justifiable reason to believe that audio, image or video recordings or other computer documents with sexually explicit content concerning them, intended to remain private, may be sent, delivered, transferred, published or disseminated through digital platforms without their consent, has the right to report the danger to the Garante, which, within forty-eight hours of receiving the report, shall take a decision pursuant to Articles 143 and 144 of this Code.</p> <p>2. When the audio recordings, images or videos or other computer documents concern minors, the report to the Garante may also be made by</p> |



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| <p>riguardano minori, la segnalazione al Garante può essere effettuata anche dai genitori o dagli esercenti la responsabilità genitoriale o la tutela.</p> <p>3. Per le finalità di cui al comma 1, l'invio al Garante di registrazioni audio, immagini o video o altri documenti informatici a contenuto sessualmente esplicito riguardanti soggetti terzi, effettuato dall'interessato, non integra il reato di cui all'articolo 612-ter del Codice penale.</p> <p>4. I gestori delle piattaforme digitali destinatari dei provvedimenti di cui al comma 1 conservano il materiale oggetto della segnalazione, a soli fini probatori e con misure indicate dal Garante, anche nell'ambito dei medesimi provvedimenti, idonee a impedire la diretta identificabilità degli interessati, per dodici mesi a decorrere dal ricevimento del provvedimento stesso.</p> <p>5. Il Garante, con proprio provvedimento, può disciplinare specifiche modalità di svolgimento dei procedimenti di cui al comma 1 e le misure per impedire la diretta identificabilità degli interessati di cui al medesimo comma.</p> <p>6. I fornitori di servizi di condivisione di contenuti audiovisivi, ovunque stabiliti, che</p> | <p>the parents or by those exercising parental responsibility or guardianship.</p> <p>3. For the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, the sending to the Garante of audio, image or video recordings or other computer documents with sexually explicit content concerning third parties, carried out by the party concerned, does not constitute the offence referred to in Article 612-ter of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>4. The operators of the digital platforms to whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 are addressed shall keep the material reported, for evidential purposes only and with measures indicated by the Garante, also within the scope of the same measures, suitable to prevent the direct identification of the persons concerned, for twelve months from receipt of the measure.</p> <p>5. The Garante, by its own measure, may regulate specific modalities for carrying out the procedures referred to in paragraph 1 and the measures to prevent the direct identification of the data subjects referred to in the same paragraph.</p> <p>6. Providers of audiovisual content-sharing services, wherever established, that provide</p> |
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| <p>erogano servizi accessibili in Italia, indicano senza ritardo al Garante o pubblicano nel proprio sito internet un recapito al quale possono essere comunicati i provvedimenti adottati ai sensi del comma 1. In caso di inadempimento dell'obbligo di cui al periodo precedente, il Garante diffida il fornitore del servizio ad adempiere entro trenta giorni. In caso di inottemperanza alla diffida si applica la sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria di cui all'articolo 83, paragrafo 4, del Regolamento.</p> <p>7. Quando il Garante, a seguito della segnalazione di cui al comma 1, acquisisce notizia della consumazione del reato di cui all'articolo 612-ter del Codice penale, anche in forma tentata, nel caso di procedibilità d'ufficio trasmette al pubblico ministero la segnalazione ricevuta e la documentazione acquisita.</p> | <p>services accessible in Italy shall without delay inform the Garante or publish on their website an address to which the measures adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 may be communicated. In the event of non-compliance with the obligation referred to in the preceding sentence, the Garante shall warn the service provider to comply within thirty days. In the event of non-compliance with the warning, the pecuniary administrative sanction referred to in Article 83(4) of the Regulation shall apply.</p> <p>7. When the Garante, following the report referred to in paragraph 1, becomes aware of the commission of the offence referred to in Article 612-ter of the Criminal Code, including attempted offences, in the case of ex officio prosecution, it shall transmit the report received and the documentation acquired to the Public Prosecutor.</p> |
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Regulation of the Guarantor no. 1/2019:

| Italian version | English version |
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| <p>1. Le segnalazioni di cui all'art. 144-bis del Codice, corredate delle registrazioni audio, immagini o video o altri documenti informatici a contenuto sessualmente esplicito, a sostegno delle stesse, sono presentate al Garante esclusivamente attraverso il modello, compilabile on-line, pubblicato nell'apposita sezione del sito web istituzionale. Il modello è approvato con determinazione del Segretario generale.</p> <p>2. Il dipartimento, servizio o altra unità organizzativa competente, verificata la compatibilità della richiesta alla previsione di cui all'art. 144-bis del Codice, entro 48 ore dal ricevimento della segnalazione, salva l'esigenza di acquisire un'integrazione delle informazioni fornite dal segnalante ai fini della predetta verifica, predispone il provvedimento volto ad impedire l'eventuale diffusione del materiale oggetto di segnalazione. Il provvedimento è adottato in via d'urgenza dal dirigente della medesima unità organizzativa e sottoposto a ratifica nella prima adunanza utile del Garante.</p> | <p>1. The reports referred to in Article 144-bis of the Code, accompanied by the audio, image or video recordings or other computer documents with sexually explicit content, in support thereof, shall be submitted to the Garante exclusively by means of the form, which can be filled in online, published in the appropriate section of the institutional website. The form shall be approved by a determination of the Secretary-General.</p> <p>2. The competent department, service or other organizational unit, having verified the compatibility of the request with the provision set forth in Article 144-bis of the Code, shall, within 48 hours of receipt of the report, subject to the need to acquire additional information provided by the reporting party for the purpose of the aforesaid verification, prepare the measure aimed at preventing the possible dissemination of the reported material. The measure is adopted as a matter of urgency by the manager of the same organizational unit and submitted for ratification at the first useful</p> |



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| <p>In caso di mancata ratifica, il provvedimento decade.</p> <p>3. Il provvedimento di cui al comma precedente è trasmesso ai gestori delle piattaforme digitali, corredato del materiale oggetto di segnalazione o dalla relativa impronta hash.</p> <p>4. Nei casi in cui la segnalazione non soddisfi i requisiti richiesti dall'art. 144-bis del, Codice e dalla presente disposizione, il dipartimento, servizio o altra unità organizzativa competente procede nei modi di cui all'art. 8, comma 2, o, laddove ciò non risulti possibile, archivia la pratica fornendone tempestiva informazione all'interessato.</p> | <p>meeting of the Garante. In the event of non-ratification, the measure shall lapse.</p> <p>3. The measure referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be forwarded to the managers of the digital platforms, together with the reported material or the relevant hash print.</p> <p>4. In cases where the report does not meet the requirements set forth in Article 144-bis of the Code and in this provision, the competent department, service or other organizational unit shall proceed in the manner set forth in Article 8, paragraph 2, or, where this is not possible, shall close the file, promptly informing the person concerned.</p> |
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Legge 19 luglio 2019 n. 69, art. 10

News: introduction into the Criminal Code of the offence of unlawful dissemination of sexually explicit images or videos through Article 612-ter 'Unlawful dissemination of sexually explicit images or videos.

| Italian version | English version |
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| “Salvo che il fatto costituisca più grave reato, chiunque, dopo averli realizzati o sottratti, invia, consegna, cede, pubblica o diffonde | “Unless the act constitutes a more serious offence, any person who, after having taken or stolen them, sends, delivers, assigns, publishes |



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| <p>immagini o video a contenuto sessualmente esplicito, destinati a rimanere privati, senza il consenso delle persone rappresentate, è punito con la reclusione da uno a sei anni e con la multa da euro 5.000 a euro 15.000.</p> <p>La stessa pena si applica a chi, avendo ricevuto o comunque acquisito le immagini o i video di cui al primo comma, li invia, consegna, cede, pubblica o diffonde senza il consenso delle persone rappresentate al fine di recare loro nocumento.</p> <p>La pena è aumentata se i fatti sono commessi dal coniuge, anche separato o divorziato, o da persona che è o è stata legata da relazione affettiva alla persona offesa ovvero se i fatti sono commessi attraverso strumenti informatici o telematici.</p> <p>La pena è aumentata da un terzo alla metà se i fatti sono commessi in danno di persona in condizione di inferiorità fisica o psichica o in danno di una donna in stato di gravidanza.</p> <p>Il delitto è punito a querela della persona offesa. Il termine per la proposizione della querela è di sei mesi. La remissione della querela può essere soltanto processuale. Si procede tuttavia d'ufficio nei casi di cui al quarto comma, nonché quando il fatto è connesso con altro delitto per il quale si deve procedere d'ufficio.”</p> | <p>or disseminates sexually explicit images or videos intended to remain private, without the consent of the persons represented, shall be punished by imprisonment of from one to six years and a fine ranging from EUR 5,000 to EUR 15,000.</p> <p>The same punishment shall apply to any person who, having received or in any case acquired the images or videos referred to in the first paragraph, sends, delivers, assigns, publishes or disseminates them without the consent of the persons represented for the purpose of causing them harm.</p> <p>The penalty shall be increased if the acts are committed by a spouse, including a separated or divorced spouse, or by a person who is or has been linked by emotional relationship to the offended person, or if the acts are committed by means of computer or telematic tools.</p> <p>The penalty is increased by between a third and a half if the acts are committed to the detriment of a person in a condition of physical or mental inferiority or to the detriment of a pregnant woman.</p> <p>The offence is punishable on complaint by the offended person. The time limit for filing a complaint is six months. The dismissal of the complaint may only be procedural. However, it shall be prosecuted ex officio in the cases</p> |
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| | referred to in the fourth paragraph, as well as when the offence is related to another offence for which prosecution is ex officio.” |
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REVENGE PORN IN FRENCH LAW:

In France, a Digital Republic Bill (law n. 2016-1321) was approved on the 7th of October 2016. At the art. 33 *quater* it amends the Penal Code as follows:

| French version | English version |
|--|---|
| <p>1° (<i>Supprimé</i>)</p> <p>2° Après l’article 226-2, il est inséré un article 226-2-1 ainsi rédigé:</p> <p>« Art. 226-2-1. – Lorsque les délits prévus aux articles 226-1 et 226-2 portent sur des paroles ou des images présentant un caractère sexuel prises dans un lieu public ou privé, les peines sont portées à deux ans d’emprisonnement et à 60 000 € d’amende.</p> <p>« Est puni des mêmes peines le fait, en l’absence d’accord de la personne pour la diffusion, de porter à la connaissance du public ou d’un tiers tout enregistrement ou tout document portant sur des paroles ou des images présentant un caractère sexuel, obtenu, avec le consentement exprès ou</p> | <p>1° (Deleted)</p> <p>2° After Article 226-2, an article 226-2-1 is inserted as follows</p> <p>"Article 226-2-1. - When the offences provided for in Articles 226-1 and 226-2 concern words or images of a sexual nature taken in a public or private place, the penalties are increased to two years' imprisonment and a fine of €60,000.</p> <p>"The same penalties shall apply to the fact of making known to the public or a third party, in the absence of the person's consent to dissemination, any recording or document relating to words or images of a sexual nature, obtained with the express or presumed consent of the person or by the person himself or herself, using one of the acts provided for in Article 226-1;</p> |



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| <p>présumé de la personne ou par elle-même, à l'aide de l'un des actes prévus à l'article 226-1. »;</p> <p>3° À l'article 226-6, la référence: « et 226-2 » est remplacée par la référence : « à 226-2-1 ».</p> | <p>3° In Article 226-6, the reference to "and 226-2" is replaced by "to 226-2-1".</p> |
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REVENGE PORN IN BULGARIAN LAW:

Art. 159 Penal Code:

(1) (Amend., SG 28/82; SG 10/93; SG 62/97) Who produces, circulates, exhibits, presents or sells works, publications, pictures, films or other objects of pornographic contents shall be punished by imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of one thousand to three thousand levs.

(2) The object of the crime shall be seized according to art. 53, letter "b".

The art. 159 of the Bulgarian Penal code doesn't refer to revenge porn, but more generally to pornography crime.

REVENGE PORN IN EUROPEAN LAW:

There is currently no law in the European Union to protect victims of revenge porn, but the response on behalf of the European Commission by Didier Reynders, Commissioner for Justice in the EU, can be quoted.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION EUROPEAN COMMISSION 25/10/2021:



1. What measures does it (the Commission) intend to take in order to promote harmonization of the laws of the Member States, to ensure there is real protection of the right to privacy for all European citizens across the EU and that criminal offences will be prosecuted?

2. What measures will it take, in coordination with the Member States, to prevent deepfake technologies from influencing and destabilizing our democracies and security?

Answer by Mr. Reynders on behalf of the European Commission, 07/02/2022:

The Gender Equality Strategy acknowledges that gender-based online violence is pervasive with possible consequences in different areas of life. Non-consensual sharing of private or intimate images and ‘deepfakes’ are forms of such violence.

The Commission will present a legislative proposal to combat violence against women and domestic violence both offline and online, introducing rules on prevention, protection, access to justice and victim support.

The Commission has proposed the Digital Services Act that contains a series of harmonized due diligence obligations for online platforms and other intermediaries that collectively aim to significantly reduce illegal content online. This includes a wide range of mechanisms to flag illegal content, and specific risk mitigation obligations, including as regards inauthentic use of the service.

In addition, the proposal for a regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI) requires users of AI systems generating ‘deepfakes’ to label them as artificially generated or manipulated content.

The General Data Protection Regulation gives those whose personal data are processed unlawfully the right to have the controller delete them. It is enforced by the national supervisory authorities and courts.

The Commission will facilitate the cooperation for information technology platforms and stakeholders on tackling gender-based cyber violence.



A centerpiece of the Commission's efforts to ensure a more transparent, safe and trustworthy digital environment is the Code of Practice on Disinformation, signed by major stakeholders. Following Commission's guidance, signatories are revising the Code to enhance its efficiency and ensure more robust monitoring.

GOOD PRACTICES

In the absence of European legislation protecting victims of revenge porn, it is useful to report on good practices by associations and NGOs to promote awareness of the phenomenon and protect its victims.

For example, "Permesso Negato" A.P.S is an Italian non-profit social advocacy organization that provides technology support and legal feedback to victims of non-consensual pornography and online violence and hate attacks and has set up a virtual help desk for victims of revenge porn on 10 October 2022.

Another good practice to combat revenge porn is the creation in 2018 of "Am I in Porn?", a non-profit picture-based search engine built to allow people to search for and act against online content uploaded without their permission. The site aims to help victims of revenge porn to find contents and take it down.

Also, in Montenegro in 2022, the NGO "Prima" called on the authorities to seriously tackle the problem of revenge pornography, proposing amendments to the criminal law providing for harsher penalties for revenge pornography.

In the UK, a "Revenge Porn Helpline" was established in 2015 alongside the legislation which made it an offence to share intimate images or videos of someone, either on or offline, without their consent with the intention of causing distress. It gives support to adults who are experiencing intimate image abuse.



SOURCES

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/>

<https://www.garanteprivacy.it/temi/revengeporn>

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2019/05/08/19A02843/sg>

https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/serie_generale/caricaDettaglioAtto/originario?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2003-07-29&atto.codiceRedazionale=003G0218

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<https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/14/ta/ta0802.asp>

https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006070719/LEGISCTA000006165309/?anchor=LEGIARTI000042193566#LEGIARTI000042193566

<https://www.diritto.it/codice-penale-della-repubblica-di-bulgaria/>

https://www.permessonegato.it/doc/PermessoNegato_Ricerca_Revenge_2022.pdf

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2021-004817_EN.html

<https://amiinporn.org>

<https://revengepornhelpline.org.uk>



RECOMMENDATIONS

Vademecum to defend themselves and avoid falling victims of revenge porn.

➔ ALWAYS PROTECT YOUR DATA

If on your devices (smartphone, pc or tablet) you have files that contain photos and movies that portray you in nude scenes or in explicitly sexual poses or acts, use appropriate **security measures**; for example, often change the passwords of your devices, uses encryption systems to make files unreadable to others, uses antivirus systems.

If you decide to spread your images, for example through messages or social networks, you must be fully aware that, the content may be further shared, even if you have the profile "closed" (visible to a limited number of people).

Have your data deleted: it is your right.

➔ HAVE YOUR DATA DELETED: IT IS YOUR RIGHT.

If you have already shared your explicit images about yourself, or have heard that someone has produced them without your knowledge, ask them to be **deleted**.

Requesting the deletion of data concerning you is a fundamental right guaranteed by European legislation on the protection of personal data. The dissemination without consent of personal data (ex. images) is a violation punishable by fines and, in some cases, even criminal.



DON'T HELP REVENGE PORN

If you receive photos or images that could be the result of revenge porn, avoid being an accomplice.

not disseminate, delete, report to the authorities

PROTECT TEENAGER

The dissemination of nude or explicitly sexual images, unfortunately, also involves minors as victims or recipients of content.

If you are a parent, avoid using digital devices to your young children if they are alone, check their online behavior and clearly explain why it is good to avoid interacting with strangers and spread photos and videos, through messages and social networks.

The first and most important form of defence is prudence.

If you think you're a victim of revenge porn, talk to your family, school, or someone you trust.



**You are
not alone**

**Psychoeducational methods to prevent and to
counter the revenge porn among teenagers**

2021-1-IT01-KA210-VET-000034512



Co-funded by the
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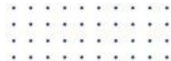
Cool Guys don't share

Psychoeducational methods to prevent and to
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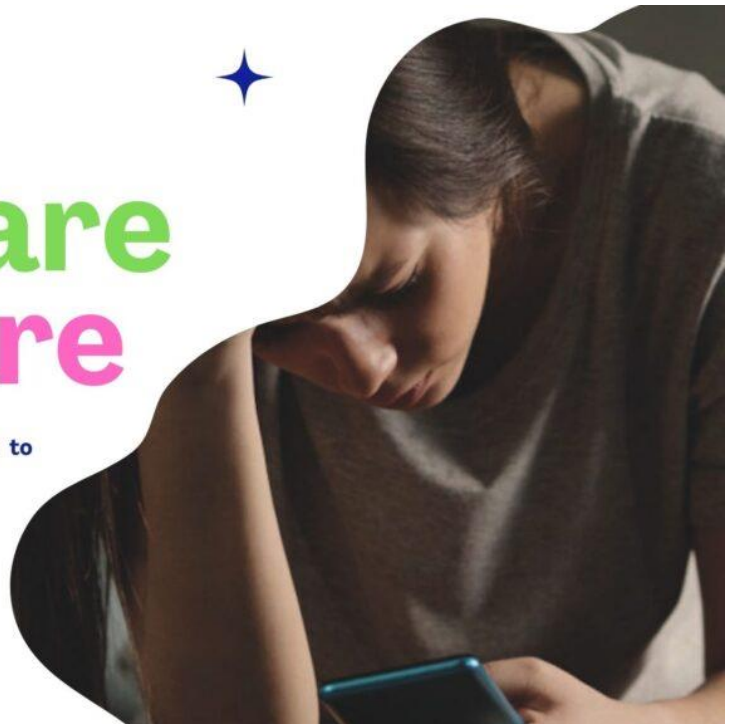
Don't share if you care

Psychoeducational methods to prevent and to
counter the revenge porn among teenagers

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CONTACT

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, REFLECTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS,
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