



Præsentation 2

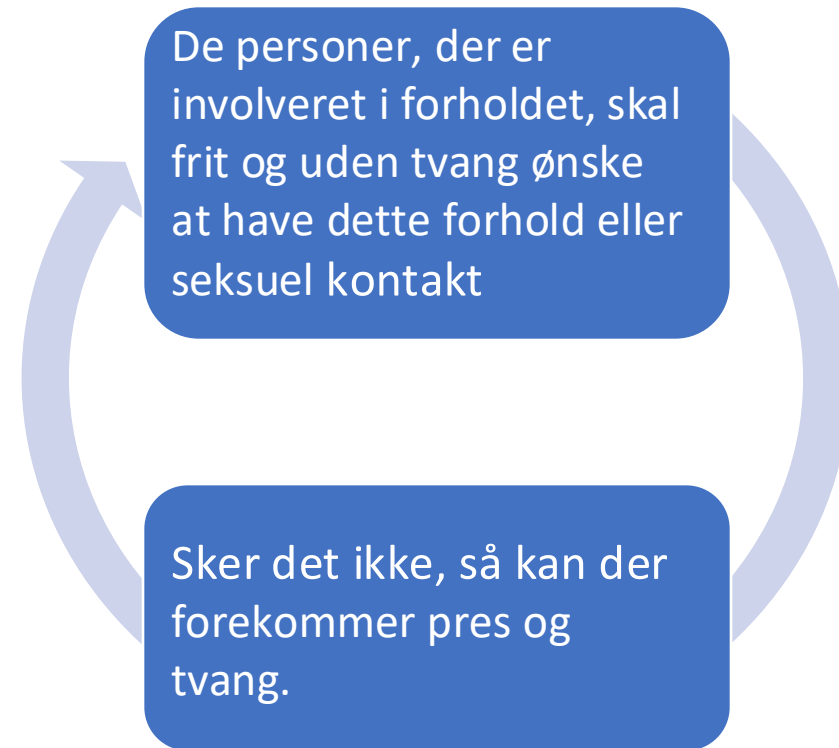
SAMTYKKE OG FORSKEL I RELATIONER

Indhold

1. Nej betyder nej
2. Kun ja betyder ja
3. Behovet for at se på kommunikationssituationen
4. Typer af kommunikationssituationer



En præmis for ethvert intimt forhold



Præsentation 2: Samtykke og forskel i relationer

7 KEYS OF SEXUAL CONSENT

WHAT DOES THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE SAY?

Any action on sexual consent is based on scientific evidence of social impact. Ask for them to be included, ask where what they tell you has worked!

1 DISTINGUISHING HOAXES FROM EVIDENCE

Don't be fooled!

Neither "no" means yes, nor is every "yes" free of coercion, for example if there is a threat of a weapon. Analyze the communicative acts involved in the interactions to determine not only whether there was a verbal "yes" but whether the will is given in a truly free environment or is coerced by some power interaction or element of the environment.

If you want to know more about sexual consent or have any doubts, you can consult the different participation platforms with evidence on gender issues (e.g. [Sesgiz](#)), and the news published by [Ictus](#) (2020/2021). Note to use resources on all devices to improve the use and available for a convenient and free interaction.

When there is consent, it can be used. If it does, study the environment to find freedom.

2 NOTE THAT...

Power Communicative Acts	Dialogic Communicative Acts
Threats, power	Free will
Imposition, force	Free of coercion
Imposition, force	Free of coercion

When the level of the power is not equal, it can be used as a negotiating power. It is not a negotiating power. It is not a negotiating power. It is not a negotiating power.

3 IDENTIFYING INTERACTIVE POWER

Some situations of interactive power: the power given by the interaction established between the people involved are so normalized that we accept them. You may have witnessed/experienced many of them.

Do any of these ring a bell?

Some of groups of friends who are not talking... I am invited but I do not go and the whole group demonstrates... but just the few that the whole group was like... make out... make out... you said yes to the group... make out... I'm sorry, and she was like... I don't want to... (2019, Aug 20)

This interactive power does not only happen at the moment of the aggression, it can start in different interactions with other people prior to the aggression, in an environment where a coercive discourse prevails.

Don't let them intimidate you or anyone else!

When a person is told by his friends to do it and other people are saying no, they try to do it. One person says: "What are you doing?!" and the other says: "I don't know what's wrong with me, I'm doing it for them, or is for them?" On the back of this kind of things (2019, Aug 20)

Many friends of mine have told me something that they didn't want to hear after from pressure, more than pressure from between the two of them, from the environment that says "well, if you don't have something with this person, then you're stupid..."

"You're already old enough to start having this kind of relationship... and someone having them!" (2017, Aug 20)

Freedom or coercion?

Identifying this coercive discourse, these complexities of third parties in situations of coercion, can be key in a trial.



This material is part of the results of the CONSENT research project (PID2019-110466RB-I00) funded by MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033.

4 UPSTANDERS: SAFE ENVIRONMENT

You may sometimes feel insecure with the person you are with if they don't listen to your signals.

Try to make contact with people around you so that they can give you a hand. If you are the outsider addressing this kind of situation, think about the best and safest way to help.

Even some friendships have agreed help signals to protect against coercive situations.

You can also take a stand against consent on social media or in public debate.

5 PROTECT FROM IGTV

When these people intervene and take a stand in situations of coercion, they receive reprisals, they are perceived as 'buzkilers' by the people around them.

It is important to make the courage of these people visible as they are crucial to stop situations of violence.

6 NAM

Not all men around you are potential aggressors. This is a hoax. The evidence is that there are many boys, the NAMS, who respect consent, will always stand to protect you from violent situations, will never try to take advantage of you, and with whom you will feel truly free.

NAMs are found in real life as well as in the series and films we watch:

7 DIALOGUE

Talking with courageous friends about the 'coercive yes' and coercive discourse that we experience on a daily basis and that is explained by scientific evidence of social impact allows you to recognize these situations now and in the future, and you can even label the ones you have already experienced with the right name so that you can reject them from now on.



1. Nej betyder nej



Men...

- Er “nej betyder nej” nok?
- Er det nok at sige “nej”?

Sagen om Anna Chambers. New York, USA

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AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS
MARINHA GRANDE
Poente



HVIDOVRE
UNGDOMSSKOLE

Sagen om Anna Chambers. New York, USA

Anna, en 18-årig pige, blev anholdt i New York. Hun anmeldte de to politibetjente, der havde hende varetægtsfængslet for voldtægt. Anna syntes, at hendes sag var let, da de genetiske tests fra prøverne, indsamlet på hospitalet, matchede de to politimænd. Derudover var begge mænd også på vagt den pågældende dag, hvor Anna var varetægtsfængslet. Anna kunne ikke have forestillet sig, at New York er en af 35 stater i USA, hvor der ikke er nogen lov, der udtrykkeligt forbyder politibetjente at have sex med folk i deres varetægt, hvis de "samtykker". Anna skal nu bevise, at der ikke var noget samtykke, som de to politibetjente hævder.



Sagen “La Manada” Ulveflokken på dansk



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HVIDOVRE
UNGDOMSSKOLE

Sagen “La Manada” Ulveflokken på dansk

DF
DIARIO FEMINISTA

Der er ikke tvivl om, hvad der skete . Både overfaldsmændene og kvinden er enig i rækkefølgen af begivenhederne. Det dommerne skulle tage stilling til er ikke, hvad der skete, men hvorvidt det er tale om seksuelle overgreb eller ej. I sidste ende er det spørgsmål om, hvordan man forstå begrebet samtykke i retssystemet.



“Nej betyder nej” er ikke nok

Der er situationer, hvor man ikke kan sige “NEJ” f.eks.:

- Hvis man er påvirket af alkohol/stoffer
- Hvis man “fryser”, fordi man bliver bange
- På grund af sociale hierarkier i vores samfund.
- På grund af mange andre årsager.



Så

Det har ført til idéen om, at kun et tydeligt og klart "ja" er et rigtigt "ja".

Det er nødvendigt at sige "ja".

2. Kun “ja” betyder ja



“Kun ja betyder ja” er heller ikke nok

Selvom vi har spurgt på et givent tidspunkt, så er det ikke en garanti. Nogen kan sige ja nu og ikke ønske at fortsætte om 2 minutter. Ende vi så op med at skulle spørge hvert 5. sekund for at være på den sikre side?

3. Kommunikationssituationen



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 If you want to know more about *sexual consent* or have any doubts, you can consult the citizen participation platform with evidence on gender issues [Sappho](#) and the news published by [Diario Feminista](#).
 Todo lo que encuentres allí tienes la certeza de que está avalado por la comunidad científica internacional

When there is consent, it can be seen!
 If in doubt, make sure the environment is one of freedom


2 NOTE THAT...

Consent

COERCION	CONSENT
Power communicative acts	Dialogic communicative acts
Physical power	Free of Physical Power
Institutional Power	Free of Institutional power
Interactive Power	Free of Interactive Power

When the bond of relating comes out, it comes out naturally. I can't explain it... it's something physical that you notice, that you feel... (Sappho, OVI, 21)

Two people when they are well together alone they are like class... touch, they hug... oh... they well together you look out like you are looking for someone. (OVI, 20)



CONSENT

This material is part of the results of the CONSENT research project (PID2019-110466RB-100) funded by MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033.

Bemærk at samtykke kan gives under

Tvang	Samtykke
Magtbaseret kommunikation	Dialogbaseret kommunikation
Fysisk magt	Ingen fysisk magt
Institutionel magt	Ingen institutionel magt
Interaktiv magt	Ingen interaktiv magt



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Fysisk magt

Et ja givet under fysisk tvang f.eks. hvis man er bliver truet med en kniv - kan det ikke blive set som et frivilligt "ja". Selvom "ja" er blevet givet, så er der ikke samtykke.

Institutional magt

- Der kan være situationer, hvor det at få et “ja” ikke er et udtryk for et reelt ønske
Eksempelvis kan en relation være præget af et skævt magtforhold (hierarki)
- F.eks. mellem en studerende (18 år eller ældre) og hendes universitet professor. Der er et magtforhold.
- Også mellem en leder og en medarbejder.



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Interaktiv magt

- Når miljøbestemte forhold forhindrer fri kommunikation og samtykke. Tvang kan ikke kun komme fra den person, der direkte er involveret i forholdet, men også fra andre personer.
- Den person med den største magtposition i en relation (f.eks. uddannelsesmæssig, arbejdsmæssig eller i gruppe) skal altid sørge for, at kontakten er ønsket af modparten.

Interaktiv magt



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3 IDENTIFYING INTERACTIVE POWER

Some situations of interactive power (the power given by the interaction established between the people involved) are so normalised that we accept them. You may have witnessed/experienced many of them

If you push and push and push in the end... he who follows gets it. And you don't get it, it's not like that. The one who pushes, because of tiredness and for your own security, you say, okay, that's it, I'll do it and that's it, but that doesn't mean that it's because the other person wanted to do it. It's not like that. Because if a person has said no to you 15 times... the 16th time is not going to be that they have changed their mind and say "oh, yes, now I really want to do it".
(CL29. Girl, 21)

Do any of these ring a bell?



I know of groups of friends who are out partying, (...) one invited her for a drink and the whole group automatically, not just the boy but the whole group was like: make out... make out... you said yes to the drink... make out... Of course, and she was like: I don't want to...
(ZD18. Boy, 20)

Præsentation 2: Samtykke og forskel i relationer

This interactive power does not only happen at the moment of the aggression, it can start in different interactions with other people prior to the aggression, in an environment where a coercive discourse prevails:

Don't let them subjugate you
or anyone else



When a person is told by his friends to do it and this person keeps saying no, they say to his face: are you stupid or what? What are you doing? (...) And comments: I don't know what's wrong with him, I can see he's asexual, or is he homosexual? On the back a lot of this kind of things

ET60. Boy, 22

Many friends of mine have had something that they didn't want to have, apart from pressure, more than pressure from between the two of them, from the environment that says: "well, if you don't have something with this person, then you're stupid...".

"You're already old enough to start having this kind of relationship... and anticipate having them".

(CF17. Girl, 20)

Freedom or coercion?

Besides, my friends are all the time eating my head off. Maybe it's time. Maybe I have to attack. Maybe I have to put pressure on the girl.

ES98. Boy, 22

(...) yes, my colleagues, on coming back with the group, said: "no... but man... you should have taken advantage... since you were there with her... well... you could have done something... you could have enjoyed yourself and that was it...".

(AB19. Boy, 21)

Identifying this coercive discourse, these complicities of third parties in situations of coercion, can be key in a trial



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Kommunikations situationen

- Der skal tages hensyn til andre forhold i en situation end bare lige "ja" eller "nej."
- Det er nødvendigt at introducere begrebet "kommunikationssituationen". Det betyder, at man ikke kun skal se på, hvad der præcist bliver sagt (også non-verbalt), men også kigge på situationen, hvori mødet finder sted.



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Magtbaseret kommunikation	Dialogbaseret kommunikation
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Interaktiv magt	Ingen interaktiv magt

Kommunikationssituationen

Vi skal være opmærksomme på, om vores magtposition og situationen tillader den eller de andre involverede personer til at udtrykke sig frit

Når kommunikation er præget af magt og tvang (uanset om den er fysisk, institutionel eller interaktiv), så kan vi ikke sige, at samtykket er givet frit. Det er derfor ugyldigt.

Hvis samtykket er givet i situationer fri for magt og tvang (fysisk, institutionel og interaktiv), så taler vi om dialogbaseret kommunikation, og samtykket er gyldigt.

Diskussion

- Hvad synes du?
- Tænkte du, at det var nok at sige "nej" eller "ja" i forhold til at sikre samtykke?
- Kender du nogen historier, bøger, film eller historier fra medierne, hvor en dreng eller kvinde er blevet presset til at gøre noget intimt, som de ikke havde lyst til?



Hvis du har tid... kan du læse og diskutere

Seksuelt samtykke og kommunikative handlinger

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2023/03/15/el-consentimiento-afectivosexual-y-los-actos-comunicativos-2/>

Den første tid betyder noget <https://periodicoeducacion.info/2024/02/23/la-primera-vez-importa/>

At røre eller ikke røre i idræt?

<https://periodicoeducacion.info/2024/01/08/tocarse-o-no-tocarse-en-educacion-fisica/>



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