



# What to Do if Someone Shares Your Intimate Images



**Community Legal  
Information**  
Empowerment Through Knowledge

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# Introduction

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This publication provides information about the distribution of intimate images without consent and the civil court process on Prince Edward Island.

**Intimate images** are sexually explicit photos and videos that show someone nude, partially nude, or doing a sexual act.

You can read our publication *Sexting and the Law* for more information about youth, cyberbullying, and sexting.




This publication is made possible with the generous support of the Prince Edward Island Department of Justice and Public Safety.

## About Us

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Community Legal Information is a registered charity. We provide plain language legal information and low-cost lawyer referrals.

### Community Legal Information

-  [www.legalinfopei.ca](http://www.legalinfopei.ca)
-  [info@legalinfopei.ca](mailto:info@legalinfopei.ca)
-  902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)



**The information in this publication is not legal advice, and does not replace guidance from a lawyer.**

### Sexting and the Law



### Community Legal Information





# Intimate Images

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## What are intimate images?

**Intimate images** are sexually explicit photos and videos. They do not need to show your face or who you are to be considered an intimate image. An intimate image can also be a created or altered image. For example, a fake image that someone made or edited. Intimate images show:

- Someone doing a sexual act.
- A person without clothes, or
- A person with their genitals, chest, or buttocks exposed.

**Sexting** is sharing sexually explicit texts, photos, or videos online with another person and with consent. A sext could include an intimate image.

# Consent and Intimate Images

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## What is consent?

Consent is a voluntary, informed, and continuous agreement to participate in any sexual act.

- Voluntary means you decide. If you do not want to do it, you are not consenting.
- Informed means you understand what you are agreeing to, its consequences, and risks. It is illegal for someone to lie to you to get your consent.
- Continuous means you do not change your mind at any time. If you do not want to continue the sexual activity, you are no longer consenting.

In Canadian law, there is no implied consent. Consent must be verbal, expressive, and clear.

Consent is necessary for in-person and virtual sexual activity. Virtual sexual activity can include sexting, video chatting, and other online sexual activity. In-person or virtual sexual activity without consent is a crime.

Consent may be withdrawn at any time. This means you can change your mind at any time. Consenting to one sexual act does not mean that you consent to another. Consenting to a sexual act now does not mean you consent to the same sexual act again later.



**Creating or sharing an intimate image of someone without their consent is illegal and a form of sexual violence.**

## Can I consent to my intimate image being shared and then change my mind?

Yes. If you:

- Consent to your intimate image being shared, then
- Withdraw that consent, and
- Communicate the withdrawal of consent with the person who shared your image.

The person who shared your intimate image should make every reasonable effort to:

- Destroy and/or delete all of their copies of the image.
- Remove the image from any website or online platform.
- Have the image de-indexed from any search engine.

**De-indexing** is when the image is removed from a search engine, like Google. The original post still exists. This makes the image harder to find.

It is important to document the withdrawal of your consent. If the person who shared your image does not delete the image, you can file an application or a claim under the *Intimate Image Protection Act*. See page 7 for more information.

# Intimate Images Protection Act

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## What legal options does the Act give me?

The *Intimate Images Protection Act* gives you options to respond if someone shares your intimate image without your consent.

Under the *Act*, you can begin a civil action to get a court order and remedies from the Supreme Court of PEI. A **civil action** is not a criminal proceeding and does not involve the police. If you are considering reporting to the police, you can contact the [RISE Program](#) for support.

A **remedy** is when a court enforces a legal right. A remedy could be getting the image taken down, damages, or more. For a list of possible remedies, see sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the *Act*.

**Damages** are an amount of money to compensate for loss or harm.

### RISE Program

-  [www.risepei.com](http://www.risepei.com)
-  [rise@legalinfopei.ca](mailto:rise@legalinfopei.ca)
-  902-218-6143 (call/text)



RISE Program





## What if someone threatens to share my intimate images?

Under the *Act*, you can take legal action for:

- The distribution of an intimate image without consent.
- The threat of the distribution of an intimate image.

This means that if they have not shared your intimate image with someone else, but threatens to share it, you can take legal action. It is important to document any threats.

**Distribution** means making an intimate image accessible to someone you did not share the image with, in any way. For example, it could mean sharing it on social media or showing it to someone you did not share the image with.

## What if I am younger than 18?

Having, accessing, or sharing an intimate image of someone under 18 is a crime. The police may get involved. The police may charge someone with possession or distribution of child pornography under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Even if you are under the age of 18, it is illegal to share intimate images of yourself or another person under the age of 18.

If you are under 18 and:

- Your intimate images were distributed, or
- You are being threatened that your intimate images will be distributed.



Your parent/guardian can file an application, but not a claim, on your behalf under the *Intimate Images Protection Act*. If you want to file a claim, you must follow Rule 7.01 of the **Rules of Civil Procedure**. The **Rules of Civil Procedure** is the guide to the legal process.

For more information on the difference between applications and claims, see page 10.



**Possessing, accessing, or distributing sexual images or written material of someone under 18 is child pornography and is illegal.**

## **What are some remedies under the Act?**

Under the *Act*, the court can:

- Declare the threat or distribution of the image unlawful.
- Prevent the person from distributing the image.
- Order the person to destroy and/or delete all of their copies of the image.
- Order the person to make every reasonable effort to remove the image from the internet.
- Order internet service providers, social media companies, or search engines to make every reasonable effort to remove or de-index the image.
- Order the payment of damages.
- Make any just order.

**Rules of Civil  
Procedure**



## What is the difference between an application and a claim?

You can make an application or a claim under the *Act*.

If you file an application or a claim, you file different forms and present evidence in different ways. An application requires fewer steps than a claim, but a claim allows you to ask for more damages.

See "Applications" on page 13 or "Claims" on page 20 for more information.

## What happens after I file an application or claim?

After you fill out the forms for an application or a claim and file them with the court, you must serve them on the respondent or defendant.

A **respondent** is a person responding to an application.

A **defendant** is a person responding to a claim.

**Service** means delivering legal documents to someone. This is usually to their home or lawyer. It notifies them that you have started legal action against them.

See Rule 16.02 of the [Rules of Civil Procedure](#) to learn more about how to serve legal documents.

## What if I do not know where the respondent lives?

If you do not know where the respondent lives and you have tried all options to serve them, you can ask the court for an order for substituted service. An **order for substituted service** allows you to serve the documents in other ways.

See Rule 16.04 of the [Rules of Civil Procedure](#) to learn more.

## Is there a time limit for taking legal action?

A **limitation period** is a time limit set by law that says how long a person has to start a legal action or exercise a legal right.

The *Intimate Images Protection Act* does not state a limitation period. But the *PEI Statute of Limitations* states a two-year limitation period for claims that include similar damages.

Limitation periods are based on the **discoverability principle**. The discoverability principle means the limitation period starts from the time you discover or reasonably should have discovered the harm. For example, discovering that your intimate images were shared.

If you need legal advice from a lawyer, contact the [RISE Program](#).



RISE Program



Rules of Civil Procedure





## Will my identity be kept private?

When you apply under the *Act*, a temporary publication ban is put in place. A **publication ban** stops your name and/or identifying information about you and/or others from being published or broadcast. This includes on the news, TV, radio, social media, etc. The intention of a publication ban is to protect your privacy. The ban also applies to the respondent/defendant and other people involved.

The ban is in effect until the court decides if it will issue an **order prohibiting the publication of name**. This order prevents the publication of the names or identifying information of anyone involved in the case. It is only issued if the court believes it is in the interest of justice. The court decides who this order will protect.

If someone under 18 is involved in the case, their name and identifying information are not published. The ban continues after the person reaches 18. The minor involved can apply to the court to remove the ban after they turn 18.

# Applications

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## What is an application?

An **application** is a way to start legal action in court that requires fewer steps than a claim. An **applicant** is a person who makes the application.

A **respondent** is a person responding to an application.

Applicants can ask for the same remedies as in a claim but can only ask for nominal damages. **Nominal damages** are a small amount of financial compensation.

Applicants present their evidence to the court in an affidavit. An **affidavit** is a written, sworn or affirmed, and signed statement that states evidence and facts about a case. For more information see:

- "What information do I put in Form 4D?" (page 16)
- "Sample affidavit" (page 18)
- "Signing an affidavit" (page 19)

## How do I file a Notice of Application?

To file a Notice of Application, you need:

- [Form 14E](#) – Notice of Application
- [Form 16A.1](#) – Designation of Address for Service
- [Form 4D](#) – Affidavit
- [Form 4C](#) – Backsheet (Supreme Court) for all documents


You can find the forms as fillable PDFs or Word documents on the [Courts of PEI website](#).

Read the [Fillable Form Instruction Sheet](#) carefully before using the fillable forms.

You must file the completed Notice of Application with the court before serving it on the respondent.

### Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

 [www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court](http://www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court)

 902-368-6000

### Fillable Form Instruction Sheet



### PEI Court Forms



## What information do I put in Form 14E?

This information is listed in the order it appears on the form. Filings under the *Act* fall under the General Section of the Supreme Court.

In [Form 14E](#), you fill out:

- The applicant's name. This is your name.
  - There can be more than one applicant. For example, if multiple people in one image make an application.
- The respondent's name.
  - There can be more than one respondent. For example, the person(s) who shared the image and the social media platform(s) where the image is posted.
- When and where the application will be heard.
  - The date is usually set by the Trial Coordinator. The application may be heard in the Charlottetown or Summerside court. Contact the Supreme Court Trial Coordinator at **902-368-6023** for more information.
- The respondent's name and address.
- The specific remedies you are asking for.
  - Read section 5.1 of the *Act* for a list of possible remedies. Be sure to list each one you are asking for.
- The legal grounds for your application. This is where you mention the *Act*.
- The titles of the affidavit and other evidence you are including with your application. Use [Form 4D](#) for your affidavit.
- The date.
- Your name, address, and telephone number. If you have a lawyer, this is your lawyer's information.
- Your signature. You must print the application to sign it.





## What information do I put in Form 16A.1?

Include your contact information and the address where you will be served legal documents. If you have a lawyer, this is your lawyer's information. If your address changes, you must file another [Form 16A.1](#).

## What information do I put in Form 4D?

[Form 4D](#) is your affidavit. When you write an affidavit, you are the deponent. A **deponent** is a person who makes an affidavit or gives evidence.

When you write an affidavit:

- Include only factual and true information. Making a false statement in an affidavit on purpose is a serious offence.
- Label exhibits clearly and staple them to the back of your affidavit in the order you mention them. An **exhibit** is a document or object that can be used as evidence. For example, a screenshot of a conversation. Some exhibits can be sealed so that only a judge can see them. Contact the court for more information.
- Describe each exhibit and what they show in the main part of your affidavit. You must also refer to your exhibit. For example, you could say, "Exhibit C, attached to this affidavit, is a screenshot of the conversation with the respondent where I asked them to remove the images they had shared."
- Sign your affidavit in the presence of a Commissioner for Oaths, a notary public, or a lawyer.

See "Sample affidavit" on page 18 and "Signing an affidavit" on page 19 for more information.



## What information do I put in Form 4C?

Form 4C is a Backsheet that is a summary of your application. You need a Backsheet for all forms.

It includes:

- A short title of the case. For example, “the applicant’s name v. the respondent’s name.”
- What section of the Supreme Court the application is filed with. Filings under the *Act* are filed with the General Section of the court.
- Where you will file the application. For example, Charlottetown or Summerside.
- The title of the document. For example, “Notice of Application.”
- Your name, address, email address, telephone number, and fax number. If you have a lawyer, this is your lawyer’s information.

## What happens after I file my application?

After you file your application, the Registrar:

- Gives you a court file number.
  - When you have that number, you can use it for other forms and documents you file with the application.
- Signs and dates your application.

## Sample affidavit

This sample affidavit shows some of the important elements of an affidavit. Each paragraph is numbered and focuses on one fact. It mentions specific dates and the exhibits used.

I, Jane Doe, of Charlottetown, in the County of Queens, Prince Edward Island, Canada, do hereby make oath and say:

1. That I am a student at Holland College.
2. That I have known John Doe since January 2021.
3. That on June 14, 2021, I shared an intimate image of myself with John Doe through Facebook Messenger. That I did not consent for my intimate image to be shared with anyone else.
4. That I did not share the intimate image with anyone but John Doe.
5. That on August 21, 2021, my intimate image was shared on John Doe's social media profile.
6. Attached to this affidavit is Exhibit A, which shows a screenshot of the conversation with John Doe on June 14, 2021.
7. Attached to this affidavit is Exhibit B, which shows a screenshot that the intimate image was later shared on John Doe's social media profile.

Date

Signature of Commissioner

Signature of Deponent

## Signing an affidavit

An affidavit must be signed in the presence of a Commissioner for Oaths or a Commissioner for Taking Affidavits.

A **Commissioner for Taking Affidavits** confirms that a witness swore or affirmed their evidence is true. You must sign the affidavit in front of the Commissioner and show them photo identification.

The Commissioner cannot give advice on how the affidavit is written. Their job is to confirm that you swore that the content is true and that you were not forced to sign the affidavit.


Community Legal Information provides this service for free. Contact us to make an appointment.

The Prothonotary can act as a Commissioner for Affidavits and other documents for a small fee. The **Prothonotary** is the chief legal officer of the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court. Contact the Prothonotary's Office to make an appointment.

All PEI lawyers, Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), and officers in the Canadian Forces may act as Commissioners. Some banks may have staff members who are Commissioners. Some of these people may charge fees.


### Community Legal Information

 [www.legalinfopei.ca](http://www.legalinfopei.ca)

 902-892-0853

### Prothonotary's Office

 [www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court/prothonotary](http://www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court/prothonotary)

 902-368-6067



### Community Legal Information



### Prothonotary's Office





# Claims

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## What is a claim?

A **claim** is a traditional civil legal dispute. A **plaintiff** is a person who makes a claim.

A **defendant** is a person responding to a claim.

Plaintiffs can ask for the same remedies as applicants as well as compensatory, aggravated, and/or punitive damages.

- **Compensatory damages** are financial payments to make up for the plaintiff's losses. They are meant to put the plaintiff in the position they were in before the defendant harmed them.
- **Aggravated damages** are financial payments to the plaintiff to make up for mental distress or harm to their dignity.
- **Punitive damages** are financial payments to the plaintiff to make up for the defendant's harmful actions. They are meant to punish the defendant and prevent similar behaviour from happening again.

Plaintiffs do not need to file an affidavit. A Statement of Claim includes facts about the case. Evidence is presented at the trial after all legal steps of a claim are done.

## How do I file a Statement of Claim?

To file a Statement of Claim, you need:


- [Form 14A](#) – Statement of Claim (General).
- [Form 16A.1](#) – Designation of Address for Service.
- [Form 4C](#)– Backsheet (Supreme Court) for all documents.

You can find the forms as fillable PDFs or Word documents on the PEI Courts website.

Read the [Fillable Form Instruction Sheet](#) carefully before using the fillable forms. You must file the completed Statement of Claim with the court before serving it on the defendant.

### Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

 [www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court](http://www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court)

 902-368-6000

#### Fillable Form Instruction Sheet



#### PEI Court Forms



## What information do I put in Form 14A?

This information is listed in the order it appears on the form.

In [Form 14A](#), you fill out:

- The plaintiff's name. This is your name.
  - There can be more than one plaintiff. For example, if there is more than one person in the image and all are filing one claim.
- The defendant's name.
  - There can be more than one defendant. For example, the person who shared the image and the social media platform(s) where the image is posted.
- If you are claiming damages.
- The address of the court.
- The name and address of the defendant.
- The specific remedies you are asking for and the facts to support your claim.
  - Refer to section 5.2 of the *Act* for a list of possible remedies.
- Where you want the claim to be heard. For example, Charlottetown or Summerside court.
- The date.
- Your name, address, and telephone number. If you have a lawyer, this is your lawyer's information.

## What information do I put in Form 16A.1?

Include your contact information and the address where you will be served legal documents.

If you have a lawyer, this is your lawyer's information. If your address changes, you must file another [Form 16A.1](#).

## What information do I put in Form 4C?

[Form 4C](#) is a Backsheet that is a summary of your claim. You need a Backsheet for all forms.

It includes:

- A short title of the case. For example, “the plaintiff’s name v. the defendant’s name.”
- What section of the Supreme Court the claim is filed with. Filings under the *Act* are filed with the General Section of the court.
- Where you will file your claim. For example, Charlottetown or Summerside courthouse.
- The title of the document. For example, “Statement of Claim.”
- Your name, address, email address, telephone number, and fax number. If you have a lawyer, this is your lawyer’s information.





# Going to Court

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## What happens next?

For both applications and claims, there may be one or more Case Management Conferences. A **Case Management Conference** is a meeting that happens before a hearing or a trial. It includes the opposing sides, their lawyers (if there are any), and a Supreme Court judge. The conference is to plan the next steps in the court process.

A **witness** is someone who can give first-hand information about a case. They give evidence at a hearing or trial. You may be the only witness, or there may be several witnesses.

You can contact the Case Management Coordinator to schedule the conference and for the forms you will need to complete before the conference.

The Supreme Court manages its own processes. Times may vary on a case-by-case basis.

### **Case Management Coordinator**

☎ 902-368-6022



## What is the difference between a hearing and a trial?

Evidence is presented differently at hearings and trials. An application leads to a hearing. A claim leads to a trial.

At a hearing, you present your evidence in the affidavits that you submit in your application and the judge reads them. It is important to make sure the affidavits are complete. You can also attach an exhibit to an affidavit or give it in court during a hearing or trial.

An **exhibit** is a document or object that the judge agrees can be used as evidence. For example, a screenshot of conversations can be used as an exhibit. Some exhibits can be sealed so that only the judge sees them. The respondent or defendant can object to an exhibit if you present one in court. Documents you plan to use as exhibits must be shared with the respondent or defendant before the hearing or trial.

At a hearing, the respondent or their lawyer can cross-examine you or your witnesses. **Cross-examination** is when the other side asks a witness questions. The witness can be asked questions about anything relevant to the case. Cross-examination is often used to point out mistakes in the witness's testimony or to make them seem less reliable. You will also get to cross-examine the respondent and/or their witnesses.

At a trial, there is a direct examination of each witness. **Examination**—also called direct examination—is when the side who called the witness asks the witness questions to get information to support their case. When you call a witness, the other side will have the opportunity to cross-examine your witness. You will also get to cross-examine any witnesses who were examined by the other side.

# Glossary

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## **Affidavit**

A written, sworn or affirmed, and signed statement that states evidence and facts about a case.

## **Aggravated damages**

Financial payments to the plaintiff to make up for mental distress or harm to their dignity.

## **Applicant**

A person who files an application under section 5.1 of the *Intimate Images Protection Act*.

## **Application**

A way to start legal action that requires less steps than a claim.

## **Case Management Conference**

A meeting with the opposing sides, their lawyers (if applicable), and the Supreme Court judge before a hearing or a trial.

## **Child pornography**

Creating, possessing, accessing, or distributing sexual images or written material depicting persons under the age of 18.

## **Civil action**

A non-criminal legal case between people or groups.

## **Claim**

A traditional civil legal dispute.

**Commissioner for Taking Affidavits**

Someone who confirms that a witness swore or affirmed their evidence is true. Also called a Commissioner for Oaths.

**Compensatory damages**

Financial payments to make up for a plaintiff's losses.

**Consent**

Voluntary, informed, and continuous agreement to participate in a sexual activity in-person or online.

**Cross-examination**

Asking the other side's witnesses questions about the evidence they gave.

**Damages**

An amount of money to compensate for loss or harm.

**Defendant**

A person responding to a claim.

**De-indexing**

When an image is removed from a search engine, like Google. The original post still exists but becomes harder to find.

**Deponent**

A person who makes an affidavit or gives evidence.

**Discoverability principle**

The limitation period for taking legal action starts from the time a person discovers or should have reasonably discovered the harm.



**Distribution**

Making an intimate image accessible to someone it was not shared with.

**Examination**

Asking your witnesses questions to prompt spoken (oral) sharing of evidence. It is also called direct examination.

**Exhibit**

A document or object that is used as proof. It must be approved by a judge.

**Intimate images**

Sexually explicit photos and videos that show someone nude, partially nude, or doing a sexual act.

**Limitation period**

A time limit set by law that states how long a person has to start a legal action or exercise a legal right.

**Nominal damages**

A small amount of financial compensation in civil court.

**Order for substituted service**

An order that the court may grant in certain cases that allows service in other ways.

**Order prohibiting the publication of name**

A court order that prevents the publication of the name or identifying information of someone involved in an action under the *Act*. The court decides who the prohibition applies to.

**Plaintiff**

A person who files a claim.

**Prothonotary**

The chief legal officer of the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

**Publication ban**

A ban that prevents a person's name and identifying information from being published.

**Punitive damages**

Financial payments to the plaintiff to make up for harm done. They are meant to punish the defendant and prevent similar behaviour from happening again.

**Remedy**

When a court enforces a legal right.

**Respondent**

A person responding to an application.

**Rules of Civil Procedure**

The guide to the legal process.

**Service**

Delivering legal documents to someone. This is usually to their home or their lawyer. This notifies them that legal action has started against them.

**Sexting**

Digitally sharing sexually explicit messages, photos, and videos with consent.



**Witness**

Someone who can give first-hand information about a case.

# Support Services




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## **Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI Indigenous Justice Program**

-  [www.mcpei.ca](http://www.mcpei.ca)
-  902-367-3681

A culturally based program for Indigenous people who come in conflict with the law. It is available to all Indigenous people regardless of status or if they live on or off reserve. The program supplements the mainstream justice system with Restorative Justice options, and supports the healing of offenders, victims, and communities.

## **Community Legal Information and Lawyer Referral Service**

-  [www.legalinfopei.ca](http://www.legalinfopei.ca)
-  [info@legalinfopei.ca](mailto:info@legalinfopei.ca)
-  902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)



We provide legal information, referrals, publications on legal topics in English and French, public speakers, and presentations on legal topics. This is a free, confidential service. We also offer the Lawyer Referral Service, which provides a short consultation with a lawyer for a modest fee.

## **RISE Program**

-  [www.risepei.com](http://www.risepei.com)
-  [rise@legalinfopei.ca](mailto:rise@legalinfopei.ca)
-  902-218-6143 (call/text)


Provides free, confidential legal resources and support to people who have experienced sexual violence, workplace sexual harassment, or intimate partner violence.

### **PEI Family Legal Aid**

-  Charlottetown: 902-368-6656
-  Summerside: 902-888-8066





Provides free legal representation for some family law issues. There are criteria that you must meet to qualify for this service.

### **Sexual Offence Assessment and Treatment Program**

-  902-569-7684




A free provincial program that provides assessment and treatment to adults and adolescents who have been convicted of a sexual crime. It may also consider supporting people who are at risk of committing a sexual offence.

### **Victim Services**

-  902-368-4582 (Queens & Kings County)
-  902-888-8218 (Prince County)
-  [victimservicescharlottetown@gov.pe.ca](mailto:victimservicescharlottetown@gov.pe.ca)
-  [victimservicessummerside@gov.pe.ca](mailto:victimservicessummerside@gov.pe.ca)

Helps victims of crime on PEI or those who have experienced a crime on PEI navigate the criminal justice system.

### **PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre**

-  [www.peirsac.org](http://www.peirsac.org)
-  [admin@peirsac.org](mailto:admin@peirsac.org)
-  1-866-566-1864; 902-566-1864 (counselling request line)

Provides free and confidential client-led counselling to people who have experienced recent or past sexual assault or childhood sexual abuse.





### **Kids Help Phone**

- i** [www.kidshelpphone.ca](http://www.kidshelpphone.ca)
- 📞** 1-800-668-6868; 686868 (text)

A free and confidential mental health support service. The service is available by phone, text, and live chat and in English and French.

### **Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island**

- i** [www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court](http://www.courts.pe.ca/supreme-court)
- 📞** 902-368-6000

The Supreme Court of PEI is the court that hears cases under the *Intimate Images Protection Act*. You can call them for questions about case management conferences, hearings, or court filings. They do not offer legal advice.

### **Case Management Coordinator**

- 📞** 902-368-6022

Provides you with the date and needed forms for your case management conference. This step happens after you have submitted an application or claim but before a hearing or a trial.

### **Trial Coordinator**


- 📞** 902-368-6023

Sets the date for your application to be heard.




### **Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline (24/7)**


 [www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/](http://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/)


 1-833-900-1010

A confidential, multilingual service that connects victims and survivors with social services, law enforcement, emergency services, and receives tips from the public.

### **Lesbian Gay Bi Trans Youth Line**

 [www.youthline.ca](http://www.youthline.ca)


 1-800-268-9688


 647-694-4275 (text)

Offers confidential and non-judgemental peer support through telephone, text and chat services. Sunday to Friday, 4:00 am to 9:30 pm.

### **Nisa Helpline**

 [www.nisahelpline.com](http://www.nisahelpline.com)

 [info@nisahelpline.com](mailto:info@nisahelpline.com)

 1-888-315-6472

A peer-to-peer counselling helpline available to Muslim women of all ages. Monday to Friday, 10:00 am to 10:00 pm.

# More Resources

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Community Legal Information also offers these publications:

- *Sexting and the Law*
- *Reporting Sexual Assault: A Guide for Victims on PEI*
- *Sexual Assault Prosecution: A Guide for Victims on PEI*
- *How to Go to Family Court Without a Lawyer*
- *Family Violence and the Law*

We also have publications on other legal topics. All publications are free and can be found on our website.

Contact us for paper copies.

## Community Legal Information

- 📄 [www.legalinfopei.ca](http://www.legalinfopei.ca)
- ✉ [info@legalinfopei.ca](mailto:info@legalinfopei.ca)
- ☎ 902-892-0853; 1-800-240-9798 (toll-free)

Community Legal  
Information





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For more information on other legal topics, visit [www.legalinfopei.ca](http://www.legalinfopei.ca), email us at [info@legalinfopei.ca](mailto:info@legalinfopei.ca), or call us at **902-892-0853** or **1-800-240-9798**. You can also find us on social media.

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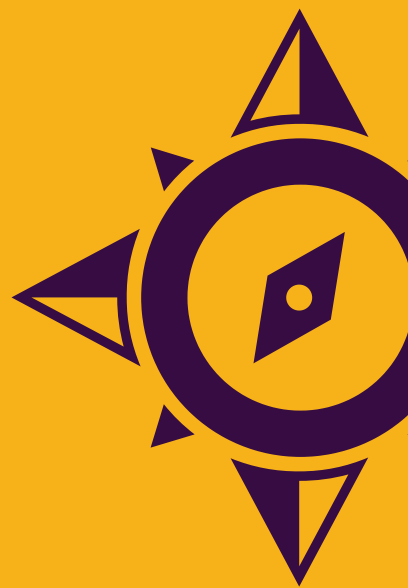
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