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I work on behalf of CAP International - The Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution, a coalition of 35 grassroots organizations and survivors of prostitution and trafficking from 27 countries. Collectively, we support more than 16,000 victims of prostitution and trafficking for sexual exploitation around the world each year.

For sexual freedom

We were delighted to learn that Spain was preparing a law of complete guarantee for sexual freedom, and that the issue of the repression of pimping - *tercera locativa* - would be included in a law to guarantee this sexual freedom. As abolitionists, we ourselves are activists for a sexuality free of all patterns of sexist, racist and class domination, and oppression. And we see every day with the people in prostitution that we accompany, that these intersectional patterns of oppression represent a fundamental obstacle to the exercise of true sexual freedom.

Overall, we welcome all the advances, the new rights in terms of identification of sexual violence, protection, access to justice, support and reintegration of victims, prevention and awareness-raising, and training for professionals. These are important advances, which are in line with the feminist policies pursued by Spain for the past two decades, and especially since the 2004 framework law against violence against women.

However, in my opinion, if this law is indeed a law guaranteeing sexual freedom, we regret to observe that it is not a law of integral guarantee, but a law of partial guarantee of sexual freedom for some women. Not for all. The great forgotten of this law are the women in a situation of prostitution, who are excluded from all the above-mentioned rights and from the repression of their pimps, unless we add to the intersectional oppressions they suffer a situation of **exploitation**, which remains extremely difficult to prove. I will come back to this later.

The law therefore seeks to adopt an intersectional reading of sexual violence, and we welcome this approach, because it highlights the fact that when you pull the thread of all the patterns of oppression, at the end of that thread is a woman in prostitution.

First, sexist oppression.

Prostitution is part of a long patriarchal tradition of making women's bodies available to men (rape, sexual harassment, "conjugal duties", etc.).

Prostitution reinforces men's domination over women, particularly the belief that women's bodies are available and accessible, which is also present in other forms of sexual violence defined in the law.

I would like to quote Rachel Moran, a survivor of prostitution: *"When people ask me about violence in prostitution, I think they are missing the real issue. What these people don't understand is that **the act itself is violent**. That even the nicest man who touched my body was violent. And in some ways, it was worse because he was more dishonest than the man who hit me in the head and at least told me what he thought of me"*.

By placing the human body and sexuality in the domain of the market, the prostitution system **reinforces the objectification of all women and their bodies**. For example, in Holland, a country where prostitution is legal, the sexual act now has a fully transactional value. It is therefore authorized, for example, for driving

instructors to propose a sexual act as a means of payment for young women who cannot afford to pay for their driving lessons. This is a law sadly nicknamed "a ride for a ride".

<https://metro.co.uk/2015/12/19/dutch-driving-instructors-can-now-accept-sex-as-payment-5575568/>

The vast majority of persons in prostitution have **suffered violence, often sexual, before becoming a victim of prostitution**. Most of them continue to be victims of many forms of violence (physical, verbal, sexual, psychological) in the context of prostitution.

I would like to quote a study carried out in the Paris region in 2021, based on the examination of 101 files of victims of prostitution who had started as minors, as many of them did. It concerns 99 girls and 2 boys taken in charge by the Social Aid for Children. Among these 101 persons:

- 99% had experienced violence before entering prostitution. The age of the first violence starts at 1 year, the median age is 12 years.
- 7 out of 10 girls had been sexually abused before entering prostitution. In 8 cases out of 10, it was rape or attempted rape. The majority had been subjected to more than one.
- The perpetrators of sexual violence are always men. 1 girl out of 2 had been subjected to violence by her boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, before, during or after prostitution. 9 out of 10 minors have been subjected to violence within their family before prostitution. 1 out of 8 minors have been sexually abused by their father or stepfather.

<https://seinesaintdenis.fr/l-essentiel-du-departement/espace-presse/article/prostitution-des-mineur-e-s-le-departement-de-seine-saint-denis-publie-une>

Andrea Dworkin said that incest is the boot camp of prostitution. Not trafficking. Prostitution. The prostitution system is a gendered system, which enshrines **an "inalienable" male right to access women's bodies**¹. It reflects a vision of male sexuality motivated by the desire to "relieve" only "sexual needs". This archaic vision of sexuality and the notion of "irrepressible sexual needs" is a construct of patriarchy, which tramples on women's sexual freedom.

We must listen to the clients talk about prostitution. I present here two testimonies:

Belgian client, collected by Hubert Dubois, in the documentary "les clients":

"Sometimes you want a woman, here and now, but you hold back because she is a woman and you respect her. With a prostitute, if I want something, I do it.

Christian, 23, single salesman, Germany:

"Why do I buy sex? Women often get on my nerves, they stress me out when we don't have much time for them. [...] I want to fuck, I come here - and I leave. That's all. Facial ejaculation costs 50€... I often get tired of a girlfriend. In the act of paying for sex there is something... in a way it gives you power. You own the woman. And you can do whatever you want with her."

Thus, prostitution is fully part of a continuum of sexist and sexual violence that the law intends to combat.

[I want to talk about racist and colonial oppression as well.](#)

The socio-economic marginalization of entire communities due to racial discrimination, often inherited from colonization, is also a determining factor in the rise of prostitution.

For example, in the United States, 40% of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are African-Americans, even though they represent only 13.4% of the country's total population.

¹ Dworkin A., *Pornography Men Possessing Women*, Ed. Plume, 1981

In Europe, the historically marginalized **Rom** minority is also overrepresented in the prostitution system throughout the continent.

http://www.errc.org/uploads/upload_en/file/breaking-the-silence-19-march-2011.pdf

I could also talk about women from the lowest castes in India, the Dom minority in Lebanon, native women in Canada, Hawaii, Australia, and New Zealand, among others. The observation is always the same:

In Europe, **migrant women and girls** represent an average of 84% of women in prostitution in thirteen European countries according to the UNODC². I don't think it's any different in Spain. These are the women who end up in the legal brothels of Germany, or in the tolerated brothels of La Jonquera. They are the ones who are presented as independent, and who form the vast majority of women in prostitution, exploited by pimps who take advantage of legal facades, or of a tolerance for a so-called non-coercive pimping, to protect themselves and to enrich themselves.

The over-representation of women from the most discriminated groups is not a choice. It is a pattern of oppression based on racist and xenophobic discrimination, which is exploited by pimps and clients. These are the women who end up in the legal brothels of Germany, or in the tolerated brothels of La Jonquera. These are the women who are presented as independent, and who form the vast majority of women in prostitution, exploited by pimps who take advantage of legal facades, or of a tolerance for a so-called non-coercive pimping, to protect themselves and to enrich themselves.

(84%) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *The Globalisation of Crime: A Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment* Vienna, 2010

Prostcost, *Estimation du coût économique et social de la prostitution en France*, PSYTEL/Mouvement du Nid, 2015 : <https://prostcost.wordpress.com/>

Exploitation of precariousness

I want to quote here the feminist leader, writer, and survivor Amelia Tiganus. She says: "*La Jonquera is an ultraliberal hell in which sex tourists come to buy cheap alcohol, cheap cigarettes and cheap women.*"

The prostitution system perfectly illustrates this logic of ultraliberal domination exercised on the most precarious: if prostitution were a matter of free choice for individuals, it is obvious that the people who are victims of this system would not systematically come from the poorest classes. On the contrary, a significant proportion of people from the wealthy classes would be represented. However, this is never the case.

Two examples:

The economic crisis in **Portugal**, which began in 2010, has hit the country's working classes hard, especially women. As an immediate consequence, prostitution has exploded: "It is often mothers, sometimes single parents, who feel the responsibility of feeding their children (...) Women from the middle class, who had never thought of one day prostituting themselves, after having exhausted all possible recourses, are now forced to do so," according to Inês Fontinha, director of the NGO O Ninho.

The experience of prostitution as a means of survival in the face of economic constraint is deeply traumatic: "*I was cleaning in an office in Lisbon. My employer closed his office and I was left without work. Almost at the same time, my partner left me. Unemployment benefits were not enough to support me and my son, so, for lack of options, I started selling sexual services. Many people think that we prostitute ourselves because we like sex! But it's really not an easy job, neither physically nor psychologically*" Fatima, 35 years old.

²United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *The Globalisation of Crime: A Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment* Vienna, 2010

In **Greece**, the consequences have been similar: because of the crisis, the number of women forced into prostitution has increased by 150%. (Pantéion University)

Thus, if prostitution is a "choice", then it is a choice systematically made by women who are not given any choice. Whether it is obtained by physical constraint, or by socio-economic constraint, the sexual act obtained within the framework of prostitution is always constrained. It is the complete opposite of sexual freedom. The repetition of sexual acts without physical desire, but experienced as a consequence of financial need, inequality, or as an exploitation of vulnerability, constitutes sexual violence in itself.

Thus, the dissociation - purely ideological, which is not based on any concrete reality - present in this bill, between "free" prostitution, which some want to call "sex work", and "forced" prostitution, which would be called "exploitation", is completely disconnected from reality, and destroys the ambitions of the law.

By requiring the **condition of "exploitation"** as a criterion for the repression of pimping, for the granting of rights to the victims, and even for the objective of prevention and awareness-raising policies, this law sabotages itself.

- **On the one hand, this requirement negates the intersectional perspective of the law:** this law claims in its objectives to, and I quote, "adopt intersectionality as a core concept to describe the state's anti-discrimination obligations and their impact. The list of these vulnerabilities sounds like an almost exhaustive description of the factors that compel people, especially women, into prostitution. Yet, the individuals concerned are excluded from the rights created by the law, UNLESS these intersectional oppressive factors are combined with a situation of exploitation, a criterion that is extremely hard to prove.

This requirement of the condition of "exploitation" of prostitution thus annihilates the scope of the law for a large part of the persons concerned, whether they are victims of prostitution and/or trafficking, and this on 3 points:

1. the repression of pimping,
2. the granting of rights for victims of sexual violence, including those of trafficking,
3. the objective of prevention and awareness-raising policies, especially for men.

1. Concerning the repression of all forms of pimping

Article 187 of the law states:

"A prison sentence of two to four years and a fine of twelve to twenty-four months shall be imposed on anyone who profits by exploiting the prostitution of another person, even with that person's consent. In any case, it shall be understood that there is exploitation when there is exploitation of a relationship of dependence or subordination. "

Article 187 bis of the law states:

"Anyone who for profit and in a habitual manner uses a building, premises or establishment, or any other space, whether open or not to the public, to encourage the exploitation of prostitution of another person, even with his consent, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to three years, and a fine of six to eighteen months without prejudice to the closure provided for in Article 194 of this Code".

These provisions institutionalize the artificial and purely ideological dissociation, which I mentioned earlier, between a **"free" prostitution**, facilitated by a **"non-coercive pimping"**, and a **"forced" prostitution**, through a **"coercive pimping"**. This dissociation, which has no real basis, is a gift to pimps. They will only have to continue to **pretend to have equal commercial relations, based on the services of renting, protection, putting in contact, intermediaries between the customers and the women in situation of prostitution, who**

will be forced to present themselves as independent self-entrepreneurs. They are used to it, this is what happens absolutely everywhere where the myth of a free and independent prostitution is perpetuated, and where it is pretended to fight against trafficking. This law will not bother them at all.

In fact, it puts Spain in a situation close to that of Germany, for example. Germany, in theory, strongly penalizes human trafficking through article 232 of the penal code, which provides for penalties ranging from 6 months to 10 years of imprisonment for exploiters. But at the same time, the country has legalized prostitution, following the same myth of a "free" prostitution. After 20 years of implementation, the result is disastrous. The country has become **the brothel of Europe**, with **3,500 legal brothels** and more than **1 million men** going there every day, **400,000 women in prostitution**, **95% of them in migration situations**, only **330 women identified as victims of trafficking per year**³. Barely 5 years after the adoption of the law, the UNODC already cited **Germany as one of the main destinations for victims of human trafficking in the world.**

To summarize the situation in Germany, I would like to quote Manfred Paulus, a police officer responsible for 30 years for the fight against sexual exploitation in Ulm, Germany. Today he is a European expert on human trafficking:

Prostitution and human trafficking are inseparable. In Germany, we now have almost 100% of women imported from abroad for prostitution. It must be clear that a Belarusian woman from the Chernobyl region or a Roma woman from a Romanian ghetto can never come to Germany alone to enter the prostitution system. They have no money, no reference persons, no point of contact. These women are victims of human trafficking in the country and in this sector, highly criminal structures have developed. Today we have noble brothels, decorated with marble and stainless steel. This does not prevent pimps from hiding behind this façade. And if we look behind the front companies, we can discover Albanian clans, the Russian mafia or the Hells Angels. We are dealing with an organized crime that controls everything.

This condition of exploitation for the repression of pimping thus opens the door to the continuation of the **hidden pimping described by Manfred Paulus**, which allows mafia networks to be protected behind a legal facade, as **simple lessors and intermediaries of persons in prostitution, forced to say that they work independently.** The pimps, all over Europe, are widely used to this kind of concealment, and this law, as it stands, will not bother them at all.

It is also worth noting the appearance of a new argument, taking note of the failure of the German model: certain organizations which present themselves as trade unions (it is nothing of the sort) make the possibility of creating not brothels run by pimps, but "self-managed cooperatives", without exploitation, allowing the exercise of a "free and happy" prostitution. This kind of initiative, curiously, has never seen the light of day in any of the countries that have legalized prostitution, even though it has been legally possible for several decades.

For all these reasons, I believe that the proposed amendment no. 184, which has been submitted, **to penalize "anyone who profits from promoting, favoring or facilitating prostitution" regarding articles 187 and 187 bis**, is much more effective and relevant. By preventing any profit from the prostitution of others, this proposal is a much more effective instrument in the fight against all forms of pimping. **Because in reality, the only ones who profit from the prostitution of others are those who exploit the intersectional factors of vulnerability of women in prostitution mentioned in the law.** By exploiting these vulnerabilities, **they are themselves committing an act of sexual violence against the person in prostitution.**

In France, for example, pimping has been prohibited in all its forms since 1946, and the fight against pimping was strengthened by the 2016 law. But the prohibition of pimping, and thus the closure of brothels, has had

³ https://www.bka.de/DE/Home/home_node.html

an obvious direct effect for a long time: In Germany, over the last decade, the estimated number of people in prostitution is 400,000. In France, a country with an almost equivalent population, the number is 40,000. 10x less. In Germany, the prostitution market was worth 14.6 billion euros per year in Germany in 2013. (Ref Die Welt, Nogel LM, 3nov2013) In France, at the same period, it represented 3.2 billion euros (Prostcost).

This market would represent today between 12 and 18 billion euros in Spain. (Municipality of Madrid, 2016). If Spain wants to tackle the enrichment of pimps, it must opt for the model that reduces the profits generated by the prostitution market. It must penalize all forms of pimping. We cannot fight against pimping and sexual violence by halves. Either we abolish them or we perpetuate them.

2. Concerning access to the rights created by the law:

In addition to the repression of pimping, the condition of exploitation present in the law excludes thousands of people forced into prostitution because of the intersectional vulnerability factors mentioned, from the help that would allow them to face these factors, and to get out of their situation of prostitution.

Thus, in concrete terms, if you are a woman in prostitution, forced by vulnerability factors such as poverty, migration, racism, marginalization, and you are not able to meet the "exploitation" condition present in the law, you will not have access to:

- emergency medical, psychological, economic and housing assistance, the right to information, assistance services, access to rights for victims in an irregular administrative situation, recognition of the existence of sexual violence, professional reintegration programs, economic assistance for victims of sexual violence, police protection, information and accompaniment in the judicial field, reparations and compensation or reparation fund for victims, provided for in articles 32 to 55 of the law.

All these rights, which would have allowed you to get out of your situation of prostitution, you will not be entitled to them, because for ideological reasons, completely disconnected from the realities of the field, you will not be considered as victims of sexual violence.

Thus, by will not to stigmatize, one gives up. By the way, there is nothing stigmatizing about being recognized as a victim of injustice. The stigma should be on those who exploit vulnerable situations, not on those who suffer them.

Finally, the exploitation requirement **places the burden of proof on the victims**. They are the ones who will have to prove that they are being exploited, and an investigation will have to prove that there is exploitation. This criterion therefore makes access to the rights created by the law conditional on **the demonstration of the concrete existence of links of domination or subordination** between the victim and the trafficking networks, which are extremely well organized and experts in the art of concealment. **De facto, access to these rights will be either non-existent, extremely complicated, or much too long for victims, including those who, in theory, would meet the exploitation criterion.**

This criterion of exploitation of prostitution should be replaced by a criterion of situation of prostitution, much more inclusive, allowing a fairer and simpler access to rights for all victims, which allows a more effective fight against exploiters, and which also allows to include prostitution where it should be, i.e. in the list of sexual violence which must be abolished.

3. Concerning men's awareness

Section 9 of the Act states: *Awareness campaigns specifically targeting men, adolescents, and children to eradicate prejudices based on stereotyped gender roles, as well as to actively contribute to the prevention of*

all forms of violence listed in the present organic law, as well as of the demand for all kinds of services linked to sexual exploitation and pornography that naturalizes sexual violence.

Here also, for sensitization and education, men will be sensitized to the fight against "exploitation" but not to what prostitution is, because for the same ideological reasons, there would be a "free" and "happy" prostitution. This is **precisely the excuse men need to continue buying sex without feeling guilty**. It is precisely this artificial distinction between forced and chosen prostitution that allows men to continue thinking that "they like it". This distinction in the law will feed and institutionalize the culture of toxic masculinity that allows men to believe that it is socially acceptable to have paid access to women's bodies. That women's bodies can be rented, bought, sold.

I personally grew up in Toulouse. When you are a young boy in Toulouse, the first time you hear about prostitution, it is very often in relation to La Jonquera. I remember the moment when I was told "it is possible to buy a woman". What do you mean it's possible? "Yes, it is possible, it is allowed, in Catalonia, in La Jonquera.

There was also prostitution in Toulouse, we could have talked about it, but no. We were talking about La Jonquera. Because in Toulouse, it was forbidden, so we considered, as teenagers, that it was wrong, because society refused it. In Spain, the fact that it was authorized told us the opposite: society accepted prostitution. That means that it can't be wrong. They must like it.

For these reasons, Amendment 194, which proposes awareness campaigns to **"to discourage the demand for all kinds of services related to sexual exploitation, prostitution and pornography that naturalizes sexual violence, as well as the consequences for prostituted women"** is much more coherent, because otherwise you will be in the situation of implementing awareness campaigns that will only be relays of the advertising campaigns implemented by the pimp industry.

Why this law must be a first step towards the abolition of prostitution in Spain

Spain must honor its international and constitutional commitments`

The explanatory memorandum of the law (P5) states that it is based on Article 10 of the Spanish Constitution, which enshrines the dignity of the human person as the foundation of the political order and social peace. The reading of the reasons anchors this bill in the international conventions ratified by Spain.

Curiously, only one convention is missing: The 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, ratified by Spain in 1962. The Preamble of the convention states, **"prostitution and the evil that accompanies it, namely, trafficking in human beings for the purpose of prostitution, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person."**

Spain is bound by its international and constitutional commitments. The concept of dignity does not change in meaning, whether it is included in the Spanish Constitution or in the international treaties that Spain ratifies. Spain cannot make laws that emancipate itself from the international treaties it has ratified. This law, by tolerating certain forms of pimping, by conditioning the repression of pimping, access to rights for victims, and awareness-raising policies to the criterion of exploitation and not the situation of prostitution, is in total contradiction with Spain's international and constitutional commitments.

There is law, and there is fact.

Because it's the only model that works

I have mentioned Germany and I will not go back to it.

Other countries, such as Finland, have also chosen to dissociate forced prostitution from free prostitution, but this time concerning the penalization of clients. Finland has thus **decided to penalize the purchase of sexual acts only when it is perpetrated on the victims of trafficking**, thus distinguishing between sexual exploitation and supposedly "free" prostitution. Here again, it is a resounding failure.

First of all, in reality, this distinction is inoperative: It is impossible to prove after the fact that a client knew that he was dealing with a victim of a trafficker or pimp. The client can only say that he did not know. Moreover, far from achieving its initial goal, the Finnish law has allowed for an unprecedented increase in trafficking: since the law was passed, the number of victims of trafficking has been steadily increasing in Finland. In 2020, it reached its highest level ever recorded.

<https://www.helsinkitimes.fi/finland/finland-news/domestic/18601-finnish-assistance-system-for-human-trafficking-victims-sets-record-for-admissions.html>

The only people favored by this law were therefore the prostitute "clients", who can play the naivety, and the pimps, who benefit from a growing market. Never the victims. Thus, each time that it was considered that there was on one side a "free" prostitution, legalizable, and on the other side, trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation, to be penalized, it is in reality the prostitution industry that prospered and the situation of the victims that worsened.

The solutions proposed by Germany and Finland do not respond at all to the challenges posed in the fight against violence against women, nor to their international obligations in the fight against prostitution and trafficking.

And then there is the abolitionist approach. By considering prostitution as a violence in itself, the objective here is not to allow its normalization, but to abolish it, by protecting the persons in situation of prostitution, and by really attacking their exploiters as well as what feeds and is the only reason for the existence of the traffic: the demand.

This is the path taken by countries such as Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Canada, Israel, and therefore France in 2016.

I will talk particularly about France, which is surely today the country that adopted in 2016 the most ambitious law on the subject, with a holistic approach embodied by a framework law that amends 9 legislative codes. It is based on 5 pillars:

1. **Full decriminalization of all persons in prostitution.** Over the 10 years preceding the law, an average of 2,500 people in prostitution were arrested each year. Since 2016, this number is 0. I insist on this data because some groups often misrepresent the 2016 law as a "criminalization" law, when its first effect is the total decriminalization of prostituted persons.

2. The recognition of **a status of victim of prostitution**, giving the right to **an exit pathway**. This exit route creates new rights: financial aid, access to housing, help with integration via professional training, access to psychosocial support, access to a residence permit if the victim is a foreigner. To date, nearly 800 victims of prostitution have benefited from these programs. These exit programs work: As an example, **87%** of the people accompanied by our member associations in France were in a stable employment situation at the end of their exit pathway.

3. **Protection and compensation for all victims**, French and foreign. In France, as in all of Europe, most of the victims are the result of international human trafficking. The law takes this into account by allowing access to a residence permit for victims. In addition, it strengthens the right to compensation for victims of pimping, by requiring the State to act as guarantor in the event that the pimp is insolvent. Between 2016

and 2019, a **54% increase in proceedings against pimps** and traffickers was observed, as well as a **7-fold increase in the volume of reparations received by victims**.

4.Targeting the demand, through the **prohibition of the purchase of sexual acts**. On the one hand, this prohibition makes it possible to solemnly affirm that no one has the right to exploit the precarious or vulnerable situation of another person, and that the human body cannot be commodified. On the other hand, it allows us to make buyers of sexual acts aware of their responsibilities. To make them responsible, by setting up an offence going from a fine of 1500 €, 3500 in case of recidivism and up to 7 years of prison in case of aggravating circumstances. Raising awareness, by obliging the prostitute "client" to participate in an awareness workshop organized by professionals, and often with the intervention of survivors of prostitution. According to data collected from associations in the field, at the end of these courses, nearly 90% of penalized clients said that they had changed their opinion about prostitution and did not want to re-offend.

5. A national policy of prevention and sensitization in order to make the public opinion, and especially the youth, aware of the realities of prostitution. In this sense, we would like to draw inspiration from Sweden, a country where public opinion has totally shifted on the subject, with a massive support of the law (70% for). In France, a survey carried out 3 years after the adoption of the law shows encouraging results in the sense of a collective awareness: 78% of the people questioned had a positive vision of the law, 84% of the 18-24 years old were in favor of maintaining it, and 81% of the women considered prostitution as a violence.

We want 10x more of all this. But it's already 10x better than elsewhere.

Because it responds to the current major challenges for Spain and Europe

- In France, we know that many sex tourists flee abolitionist legislation by crossing the Belgian and Spanish borders. This influx reduces the Catalan and Basque border areas to being sex tourism destinations. This is a situation that we cannot be satisfied with on either side of the border. If Spain and France had a common abolitionist position, it would be a powerful instrument of cooperation between the two countries. It would allow the emergence of a Franco-Spanish couple who would be the driving force in the fight against sexist and sexual violence on the European continent.

- Ukrainian women fleeing the war will end up in the brothels of La Jonquera. It is only a matter of time. Their pimps will hijack the temporary protection mechanism set up by the European Union, allowing refugees to have access to the labor market for 3 years, to manufacture legal contracts and hide behind this facade. Ukraine was already a country of origin of prostitution victims in Europe, the trafficking networks are well organized. We already have information about German pimps active on the Polish border. If Spain continues to tolerate pimping, and not to target the demand, the Ukrainian refugees, fleeing the war, who will find themselves exploited in the brothels of La Jonquera will be the responsibility of this government, which will have failed to protect them.

In conclusion:

Prostitution poses a simple question to our societies: what do we have to offer our most vulnerable fellow citizens? A safety net, allowing them to preserve their rights and dignity, or the unlimited exploitation of their bodies, whatever the physical and mental cost?

In France, different parties have decided to put aside their differences in order to abolish this form of violence that is prostitution. The Communist Party, La France Insoumise, which is the French Podemos, the Socialist Party as well as a part of the center and the right have united around common, basic values, such as equality between women and men, the refusal of the unlimited exploitation of the most precarious people, the respect of the dignity of the human person.

We believe that you can also make a project of collective emancipation happen. Through this law, you can take a first step. This begins by giving this law the means of its ambitions, by removing the condition of exploitation and by allowing all victims of sexual violence, including victims of prostitution, to have access to rights, protection, and justice against their pimps.