

**Cooperation of
REGINA Foundation
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in development of a women houses' network in Hungary
and exchange of experiences**

Swiss part of the research



**Documentation about the
Swiss social and health system,
domestic violence and prostitution**

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**Schweizerischer Erweiterungsbeitrag,
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1) The Health System of Switzerland



The Swiss health system is structured federally. Health coverage and policies are distributed onto the following three levels: federal government, cantons (individual states) and municipalities. Because Switzerland is a country of small area - with each of the 26 states having their own health system and a high level of autonomy given to the municipalities - there exist many areas of fragmentation and overlap.

Since the 1st of January 1996, every citizen is mandatorily insured with a health insurance company. All members of a family, adults as well as children, are insured individually. Everyone moving to Switzerland has to be insured within three months after their arrival. People freely choose their health insurance company, which are private institutions. There is no governmental insurance.

Health insurance companies are legally required to give basic coverage to anyone who applies for it.

There is basic coverage as well as elective additional insurance. As opposed to basic coverage, the health insurance companies may refuse additional insurance to those applying. Insurance companies may adjust their premiums according to the individual health risks of the insured person.

There is also the "Family doctor model", which requires insured people to always visit their family doctor first, who will, if necessary, refer them to specialists. This model saves money, which is why it is offered at somewhat reduced premiums. The insured persons pay the premiums themselves. The price is not dependant on income, but is determined by the insurance companies according to the insured person's home region. People with a low income receive governmental subsidies or reductions of their premiums paid for through taxes. In the year of 2009, this included 29.6 % of the population.

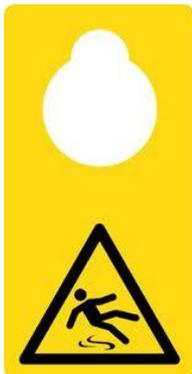
Monthly Premiums

In the year of 2007, the monthly premiums for adults of 26 years or older cost, on average, 313 Swiss Francs (Canton of Nidwalden: 216 CHF; Canton of Geneva: 423 CHF)

Each year, the premium rates rise by a few percent.

Cost Sharing

A fixed amount (deductible) of minimal 300 CHF per year must be paid for by the insured person themselves, if they require a medical treatment as well as a participation of 10% for each treatment. It is possible to pay lower premiums by agreeing to a higher franchise at your own risk. This may be profitable if you are only seldom ill.



Accidents

All employees are mandatorily insured through the statutory accident insurance, which will cover any accident-related medical bills. It is the duty of the employer to insure all his employees. The premiums of accident insurance are deducted directly from the employees' wages. Depending on whether they are employed part-time or full-time, workers are insured only against work-related accidents as opposed to being insured against accidents during their off-work time as well.

The employer pays the premiums for work-related accidents, while premiums for off-work accidents are paid for by the employee. Unemployed people are required to insure themselves against accidents.

Dental Plan

Dental treatments are, with a few exceptions, not included in the basic health care. Dental bills are paid by the patient himself. It is possible to get private insurance covering dental treatments. However, because of the high price, this possibility is only rarely used.



Costs

The prices of medical procedures are strictly regulated. There exists a nationwide pay scale with the intention to make prices the same in all of Switzerland. However, these prices still fluctuate from canton to canton because of differences in income, amount of doctors and various other factors.

The federal hospitals are financed firstly through the medical bills paid for by patients and insurance companies, and secondly through subsidies from cantons or municipalities. Because of this partial financing through the cantons, each federal hospital is less expensive for patients living in the same canton as the hospital is operating in than it is for “visitors”. Because of these differences in costs, basic health insurance only covers treatment in the public section of a hospital in the same canton the patient is living in. Exceptions apply in case of emergencies or if a particular procedure is not available in one’s home canton.



From all the costs of the health system, around two thirds are paid for by private households, directly or indirectly; only 17 % is paid for by government grants.

Pharmacies and Drugstores



Each year, medical drugs, remedies and therapeutic instruments to the value of 6.3 billion CHF are sold (as of 2003). Drugs are obtained at the pharmacy (61%), from the doctor (20%), at the hospital (12%) and at the drugstore (6%). They account for 12.6% of the total cost of the Swiss health system.

A Health System at a High Quality Level

The expenses for the health amounted to 50 billion CHF in the year of 2005, which amounts to 6'800 CHF per citizen. In the year of 2003, the costs to the Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) equalled 11.5%. With this, Switzerland has one of the most expensive health care systems, along with Germany and the United States.

The Problem of Cost Explosion



In the last few decades, the costs of the health system raise more strongly than the GDP and the general inflation, reasons for which include technological progress, the increasing portion of senior citizens in our society, our federal system (“26 health systems”) and the power of lobbying groups.

Saving measures

So far, the political countermeasures focused mainly on patients (higher franchises), hospitals, independent doctors and the pharma industry. Since 2002, for example, a practitioner's license stop is enacted, which consequently allows almost no new doctor's offices to be opened. Furthermore, the closing of hospitals that are considered superfluous and unnecessary is a measure advertised and sometimes used in several cantons, although these closings are usually controversially received.



Other proposed measures include lifting mandatory contracts (Insurance companies would then be able to contract doctors selectively), the promoting of family doctor models and group practices, introducing a uniform health care provider instead of the ~90 different companies, an age limit for general practitioners, raising the requirements for a practitioner's license, quality certifications as well barring or regulating the direct sale of medical drugs by independent doctors (which is still allowed in some cantons). There would also be raised franchises and participation fees for the patients as well as reduction of basic services (procedures covered

through basic insurance). Furthermore, systems for financing hospitals are to be introduced that ought to cut down on costs. The main points on the matter of medicaments are that generic products are to be promoted while allowing parallel imports.

Statistics

- ❖ In the year of 2002, 437'000 people were employed in the health sector; this amounts to 5970 per 100'000.
- ❖ In Switzerland there are 572 hospitals, which data shows 8 hospitals per 100'000 citizens.
- ❖ One day of treatment at the hospital costs 970 CHF.
- ❖ Life expectancy is 83 years for women and 77.9 years for men.
- ❖ The average income in Switzerland is ~6000 CHF, the poverty line is drawn at around 3000 CHF.

2) The Social Security System of Switzerland

Switzerland possesses an effective, solid social security web. The following social insurances are equally valid for men and women, excepting maternity insurance. Not all insurances can be covered in this report, but we will cover the most important pillars of the Swiss system.

AHV, IV, EL

The **Seniority- and Survivors' Insurance (AHV)** is the most important pillar in financial precautions in Switzerland. The AHV is tasked with replacing, at least partially, the income lost through aging and death: It supplies seniors' annuity to enable insured seniors to retire from work into a financially secure life. The survivors' annuity seeks to prevent financial burdens to come to those already mourning the death of a parent or spouse.



The Swiss social security system is based on the so-called Three Pillars Principle. The **AHV** and the **Disability Insurance (IV)** together with the **Additional Benefits (EL)** form the first pillar. It is mandatory and covers the margin of subsistence. The second pillar consists of the **Occupational Pensions Fund**, which is mandatory as well; the third pillar consists of **Optional Funds**, or private savings.

The creation of the AHV goes back to the year of 1925, when eligible voters agreed to a constitutional amendment to create insurance for seniors and survivors: On the 1st of January 1948, the AHV came into effect and paid its first annuities.

The **IV** is the most important pillar disability-related financial precautions in Switzerland. Like the AHV it is a mandatory insurance. It is tasked with providing the subsistence margin of the insured if they become disabled, using financial support or integration measures.

The **Additional Benefits (EL)** to the AHV and IV help those who cannot provide for themselves with pension annuities and their income alone. These benefits are a legal

right, not welfare or social aid. They belong to the social fundament of our state, together with the AHV and IV.

The benefits are catered by the cantons. They fall into one of two categories:

- yearly benefits, which are paid out monthly
- refunds for medical and disability bills

Unemployment Insurance (ALV)

The Unemployment Insurance provides financial benefits during periods of unemployment, reduced hours, weather-related loss of work and bankruptcy of the employer. Furthermore the insurance provides benefits to measures aiming to prevent unemployment, the so-called “job-market measures”.

To calculate the premiums paid to the ALV, one’s main income is used as a basis, same as with the AHV/IV/EO premiums. Everything that is authoritative under the AHV applies to the ALV in the same way.

Welfare

All cantons assure benefits in the name of public welfare to people who are unable to provide for their own or their families.

The aims of public welfare are to:

- guarantee a margin of subsistence
- help them help themselves, meaning encouragement to their own responsibility and autonomy
- advance social integration and occupational rehabilitation



The organisation and actual implementation are regulated in the cantonal laws concerning welfare.

Health Insurance

Health Insurance is mandatory in Switzerland. The premiums of the various insurance companies vary by canton and are covered by the employees themselves.

Premium Reductions

For many households the health insurance premiums have become a great strain, which is why all insured persons in Basel-City, whose income falls under a certain line, may request a price reduction in their premiums.

The premium benefits in Basel-City are paid out after a respective application is filled out once, and they are calculated based on the most recent tax assessment. If the actual income and wealth situation diverges more than 20% from the most recent tax assessment at the time of application, the calculations are based on the new income and wealth situation. The benefits are paid out from the month after putting in the application, and are paid out to the insurance companies directly, who reduce the premiums accordingly.

Maternity Insurance

Only women who have been employed up until the birth of their child, or those who had lost their income before delivery due to unemployment or health reasons, are eligible for Motherhood Benefits.



- It is not required for mothers to resume their employment after maternity leave.

So, at the point of birth the mother has to fulfil one of the following conditions:

She has to be either

- employed with someone or be self-employed
- working in her husband's business and receiving cash payment
- unemployed and receiving benefits from the ALV, or at least be eligible for ALV benefits

- unemployed due to illness, accidents or disability, and receiving benefits from a social or private insurance; benefits that are calculated from the income before she became unable to work
- or finally, still be in a valid employment contract, even if she doesn't receive continued pay or daily allowance, because her claim has run out.

3) Domestic Violence

Definition

Domestic Violence (DV) is defined as physical, psychological or sexual violence, threatened or enacted inside of a former or ongoing relationship/marriage, or inside the family (between parents and children, between siblings). It is also possible for relatives and third parties to be violent perpetrators or victims of violence.



Research distinguishes violence in intimate relationships into *spontaneous conflict behaviour* (also called *Common Couple Violence - CCV*) and *systematic violent and controlling behaviour* (also called *Intimate Terrorism - IT*). CCV would mean, for

example, an argument getting out of hand where an assault may happen spontaneously and restricted to the situation at hand. The IT form of Domestic Violence, on the other hand, clearly shows a connection between dominance in the relationship and the exertion of violence; the perpetrator abuses a power gap in the relationship. Usually, the violence increases in intensity over a long time span. The risk of violence is lowest in partnerships between equals.

Concerning CCV, men and women find themselves as the victim in equal numbers. Domestic Violence in the sense of Intimate Terrorism however has women as the victims far more often. The numbers increase even more when injuries caused by violence are accounted for as well.

Consequences

Health

Domestic Violence leaves immediate and distinct physical and psychological marks, as well as psychosomatic ones. Depending on the intensity of the violence experienced, these marks show up as (heavy) injuries, pain in the whole body, breathing problems, balance problems, nausea and vomiting, indigestion, eating disorders, memory and focussing difficulties, sleeplessness, nervousity, feelings of fear, panic attacks, depression, suicidal tendencies. Furthermore it may lead to hazardous “survival strategies” such as substance abuse.

Social and financial

Many victims are ashamed of the violence they suffer, don't have the courage to speak out about their experiences because of social taboos and stigmatisation, and become more and more reclusive. Women especially are often not financially independent after separating from a violent partner, and need to rely on social institutions.

Effects on children and adolescents

Children as witnesses of violence between their parents or other relatives may develop psychological somatic issues up to traumatic symptoms.

Economical

DV causes high costs for the police force and the judiciary, for the medical institutions, the social and financial support systems as well as indirect costs through the loss of labour. Calculations show that prevention is, on the whole, less expensive than intervention.

Some Numbers

Switzerland

Since the year of 2009 the statistics department of justice has started filing the nature of relationship between victims and perpetrators of any crimes, which allows them to examine cases of DV separately.

In the year of 2012, there were 15'810 registered crimes of DV. All in all, there has been a reduction of 7.3% in cases of DV from 2009 to 2011. At the same time, however, the number of severe cases of DV has risen. In that vein, in 2011, 55% of homicide cases were committed in the domestic sphere (+8%).

In 2011, women were the victim 3.1 times more often, and men were 4.1 times more often the perpetrator. (More statistics can be found here: www.gleichstellungschweiz.ch)

Canton of Basel-City

The report "Monitoring Häusliche Gewalt" (Monitoring DV) of the canton Basel-City shows that from September of 2011 until August of 2012 there were 306 interventions of the police concerning DV. In 77% of these cases, men were perpetrating violence against women. In 10% the violence was reciprocal, in 9% women were perpetrating violence against men, and in 4% of cases, the violence was perpetrated by women against women, or men against men.

Each month in the course of police action there were, on average, 20 children afflicted, of whom 42% were of pre-school age.

Bericht zeigt: Häusliche Gewalt in Basel nimmt zu



Legal Basis and Countermeasures

Society's stance on the subject of DV has experienced a shift of paradigm, which is reflected in legal changes. To protect victims of DV, it is no longer taboo for the state to intervene into private areas. This was made clear by a change made to the Strafgesetzbuch (penal code) on the 1st of April in 2004. Ever since, repeated assaults, threats, sexual coercion and rape in marriage or partnership are treated as *Offizialdelikte* (offences which are always prosecuted, as opposed to *Antragsdelikte*,

which are only prosecuted if the harmed person wishes to). Said crimes are prosecuted, including up to a year after the separation or divorce of a couple, although only repeated assaults are considered as *Offizialdelikt*. Isolated incidents of assault, disturbance of the peace and abuse of telecommunication (i.e. harassment) can still be prosecuted on the wish of the victim. Outside of marriage or a relationship, repeated assaults, minor bodily harm and threats remain *Antragsdelikte*. Repeated assaults against children were already considered *Offizialdelikte* before the revision of the law.

However, the prosecution of an *Offizialdelikt* can be stopped (with the exception of the offences of sexual coercion and rape) if the victim submits an official request to the corresponding authorities. This request can again be revoked by the victim, in writing or personally, during the next six months. The option of revoking was meant to help the victims, if, during those six months, there were another assault on them. However, experience shows that this doesn't happen, and the request of calling off the prosecution became the norm.

In the canton of Basel-City, of all prosecutions that state attorneys had started in 2011, 80% were requested to be called off, 54% of which without registering the victims' reasons.

The new nationwide Strafprozessordnung (StPO), which was passed on the 1st of January 2011 and replaced the 26 cantonal Criminal Case Proceedings, took over the rights of the victims, which were until then detailed in the Victim Help Code (OHG - Opferhilfegesetz). These included information about said rights, submitting the case for prosecution, information about sentencing to, or releasing from, jail, about possible escapes and about possibly calling off the prosecution.

Contrary to the old law, however, if the state attorney calls off the prosecution, then the victim no longer automatically has the right to appeal. Instead the victim has to open a private suit and declare themselves a claimant. Without this, the victim cannot demand any reparations.

During examinations by the prosecution, the victim has the right to be accompanied by a person of trust and not having to face the accused person. If the case investigates sexual violence, then the victim has the right to be examined by a person of their own sex, the right to refuse answering question that concern their intimate

affairs and choosing the sex of a translator (if needed). However, under the old law the victims had the right to exclude the public from their case; under the new law, this decision is made by the judge.

There are further special protection measures for the victims of violence that are children or adolescent (under the age of 18 years). Children under the age of 15 are not legally required to testify. The examinations are to take place by proxy of a video, and ought best to be conducted by the same person each time, accompanied by a specialist.

Because the new StPO widens the requirements and the frame of offence to call off a prosecution, one may assume that cases of domestic violence are often judged by this procedure, i.e. without a court case.

Protection measures against domestic violence are detailed in the new article 28b of the Swiss Civil Law Code (ZGB - Zivilgesetzbuch), which was passed on the 1st of July 2007. It concerns the eviction of perpetrators of violence from the shared home, a prohibition to approach or otherwise contact the victim, as well as a prohibition to stay at certain places. The victim has to put in a request with the court, wherein they take over full responsibility of proof and have to accept that the court case may well be delayed a long time, unless these protection measures are enacted in the way of a preliminary injunction (meaning the protection measures are enacted before the court has made a ruling, because there is reasonable cause to believe that the victim would suffer otherwise). For example, the perpetrator would, with immediate effect, be prohibited to approach the victim's place or attempt contact in any way.

Counseling and support for victims of violence

Victim's Support in both cantons of Basel

On the 1st of January 1993, the Victim Help Code (OHG) was passed. Before, the state had put its first priority at the pursuit, punishment and rehabilitation of perpetrators; now, the victims were for the first time the focus of a law code. The OHG required all cantons to provide places of refuge and counselling for members of each gender. The Victim's Support of Basel is tasked by the cantons of Basel-City

and Basel-Country and offers counselling for free, independently of when the offence occurred. This means that victims can also use these services a long time after they have suffered violence. Similarly, their right to choose whether or not to prosecute the perpetrator will be respected. Relatives and confidants of afflicted persons can receive counselling as well, which can be done anonymously. Employees are generally under professional discretion, although they may be required to testify as witnesses by the prosecution, if the judge rules the interest in finding the truth to be higher than breaching confidentiality.

The Victim's Support informs and advises on current laws, helps to enforce them and arranges lawyers. It may provide financial support, regardless of the victim's income concerning consequences of an assault, such as medical bills, a translator's bills, crisis intervention, security measures, transport costs, legal clarifications and emergency accommodation. Depending on the income level of victims, if it is beneath a certain line, the help of other specialists (e.g. Psychotherapists or legal practitioners) may be paid for as well.

Furthermore, the Victim's Support provides assistance when it comes to demanding reparations (full or partial covering of physical losses suffered) and compensation for personal suffering (recompensation for psychological damages suffered) with the respective authorities.

Women's House of Basel



The Women's House for women (and possibly their children) who are victims of violence was opened on the 8th of June 1981. It is financed by the trust fund "Frauenhaus Basel zum Schutz misshandelter Frauen und Kinder" ("Women's House of Basel for the protection of battered women and children"). It is a 24-hours service, and entries or counselling over the phone take place at all times. The house can offer accommodation for 10 women and their children; some have stayed for several months, but all stays are different. The stay offers afflicted women the chance to reflect on their situation and possibly develop new perspectives on life in a safe space. Some start a new life

without their violent partner, others return to him. Each woman and each child has a confidant at the Women's House and counselling is divided into two special fields: Women's counselling and Mothers' & Children's counselling. This separation allows them to accommodate children especially, and respond to their special situation.

4) Prostitution in Switzerland

Legal basis

Prostitution is legal in Switzerland, and is considered a profession; however, legal restrictions¹ and a deep-seated attitude of degradation, marginalisation and alienation prevent its equal footing with other lines of work.



Furthermore, prostitution is considered immoral according to the Swiss Code of Obligations. This is a problem for sex workers, because their contracts are not considered valid and therefore not enforceable by law. Current legal decisions by the Supreme Court have affirmed this position, although efforts are being made to effect change, by the new prostitution law in Bern for example. In regards to taxation, prostitution is treated the same as other professions and sex workers are under the same taxation terms as anyone else. It is, however, difficult to register persons who only work as prostitutes for a short time span in Switzerland.

Since 1942, prostitution has been federally legislated in the criminal code (StGB). In it you can find article 182 forbidding human trafficking, article 188 forbidding sexual relations with a minor in your care (e.g. abusing your position of trust as a teacher). Article 195 forbids abusing sexual acts and leading people into prostitution, and finally article 199 forbids unlawful prostitution itself. Article 195 describes that prostitution must not be dictated by a third person, and that it is punishable to restrict someone practicing prostitution by monitoring them or dictating place, time, extent or other circumstances for them. However, the laws have been revised in 1992, and

¹ Example: Restrictive laws concerning the respective interest of neighbours, as well as building laws, on the basis of prostitution causing material or moral offence

now pandering and passive procurement are legal, as is operating a brothel². A law has only been breached if, according to article 195, one's self-determination and freedom of action has been infringed. The Coordination Point Against Human Trafficking (KSMM) describes the self-determination of prostitutes as paramount, "because work contracts contain duties of an employee and authority to give directives of the employer, which are not reconcilable with the axiom of sexual self-determination. The more sex workers' actions are mandated and the closer they are monitored, the likelier there is an infraction against article 195 for procurement."

There is also the problem of the unclear legal situation of whether or not prostitutes can negotiate work contracts, how far they are eligible for social security measures and if some, as immigrants with dependant prostitution, may receive a work permit. Susanne Bertschi proposes a new form of contract which would make them eligible for social security, but only contain very general authority to give directives, and it should always be possible for prostitutes to withdraw from this contract.

Even though article 188 and article 195 describe the protection of minors concerning prostitution, the age of consent in Switzerland is 16. However, since the Federal Assembly has agreed to the European Convention for the protection of sexual abuse of minors in 2010, the age of consent may soon be raised to 18.

Article 199 concerning the unlawful practicing of prostitution says that those will be sanctioned who contravene the cantonal regulations of place, time, or manner of practicing prostitution. This means that the cantons have the competency to regulate prostitution.

Let's take Basel-City as a demonstration of how the administration deals with the profession of prostitution. There are between 1'200 and 1'500 female sex workers in Basel – cabaret dancers not included – most of them with migration background, (with around 14'000 workers in all of Switzerland) although dark figures of illegal prostitution skew the numbers severely.

In 2006, a decree concerning street prostitution was passed, which drew up zones of tolerance, where street prostitution is allowed. This decree declared that any "recognisable availability for acts of prostitution outside of the localities designed as appropriate by the authorities" is punishable, if at the same time the residents are

² A brothel is a business which is geared towards a regular income and in which several prostitutes are working, whom the owner provides with rooms and other necessary infrastructure.

unduly disturbed through these acts of prostitution³. The decree is based on parts of the cantonal trespassing laws, which also mention street prostitution as well parlour prostitution, which is defined more thoroughly there⁴. If residents are harassed by the prostitution taking place, the parlours can be sanctioned, fines or even closure of the parlour are possibilities. In conclusion, there are tolerance zones, which must be kept in the case of street prostitution, and the possibility of parlours, as long as the cantonal trespassing laws are not infringed.

On the subject of red-light district bars: There are no specific regulations on these bars but the normal gastronomy laws, which mainly intervene for the protection of minors. Dancers from other countries can receive a short stay permit. Cabaret dancers are employees with a fixed income and therefore not allowed to prostitute themselves, even though this is often the case in practice and the women often don't have any power to decide for themselves. Exceptional for Basel-City is the fact that immigrants with the B - stay permit may prostitute themselves, which points to a comparatively tolerant stance towards the sex industry.

Street prostitution is usually negotiated on the "kerb", while the acts themselves take place in parlour studios. The kerb is especially dangerous, because violent assaults through the customers are not uncommon. Even though prostitution as such must not be confused with human trafficking, it is still a subject not to be disregarded when talking about the milieu. The relevant statutory provisions can be found under article 182 StGB, which prohibits human trafficking, as well as under article 35 and 26 of the VZAE, which protect victims thereof.

Prostitution and EU-citizens

All EU-member states (excepting Bulgaria and Romania, which are still under limitations) have the right to residence and admittance to employment. If a prostitute affected by the



³ Even though disturbance of the residents by prostitution explicitly as a condition for punishments, in practice this disturbs residents have raised any concerns.

⁴ Parlour prostitution happens behind closed doors, usually in massage parlours and where sex is offered for payment. Customers are often recruited through newspaper- and online ads.

Personenfreizügigkeitsab-kommen (Free Movement of People Treaty) demonstrates that she is gainfully self-employed in Switzerland, she then has the right to a residence permit of at least five years, given that she provides some documents⁵. If she is not self-employed but with a Swiss employer, an EU/EFTA 25-citizen may still receive a short stay- or residency permit, if she fulfils the conditions and provides the respective documents⁶.

Please notice, however, that prostitution is actually, from a legal point of view, only allowed to be conducted in self-employment, since contracts are invalid due to the “immorality” (see above) and because prostitution shall not be encouraged according to article 195 StGB. This means that the employer cannot make any directives concerning time of work, duration of work and manner of services. Supreme Court decisions define persons as employed sex workers if they are “employed” with the owner of a massage parlour, a contact bar, a sauna- or nightclub or similar. As such, a prostitute can be considered not self-employed if she is working for a business owner who is responsible for the operating of an erotic establishment and its infrastructure, and who decides which prostitutes may work there.

As long as a EU/EFTA sex worker wants to become active in the service sector and stays fewer than 90 days, she can use the electronic reporting procedure and therefore work in Switzerland without a permit. This reporting procedure is directed at border-crossing service workers, who wish to either register their beginning a job with a Swiss employer, who were sent on the behalf of foreign companies or those who wish to register as self-employed. All three groups will have to provide documents to prove their gainful employment. Those working in the red-light district should report on the first day. In the year of 2012, 2'796 women from EU/EFTA-countries have registered until September in Basel-City, a figure that is even higher than in 2011, when the Free Movement Treaty was introduced and 2'722 registrations took place.

It is important to note, finally, that regulations and rules concerning the independency or employment with someone for prostitution (and concerning the reporting and

⁵ Plan of Business, rental agreement, filing at the municipality, an appropriate apartment, health insurance, filed with the AHV as self-employed, registering with the tax bureau, her own bank account and a Criminal Records Bureau check.

⁶ Certificate of employment, information concerning the employer, rental agreement for an appropriate apartment, Criminal Records Bureau check of the landlord, her own bank account (to which the employer has no access), minimum age and filing at the municipality.

receiving of a permit) differ between the various cantons. There is no such thing as the status of an employed prostitute in the canton of Tessin, for example, and Zurich, too, only offers the possibility of self-employed prostitution for EU/EFTA-citizens. Basel-City on the other hand defines those working as prostitutes in a parlour, a sauna or in a hotel/bar as employed sex workers, because they use the infrastructure of the respective establishment.

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(Stand am 1. Januar 2011)