



# **The urgency of work and the time of scientific publication**

## *The path of preprint*

Roseli Bregantin Barbosa  
(Organizadora)



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## PREFACE

Preprint as an academic publication

The book “The urgency of work and the time of scientific publication, the path of preprint” was born at a time of increasing demand from academia and society for greater access to the process of building knowledge and agility in the publication of consolidated scientific knowledge. To a large extent, it represents the result of the experience of a Brazilian researcher in training for an international PhD in a visit to Portugal during a Covid-19 lockdown. The guiding thread of the collection that makes up this book is the deregulation of work, remote work and sex work, directly linked to the work platform phenomenon. In these articles, several issues and some relevant results for research in the field of work and scientific research are presented in English (translations from Portuguese).

In the face of the rapid changes that occurred at the beginning of 2020, and that are still occurring due to the ongoing pandemic, society calls for quick scientific responses. However, researchers must deal with the slowness of the analysis and selection procedure in publishing their research in specialized scientific journals and magazines, in addition to the serious difficulties imposed on their daily routines due to health protocols.

The pandemic posed, among so many challenges, the questioning of the canonical form of publication, the procedures of which confront the need for quick responses of scientific production, similar to the dissemination of experimental studies. Preprint seems to emerge as a means of responding to society, at the speed that social changes demand, and, more than that, it proves to be an effective methodological tool in the development of academic writing and in broadening the debate among researchers interested in the same theme. It is especially important because it allows the same article to be published in multiple languages and opens up a broader debate.

Excellence in scientific research depends on good academic writing and the evolution in academic writing is achieved through the act of writing and rewriting. When poorly written, excellent research can be wasted. But, how do we know if we are writing well? Only those who can make themselves understood through writing know how to write well, and this is only possible when the text is read. Being read before being published is essential to develop good writing skills. In academia it is possible to be read in face-to-face assessments, research groups, seminars and congresses, however, these readings have limited access to those registered, or to participants.

Preprint increases access to academic reading by making the texts relating to ongoing research available to a greater number of researchers and interested parties. These papers can receive criticism, suggestions and changes at any time, and have guaranteed registration in the DOI system, which protects them against plagiarism.

Is preprint a platform for scientific publication? It might be. However, as it is not about providing onerous services and is not aimed at profit, this platform does not offer the harms of the already known work platforms, accused of overexploitation of work. The preprint platform, on the contrary, offers subsidies to the work of publishers of scientific publication vehicles, providing them with one more selection criterion, the impact of research.

The article “Covid-19 and doctoral research in Brazil and Portugal: who pays the bill for isolation and remote work in research?” which closes this collection, was published in Fennia journal, from Finland, and is the result of theoretical and methodological debates raised in the articles made available in pre-printed format, on a specialized platform. The publication of this article in an international scientific vehicle of excellence confirms that preprint is a valid methodological tool.

As the author’s advisor and co-author of one of the preprints published here, I recommend reading the articles contained in this collection. Each of them brings useful experiences, information and analysis, both for the academic community and for society in general - since this tool can also be used in the development of several projects, mainly in the social area.

Maria Tarcisa Silva Bega<sup>1</sup>

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# INTRODUCTION

This book is the result of a PhD internship at ICS-ULisboa, in the city of Lisbon, Portugal – with a CAPES/Print scholarship. It provides an experience of international research in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic in the first half of 2020 and reflects, to a certain extent, my experiences during the period as a PhD student in Sociology at UFPR, (Brazil) and ICS-ULisboa (Portugal), and as a Masters student in Law at UFDP (Porto, Portugal).

Research carried out in one of the most vulnerable sectors of work during a pandemic, sex work, provided valuable experience that propelled me into finding solutions for the gap between the time of changes at work, and the time of research and publication.

During this international internship, I had the opportunity to try out a methodological tool for academic production, preprint, which consists of publishing texts on a specialized platform, on the Internet, which can receive criticism and notes from other researchers on the subject. Preprint means that the text has not undergone peer review prior to being published, the traditional path of texts in the scientific community. Preprint reverses this order, first the text is published, and then it receives the evaluations of readers and results of the analysis of impact on the platform. A high-impact preprint, which reaches many researchers on the subject, from the point of view of knowledge, is no less relevant than an article submitted to reviewers of a journal, magazine, or publisher, which is sometimes read only by those who already know about the research.

I used the Even3 platform to post texts in English – translations of publications in Portuguese and original texts. This favors reaching the widest possible audience of researchers (due to the reach of the English language) and receiving a higher number of contributions. Through this methodology, I developed my academic writing and went deeper into the research cases of my interest. At the end of the international doctorate internship, I obtained approval to publish an article in English in *Fennia*, a renowned journal in Finland. The necessary articles in pre-printed format are related to my theme of research, religion and deregulation of work based on sex work. The originals published in Portuguese were defined and presented in congresses and seminars. The use of the preprint methodology to practice the translation and take these surveys to a wider audience of interlocutors was the solution found to progress in the analysis and to add new data as needed to rapid field changes.

The specialized platforms allow the posting of articles in preprint, and the permanent updating of the text, in addition to enabling feedback from other researchers and readers – Even3 is one of these platforms. Preprints can receive a DOI to prevent plagiarism and facilitate their dissemination and citation.

The use of preprints on platforms such as Research Gates allows greater control of the impact and relevance of the research, by monitoring the number of readers of each of the posted texts. This impact can serve as an indicator for a better evaluation of articles coming from preprints with regard to publication in renowned scientific journals and magazines.

Another issue, no less important, is free access to scientific knowledge. Students have difficulty accessing certain magazines, given the high cost charged to access the materials. Preprint allows free access to ongoing research, reducing the cost of research for

students, who receive increasingly little support from the Government and higher education institutions.

The collection presented in this book consists of four articles, three of which are pre-printed and one article published in a magazine of international excellence. The first article is a preprint that talks about the regulation and deregulation of sex work and the crisis during the pandemic period. The second preprint concerns the dispute of identities in a workers' collective action. The third, also a pre-printed translation, addresses the sex work sector that grew the most during the pandemic: camming. The article that concludes this collection talks about the experiences of researchers during the pandemic, in particular, the experiences of female researchers and the difficulty of publishing as the main author. All of these issues undergo the challenge of remote work, overlapping of work and family spaces, and precarious work.

## REGULATION AND DEREGULATION OF WORK: SEX WORK, PANDEMIC, CRISIS, EXCLUSION AND OVERCOMING STRATEGIES

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**ABSTRACT:** Our research tries to understand how sex work is affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, what are its strategies for overcoming the health crisis and the actions / omissions of the State in relation to the sector. We produce data on the working conditions of professional camming women, escorts in liberal parties and / or taxi services in Brazil, Portugal and the United Kingdom. The results point to the migration of sex workers from other modalities to camming and a drop in remuneration. The State and society are indifferent to the problems of sex workers in the pandemic.

**KEYWORDS:** COVID-19; Regulation; Sex work.

### REGULACIÓN Y DESREGULACIÓN DEL TRABAJO: TRABAJO SEXUAL, PANDEMIA, CRISIS, EXCLUSIÓN Y ESTRATEGIAS DE SUPERACIÓN

**RESUMEN:** Nuestra investigación intenta comprender cómo el trabajo sexual se ve afectado por la pandemia de COVID- 19, cuáles

son sus estrategias para superar la crisis de salud y las acciones / omisiones del Estado en relación con el sector. Producimos datos sobre las condiciones de trabajo de mujeres profesionales de cámaras, acompañantes en partidos liberales y / o servicios de taxi en Brasil, Portugal y el Reino Unido. Los resultados apuntan a la migración de trabajadoras sexuales de otras modalidades a la cámara y una caída en la remuneración. El Estado y la sociedad son indiferentes a los problemas de las trabajadoras sexuales en la pandemia.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** COVID-19; Regulación; Trabajo sexual.

## 1 | INTRODUCTION

Our research tries to understand how sex work is affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, its strategies for overcoming the health crisis and the State's actions / omissions in relation to the sector. Our data are produced from interviews and netnography in virtual sex workspaces. We produce data on the working conditions of professional camming women, escorts in liberal parties and / or taxi services in Brazil, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Our analyses start from the perspective of public labour policies and have the State as a privileged interlocutor.

Analysing a social phenomenon as it happens is always very complicated and to some extent, precarious. These are analyses of part of the phenomenon, since it has not yet been exhausted. It is the record of apparently momentary conditions, a print of the current page of sex work. However, these analyses are extremely relevant, as they lead us not only to

understand and provide emergency responses to specific questions, but also to feel the event. That feeling is also a valuable research tool.

We produce data on the working conditions of women who use the internet to work at home (albeit partially) in Brazil, Portugal and the United Kingdom: camming professionals (Internet), escorts in liberal parties (Brazil / Portugal) and / or services by taxi (Portugal / United Kingdom). The interest in these countries is due to the migratory itinerary of young people involved in these types of sex work, which we have investigated and monitored since 2016. For the moment, we present here an essay based on some of our investigations and field observations, carried out with the goal of producing a doctoral thesis.

Camming is a sex work performed in front of a webcam on specialized platforms, easily accessible, released for over 18 years on the internet. This activity is better known as “virtual sex” and consists of the attention and exhibition of sex workers to customers who pay for the minutes of access to a virtual room. The professionals who work in this modality are mostly women, between 18 and 34 years old, with education level between 15 and 16 years of study, coming from families with income compatible with the middle class, Barbosa (2017). Camming emerged in the evolution of sex by correspondence, by phone, by electronic text messages and currently happens online (via internet) by voice, text and video. Camgirl’s (as women who do this activity are called) had glory days in the early years after the activity started, when camming was still new.

Mila Milan is the closest the Webcam is to producing a celebrity: a woman sporting her fortune and who owns a private resort in Thailand (below), a Porsche, an industrial design company, nine cats, eight dogs, who is about to close a deal on a book, a young son, and what she says was “one of the biggest tips in the history of the webcam strip - 260,000 tokens, which was \$ 13,000 for me”. She started in the pornography business in Germany at 17 and started to webcam strip a few years later in Bangkok. Two years ago, she was the top-rated model on MyFreeCams - which meant that her link was at the top of the website layout - which earned about \$ 37,000 a month. Today, the girls with the best qualifications are earning an insane \$ 75,000 a month. The competition is fierce. The battle for the classification in the MFC is cruel, since tips generate more tips: if you are being paid well, you go up in the classification, generating a snowball of more money and attention, Biddle (2012:01).

However, this reality changed with the popularization of this work and was changed even more drastically during the quarantine period of Covid-19, when there was an increase in customer access to platforms and in the number of sex workers involved in camming.

The “liberal ballads” escorts, on the other hand, are young people who win customers through relationship sites with free and casual sex offers. They advertise themselves on pornographic content sites where they provide pop-ups with links to their profile on the social network. The terms “free”, “free”, “mothers” and “married” are the most used in these ads - apparently there is a belief among men that married women and “single mothers” are more willing than others to have casual and free sex.

When the client clicks the link, he is directed to the professional’s page, who establishes a friendly contact and invites him to a liberal party, a place where there is a greater promise of freedom for sexual intimacy than in other nightclubs.

The liberal ballad works like a regular nightclub, with some more daring attractions such as the presence of half-naked dancers, strip tease shows and other sensory experiences such as erotic shop windows and dark rooms. The main difference between a liberal ballad and a common nightclub is the provision of private spaces for sexual practice, in addition to the sale of erotic clothes, shoes and accessories. These spaces are rented for minutes.

Liberal party escorts do not pay admission to the nightclub, have a command of drinks previously released for their consumption (which they cannot share with the guest) and free transportation between their home and work. They earn a fee per night and / or commissions on the consummation of their guest, including admission, drinks, food, shopping and especially on renting private space to have sex with her.

Experienced customers know that this relationship is a business and choose to buy this casual sex fantasy. However, for the novice client the transaction is not so clear, everything seems like a casual and free sex relationship, while for the professional it is an organized and systematic work, from which she withdraws her main income, or amounts for the achievement of certain objectives. punctual - purchase of a new cell phone, for example.

Like the previous activity, it is the service of professionals who serve in “alternative” bars (bars with sexual services in the upper floor rooms), in Portugal and use the Internet to win customers. The main difference is that in this service format, the client negotiates sex work directly, not through an occasional, free sex fantasy. In the alternating bars, the companions earn to keep the client company at the bar and / or “go up” to the room. The price is charged per hour or per program and she pays the bar owner a commission.

Another type of “new” sex work is that of traveling by taxi or sex drive. This service consists of the use of an exclusive application for certain nightclubs, aimed at highly rated customers. Initially, this service consisted of a fleet destined to take customers (drunk) from the nightclubs to their home - in order to avoid accidents and fines - and the companion who was with the customer at the nightclub also accompanied him on this journey. Later, in addition to taking the drunk client safely home, the nightclubs also picked him up at home. In a short time, the business has evolved into a permanent service, in which the customer has a “luxury and luxury” taxi service - according to the application’s slogan. This service is performed very discreetly and easily passes through a traditional luxury taxi service. The sex-drive service was suspended with the pandemic, as were the services of liberal nightclubs and clubs.

A little less discreet are the professionals who serve in vehicles with 8 to 10 seats, who look for the client wherever he is. These vehicles stop in camping areas or eucalyptus plantations, in Portugal, for sexual practice. The work in the “vans” is not restricted to the upper classes, as the sex drive, on the contrary, has a clientele closer to the middle class.

## **2 | THE SEX NETWORK IN THE PANDEMIC**

Sex work from street prostitution to camming works in a network and accommodates the migration of professionals from one modality to another. A young woman who is doing a program today, tomorrow may be dancing in a strip tease nightclub, recording porn videos, making erotic photos among other activities in this sector Díaz-Benitez (2010). This is the



case of camming champion Mila Milan, who is now an actress and producer of porn films.

This network was quite evident during the quarantine period, when hand-to-hand service in sex work was prohibited and the clientele was kept at home. This emergency left thousands of sex workers out of work and unable to survive. It remains evident that the lack of effective regulation for this sector promotes a precarious condition that exposes a large contingent of people, mostly women, to poverty, without any social or social assistance. The solution for many (but not all) was to migrate to camming.

However, this modality is not one of the most democratic, requires some investment and knowledge for the exercise of work, and it is where variables such as colour, education and social class have greater weight in income, Sanders et. al. (2017).

The migration of many sex workers from other modalities to camming promoted a strong loss in income both for beginning professionals and those who already worked in camming. The professionals established in this modality experienced a phenomenon in which they had more hours worked (and available on the platform) and lower performance, due to a series of old and new factors.

During the Covid-19 quarantine period, a veritable avalanche of new camming professionals - from other types of sex work, and from outside it - took over the specialized platforms. "The Brazilian website Camera Hot, which has about 800 camgirls, revealed that in the period from March 1st to 19th, there was an increase of almost 300 thousand visitors, compared to the same period last month", Cruz (2020: 01).

The interviewees who already worked on the platforms before the pandemic noticed some changes in the quarantine: the fixed clientele - Quarantined married men who are monitored by family members for sexual intimacy - left, but new clients arrived, young singles who before the health crisis were looking for sex in the clubs or on the streets; there was an even greater reduction in the earnings of professionals in this modality; the price per minute has changed; many customers prefer to buy a monthly subscription rather than buying separate credits; commissions and fees went up, changing according to the availability of models and customers at that time.

The result is that in quarantine, even with the increase in the general clientele of the platforms, a camming model spends more time waiting for a client than in their service, experiencing an increase in hours worked, but with a drop in monthly income.

The logic of supply and demand (law applied to goods) imposed on this sector of work leads to the devaluation of work as more professionals enter a modality. This is the logic of "uberization", Slee (2017), that is applied by digital platforms in various sectors of services and commerce. Its algorithms do not differentiate between commodity price and labour force price. In the conventional labour market, the logic of work remuneration is that the more workers employed in an activity, the higher the salary level increases, Machado (2020).

### 3 I THE QUARANTINE OF SEX WORK: ABANDONMENT OF CLIENTELE AND THE OMISSION OF THE STATE

In the scenario of quarantine and emergency decrees, the most serious is the state deregulation regarding sex work and the indifference of society that prevents these professionals from accessing social security and social assistance. In addition, they limit their ability to articulate, insofar as they do not recognize their associations, in the union regime. Supposedly, the recognition of a sex workers' union would be considered "aid to prostitution", a crime of pimping. It would be necessary to decriminalize pimping first.

These professionals rely only on the help of support groups (almost charitable) promoted by sparse public policies, most of them for assistance purposes, and with the aim of referring them to other activities outside of sex work.

In Portugal the debate regarding sex work during the pandemic takes place in the political arena with parliamentary debates about the legalization of pimping, as a criterion for the regulation of sex work and its right to unionization. Once again, sex work is reduced to prostitution, no other modality is guided beyond that, Bernstein (2014); Weitzer (2010).

The Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Rights, Freedoms and Guarantees is discussing this Thursday afternoon the decriminalization of simple pimping, that is, whether or not it should be a crime, "professionally or with a lucrative intention, to encourage, favor or facilitate the exercise" of prostitution of adult, informed people who want to do so. The first subscriber is a woman who started out as an escort and started to run her own business. Her name is Ana Loureiro and at work she is responsible for Andreia Montenegro. "My expectation is that there will be sensitivity and common sense to debate the issue and that a solution be reached", he says. See this moment as "a step" in the desired direction. Even if a part gets in the way, he believes that some aspirations will come true. When he launched the petition last year, he had two fundamental objectives in mind: that prostitution be "considered a profession", that whoever exercises it declares income, pays taxes, cashes in Social Security, as is done in "any other job", And to legalize the places where prostitution is practiced, in order to ensure safety and hygiene for those who work there. This is accompanied by the increase in the minimum age to 21, exercise limited to persons with Portuguese nationality or foreigners in a regular situation, mandatory medical examinations every six months, Pereira (2020:01).

Pimping applies to the figure of the pimp and this is a typical criminal figure of prostitution, it does not fit into other forms of sex work, which also need regulation. Even within prostitution, the pimp is a disappearing actor. Actors in prostitution, who are now framed in pimping, are necessary helpers in providing services - accountants, security guards, janitors, among others.

They are a far cry from the "Pimp" figure who oversaw the activity, the client portfolio and the income of prostitutes. The activity of digital platform administrator (which is not framed by the Legislator as pimping) is closer to the figure of the pimp than those who work with the prostitute in apartments and bars assisting her. Prostitution is currently a self-management activity in most cases.

The figure of the pimp, criminalized by criminal law, is present only in the prostitution

of people in situations of vulnerability and / or extreme poverty, illegal immigration and forced sex work. However, criminalizing an actor / activity because less than 5% of them are linked to poverty and / or slave labour, is neither reasonable nor fair - It is like criminalizing the activity of a farmer because in some crops there may be slave labour. We know this is absurd. It is necessary to define the moulds within which the activity should be carried out (rights and duties) and to monitor the occurrence of poor working conditions and / or slave labour, as in any other activity. Slave labour itself is already classified as a crime in any activity, there is no need to criminalize activities.

Due to the State's moralistic expedients, all sex work remains unregulated. Their public policies only deal with prostitution, especially with criminalize "aid to prostitution". Under this motto, the State ultimately considers any policy of rights for sex workers as a crime of aid to prostitution or pimping (including the right to unionization).

On the 20th of January, the petition Legalization of Prostitution in Portugal and / or Depenalization of Lenocinio, if it doesn't happen by coercion, totalled 4004 signatures. Today, it adds up to 4544. As it encompasses two distinct themes, even if communicating, it was divided: The Commission for Constitutional Affairs, Rights, Freedoms and Guarantees should consider, this Thursday, the decriminalization of simple pimping and the Commission for Labour and Social Security the regulation of prostitution. There will then be a plenary debate, Pereira (2020:01).

Without discriminating against pimping (function in disuse) there is no way to regulate sex work rights. In this way, sex workers will continue to be exposed to precariousness and abandonment in situations like those they are exposed to in the Covid-19 pandemic.

#### **4 | THE NORMATIVE MODELS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON WOMEN'S SEX WORK**

If it weren't for the moral / family problems that involve sex work, it could be regulated like any other activity, without requiring special laws. Because labour laws do not explicitly exclude sex work from their legislative matter - in the countries investigated. However, in view of the special needs of this sector, the State has established criminal, regulatory or regulatory rules Ribeiro (2008). To make clear the differences between regulation and regulation, we analyse in detail each model of standardization and its practical effects on sex workers. There are 3 models: total criminalization, partial criminalization and regulation.

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	CONTENT
Total criminalization	Prohibitionism	It criminalizes the purchase, sale and exploitation of the sex trade (it criminalizes all activity, the client and the sex worker).
Partial criminalization	Regulatoryism	It imposes a series of regulations for the exercise of prostitution, such as specific areas in which prostitutes can work and move, regular health checks, a police officer registered prostitute's license, permitted clothing and behaviour, among other requirements. In practice, these regulations made the activity unfeasible and those who violated them were punished with imprisonment.
	Abolitionism	It criminalizes the purchase of indoor and outdoor sex, and the exploitation of the sex trade. It criminalizes the customer who buys sex (demand) and who exploits or favours the activity but does not criminalize the sex worker.
	Neoabolitionism	It criminalizes the exploitation of the sex trade (indoor / outdoor) and the purchase of sex on the sidewalk, but it allows the purchase of indoor sex and the sale of sexual services by an independent professional who works alone (indoor).
Regulationism	Full regulation	It allows the purchase, sale and exploitation of the indoor and outdoor sex trade.

#### PUBLIC POLICY MODELS FOR SEX WORK

Schulze et. al., 2014.

The total (or prohibitionist) criminalization model prohibits prostitution - and pornography in some countries - in all its forms and locations, streets, vehicles, bridges, hotels, apartments, etc. Penalizes the sex worker and the client, with fines and / or imprisonment. This model aims to extinguish prostitution, on the grounds that prostitutes cannot be prostituted and will seek another form of work, Ribeiro (2008).

In practice, this model has not given the desired result, creating an illegal sex trade and imprisoning women in prostitution. This is because acting in illegality, the brothels end up in hiding, without the proper controls that fall on commerce in general. They become the target of blackmail by public agents who demand advantages in order to “turn a blind eye” to illegal operations, when they do not monopolize the activity. In the case of sidewalk prostitutes, they end up being obliged to provide free sexual services to police authorities to avoid arrest, Mac (2016). When arrested, registered in police stations or convicted of the crime of prostitution, they never leave prostitution again because with a criminal record, or registered as prostitutes they cannot get another job. The results of criminalization are exactly opposite to those intended, Mac (2016).

Like prohibitionism are the abolitionist and neo-abolitionist models (partial criminalization). In abolitionism the purchase of indoor and outdoor sex, as well as the exploitation of the sex trade is criminalized, but the sale is not a crime, therefore, this model criminalizes the customer who buys sex (demand) and the entrepreneur who organizes the activity, but does not criminalizes the prostitute and makes no references to other sex work activities, other than prostitution, Sanders et. al. (2018). This model, closely linked to a wing of feminism, aims to avoid the problem created by the criminal record resulting from prohibitionism. Initially, he aimed to extinguish regulations that ended up subjecting

prostitutes to prison for noncompliance with the rules, finally he ends up pleading for the extinction of prostitution, ending the demand for sexual services, criminalizing the client, Ribeiro (2008).

Since the 1990s, this state intervention in prostitution in many developed countries has caused a major reconfiguration in the sex market. Until then, governments either ignored the activity, or forbade it, closing in on women's work, as happened in France, for example. (...) However, some governments, already at the turn of the 20th century to the 21st, mobilized feminist arguments in the fight against prostitution, starting to criminalize clients unilaterally, especially in Sweden and in some American states, such as California, Costa (2018:43).

However, the effects of these norms on sex work are further insecurity in the working conditions of prostitutes. The client opts for hurried contacts and meetings, without security, inside vehicles, on dark streets, for fear of being fined. Prostitutes in this regime end up lowering prices and giving up their security to attract the cornered client, Mac (2016).

What emerges as the great evolution in the regulation of sex work, the neo-abolitionist model is well accepted by the societies that adopt it - notably the United Kingdom - treated with a certain glamor and called "empowered" by neo-liberal feminists Sanders et. al. (2009). This normative model allows the purchase of indoor sex and the sale of sexual services by self-employed professionals who work alone inside a private location. It aims to combat and criminalize the exploitation of the sex trade and the purchase of sex on the sidewalk. In short, it allows the prostitute to offer her services and serve her clients privately and without other professionals on site. It presents an evolution when compared to prohibitionism and abolitionism, as it allows the purchase and sale of indoor sex, without any of the parties involved being penalized. However, the professional's safety decreases, forbidding her to have other people at the service location, under penalty of characterizing a brothel organization Mac (2016). On the street, when a prostitute enters the client's vehicle, there is almost always a colleague watching, or other witnesses, this inhibits the action of malicious clients. Many professionals even write down the license plate and keep it until their colleague returns. This does not happen when buying and selling indoor sex, especially in apartments, which requires prostitutes to adopt extra security strategies. In addition, by prohibiting the organization of brothels, prostitutes are left without access to employment, labour and social security rights. This model does not advance the normative issue of distance services, "there are no specific laws specific to Internet-based sex work", Sanders et. al. (2018:05).

In the UK, it is currently legal to advertise sexual services online, it is also legal to sell physical sexual services from a private location (soliciting on the streets is a crime) only if the property is occupied by only one person who works independently. If two or more sex workers decide to share the same workplace, then they can be prosecuted for maintaining a brothel. In Northern Ireland, in 2015, laws began to criminalize the purchase of sex, but this does not apply across the UK. There are no laws regulating the conduct of webcamers or those who provide instant messaging, or telephone sex services Sanders et. al. (2018:05).

Sanders et. al. (2018) carries out an extensive study on sex work on the Internet



throughout the United Kingdom, a study that has become a reference for our thesis and will be analysed in detail in the next chapter when we will complement the data we produce in Brazil, Portugal and the United Kingdom with data from studies carried out by other researchers in those countries.

The third, and not the best, or most important model is that of total regulation or regulationism, currently found in the Netherlands and Germany, Costa (2018). This normative model consists of giving sex work the same status as work in general, with some specific regulatory rules. It allows the purchase, sale and exploitation of the indoor and outdoor sex trade.

At first glance, it may seem like the fulfilment of sex workers' dreams, but not quite, this model also has its drawbacks. In our research with sex professionals, we identified some problems in relation to this proposal.

It is necessary to emphasize that sex work is not excluded from the incidence of general labour laws in any of the countries surveyed - once the requirements forming the relationship of employment or employment are present, there will be an incidence of labour legislation. In our field research, when interviewing sex workers, we realized that in reality it is not labour laws or lack of them that prevent sex workers from having access to their labour rights, but practical issues specific to the category and their relationship with employers in contrary to criminal law.

One of these issues: in order to demand labour rights in court, there is the exposure of both the professional and his clients, in addition to businessmen in the industry, there is no guarantee of secrecy of justice to protect the privacy of the parties, and the businessman may (from according to the laws of each country) be held criminally responsible and imprisoned.

For sex workers to have access to their rights, in addition to the secrecy of justice, it would be necessary to decriminalize employers. However, decriminalizing pimping without prohibiting the joint exploitation of other commercial activities (such as restaurants and hotels, for example) is at risk. In the employment relationship there is subordination, and companies that combine sex work with other activities may end up submitting non-female workers prostitutes to prostitution. In this scenario, the identification of situations of sexual harassment at work is also very difficult.

Regulation in this sector cannot be a mere declaration by the State, equating the rights of sex workers with the rights of other workers, this is already done in countries where prostitution is not criminalized. What is intended to be legalized is simple pimping Patto (2020), which cannot be done without paying attention to specific details of sex work so that there is no harm to other categories, or the facilitation of other sexual crimes, such as sexual exploitation and harassment.

In Portuguese law, the crime of simple pimping is foreseen in article 169 of the Penal Code: "Anyone, professionally or with a profit intent, fomenting, favouring or facilitating the exercise by another person of prostitution is punished with a prison sentence of six months to five years". In Brazilian and English legislation, the descriptions of this crime are very similar to the Portuguese.

## 5 | CONCLUSIONS

We conclude that the regulation of sex work, especially of female prostitution, depends on a new international paradigm that changes the current discourse that associates commercial exploitation of prostitution with the crime of human trafficking to work as sex slaves. We emphasize the issue of the female gender, because when talking about sex work, the concern of society and the State is centred on the work of women, men are totally ignored. They appear only as traffickers and pimps. In social representations, a man earning money for sex is extremely advantageous for him (he is earning when he should be paying), while for the woman it is a demoralizing and violating act of dignity - the woman's sex is sacred, cannot be changed for something other than love, or for a son. However, neither the State nor the Society asks key stakeholders what they think about the sale of sex and how they would like their work to be treated by the public and by law.

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