### **Legislative Type**

#### **Full Criminalization**

# Partial Criminalisation

# **Criminalisation of Purchase**

### **Regulatory Models**

# Full Decriminalisation

#### **Definition**

All aspects of selling and buying sex or organisation of sex work are prohibited.

Organisation of sex work is prohibited, including working with others, running a brothel, involvement of a third party, or soliciting.

Purchase of sex, and third party involvement is illegal but, the sale of sex by an individual is decriminalized.

Sale of sex is legal in licensed models and/or managed zones and is often accompanied by mandatory condom use, HIV/STI testing, or registration.

All aspects of adult sex work are decriminalised, but condom use is legally required in some locations.

## Countries Implemented

South Africa, Sri Lanka, US\$

India, UK (excluding Northern Ireland)

Canada, France,
Northern Ireland,
Republic of Ireland,
Norway, Serbia, Sweden

Australia (some states), Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Senegal

New Zealand

### **Reports on Safety from Sex Workers**

There is little difference reported between partial and full criminalization. Sex workers said they did not reporting violence of clients because of fear of arrest or sexual and physical abuse from clients.

There was a mixed report of feelings of safety around police. Some sexworkers expressed frustration with the fact that this makes it still illegal to work with other sexworkers

Reports of large disparities between sex workers. Provides protection for some sex workers but, as bad as full crimninalization for others.

Sex workers report greater access of justice when a client is violent with them.