

# Global progress towards prohibiting all corporal punishment

Prepared by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children  
[www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org)

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Global Initiative to  
**End All Corporal Punishment  
of Children**

The following table summarises the legal status of corporal punishment of children – and progress towards achieving prohibition – in all states in all settings, the home, alternative care, day care, schools, penal institutions and as a sentence for crime. Governments are increasingly enacting laws to prohibit this form of violence against children. As at September 2017, 53 states have achieved prohibition in all settings, including the home; governments of at least 54 other states have expressed a commitment to enacting full prohibition. Draft legislation that would achieve prohibition in all or some settings is under discussion in some states. With the exception of alternative care and day care, which include those forms of care most closely linked with the legal duties and obligations of parents, the majority of states have prohibited corporal punishment of children outside the family home, but there is much still to be done. The Global Initiative offers technical support and advice on all aspects of law reform to achieve prohibition and publishes a number of useful resources free of charge – please see [www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org) or email [info@endcorporalpunishment.org](mailto:info@endcorporalpunishment.org).

Assessing global progress towards prohibition is a complex task. When a state reforms the law to prohibit corporal punishment in the home, the legislation must be closely examined to ensure there are no legal defences for its use by parents/carers (such as a “right of correction” or a right to administer “reasonable” punishment), and that it prohibits all forms of corporal punishment, however light. The Global Initiative also seeks official confirmation from governments and other sources that the new law is unequivocally interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment in childrearing.

With regard to settings outside the home, in many states legislation explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in schools and other institutions. In some states, the illegality of corporal punishment is based on particular combinations of criminal laws on assault and the absence of a legal defence, together with other legislation protecting children in the setting and relevant case law, etc. Alternatively, there may be a high-level court judgment which makes corporal punishment unlawful but which has yet to be confirmed in legislation. Of states in which corporal punishment is lawful in schools or other institutions, some simply lack legislation prohibiting corporal punishment and some explicitly authorise its use in those settings. There are also states that have prohibited corporal punishment in some but not all aspects of a setting (e.g. prohibiting it only in primary schools). The table illustrates some of the complexities: for full details see the individual country reports at [www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org); to provide us with further information please email [info@endcorporalpunishment.org](mailto:info@endcorporalpunishment.org).

	Home	Alternative care settings*	Day care <sup>†</sup>	Schools	Penal institutions	Sentence for crime
<b>Fully prohibited</b>	53	60	60	130	139	165
<b>Not fully prohibited</b>	146	139	139	69	60	34

\* “Alternative care” refers to formal foster care and to group care for children in a context other than a family home (institutions, orphanages, children’s homes, cluster foster care, “village” style care, baby homes, youth homes, safe homes/places of safety, emergency care, etc)

<sup>†</sup> “Day care” includes all forms of early childhood care (nurseries, kindergartens, preschools, crèches, children’s/family centres, etc) and all formal day care for older children (day centres, after-school childcare, childminding, etc).

## States with full prohibition in legislation

The following 53 states have prohibited corporal punishment in all settings, including the home.

<i>States with full prohibition ...</i>						
State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in alternative care settings	Prohibited in day care	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal institutions	Prohibited as sentence for crime
Albania	YES <sup>3</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Andorra	YES <sup>4</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Argentina	YES <sup>5</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Austria	YES <sup>6</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Benin	YES <sup>7</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	YES <sup>8</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES <sup>9</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bulgaria	YES <sup>10</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cabo Verde	YES <sup>11</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Congo, Republic of	YES <sup>12</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES <sup>13</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Croatia	YES <sup>14</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES <sup>15</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Denmark	YES <sup>16</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Estonia	YES <sup>17</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Finland	YES <sup>18</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Germany	YES <sup>19</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Greece	YES <sup>20</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Honduras	YES <sup>21</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hungary	YES <sup>22</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Iceland	YES <sup>23</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

<sup>3</sup> Prohibited in Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child 2010

<sup>4</sup> Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Criminal Code 2005

<sup>5</sup> Prohibited in Civil and Commercial Code 2014, in force 2016

<sup>6</sup> Prohibited in 1989 amendment to General Civil Code, reiterated in Federal Constitutional Act on the Rights of Children 2011

<sup>7</sup> Prohibited in Children's Code 2015

<sup>8</sup> Prohibited in Children and Adolescents Code 2014

<sup>9</sup> Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Children and Adolescents Code 1990

<sup>10</sup> Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2000 (amended 2003) and Regulations on the Implementation of the Child Protection Act 2003

<sup>11</sup> Prohibited in Law on Children and Adolescents 2013

<sup>12</sup> Prohibited in Law on the Protection of the Child 2010

<sup>13</sup> Prohibited in 2008 amendments to Code on Children and Adolescents and Family Code

<sup>14</sup> Prohibited in Family Act 1998, superceded by Family Act 2003

<sup>15</sup> Prohibited in Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law 1994, reiterated in Act on Violence in the Family 2000; right "to administer punishment" formally repealed from Children's Law 1956 in 2013

<sup>16</sup> Prohibited in 1997 amendment to Parental Custody and Care Act 1995, reiterated in Danish Act on Parental Responsibility 2007

<sup>17</sup> Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2014, in force January 2016

<sup>18</sup> Prohibited in Child Custody and Rights of Access Act 1983

<sup>19</sup> Prohibited in 2000 amendment to Civil Code

<sup>20</sup> Prohibited in Law 3500/2006 on the Combating of Intra-family Violence 2006

<sup>21</sup> Prohibited in 2013 amendments to Family Code and Civil Code

<sup>22</sup> Prohibited in 2004 amendment to Child Protection Act 1997

<b>States with full prohibition ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Ireland	YES <sup>24</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Israel	YES <sup>25</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kenya	YES <sup>26</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Latvia	YES <sup>27</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Liechtenstein	YES <sup>28</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES <sup>29</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Luxembourg	YES <sup>30</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Malta	YES <sup>31</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mongolia	YES <sup>32</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES <sup>33</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Netherlands	YES <sup>34</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Zealand	YES <sup>35</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua	YES <sup>36</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Norway	YES <sup>37</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES <sup>38</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES <sup>39</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Poland	YES <sup>40</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Portugal	YES <sup>41</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Republic of Moldova	YES <sup>42</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Romania	YES <sup>43</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
San Marino	YES <sup>44</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Slovenia	YES <sup>45</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

<sup>23</sup> Prohibited in Children's Act 2003

<sup>24</sup> Prohibited in 2015 amendment to Offences Against the Person (Non Fatal) Act 1997

<sup>25</sup> 2000 Supreme Court judgment ruled against all violence in childrearing; "reasonable chastisement" defence repealed same year

<sup>26</sup> Prohibited in Constitution 2010 but some legislation still to be formally repealed

<sup>27</sup> Prohibited in Children's Rights Protection Law 1998

<sup>28</sup> Prohibited in Children and Youth Act 2008

<sup>29</sup> Prohibited in 2017 amendments to Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child 1996

<sup>30</sup> Prohibited in Law on Children and the Family 2008

<sup>31</sup> Prohibited in 2014 amendment to Criminal Code but some legislation still to be formally repealed

<sup>32</sup> Prohibited in Law on the Rights of Children 2016 and Law on Child Protection 2016

<sup>33</sup> Prohibited in 2016 amendments to Family Law 2007

<sup>34</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

<sup>35</sup> Prohibited in Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007

<sup>36</sup> Prohibited in Family Code 2014, in force April 2015

<sup>37</sup> Prohibited in 1987 amendment to Parent and Child Act 1981, confirmed in further amendments 2010 following 2005 Supreme Court decision supportive of "lighter smacks"

<sup>38</sup> Prohibited in Law on promotion of good treatment, positive parenting and protection of children and adolescents against corporal punishment or any type of violence as a method of correction or discipline 2016

<sup>39</sup> Prohibited in Law prohibiting physical and other humiliating punishment against children and adolescents 2015

<sup>40</sup> Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Family and Guardianship Code 1964

<sup>41</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Penal Code

<sup>42</sup> Prohibited in 2008 amendment to Family Code

<sup>43</sup> Prohibited in Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child 2004

<sup>44</sup> Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Penal Code and Law of 26 April 1986 No. 49 on Family Law Reform

<sup>45</sup> Prohibited in Law Amending and Supplementing the Law on Prevention of Family Violence 2016

<b>States with full prohibition ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
South Sudan	YES <sup>46</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Spain	YES <sup>47</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sweden	YES <sup>48</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
TFYR Macedonia	YES <sup>49</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Togo	YES <sup>50</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Tunisia	YES <sup>51</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Turkmenistan	YES <sup>52</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ukraine	YES <sup>53</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES <sup>54</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Venezuela	YES <sup>55</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

### **Corporal punishment unlawful by Supreme Court ruling**

In the following states, Supreme Court rulings have declared corporal punishment to be unlawful in all settings including the home but prohibition has not yet been enacted in legislation. Nepal is committed to law reform; Italy is yet to make a public commitment to enacting prohibition.

<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Italy	NO <sup>56</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nepal <sup>57</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

<sup>46</sup> Prohibited in Transitional Constitution 2011, confirming pre-independence prohibition in Interim Constitution 2005 and Child Act 2008

<sup>47</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

<sup>48</sup> Prohibited in 1979 amendment to Parenthood and Guardianship Code

<sup>49</sup> Prohibited in Law on Child Protection 2013

<sup>50</sup> Prohibited in Children's Code 2007

<sup>51</sup> Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Penal Code

<sup>52</sup> Prohibited in Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child 2002, reiterated in Family Code 2012

<sup>53</sup> Prohibited in Family Code 2003

<sup>54</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Civil Code and Children and Adolescents Code 2004

<sup>55</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents 1998

<sup>56</sup> 1996 Supreme Court judgment ruled against all violence in childrearing but this not yet confirmed in legislation

<sup>57</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation; 2005 Supreme Court ruling removed legal defence for corporal punishment by parents, guardians and teachers; draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2016)

## States expressing commitment to law reform in UPR and other contexts

Governments in the following states have expressed a commitment to prohibition of all corporal punishment of children through unequivocally accepting recommendations to prohibit made during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the state concerned and/or in another official context.

<i>States committed to law reform ...</i>						
State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in alternative care settings	Prohibited in day care	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal institutions	Prohibited as sentence for crime
Afghanistan <sup>58</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>59</sup>	YES	NO	NO <sup>60</sup>
Algeria <sup>61</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Angola <sup>62</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Armenia <sup>63</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>64</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES
Azerbaijan <sup>65</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Bangladesh <sup>66</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES <sup>67</sup>	NO	NO
Belize <sup>68</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>69</sup>	SOME <sup>70</sup>	YES	SOME <sup>71</sup>	YES
Bhutan <sup>72</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>73</sup>	[YES]	YES
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>74</sup>	SOME <sup>75</sup>	SOME <sup>76</sup>	SOME <sup>77</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Burkina Faso <sup>78</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>79</sup>	SOME <sup>80</sup>	[YES]	YES
Chile <sup>81</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Comoros <sup>82</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES]

<sup>58</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation

<sup>59</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>60</sup> Lawful under Shari'a law

<sup>61</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

<sup>62</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit all corporal punishment (2014)

<sup>63</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2015)

<sup>64</sup> Unlawful in care institutions

<sup>65</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2009, 2013)

<sup>66</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation; Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009)

<sup>67</sup> Unlawful under 2011 Supreme Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

<sup>68</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009)

<sup>69</sup> Prohibited in residential care facilities

<sup>70</sup> Prohibited in day care centres

<sup>71</sup> Prohibited in "Youth Hostel" detention centre

<sup>72</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation

<sup>73</sup> Code of Conduct and ministerial directives state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>74</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

<sup>75</sup> Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

<sup>76</sup> Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

<sup>77</sup> Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

<sup>78</sup> Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2014)

<sup>79</sup> Prohibited in preschool settings

<sup>80</sup> Prohibited in primary schools

<sup>81</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2014); prohibiting legislation under discussion (2016)

<b>States committed to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Cuba <sup>83</sup>	NO	[SOME] <sup>84</sup>	[SOME] <sup>85</sup>	[YES]	YES	YES
Dominican Republic <sup>86</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador <sup>87</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>88</sup>	YES	YES	SOME <sup>89</sup>
El Salvador <sup>90</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>91</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Fiji <sup>92</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES <sup>93</sup>	YES	YES
Georgia <sup>94</sup>	NO	[SOME] <sup>95</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES
Guinea-Bissau <sup>96</sup>	NO	[NO]	[NO]	[YES]	[YES]	YES
India <sup>97</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>98</sup>	NO <sup>99</sup>	SOME <sup>100</sup>	YES <sup>101</sup>	SOME <sup>102</sup>
Indonesia <sup>103</sup>	NO	NO <sup>104</sup>	NO	NO	YES	SOME <sup>105</sup>
Kiribati <sup>106</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Kyrgyzstan <sup>107</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>108</sup>	NO	YES	[YES]	YES
Marshall Islands <sup>109</sup>	NO	NO	NO	[YES] <sup>110</sup>	YES	YES

<sup>82</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2014); draft legislation which would prohibit possibly under discussion (2014)

<sup>83</sup> Government adopted Central American Regional Roadmap on Violence against Children (2011) which recommends full prohibition

<sup>84</sup> Possibly prohibited in care institutions

<sup>85</sup> Possibly prohibited in preschool institutions

<sup>86</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2009) and adopted Central American Regional Roadmap on Violence against Children (2011) which recommends full prohibition; prohibiting legislation being drafted (2015)

<sup>87</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

<sup>88</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>89</sup> Lawful in indigenous communities

<sup>90</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2010); commitment reaffirmed at Directing Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute meeting (2014)

<sup>91</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>92</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2014)

<sup>93</sup> Unlawful under 2002 High Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

<sup>94</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015)

<sup>95</sup> Possibly prohibited in care institutions

<sup>96</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015)

<sup>97</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings confirmed in report to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2011); Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

<sup>98</sup> Prohibited in care institutions except in Jammu and Kashmir; bill which would prohibit in all childcare institutions under discussion (2014)

<sup>99</sup> Bill which would prohibit in anganwadi centres and playschools under discussion (2014)

<sup>100</sup> Prohibited for 6-14 year olds except in Jammu and Kashmir; not prohibited in religious schools

<sup>101</sup> But prohibiting law not applicable in Jammu and Kashmir

<sup>102</sup> Permitted in traditional justice systems

<sup>103</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2017)

<sup>104</sup> National Standards of Care for Child Welfare Institutions state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>105</sup> Lawful under Shari'a law

<sup>106</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings and repeal "reasonable punishment" defence (2015)

<sup>107</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015)

<sup>108</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions

<sup>109</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

<sup>110</sup> But some legislation still to be formally repealed

<b>States committed to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Mauritius <sup>111</sup>	NO	NO	[SOME] <sup>112</sup>	YES	NO	YES
Mexico <sup>113</sup>	SOME <sup>114</sup>	SOME <sup>115</sup>	SOME <sup>116</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Micronesia <sup>117</sup>	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Morocco <sup>118</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>119</sup>	YES	YES
Mozambique <sup>120</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>121</sup>	YES	YES
Namibia <sup>122</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>123</sup>	SOME <sup>124</sup>	YES	YES <sup>125</sup>	YES <sup>126</sup>
Niger <sup>127</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>128</sup>	NO	YES
Oman <sup>129</sup>	NO	NO	[SOME] <sup>130</sup>	YES	NO	[YES]
Pakistan <sup>131</sup>	SOME <sup>132</sup>	SOME <sup>133</sup>	SOME <sup>134</sup>	SOME <sup>135</sup>	SOME <sup>136</sup>	SOME <sup>137</sup>
Palau <sup>138</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Panama <sup>139</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Papua New Guinea <sup>140</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>141</sup>	NO	NO	YES	YES

<sup>111</sup> Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2015)

<sup>112</sup> Possibly unlawful in preschool provision

<sup>113</sup> Government adopted Central American Regional Roadmap on Violence against Children (2011) and End Violence National Action Plan 2017-2018, which both recommend full prohibition; prohibition included in General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents 2014 but further reform needed

<sup>114</sup> Prohibited in the state of Guanajuato

<sup>115</sup> Prohibited in institutions

<sup>116</sup> Prohibited in institutions

<sup>117</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2015)

<sup>118</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

<sup>119</sup> Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>120</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2016)

<sup>121</sup> Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>122</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2016)

<sup>123</sup> Unlawful in state-run childcare under 1991 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation still to be repealed; prohibited in Child Care and Protection Act 2014, not yet in force

<sup>124</sup> Unlawful in state-run childcare under 1991 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation still to be repealed; prohibited in Child Care and Protection Act 2014, not yet in force

<sup>125</sup> Unlawful under 1991 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation still to be repealed; prohibited in Child Care and Protection Act 2014, not yet in force

<sup>126</sup> Unlawful under 1991 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation still to be repealed

<sup>127</sup> Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2014)

<sup>128</sup> Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>129</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015)

<sup>130</sup> Possibly prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>131</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation, confirmed 2014 in Government launch of national campaign for law reform

<sup>132</sup> Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan

<sup>133</sup> Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, in Islamabad Capital Territory and in Sindh

<sup>134</sup> Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, in Islamabad Capital Territory and in Sindh

<sup>135</sup> Prohibited for 5-16 year olds in Punjab; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory and Sindh

<sup>136</sup> Prohibited in Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000, not applicable in all areas and other laws not amended/repealed; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory and Sindh

<sup>137</sup> Lawful under Shari'a law; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan

<sup>138</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2011, 2016)

<sup>139</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015)

<b>States committed to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Philippines <sup>142</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Rwanda <sup>143</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Samoa <sup>144</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>145</sup>	SOME <sup>146</sup>	YES	YES
Sao Tome and Principe <sup>147</sup>	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	[YES]	[YES]
Serbia <sup>148</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>149</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Seychelles <sup>150</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>151</sup>	NO	YES
Sierra Leone <sup>152</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Slovakia <sup>153</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
South Africa <sup>154</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sri Lanka <sup>155</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>156</sup>	SOME <sup>157</sup>	YES
Tajikistan <sup>158</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>159</sup>	YES	NO	YES
Thailand <sup>160</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Timor-Leste <sup>161</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Turkey <sup>162</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Uganda <sup>163</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Zambia <sup>164</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>165</sup>	YES	YES	YES <sup>166</sup>
Zimbabwe <sup>167</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>168</sup>

<sup>140</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)

<sup>141</sup> Corporal punishment of children “in the care of the Director” prohibited

<sup>142</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home and other settings (2012); bill which would prohibit under discussion (2016)

<sup>143</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings and to repeal the “right of correction” (2011, 2015)

<sup>144</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2011)

<sup>145</sup> Prohibited in early childhood centres

<sup>146</sup> Prohibited in government schools for children aged 5-14

<sup>147</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011, 2015)

<sup>148</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2008, 2013)

<sup>149</sup> Prohibited in day care which forms part of education system

<sup>150</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2016)

<sup>151</sup> Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>152</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all circumstances (2016)

<sup>153</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009); prohibiting legislation being drafted (2015)

<sup>154</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2012); bill which would prohibit under discussion (2016)

<sup>155</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation

<sup>156</sup> Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>157</sup> Prohibited in prisons

<sup>158</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)

<sup>159</sup> Prohibited in preschool education settings

<sup>160</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2012 and 2016)

<sup>161</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011)

<sup>162</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015)

<sup>163</sup> Government Bill which would prohibit in all settings tabled in 2015 but failed to progress through parliament

<sup>164</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

<sup>165</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>166</sup> Unlawful under 1999 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation still to be repealed



## States without a clear commitment to law reform

The following states have yet to make a clear commitment to prohibiting all corporal punishment. Some have accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit but have also indicated that they consider existing legislation adequately protects children from corporal punishment, in conflict with information collected by the Global Initiative. Some have accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit corporal punishment but rejected other similar recommendations.

<i>States without a clear commitment to law reform ...</i>						
State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in alternative care settings	Prohibited in day care	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal institutions	Prohibited as sentence for crime
Antigua and Barbuda	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Australia	NO	SOME <sup>169</sup>	SOME <sup>170</sup>	SOME <sup>171</sup>	SOME <sup>172</sup>	YES
Bahamas	NO	SOME <sup>173</sup>	SOME <sup>174</sup>	NO	[YES] <sup>175</sup>	[NO] <sup>176</sup>
Bahrain	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Barbados	NO	NO	SOME <sup>177</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Belarus <sup>178</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Belgium	NO <sup>179</sup>	SOME <sup>180</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES
Botswana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Brunei Darussalam <sup>181</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>182</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Burundi	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Cambodia	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Cameroon	NO	NO	[SOME] <sup>183</sup>	YES	[YES]	YES
Canada	NO <sup>184</sup>	SOME <sup>185</sup>	SOME <sup>186</sup>	YES <sup>187</sup>	YES	YES

<sup>167</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)

<sup>168</sup> 2014 High Court ruling declaring judicial corporal punishment unconstitutional not yet confirmed by Constitutional Court

<sup>169</sup> Prohibited in all residential centres and foster care in all states/territories except Northern Territory, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia

<sup>170</sup> Prohibited in all states/territories except in Northern Territory and Tasmania; prohibition in childminding unconfirmed

<sup>171</sup> Prohibited in all states/territories except Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia

<sup>172</sup> Prohibited in all states/territories except Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia

<sup>173</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions

<sup>174</sup> Prohibited in preschools and day care centres under the Early Childhood Care (National Standards) Regulations 2015

<sup>175</sup> But some legislation possibly still to be repealed

<sup>176</sup> Prohibited in 1984 but reintroduced in 1991

<sup>177</sup> Prohibited in day nurseries

<sup>178</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010) but stated it had already been implemented and all corporal punishment unlawful

<sup>179</sup> Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2016); Government gave a mixed response to UPR recommendations to prohibit (2016)

<sup>180</sup> Prohibited in institutions in Flemish community

<sup>181</sup> Government accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit but rejected others (2009)

<sup>182</sup> Prohibited in childcare centres

<sup>183</sup> Possibly prohibited in nursery education

<sup>184</sup> 2004 Supreme Court ruling limited but upheld parents' right to physically punish children; Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2016)

<sup>185</sup> Prohibited in state provided care in Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba and in foster care in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario; in Ontario prohibited in provincially licensed childcare programmes and in foster homes for children receiving services from provincially licensed/approved child protection agency or other service provider

<sup>186</sup> Prohibited in all states/territories except New Brunswick

<b>States without a clear commitment to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Central African Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Chad <sup>188</sup>	NO	[SOME] <sup>189</sup>	[SOME] <sup>190</sup>	YES	[YES]	YES
China	NO <sup>191</sup>	[NO]	SOME <sup>192</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	NO	[SOME] <sup>193</sup>	NO	[YES] <sup>194</sup>	[YES] <sup>195</sup>	SOME <sup>196</sup>
Cook Islands	NO	NO	SOME <sup>197</sup>	YES	NO	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>198</sup>	YES	YES
Czech Republic	NO	SOME <sup>199</sup>	SOME <sup>200</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Djibouti	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Dominica	NO	NO	SOME <sup>201</sup>	NO	NO	NO
DPR Korea <sup>202</sup>	NO	NO	NO	[NO] <sup>203</sup>	[YES]	[YES]
DR Congo	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Egypt	NO	NO	NO	[NO] <sup>204</sup>	[YES] <sup>205</sup>	YES
Equatorial Guinea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Eritrea	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>206</sup>	[NO]	YES
Ethiopia <sup>207</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>208</sup>	SOME <sup>209</sup>	YES	YES	YES
France <sup>210</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES <sup>211</sup>	YES	YES
Gabon	NO	NO	SOME <sup>212</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Gambia	NO	NO <sup>213</sup>	NO	NO <sup>214</sup>	NO	YES

<sup>187</sup> Unlawful under 2004 Supreme Court ruling but this not yet confirmed in laws relating to private schools and to all schools in Alberta and Manitoba

<sup>188</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in 2009 but rejected recommendation to prohibit in 2013

<sup>189</sup> Possibly prohibited in institutional care settings

<sup>190</sup> Possibly prohibited in institutions

<sup>191</sup> But corporal punishment of girls prohibited in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

<sup>192</sup> Prohibited in nurseries and kindergartens

<sup>193</sup> Possibly unlawful in care institutions

<sup>194</sup> Prohibition in indigenous communities unconfirmed

<sup>195</sup> Prohibition in indigenous communities unconfirmed

<sup>196</sup> Lawful in indigenous communities

<sup>197</sup> Prohibited in institutions providing early childhood education

<sup>198</sup> Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>199</sup> Unlawful in institutions

<sup>200</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>201</sup> Prohibited in early childhood education facilities

<sup>202</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2014)

<sup>203</sup> Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

<sup>204</sup> Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

<sup>205</sup> Possibly lawful in social welfare institutions

<sup>206</sup> Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>207</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to abolish corporal punishment but rejected recommendation to criminalise it (2014)

<sup>208</sup> Prohibited in institutions

<sup>209</sup> Prohibited in institutions

<sup>210</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2013) but stated that acceptance of recommendations did not necessarily imply a commitment to further action

<sup>211</sup> But courts have recognised a "right of correction"

<sup>212</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<b>States without a clear commitment to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Ghana <sup>215</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>216</sup>	SOME <sup>217</sup>	YES
Grenada	NO	SOME <sup>218</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>219</sup>
Guatemala <sup>220</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Guinea	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>221</sup>	[NO]	YES
Guyana	NO	SOME <sup>222</sup>	SOME <sup>223</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>224</sup>	SOME <sup>225</sup>
Haiti	NO <sup>226</sup>	[YES] <sup>227</sup>	[YES] <sup>228</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Iran	NO	NO	SOME <sup>229</sup>	NO <sup>230</sup>	YES	NO
Iraq	NO <sup>231</sup>	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>232</sup>	YES
Jamaica	NO	YES	SOME <sup>233</sup>	NO <sup>234</sup>	YES	YES
Japan <sup>235</sup>	SOME <sup>236</sup>	NO	NO	YES <sup>237</sup>	NO	YES
Jordan <sup>238</sup>	NO	[SOME] <sup>239</sup>	[NO]	YES	[YES]	YES
Kazakhstan	NO	[SOME] <sup>240</sup>	SOME <sup>241</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Kuwait <sup>242</sup>	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	[YES]

<sup>213</sup> Minimum standards for residential childcare institutions state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>214</sup> Ministerial directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>215</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2008, 2012) but also defended “reasonable” punishment and has asserted existing legislation is adequate

<sup>216</sup> Ministerial directive possibly advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>217</sup> Prohibited in prisons

<sup>218</sup> Prohibited in childcare homes

<sup>219</sup> Prohibited in Juvenile Justice Act 2012, not yet in force

<sup>220</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2008) and in all settings (2012) but has also said existing law prohibits

<sup>221</sup> Ministerial circular possibly advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>222</sup> Prohibited in some but not all settings in Child Care and Services Development Act 2011

<sup>223</sup> Prohibited in some but not all settings in Child Care and Services Development Act 2011

<sup>224</sup> Prohibited for persons under 17

<sup>225</sup> Prohibited for persons under 17

<sup>226</sup> Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2015)

<sup>227</sup> Prohibition in foster care unconfirmed

<sup>228</sup> Prohibition in crèches and childminding unconfirmed

<sup>229</sup> Prohibited in day care centres (kindergartens)

<sup>230</sup> Government directive states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>231</sup> But possibly prohibited in Kurdistan

<sup>232</sup> Prohibited in prisons and detention centres

<sup>233</sup> Prohibited in early childhood centres (“basic schools”)

<sup>234</sup> Prohibition under discussion (2015); see also note on day care

<sup>235</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit all corporal punishment (2008, 2012) but denied that “right to discipline” allows corporal punishment and stated that legislation adequately protects children from “excessive” discipline (2012)

<sup>236</sup> Prohibited in Kawasaki City by local ordinance

<sup>237</sup> But Tokyo High Court has ruled some physical punishment may be lawful in some circumstances

<sup>238</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2009) but stated current laws do not prescribe corporal punishment and subsequently limited but did not repeal right to discipline according to “general custom”

<sup>239</sup> Possibly prohibited in institutions

<sup>240</sup> Possibly prohibited in children's villages

<sup>241</sup> Prohibited in preschool education and training

<sup>242</sup> Government accepted 2010 UPR recommendation to prohibit but subsequently stated existing law adequate; Government accepted 2015 recommendation to prohibit but appeared to defend “simple discipline”

<b>States without a clear commitment to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Lao PDR	NO	NO	SOME <sup>243</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Lebanon	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>244</sup>	[YES]	YES
Lesotho <sup>245</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Liberia	NO	SOME <sup>246</sup>	SOME <sup>247</sup>	NO	YES	YES
Libya	NO	NO	SOME <sup>248</sup>	YES	NO	NO
Madagascar	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Malawi	NO	SOME <sup>249</sup>	SOME <sup>250</sup>	[YES] <sup>251</sup>	YES	YES
Malaysia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>252</sup>
Maldives <sup>253</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>254</sup>	NO	NO
Mali	NO	NO	SOME <sup>255</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Mauritania	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>256</sup>	NO	NO
Monaco	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Myanmar	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>257</sup>	NO	YES <sup>258</sup>
Nauru	NO	NO	[SOME] <sup>259</sup>	YES	YES	[YES]
Nigeria	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>260</sup>	SOME <sup>261</sup>	SOME <sup>262</sup>
Niue	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	YES
Qatar <sup>263</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>264</sup>	YES	NO
Republic of Korea <sup>265</sup>	SOME <sup>266</sup>	SOME <sup>267</sup>	SOME <sup>268</sup>	SOME <sup>269</sup>	YES	YES

<sup>243</sup> Unlawful in early childhood education settings

<sup>244</sup> Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>245</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to abolish corporal punishment, stating it was being implemented (2010), but subsequent law reform prohibited only as sentence for crime

<sup>246</sup> Corporal punishment by child protection practitioners prohibited

<sup>247</sup> Corporal punishment by child protection practitioners prohibited

<sup>248</sup> Unlawful in preschool provision

<sup>249</sup> Prohibited in state-run institutions

<sup>250</sup> Prohibited in state-run day care

<sup>251</sup> Prohibition in private schools unconfirmed

<sup>252</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2007); bill which would prohibit (but not under Islamic law) under discussion (2015)

<sup>253</sup> Government expressed commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation, but law reform in 2014/2015 re-authorised corporal punishment in all settings and Government rejected UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

<sup>254</sup> Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>255</sup> Prohibited in preschools and kindergartens

<sup>256</sup> Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>257</sup> Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>258</sup> But some legislation still to be repealed

<sup>259</sup> Possibly prohibited in preschool education settings

<sup>260</sup> But possibly prohibited in Lagos State

<sup>261</sup> Prohibited in Child Rights Act 2003, not enacted in all states

<sup>262</sup> Prohibited in Child Rights Act 2003, not enacted in all states; lawful in some states under Shari'a law

<sup>263</sup> Government accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit but rejected another similar one, stating corporal punishment already prohibited (2010)

<sup>264</sup> Code of Conduct for schools states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>265</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2012) but was unclear on need for prohibition in the home

<sup>266</sup> Prohibited in Seoul

<sup>267</sup> Prohibited in Seoul

<b>States without a clear commitment to law reform ...</b>						
<b>State</b>	<b>Prohibited in the home</b>	<b>Prohibited in alternative care settings</b>	<b>Prohibited in day care</b>	<b>Prohibited in schools</b>	<b>Prohibited in penal institutions</b>	<b>Prohibited as sentence for crime</b>
Republic of Kosovo	NO	NO	SOME <sup>270</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Russian Federation	NO	NO	SOME <sup>271</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Saudi Arabia <sup>272</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>273</sup>	NO	NO
Senegal <sup>274</sup>	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>275</sup>	[YES]	YES
Singapore	NO	NO	SOME <sup>276</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Solomon Islands <sup>277</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES <sup>278</sup>
Somalia	NO	SOME <sup>279</sup>	SOME <sup>280</sup>	[SOME] <sup>281</sup>	SOME <sup>282</sup>	SOME <sup>283</sup>
St Kitts and Nevis	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES] <sup>284</sup>
St Lucia <sup>285</sup>	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
St Vincent and the Grenadines	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
State of Palestine	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>286</sup>	[SOME] <sup>287</sup>	[SOME] <sup>288</sup>
Sudan	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>289</sup>	NO	[YES] <sup>290</sup>
Suriname	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>291</sup>	YES	YES
Swaziland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Switzerland	NO <sup>292</sup>	[SOME] <sup>293</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Syrian Arab Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO <sup>294</sup>	NO	YES

<sup>268</sup> Prohibited in Seoul

<sup>269</sup> Law prohibits direct (with contact) but not indirect (no contact) physical punishment; fully prohibited in Seoul, Gyeonggi province, Gwangju City and Jeollabukdo province

<sup>270</sup> Prohibited in preschool provision

<sup>271</sup> Unlawful in preschool provision

<sup>272</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit corporal punishment in schools and penal system but stated already prohibited in schools and care settings (2009); recommendations to prohibit in 2013 UPR rejected

<sup>273</sup> Ministerial circulars advise against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>274</sup> Draft legislation to prohibit under discussion (2016)

<sup>275</sup> Prohibited for 6-14 year olds

<sup>276</sup> Prohibited in childcare centres

<sup>277</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011) but stated review of Penal Code included assessing need for clarification on lawful corporal punishment

<sup>278</sup> But used in traditional justice

<sup>279</sup> Prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>280</sup> Prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>281</sup> Possibly prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>282</sup> Prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>283</sup> Prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>284</sup> But some legislation still to be formally repealed

<sup>285</sup> Government accepted some but not all UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

<sup>286</sup> Prohibited in UNRWA schools and in East Jerusalem; elsewhere Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>287</sup> Possibly unlawful in East Jerusalem

<sup>288</sup> Possibly unlawful in Gaza

<sup>289</sup> Prohibited in Khartoum State

<sup>290</sup> Possibly lawful under Shari'a law

<sup>291</sup> Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in schools (2011)

<sup>292</sup> 2003 Federal Court ruling stated repeated and habitual corporal punishment unacceptable but did not rule out all corporal punishment in childrearing

<sup>293</sup> Possibly lawful in family placements

<sup>294</sup> Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<i>States without a clear commitment to law reform ...</i>						
State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in alternative care settings	Prohibited in day care	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal institutions	Prohibited as sentence for crime
Taiwan	NO	NO	[SOME] <sup>295</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Tonga	NO	NO	SOME <sup>296</sup>	YES	[YES]	NO <sup>297</sup>
Trinidad and Tobago	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Tuvalu <sup>298</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>299</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>300</sup>	SOME <sup>301</sup>
UK	NO	SOME <sup>302</sup>	SOME <sup>303</sup>	YES <sup>304</sup>	YES	YES
United Arab Emirates	NO	NO	NO	YES	[YES]	NO
UR Tanzania	NO	SOME <sup>305</sup>	NO	NO	SOME <sup>306</sup>	SOME <sup>307</sup>
USA	NO	SOME <sup>308</sup>	SOME <sup>309</sup>	SOME <sup>310</sup>	SOME <sup>311</sup>	YES
Uzbekistan	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Vanuatu	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	SOME <sup>312</sup>
Viet Nam	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Western Sahara	NO	[NO]	[NO]	[NO]	[YES]	[YES]
Yemen	NO	NO	[SOME] <sup>313</sup>	YES	YES	NO

## Note

The above information is based wherever possible on examination of national legislation; additional information is gathered from many sources, including reports to and by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies. **Information in square brackets is unconfirmed.** We are very grateful to government officials, UNICEF and other UN agencies, NGOs and human rights institutions, and many individuals who have assisted us in our research. We welcome corrections and updates: email [info@endcorporalpunishment.org](mailto:info@endcorporalpunishment.org). For further details on all states see the individual state reports at [www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org).

*Analysis prepared by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children*  
[www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org); [info@endcorporalpunishment.org](mailto:info@endcorporalpunishment.org)

<sup>295</sup> Possibly prohibited in care centres

<sup>296</sup> Prohibited in preschool institutions

<sup>297</sup> 2010 Court of Appeal ruling stated “it might be argued” whipping is unconstitutional but did not declare it such

<sup>298</sup> Government accepted 2008 UPR recommendation to prohibit but in 2013 accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit and rejected others

<sup>299</sup> Prohibited in hospital mental health wing

<sup>300</sup> Corporal punishment by police officers prohibited

<sup>301</sup> Island courts may order corporal punishment

<sup>302</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions and foster care arranged by local authorities and voluntary organisations

<sup>303</sup> Prohibited in day care and childminding in England, Wales and Scotland; in Northern Ireland, guidance states physical punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>304</sup> But in 2014 Government confirmed no prohibition in “unregistered independent settings providing part-time education”

<sup>305</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions in Zanzibar

<sup>306</sup> Prohibited in approved schools and remand homes in Zanzibar

<sup>307</sup> Prohibited in Zanzibar

<sup>308</sup> Prohibited in all care settings in 31 states, and in some settings in other states and District of Columbia

<sup>309</sup> Prohibited in all care settings in 31 states, and in some settings in other states and District of Columbia

<sup>310</sup> Prohibited in public schools in 29 states and District of Columbia, and in public and private schools in Iowa and New Jersey; federal bill which would prohibit under discussion (2015)

<sup>311</sup> Prohibited in 32 states

<sup>312</sup> Permitted in rural areas under customary justice systems

<sup>313</sup> Possibly prohibited in preschool provision

*September 2017*