



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

Submission to the OHCHR study on the right to education of persons with disabilities

Corporal punishment: a barrier to education for children with disabilities

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Summary

Prohibition and elimination of all corporal punishment of children is required by international human rights law and is an essential element of ensuring respect for the right to education of children with and without disabilities. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children hopes that the OHCHR study on the right to education of persons with disabilities will recommend prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment in schools and all other settings of children's lives.

Introduction

Corporal punishment remains lawful in schools in 76 states worldwide (for details, see the annex). The legality and practice of corporal punishment is a severe violation of the rights of children, with and without disabilities, to access education. All corporal punishment violates children's right to respect for their human dignity and physical integrity. Children have a right to an education in line with the principles of human rights; a school in which they experience violent punishment can never provide this. Corporal punishment can discourage children from attending school and cause them to drop out. Research has found associations between school corporal punishment and poorer learning.¹

The human rights imperative to prohibit and eliminate all corporal punishment in schools and all other settings

Prohibition of violent punishment in schools and all other settings of children's lives is required under international law. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has consistently made it clear that the Convention on the Rights of the Child requires that all corporal punishment of children be prohibited in law. In its General Comment No. 1 (2001) on the aims of education the Committee made it clear that school corporal punishment is incompatible with an education which respects the inherent dignity of the child and in its General Comment No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment the Committee consolidated and confirmed the obligation to prohibit and eliminate corporal punishment in all settings of children's lives.²

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities confirms the right of children with disabilities to enjoy human rights on an equal basis with other children (article 7), to respect for their physical and mental integrity (article 17), to be free from exploitation, violence and abuse within and outside the home (article 16) and to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (article 15). The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has already raised the issue of corporal punishment of children in its examinations of some states.

“Children do not lose their human rights by virtue of passing through the school gates.... Compliance with the values recognized in [the Convention on the Rights of the Child] clearly requires that schools be child-friendly in the fullest sense of the term and that they be consistent in all respects with the dignity of the child.”

(Committee on the Rights of the Child (2001), *General Comment No. 1: The Aims of Education*, para. 8)

¹ For a review of research on the effects of corporal punishment, see www.endcorporalpunishment.org

² Committee on the Rights of the Child (2006), [General Comment No. 8: The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment \(arts. 19; 28, para. 2; and 37, inter alia\)](#) (CRC/C/GC/8)

Corporal punishment: a barrier to education for children with disabilities

A huge body of research from states in all world regions has made visible the painful and humiliating corporal punishment which children, with and without disabilities, experience in their schools, homes and elsewhere.³

A major 2009 study in the **USA** found that children with disabilities were more likely than children without disabilities to experience school corporal punishment (being hit with a wooden paddle) – up to twice as likely in some states.⁴ Another 2009 study found that nearly all of the cases in the past 20 years in which children had died or “abuse” had been alleged as a result of “restraint and disciplinary techniques” in schools involved children with disabilities.⁵ A 2010 report on a residential school for children with mental disabilities documented widespread and severe corporal punishment, including electric shocks, long-term restraint, food deprivation and isolation.⁶ In 2012, studies in **Australia** have found that children with disabilities are subjected to painful and humiliating “restrictive practices”, including being thrown to the ground and pinned down, solitary confinement and chemical restraint, in both mainstream and “special” schools.⁷ A 2011 study in **Nepal** found that the corporal punishment inflicted on children with disabilities at home and at school contributed to their lack of access to education.⁸

In the family home, children with disabilities are also at increased risk of corporal punishment: research has shown that children with disabilities are nearly four times more likely to experience physical violence, including corporal punishment, than children without disabilities.⁹ Corporal punishment is lawful in the family home in 165 states, in alternative care settings including institutions and foster care in 158 states, in day care settings in 158 states, in penal institutions in 75 states and as a sentence for crime in 40 states. As well as breaching children’s right to respect for their physical integrity and human dignity, the legal and social acceptance of violent punishment of children in the family home and elsewhere increases tolerance of violent punishment of children in society as a whole, making it more likely that corporal punishment will continue in schools even where it is banned.

³ For summaries of research on the prevalence of and attitudes towards corporal punishment, see www.endcorporalpunishment.org.

⁴ Human Rights Watch and American Civil Liberties Union (2009), *Impairing Education: Corporal Punishment of Students with Disabilities in US Public Schools*

⁵ United States Government Accountability Office (2009), *Seclusions and Restraints: Selected cases of death and abuse at public and private schools and treatment centers*

⁶ Ahern, L. and Rosenthal, E. (2010), *Torture not Treatment: Electric Shock and Long-Term Restraint in the United States on Children and Adults with Disabilities at the Judge Rotenberg Center*, Mental Disability Rights International

⁷ Australian Centre for Disability Law et al (2012), *Disability Rights Now: Civil Society Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*; Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission (2012), *Held back: the experiences of children with disabilities in Victorian schools*, Victoria: Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission

⁸ Human Rights Watch (2011), *Futures Stolen: Barriers to Education for Children with Disabilities in Nepal*

⁹ Jones, L. et al (2012), “Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies”, *The Lancet*, 12 July 2012

Respect for the rights of children with disabilities, including their right to education, requires that all corporal punishment be prohibited and eliminated. **The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children** therefore hopes that the **OHCHR study on the right to education of persons with disabilities will recommend prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment in schools and all other settings of children's lives.**

“The Committee emphasizes that eliminating violent and humiliating punishment of children, through law reform and other necessary measures, is an immediate and unqualified obligation of States parties.”

(Committee on the Rights of the Child (2006), *General Comment No. 8: The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment* (arts. 19; 28, para. 2; and 37, *inter alia*), para. 22)

Annex: Global progress towards prohibiting all corporal punishment in schools



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Prepared by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (www.endcorporalpunishment.org), September 2013

Note: The following information has been compiled from many sources, including reports to and by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies. **States in bold have prohibited corporal punishment in all settings, including the home; 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 helped to provide and check information. Please let us know if you believe any of the information to be incorrect: info@endcorporalpunishment.org.

State	Prohibited in schools
Afghanistan ¹⁰	YES
Albania	YES
Algeria ¹¹	YES
Andorra ¹²	YES ¹³
Angola	NO ¹⁴
Antigua & Barbuda	NO
Argentina ¹⁵	YES ¹⁶
Armenia ¹⁷	YES
Australia	SOME ¹⁸

State	Prohibited in schools
Austria	YES
Azerbaijan ¹⁹	YES
Bahamas	NO
Bahrain	YES
Bangladesh ²⁰	YES ²¹
Barbados	NO
Belarus ²²	[YES]
Belgium	YES ²³
Belize ²⁴	YES

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

¹² Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2010)

¹³ But no explicit prohibition

¹⁴ But some corporal punishment unlawful under Domestic Violence Act 2010

¹⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2012)

¹⁶ But no explicit prohibition

¹⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2013)

¹⁸ Prohibited in all states/territories except Queensland and Western Australia

¹⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2013)

²⁰ 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)

²¹ Unlawful under 2011 Supreme Court ruling, still to be confirmed in legislation

²² Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010)

²³ But no explicit prohibition

²⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009)

State	Prohibited in schools
Benin ²⁵	NO ²⁶
Bhutan ²⁷	NO ²⁸
Bolivia ²⁹	YES
Bosnia & Herzegovina	YES
Botswana	NO
Brazil ³⁰	NO
Brunei Darussalam ³¹	NO
Bulgaria	YES
Burkina Faso ³²	SOME ³³
Burundi	[YES]
Cambodia	YES
Cameroon	YES
Canada	YES ³⁴
Cape Verde ³⁵	YES
Central African Rep.	NO
Chad ³⁶	YES
Chile	YES
China	YES
Colombia	[YES] ³⁷
Comoros ³⁸	NO

²⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2012)

²⁶ Government circular advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²⁷ Commitment to prohibition in all setting, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum, following 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation; Child Care and Protection Act 2011 prohibits some but not all corporal punishment

²⁸ Code of Conduct and ministerial directives state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010); current legislation prohibits some but not all corporal punishment

³⁰ Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2012)

³¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home and schools (2009)

³² Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2013)

³³ Prohibited in primary schools

³⁴ 2004 Supreme Court ruling excluded corporal punishment from teachers' right to use force but this still to be confirmed in laws relating to private schools and to all schools in Alberta and Manitoba

³⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2008, 2013)

³⁶ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009)

³⁷ But no explicit prohibition and application of law in indigenous communities unconfirmed

State	Prohibited in schools
Congo, Rep. of	YES
Cook Islands	YES
Costa Rica	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	NO ³⁹
Croatia	YES
Cuba	[YES]
Cyprus	YES
Czech Rep. ⁴⁰	YES
Denmark	YES
Djibouti	[YES]
Dominica	NO
Dominican Rep. ⁴¹	YES
DPR Korea	[NO] ⁴²
DR Congo	YES
Ecuador ⁴³	YES
Egypt	[NO] ⁴⁴
El Salvador ⁴⁵	YES
Equatorial Guinea	NO
Eritrea	[NO] ⁴⁶
Estonia ⁴⁷	YES ⁴⁸
Ethiopia	YES
Fiji	YES ⁴⁹
Finland	YES
France	YES ⁵⁰
Gabon	YES
Gambia	NO
Georgia	YES ⁵¹

³⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home and schools (2009)

³⁹ Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

⁴⁰ Government committed to prohibition (2007)

⁴¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2009)

⁴² Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

⁴³ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

⁴⁴ Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

⁴⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2010)

⁴⁶ Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

⁴⁷ Government committed to prohibition; Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011); legislation which would prohibit being drafted (2011)

⁴⁸ But no explicit prohibition

⁴⁹ Ruled unconstitutional in 2002 High Court ruling but legislation still to be amended

⁵⁰ But no explicit prohibition and courts have recognised a "right of correction"

⁵¹ But no explicit prohibition

State	Prohibited in schools
Germany	YES
Ghana ⁵²	NO ⁵³
Greece	YES
Grenada	NO
Guatemala ⁵⁴	NO ⁵⁵
Guinea	NO ⁵⁶
Guinea-Bissau	[YES]
Guyana	NO ⁵⁷
Haiti	YES
Honduras ⁵⁸	YES
Hungary	YES
Iceland	YES
India ⁵⁹	SOME ⁶⁰
Indonesia	NO
Iran	YES
Iraq	NO
Ireland ⁶¹	YES
Israel	YES
Italy	YES
Jamaica	NO ⁶²
Japan ⁶³	YES ⁶⁴
Jordan ⁶⁵	YES

⁵² Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2008, 2012)

⁵³ Ministerial directive possible advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁵⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2008) and in all settings (2012)

⁵⁵ Legislation protects dignity but does not prohibit all corporal punishment

⁵⁶ Ministerial circular possibly advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁵⁷ Prohibition in Education Bill under discussion (2012)

⁵⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010)

⁵⁹ Commitment to prohibition in all settings confirmed in third/fourth report to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2011); Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

⁶⁰ Prohibited for 6-14 year olds except in Jammu and Kashmir

⁶¹ Government "partially accepted" UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2011)

⁶² But prohibited in early childhood centres ("basic schools"); prohibition in all schools under discussion (2012)

⁶³ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2008) and in all settings (2012)

⁶⁴ Prohibited in 1947 School Education Law but 1981 Tokyo High Court judgment stated some physical punishment may be lawful in some circumstances

State	Prohibited in schools
Kazakhstan	YES ⁶⁶
Kenya	YES
Kiribati	YES
Kuwait ⁶⁷	[YES]
Kyrgyzstan ⁶⁸	YES
Lao PDR	[YES]
Latvia	YES
Lebanon	NO ⁶⁹
Lesotho ⁷⁰	NO
Liberia	NO
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	YES
Liechtenstein	YES
Lithuania ⁷¹	YES
Luxembourg	YES
Madagascar	[YES]
Malawi	[YES] ⁷²
Malaysia	NO
Maldives ⁷³	NO ⁷⁴
Mali	YES
Malta	YES ⁷⁵
Marshall Islands	NO
Mauritania	NO ⁷⁶
Mauritius	YES
Mexico	NO
Micronesia	[YES]
Monaco	YES ⁷⁷
Mongolia ⁷⁸	YES

⁶⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2009)

⁶⁶ But no explicit prohibition

⁶⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010)

⁶⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2010)

⁶⁹ Government committed to law reform (2006)

⁷⁰ Government accepted recommendation to abolish corporal punishment (2010)

⁷¹ Government stated intention to prohibit to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2006); Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2011); draft legislation under discussion (2012)

⁷² Prohibition in private schools unconfirmed

⁷³ 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

⁷⁴ Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁷⁵ But no explicit prohibition

⁷⁶ Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

⁷⁷ But no explicit prohibition

State	Prohibited in schools
Montenegro ⁷⁹	YES
Morocco ⁸⁰	NO ⁸¹
Mozambique	NO ⁸²
Myanmar	[NO] ⁸³
Namibia	YES
Nauru	NO
Nepal ⁸⁴	NO
Netherlands	YES
New Zealand	YES
Nicaragua ⁸⁵	YES
Niger	NO ⁸⁶
Nigeria	NO
Niue	NO
Norway	YES
Oman	YES
Pakistan ⁸⁷	SOME ⁸⁸
Palau ⁸⁹	NO
Palestine	SOME ⁹⁰

State	Prohibited in schools
Panama ⁹¹	NO
Papua New Guinea ⁹²	NO
Paraguay ⁹³	NO ⁹⁴
Peru ⁹⁵	YES ⁹⁶
Philippines ⁹⁷	YES
Poland	YES
Portugal	YES
Qatar ⁹⁸	NO ⁹⁹
Rep. of Korea ¹⁰⁰	SOME ¹⁰¹
Rep. of Moldova	YES
Romania	YES
Russian Federation	YES
Rwanda ¹⁰²	YES ¹⁰³
Samoa ¹⁰⁴	YES
San Marino ¹⁰⁵	YES

⁷⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010); legislation which would prohibit being drafted (2013)

⁷⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2013)

⁸⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

⁸¹ Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁸² Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁸³ Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁸⁴ 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

⁸⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2010); right of correction removed from Penal Code in 2012; proposals to prohibit in draft Family Code under discussion (2012)

⁸⁶ Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

⁸⁷ 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; draft legislation under discussion (2013)

⁸⁸ Prohibited for 5-16 year olds in Islamabad Capital Territory, Sindh province and possibly Balochistan province

⁸⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011)

⁹⁰ Prohibited in UNRWA schools and in East Jerusalem; Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment in public schools but no prohibition in law

⁹¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010); current legislation prohibits some but not all corporal punishment

⁹² Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)

⁹³ Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2012)

⁹⁴ Legislation protects dignity but does not explicitly prohibit corporal punishment

⁹⁵ Congress pledged all party support for prohibition (2007); Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2012)

⁹⁶ But no explicit prohibition

⁹⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home and other settings (2012); bill which would prohibit under discussion (2012)

⁹⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010)

⁹⁹ Code of Conduct for schools states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁰⁰ Government accepted recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2012)

¹⁰¹ Law prohibits direct physical punishment (involving physical contact) but not indirect physical punishment (no contact, e.g. painful positions); fully prohibited in Seoul

¹⁰² Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011); current legislation protects children from some but not all corporal punishment

¹⁰³ But no explicit prohibition

¹⁰⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2011)

State	Prohibited in schools
Sao Tome & Principe ¹⁰⁶	[YES]
Saudi Arabia ¹⁰⁷	NO ¹⁰⁸
Senegal	SOME ¹⁰⁹
Serbia ¹¹⁰	YES
Seychelles	NO ¹¹¹
Sierra Leone	NO
Singapore	NO
Slovakia ¹¹²	YES
Slovenia ¹¹³	YES
Solomon Islands ¹¹⁴	NO
Somalia	[SOME] ¹¹⁵
South Africa ¹¹⁶	YES
South Sudan	YES
Spain	YES
Sri Lanka ¹¹⁷	NO ¹¹⁸
St Kitts & Nevis	NO
St Lucia	NO
St Vincent & Grenadines	NO
Sudan	SOME ¹¹⁹

¹⁰⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit, stating it would amend the Criminal Code to prohibit in all settings (2010)

¹⁰⁶ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)

¹⁰⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009)

¹⁰⁸ Ministerial circulars advise against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹⁰⁹ Prohibited for 6-14 year olds

¹¹⁰ Government committed to prohibition(2007); Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in the home and all settings (2008, 2013)

¹¹¹ Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹¹² Government committed to prohibition (2005); Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2009); current legislation prohibits some but not all corporal punishment

¹¹³ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010); draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2013)

¹¹⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)

¹¹⁵ Possibly prohibited in Somaliland

¹¹⁶ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2012); prohibition under discussion (2012)

¹¹⁷ 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

¹¹⁸ Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law; legislation to prohibit being drafted (2011)

State	Prohibited in schools
Suriname	NO ¹²⁰
Swaziland	NO
Sweden	YES
Switzerland ¹²¹	YES ¹²²
Syrian Arab Rep.	NO ¹²³
Taiwan ¹²⁴	YES
Tajikistan ¹²⁵	YES ¹²⁶
TFYR Macedonia ¹²⁷	YES
Thailand ¹²⁸	YES
Timor-Leste ¹²⁹	NO
Togo	YES
Tonga	YES
Trinidad & Tobago	NO ¹³⁰
Tunisia	YES
Turkey ¹³¹	YES ¹³²
Turkmenistan ¹³³	YES ¹³⁴
Tuvalu ¹³⁵	NO

¹¹⁹ At federal level Child Act 2010 prohibits cruel punishment but not explicitly all corporal punishment; prohibited in Khartoum State

¹²⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in schools (2011)

¹²¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to consider prohibition (2008); draft legislation to prohibit rejected by Parliament in 2008; Government rejected 2nd cycle UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2012)

¹²² Prohibited by federal law pursuant to cantonal legislation; 1991 Federal Court ruled it permissible in certain circumstances but this considered impossible under current law

¹²³ Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹²⁴ Government committed to prohibition (2005)

¹²⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); Government stated legislation is being improved to prohibit corporal punishment in the family and education settings (2012)

¹²⁶ But no explicit prohibition

¹²⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2009)

¹²⁸ Commitment to prohibition in all settings made in response to UPR recommendations (2012)

¹²⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011): draft legislation which would prohibit in all settings under discussion (2013)

¹³⁰ Prohibited in Children Act 2012, not yet in force

¹³¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010)

¹³² But no explicit prohibition

¹³³ Rights of the Child (Guarantees) Act 2002 prohibits some but not all corporal punishment; Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2013)

¹³⁴ But no explicit prohibition

State	Prohibited in schools
Uganda ¹³⁶	NO ¹³⁷
UK	YES
Ukraine	YES
United Arab Emirates	YES ¹³⁸
UR Tanzania	NO
Uruguay	YES ¹³⁹
USA	SOME
Uzbekistan	YES
Vanuatu	YES
Venezuela	YES
Viet Nam	YES
Western Sahara	[NO]
Yemen	YES
Zambia ¹⁴⁰	YES
Zimbabwe ¹⁴¹	NO

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¹³⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2008)

¹³⁶ Bill which would prohibit all corporal punishment under discussion (2012)

¹³⁷ Ministerial circular advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹³⁸ But no explicit prohibition in private schools

¹³⁹ Prohibited in public schools in 29 states and District of Columbia, and in public and private schools in Iowa and New Jersey

¹⁴⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012); draft Constitution would prohibit in the home, schools and other institutions (2012)

¹⁴¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011)