

Global progress towards prohibiting all corporal punishment



End Corporal Punishment

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Also available online at www.endcorporalpunishment.org

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 May 2023, 65 states have achieved prohibition in all settings; governments of at least 27 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. End Corporal Punishment 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 or email vohitos@who.int

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; to provide us with further information please email vohitos@who.int

	Home	Alternative care settings*	Day care†	Schools	Penal institutions	Sentence for crime
Fully prohibited	66‡	75	72	136	146	170
Not fully prohibited	133	124	127	63	53	29

* “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)

† “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).

‡ Includes Cuba which achieved prohibition in the home but not yet in other settings (i.e. day care and schools)

States with full prohibition in legislation

The following 65 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 ⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Andorra	YES ⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Argentina	YES ⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Austria	YES ⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Benin	YES ⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	YES ⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES ¹⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bulgaria	YES ¹¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cabo Verde	YES ¹²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES ¹³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Congo, Republic of	YES ¹⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES ¹⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Croatia	YES ¹⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES ¹⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Denmark	YES ¹⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Estonia	YES ¹⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Finland	YES ²⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
France	YES ²¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Georgia	YES ²²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Germany	YES ²³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Greece	YES ²⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Guinea	YES ²⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

⁴ Prohibited in Law No. 18/2017 on the Rights and Protection of the Child, which replaced Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child 2010

⁵ Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Criminal Code 2005

⁶ Prohibited in Civil and Commercial Code 2014, in force 2016

⁷ Prohibited in 1989 amendment to General Civil Code, reiterated in Federal Constitutional Act on the Rights of Children 2011

⁸ Prohibited in Children's Code 2015

⁹ Prohibited in Children and Adolescents Code 2014

¹⁰ Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Children and Adolescents Code 1990

¹¹ Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2000 (amended 2003) and Regulations on the Implementation of the Child Protection Act 2003

¹² Prohibited in Law on Children and Adolescents 2013

¹³ Prohibited in the 2021 Law Prohibiting the use of physical punishment, cruel, humiliating, or degrading treatment and any type of violence against children and adolescents as a method of correction against children and adolescents (Law 2089 of 14 May 2021).

¹⁴ Prohibited in Law on the Protection of the Child 2010

¹⁵ Prohibited in 2008 amendments to Code on Children and Adolescents and Family Code

¹⁶ Prohibited in Family Act 1998, superseded by Family Act 2003; prohibition reiterated in Act on Protection against Violence in the Family 2017

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ Prohibited in 1997 amendment to Parental Custody and Care Act 1995, reiterated in Danish Act on Parental Responsibility 2007

¹⁹ Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2014, in force January 2016

²⁰ Prohibited in Child Custody and Rights of Access Act 1983

²¹ Prohibited in 2019 amendment to Civil Code

²² Prohibited in Code on the Rights of the Child 2019

²³ Prohibited in 2000 amendment to Civil Code

²⁴ Prohibited in Law 3500/2006 on the Combating of Intra-family Violence 2006

²⁵ Prohibited in Children's Code 2019

<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
Honduras	YES ²⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hungary	YES ²⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Iceland	YES ²⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ireland	YES ²⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Israel	YES ³⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Japan	YES ³¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kenya	YES ³²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Latvia	YES ³³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Liechtenstein	YES ³⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES ³⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Luxembourg	YES ³⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Malta	YES ³⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mauritius	YES ³⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mongolia	YES ³⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES ⁴⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nepal	YES ⁴¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Netherlands	YES ⁴²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Zealand	YES ⁴³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua	YES ⁴⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
North Macedonia	YES ⁴⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Norway	YES ⁴⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES ⁴⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES ⁴⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Poland	YES ⁴⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Portugal	YES ⁵⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Republic of Korea	YES ⁵¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

²⁶ Prohibited in 2013 amendments to Family Code and Civil Code

²⁷ Prohibited in 2004 amendment to Child Protection Act 1997

²⁸ Prohibited in Children's Act 2003

²⁹ Prohibited in 2015 amendment to Offences Against the Person (Non Fatal) Act 1997

³⁰ 2000 Supreme Court judgment ruled against all violence in childrearing; "reasonable chastisement" defence repealed same year

³¹ Prohibited in 2019 amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention Law 2000 and assorted guidelines

³² Prohibited in Constitution 2010 but some legislation still to be formally repealed

³³ Prohibited in Children's Rights Protection Law 1998

³⁴ Prohibited in Children and Youth Act 2008

³⁵ Prohibited in 2017 amendments to Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child 1996

³⁶ Prohibited in Law on Children and the Family 2008

³⁷ Prohibited in 2014 amendment to Criminal Code but some legislation still to be formally repealed

³⁸ Prohibited in Children's Act 2020

³⁹ Prohibited in Law on the Rights of Children 2016 and Law on Child Protection 2016

⁴⁰ Prohibited in 2016 amendments to Family Law 2007

⁴¹ Prohibited in Act relating to Children 2018

⁴² Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

⁴³ Prohibited in Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007

⁴⁴ Prohibited in Family Code 2014, in force April 2015

⁴⁵ Prohibited in Law on Child Protection 2013

⁴⁶ Prohibited in 1987 amendment to Parent and Child Act 1981, confirmed in further amendments 2010 following 2005 Supreme Court decision supportive of "lighter smacks"

⁴⁷ 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

⁴⁸ Prohibited in Law prohibiting physical and other humiliating punishment against children and adolescents 2015

⁴⁹ Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Family and Guardianship Code 1964

⁵⁰ Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Penal Code

⁵¹ Prohibited in March 2021 with the repeal of article 915 of the Civil Act and de facto application of article 5(2) of the Child Welfare Act

<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
Republic of Kosovo	YES ⁵²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Republic of Moldova	YES ⁵³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Romania	YES ⁵⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
San Marino	YES ⁵⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Seychelles	YES ⁵⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Slovenia	YES ⁵⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
South Africa	YES ⁵⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
South Sudan	YES ⁵⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Spain	YES ⁶⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sweden	YES ⁶¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Togo	YES ⁶²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Tunisia	YES ⁶³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Turkmenistan	YES ⁶⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ukraine	YES ⁶⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES ⁶⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Venezuela	YES ⁶⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Zambia	YES ⁶⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES ⁶⁹

Corporal punishment unlawful by Supreme Court ruling

In the following state, a Supreme Court ruling has declared corporal punishment to be unlawful in all settings including the home but prohibition has not yet been enacted in legislation. Italy is yet to make a public commitment to enacting prohibition.

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
Italy	NO ⁷⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

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

⁵² Prohibited in Law on Child Protection 2019

⁵³ Prohibited in 2008 amendment to Family Code

⁵⁴ Prohibited in Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child 2004

⁵⁵ Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Penal Code and Law of 26 April 1986 No. 49 on Family Law Reform

⁵⁶ Prohibited in 2020 amendments to Children Act 1982

⁵⁷ Prohibited in Law Amending and Supplementing the Law on Prevention of Family Violence 2016

⁵⁸ 2019 Constitutional Court decision ruled the common law defence of “reasonable chastisement” to be unconstitutional

⁵⁹ Prohibited in Transitional Constitution 2011, confirming pre-independence prohibition in Interim Constitution 2005 and Child Act 2008

⁶⁰ Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

⁶¹ Prohibited in 1979 amendment to Parenthood and Guardianship Code

⁶² Prohibited in Children's Code 2007

⁶³ Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Penal Code

⁶⁴ Prohibited in Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child 2002, reiterated in Family Code 2012

⁶⁵ Prohibited in Family Code 2003

⁶⁶ Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Civil Code and Children and Adolescents Code 2004

⁶⁷ Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents 1998

⁶⁸ Prohibited in Children's Code Act 2022

⁶⁹ Unlawful under 1999 Supreme Court ruling and confirmed by Children's Code Act 2022

⁷⁰ 1996 Supreme Court judgment ruled against all violence in childrearing but this not yet confirmed in legislation

official context. For more information on how the Global Initiative assesses states' commitment, visit <https://endcorporalpunishment.org/committed-states/>.

<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
Armenia ⁷¹	NO	SOME ⁷²	NO	YES	YES	YES
Bahrain ⁷³	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁷⁴	SOME ⁷⁵	SOME ⁷⁶	SOME ⁷⁷	YES	YES	YES
Cambodia ⁷⁸	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Chile ⁷⁹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
China ⁸⁰	NO ⁸¹	[NO]	SOME ⁸²	YES	YES	YES
Cuba ⁸³	YES ⁸⁴	YES ⁸⁵	[SOME] ⁸⁶	NO	YES	YES
Dominican Republic ⁸⁷	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador ⁸⁸	NO	NO	SOME ⁸⁹	YES	YES	SOME ⁹⁰
Ghana ⁹¹	NO	NO	NO	NO ⁹²	SOME ⁹³	YES
Indonesia ⁹⁴	NO	NO ⁹⁵	NO	NO	YES	SOME ⁹⁶
Jamaica ⁹⁷	NO	YES	SOME ⁹⁸	NO ⁹⁹	YES	YES
Kyrgyzstan ¹⁰⁰	NO	SOME ¹⁰¹	NO	YES	[YES]	YES

⁷¹ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015)

⁷² Unlawful in care institutions

⁷³ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2017)

⁷⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

⁷⁵ Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

⁷⁶ Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

⁷⁷ Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

⁷⁸ Government representative confirmed in 2019 that prohibition of all corporal punishment was a priority; law reform included in Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017-2021

⁷⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2014); prohibiting legislation under discussion (2016)

⁸⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2018)

⁸¹ But corporal punishment of girls prohibited in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

⁸² Prohibited in nurseries and kindergartens

⁸³ Committed to prohibition with the adoption of the Central American Regional Roadmap on Violence against Children (2011) which recommends full prohibition. Prohibited in the home in 2022.

⁸⁴ Prohibited in the Family Code 2022

⁸⁵ Prohibited in the Family Code 2022

⁸⁶ Possibly prohibited in preschool institutions

⁸⁷ 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)

⁸⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

⁸⁹ Prohibited in preschool provision

⁹⁰ Lawful in indigenous communities

⁹¹ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2008, 2012 and 2017) and reportedly made a commitment to prohibit by 2019 to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2015)

⁹² Ministerial directive possibly advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁹³ Prohibited in prisons

⁹⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2017)

⁹⁵ National Standards of Care for Child Welfare Institutions state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

⁹⁶ Lawful under Shari'a law

⁹⁷ The Government of Jamaica expressed its commitment to prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings through several public statements, including a statement made by the Prime Minister before the House of Representatives in July 2021

⁹⁸ Prohibited in early childhood centres ("basic schools")

⁹⁹ Prohibition under discussion (2015); see also note on day care

¹⁰⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015)

¹⁰¹ Prohibited in residential institutions

<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
Mexico ¹⁰²	SOME ¹⁰³	SOME ¹⁰⁴	SOME ¹⁰⁵	YES	YES	YES
Mozambique ¹⁰⁶	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁰⁷	YES	YES
Myanmar ¹⁰⁸	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁰⁹	NO	YES ¹¹⁰
Namibia ¹¹¹	NO	YES	SOME ¹¹²	YES	YES	YES
Niger ¹¹³	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹¹⁴	NO	YES
Panama ¹¹⁵	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Philippines ¹¹⁶	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Serbia ¹¹⁷	NO	NO	SOME ¹¹⁸	YES	YES	YES
Sierra Leone ¹¹⁹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Somalia ¹²⁰	NO	SOME ¹²¹	SOME ¹²²	[SOME] ¹²³	SOME ¹²⁴	SOME ¹²⁵
Sri Lanka ¹²⁶	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹²⁷	SOME ¹²⁸	YES
Timor-Leste ¹²⁹	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
United Arab Emirates ¹³⁰	NO	NO	NO	YES	[YES]	NO
Uzbekistan ¹³¹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES

States without a clear commitment to law reform

The following states are not currently committed to prohibiting all corporal punishment. Some have yet to make a clear commitment to law reform. Some have accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit but have also indicated that they consider existing legislation

¹⁰² Government adopted Central American Regional Roadmap on Violence against Children (2011) and End Violence National Action Plan 2017-2018, which both recommend full prohibition, and accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2018); prohibition included in General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents 2014 but further reform needed

¹⁰³ Prohibited in the state of Guanajuato

¹⁰⁴ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁰⁵ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁰⁶ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2016)

¹⁰⁷ Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹⁰⁸ Child Rights Law 2019 included provisions that were reportedly intended to prohibit all corporal punishment of children (full analysis ongoing)

¹⁰⁹ Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹¹⁰ But some legislation still to be repealed

¹¹¹ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2016)

¹¹² Prohibited in early childhood centres and in places of care; unlawful in all state-run childcare under 1991 Supreme Court ruling

¹¹³ Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2014)

¹¹⁴ Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹¹⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015)

¹¹⁶ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home and other settings (2012)

¹¹⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2008, 2013)

¹¹⁸ Prohibited in day care which forms part of education system

¹¹⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all circumstances (2016)

¹²⁰ Somalia expressed its commitment to prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings while reporting to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, in May 2022

¹²¹ Prohibited in Somaliland

¹²² Prohibited in Somaliland

¹²³ Possibly prohibited in Somaliland

¹²⁴ Prohibited in Somaliland

¹²⁵ Prohibited in Somaliland

¹²⁶ 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, and reiterated in 2017 when the Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit

¹²⁷ Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹²⁸ Prohibited in prisons

¹²⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011)

¹³⁰ Government supported UPR recommendations to prohibit (2018)

¹³¹ Government supported UPR recommendations to prohibit (2018)

adequately protects children from corporal punishment, in conflict with information collected by End Corporal Punishment. Some have accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit corporal punishment but rejected other similar recommendations. Others had previously committed but have since either backtracked on that commitment or have failed to take action on it.

<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
Afghanistan ¹³²	NO	YES	SOME ¹³³	YES	YES	NO ¹³⁴
Algeria ¹³⁵	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Angola ¹³⁶	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Antigua and Barbuda	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Australia	NO	SOME ¹³⁷	SOME ¹³⁸	SOME ¹³⁹	SOME ¹⁴⁰	YES
Azerbaijan ¹⁴¹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Bahamas	NO	SOME ¹⁴²	SOME ¹⁴³	NO	[YES] ¹⁴⁴	[NO] ¹⁴⁵
Bangladesh ¹⁴⁶	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹⁴⁷	NO	NO
Barbados	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁴⁸	NO	NO	NO
Belarus ¹⁴⁹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Belgium	NO ¹⁵⁰	SOME ¹⁵¹	NO	YES	YES	YES
Belize ¹⁵²	NO	SOME ¹⁵³	SOME ¹⁵⁴	YES	SOME ¹⁵⁵	YES
Bhutan ¹⁵⁶	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁵⁷	[YES]	YES
Botswana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

¹³² Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum which followed 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation, but no progress since

¹³³ Prohibited in preschool provision

¹³⁴ Lawful under Shari'a law

¹³⁵ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings by accepting UPR recommendation to do so in 2012, but noted similar recommendations in 2017 and no progress since

¹³⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings by accepting UPR recommendation to do so in 2014, but no progress since

¹³⁷ Prohibited in all residential centres and foster care in all states/territories except Northern Territory, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia

¹³⁸ Prohibited in all states/territories except in Northern Territory and Tasmania; prohibition in childminding unconfirmed

¹³⁹ Prohibited in all states/territories except Queensland

¹⁴⁰ Prohibited in all states/territories except Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia

¹⁴¹ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit (2009, 2013, 2018), but prohibiting Bill drafted in 2011 has yet to be enacted

¹⁴² Prohibited in residential institutions

¹⁴³ Prohibited in preschools and day care centres under the Early Childhood Care (National Standards) Regulations 2015

¹⁴⁴ But some legislation possibly still to be repealed

¹⁴⁵ Prohibited in 1984 but reintroduced in 1991

¹⁴⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum which followed 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation and Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009, 2018), but no progress since

¹⁴⁷ Unlawful under 2011 Supreme Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

¹⁴⁸ Prohibited in day nurseries

¹⁴⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010) but stated it had already been implemented and all corporal punishment unlawful

¹⁵⁰ Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2016); Government gave a mixed response to UPR recommendations to prohibit (2016)

¹⁵¹ Prohibited in institutions in Flemish community

¹⁵² Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in 2009, but noted subsequent recommendations in 2013 and 2018 and no progress since

¹⁵³ Prohibited in residential care facilities

¹⁵⁴ Prohibited in day care centres

¹⁵⁵ Prohibited in "Youth Hostel" detention centre

¹⁵⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum which followed 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation and Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2019), but no progress since 2006

¹⁵⁷ Code of Conduct and ministerial directives state corporal punishment should not be used 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
Brunei Darussalam ¹⁵⁸	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁵⁹	NO	NO	NO
Burkina Faso ¹⁶⁰	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁶¹	SOME ¹⁶²	[YES]	YES
Burundi	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Cameroon	NO	NO	[SOME] ¹⁶³	YES	[YES]	YES
Canada	NO ¹⁶⁴	SOME ¹⁶⁵	SOME ¹⁶⁶	YES ¹⁶⁷	YES	YES
Central African Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Chad ¹⁶⁸	NO	[SOME] ¹⁶⁹	[SOME] ¹⁷⁰	YES	[YES]	YES
Comoros ¹⁷¹	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	[YES]
Cook Islands	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁷²	YES	NO	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁷³	YES	YES
Czech Republic	NO	SOME ¹⁷⁴	SOME ¹⁷⁵	YES	YES	YES
Djibouti	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Dominica	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁷⁶	NO	NO	NO
DPR Korea ¹⁷⁷	NO	NO	NO	[NO] ¹⁷⁸	[YES]	[YES]
DR Congo	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Egypt	NO	NO	NO	[NO] ¹⁷⁹	[YES] ¹⁸⁰	YES
El Salvador ¹⁸¹	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁸²	YES	YES	YES
Equatorial Guinea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Eritrea	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁸³	[NO]	YES
Eswatini	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Ethiopia ¹⁸⁴	NO	SOME ¹⁸⁵	SOME ¹⁸⁶	YES	YES	YES

¹⁵⁸ Government accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit but rejected others (2009)

¹⁵⁹ Prohibited in childcare centres

¹⁶⁰ Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2014); Government noted a UPR recommendation to prohibit in 2018

¹⁶¹ Prohibited in preschool settings

¹⁶² Prohibited in primary schools

¹⁶³ Possibly prohibited in nursery education

¹⁶⁴ 2004 Supreme Court ruling limited but upheld parents' right to physically punish children

¹⁶⁵ Prohibited in state provided care in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Yukon, 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

¹⁶⁶ Prohibited in all states/territories except Quebec

¹⁶⁷ 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

¹⁶⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in 2009 but rejected recommendation to prohibit in 2013

¹⁶⁹ Possibly prohibited in institutional care settings

¹⁷⁰ Possibly prohibited in institutions

¹⁷¹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in 2014 but noted similar recommendations in 2019

¹⁷² Prohibited in institutions providing early childhood education

¹⁷³ Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁷⁴ Unlawful in institutions

¹⁷⁵ Prohibited in preschool provision

¹⁷⁶ Prohibited in early childhood education facilities

¹⁷⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2014)

¹⁷⁸ Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

¹⁷⁹ Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

¹⁸⁰ Possibly lawful in social welfare institutions

¹⁸¹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation in 2010; but Bills to prohibit were archived in 2017

¹⁸² Prohibited in preschool provision

¹⁸³ Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁸⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to abolish corporal punishment but rejected recommendation to criminalise it (2014)

¹⁸⁵ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁸⁶ Prohibited in institutions

<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
Fiji ¹⁸⁷	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹⁸⁸	YES	YES
Gabon	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁸⁹	YES	YES	YES
Gambia	NO	NO ¹⁹⁰	NO	NO ¹⁹¹	NO	YES
Grenada	NO	SOME ¹⁹²	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹⁹³
Guatemala ¹⁹⁴	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁹⁵	NO	YES	[NO]	YES	YES	YES
Guyana	NO	SOME ¹⁹⁶	SOME ¹⁹⁷	NO	[YES]	YES
Haiti	NO ¹⁹⁸	[YES] ¹⁹⁹	[YES] ²⁰⁰	YES	YES	YES
India ²⁰¹	NO	SOME ²⁰²	NO ²⁰³	SOME ²⁰⁴	YES ²⁰⁵	SOME ²⁰⁶
Iran	NO	NO	SOME ²⁰⁷	NO ²⁰⁸	YES	NO
Iraq	NO ²⁰⁹	NO	NO	NO	SOME ²¹⁰	YES
Jordan ²¹¹	NO	[SOME] ²¹²	[NO]	YES	[YES]	YES
Kazakhstan	NO	[SOME] ²¹³	SOME ²¹⁴	YES	YES	YES
Kiribati ²¹⁵	NO	NO	SOME ²¹⁶	YES	NO	SOME ²¹⁷
Kuwait ²¹⁸	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	[YES]
Lao PDR	NO	NO	SOME ²¹⁹	YES	YES	YES
Lebanon	NO	NO	NO	NO ²²⁰	[YES]	YES

¹⁸⁷ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation in 2014; but no progress since

¹⁸⁸ Unlawful under 2002 High Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

¹⁸⁹ Prohibited in preschool provision

¹⁹⁰ Minimum standards for residential childcare institutions state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁹¹ Ministerial directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹⁹² Prohibited in child care services

¹⁹³ Some provisions still to be formally repealed

¹⁹⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2008) and in all settings (2012) but has also said existing law prohibits

¹⁹⁵ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation in 2015; but no progress since

¹⁹⁶ Prohibited in some but not all settings in Child Care and Services Development Act 2011

¹⁹⁷ Prohibited in some but not all settings in Child Care and Services Development Act 2011

¹⁹⁸ Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2015)

¹⁹⁹ Prohibition in foster care unconfirmed

²⁰⁰ Prohibition in crèches and childminding unconfirmed

²⁰¹ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings in report to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2011) and Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2012), but no progress since

²⁰² Prohibited in care institutions except in Jammu and Kashmir; bill which would prohibit in all childcare institutions under discussion (2014)

²⁰³ Bill which would prohibit in anganwadi centres and playschools under discussion (2014)

²⁰⁴ Prohibited for 6-14 year olds except in Jammu and Kashmir; not prohibited in religious schools

²⁰⁵ But prohibiting law not applicable in Jammu and Kashmir

²⁰⁶ Permitted in traditional justice systems

²⁰⁷ Prohibited in day care centres (kindergartens)

²⁰⁸ Government directive states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²⁰⁹ But possibly prohibited in Kurdistan

²¹⁰ Prohibited in prisons and detention centres

²¹¹ 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"

²¹² Possibly prohibited in institutions

²¹³ Possibly prohibited in children's villages

²¹⁴ Prohibited in preschool education and training

²¹⁵ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings and repeal "reasonable punishment" defence (2015); but later implied corporal punishment was already prohibited (2018)

²¹⁶ Prohibited in early childhood care and education for children between 3 and 6 years old

²¹⁷ But used in traditional justice

²¹⁸ 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"

²¹⁹ Unlawful in early childhood education settings

²²⁰ Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used 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
Lesotho ²²¹	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Liberia	NO	SOME ²²²	SOME ²²³	NO	YES	YES
Libya	NO	NO	SOME ²²⁴	YES	NO	NO
Madagascar	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Malawi	NO	SOME ²²⁵	SOME ²²⁶	[YES] ²²⁷	YES	YES
Malaysia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO ²²⁸
Maldives ²²⁹	NO	NO	NO	NO ²³⁰	NO	NO
Mali	NO	NO	SOME ²³¹	YES	YES	YES
Marshall Islands ²³²	NO	NO	NO	[YES] ²³³	YES	YES
Mauritania	NO	NO	NO	NO ²³⁴	[SOME] ²³⁵	NO
Micronesia ²³⁶	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Monaco	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Morocco ²³⁷	NO	NO	NO	NO ²³⁸	YES	YES
Nauru	NO	NO	[SOME] ²³⁹	YES	YES	[YES]
Nigeria	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁴⁰	SOME ²⁴¹	SOME ²⁴²
Niue	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	YES
Oman ²⁴³	NO	NO	[SOME] ²⁴⁴	YES	NO	[YES]
Pakistan ²⁴⁵	SOME ²⁴⁶	SOME ²⁴⁷	SOME ²⁴⁸	SOME ²⁴⁹	SOME ²⁵⁰	SOME ²⁵¹

²²¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to abolish corporal punishment, stating it was being implemented (2010), but subsequent law reform prohibited only as sentence for crime

²²² Corporal punishment by child protection practitioners prohibited

²²³ Corporal punishment by child protection practitioners prohibited

²²⁴ Unlawful in preschool provision

²²⁵ Prohibited in state-run institutions

²²⁶ Prohibited in state-run day care

²²⁷ Prohibition in private schools unconfirmed

²²⁸ Government committed to prohibition (2007); bill which would prohibit (but not under Islamic law) under discussion (2015)

²²⁹ 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)

²³⁰ Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²³¹ Prohibited in preschools and kindergartens

²³² Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015); but no progress since

²³³ But some legislation still to be formally repealed

²³⁴ Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²³⁵ Child Protection Code prohibits corporal punishment of children in the penitentiary system but possibly not all institutions, and we have been unable to confirm whether the Code has been gazetted

²³⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2015); but no progress since

²³⁷ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012); but later stated that prohibition was already achieved (2017)

²³⁸ Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²³⁹ Possibly prohibited in preschool education settings

²⁴⁰ But possibly prohibited in Lagos State

²⁴¹ Prohibited in Child Rights Act 2003, not enacted in all states

²⁴² Prohibited in Child Rights Act 2003, not enacted in all states; lawful in some states under Shari'a law

²⁴³ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015); but no progress since

²⁴⁴ Possibly prohibited in preschool provision

²⁴⁵ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings at July 2006 meeting of South Asia Forum which followed 2005 UN Study on Violence against Children regional consultation; but no Pakistan-wide progress since

²⁴⁶ Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan

²⁴⁷ Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, in Islamabad Capital Territory and in Sindh

²⁴⁸ Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, in Islamabad Capital Territory and in Sindh

²⁴⁹ Prohibited for 5-16 year olds in Punjab; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory and Sindh

²⁵⁰ Prohibited in Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, unclear whether applicable in all areas and other laws not amended/repealed; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory and Sindh

²⁵¹ Lawful under Shari'a law; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory and Sindh

<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
Palau ²⁵²	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Papua New Guinea ²⁵³	NO	SOME ²⁵⁴	NO	NO	YES	YES
Qatar ²⁵⁵	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁵⁶	YES	NO
Russian Federation	NO	NO	SOME ²⁵⁷	YES	YES	YES
Rwanda ²⁵⁸	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Samoa ²⁵⁹	NO	NO	SOME ²⁶⁰	SOME ²⁶¹	YES	YES
Sao Tome and Principe ²⁶²	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	[YES]	[YES]
Saudi Arabia ²⁶³	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁶⁴	NO	NO
Senegal ²⁶⁵	NO	NO	NO	SOME ²⁶⁶	[YES]	YES
Singapore	NO	NO	SOME ²⁶⁷	NO	NO	NO
Slovakia ²⁶⁸	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Solomon Islands ²⁶⁹	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES ²⁷⁰
St Kitts and Nevis	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES] ²⁷¹
St Lucia ²⁷²	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
St Vincent and the Grenadines	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
State of Palestine	NO	NO	NO	SOME ²⁷³	[SOME] ²⁷⁴	[SOME] ²⁷⁵
Sudan	NO	NO	[YES] ²⁷⁶	YES	YES	YES
Suriname	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁷⁷	YES	YES

²⁵² Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit (2011, 2016); but Penal Code 2013 authorised the use of force in disciplining children

²⁵³ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); but later claimed prohibition was already achieved (2016)

²⁵⁴ Corporal punishment of children “in the care of the Director” prohibited

²⁵⁵ Government accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit but rejected another similar one, stating corporal punishment already prohibited (2010)

²⁵⁶ Code of Conduct for schools states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²⁵⁷ Unlawful in preschool provision

²⁵⁸ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings and to repeal the “right of correction” (2011, 2015); but law reform since did not achieve prohibition

²⁵⁹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2011); but in 2019 reintroduced “reasonable force” against students in government secondary schools

²⁶⁰ Prohibited in early childhood centres

²⁶¹ Prohibited in government primary schools

²⁶² Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011, 2015); but no progress since

²⁶³ 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

²⁶⁴ Ministerial circulars advise against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²⁶⁵ Draft legislation to prohibit under discussion (2016)

²⁶⁶ Prohibited for 6-14 year olds

²⁶⁷ Early Childhood Development Centres Regulations 2018 prohibit corporal punishment in early childhood development centres

²⁶⁸ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009); but no progress since despite prohibiting legislation having been drafted in 2014

²⁶⁹ 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

²⁷⁰ But used in traditional justice

²⁷¹ But some legislation still to be formally repealed

²⁷² Government accepted some but not all UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

²⁷³ Prohibited in UNRWA schools and in East Jerusalem; elsewhere Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²⁷⁴ Possibly unlawful in East Jerusalem

²⁷⁵ Possibly unlawful in Gaza

²⁷⁶ The Regulation on behaviour control in educational institutions 2020 prohibit corporal punishment in preschool

²⁷⁷ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in schools (2011)

<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
Switzerland	NO ²⁷⁸	[SOME] ²⁷⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES
Syrian Arab Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁸⁰	NO	YES
Taiwan	NO	NO	SOME ²⁸¹	YES	YES	YES
Tajikistan ²⁸²	NO	NO	SOME ²⁸³	YES	NO	YES
Thailand ²⁸⁴	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Tonga	NO	NO	SOME ²⁸⁵	YES	[YES]	NO ²⁸⁶
Trinidad and Tobago	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Turkey ²⁸⁷	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Tuvalu ²⁸⁸	NO	SOME ²⁸⁹	NO	NO	SOME ²⁹⁰	SOME ²⁹¹
Uganda ²⁹²	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
UK	SOME ²⁹³	SOME ²⁹⁴	SOME ²⁹⁵	YES ²⁹⁶	YES	YES
UR Tanzania	NO	SOME ²⁹⁷	NO	NO ²⁹⁸	SOME ²⁹⁹	SOME ³⁰⁰
USA	NO	SOME ³⁰¹	SOME ³⁰²	SOME ³⁰³	SOME ³⁰⁴	YES
Vanuatu	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	SOME ³⁰⁵
Viet Nam	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Western Sahara	NO	[NO]	[NO]	[NO]	[YES]	[YES]
Yemen	NO	NO	[SOME] ³⁰⁶	YES	YES	NO

²⁷⁸ 2003 Federal Court ruling stated repeated and habitual corporal punishment unacceptable but did not rule out all corporal punishment in childrearing

²⁷⁹ Possibly lawful in family placements

²⁸⁰ Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²⁸¹ Prohibited in preschools and community, tribal and workplace cooperative early childhood care institutions for children between two and six

²⁸² Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); but no progress since

²⁸³ Prohibited in preschool education settings

²⁸⁴ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2012, 2016); but no progress since

²⁸⁵ Prohibited in preschool institutions

²⁸⁶ 2010 Court of Appeal ruling stated "it might be argued" whipping is unconstitutional but did not declare it such

²⁸⁷ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015); but no progress since

²⁸⁸ Government accepted 2008 UPR recommendation to prohibit but in 2013 accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit and rejected others

²⁸⁹ Prohibited in hospital mental health wing

²⁹⁰ Corporal punishment by police officers prohibited

²⁹¹ Island courts may order corporal punishment

²⁹² Government had originally expressed commitment by tabling in 2015 a Bill which would have prohibited in all settings but Bill failed to progress through parliament; and no further progress since

²⁹³ Prohibited in Scotland under the 2019 Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Act and in Wales under the 2020 Children (Abolition of Defence of Reasonable Punishment) (Wales) Act

²⁹⁴ Prohibited in residential institutions and foster care arranged by local authorities and voluntary organisations; fully prohibited in Scotland and Wales

²⁹⁵ 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

²⁹⁶ But in 2014 Government confirmed no prohibition in "unregistered independent settings providing part-time education"; fully prohibited in Scotland and Wales

²⁹⁷ Prohibited in residential institutions in Zanzibar

²⁹⁸ Directive prohibits corporal punishment in classrooms from pre-primary to third grade, in mainland Tanzania

²⁹⁹ Prohibited in approved schools and remand homes in Zanzibar

³⁰⁰ Prohibited in Zanzibar

³⁰¹ Prohibited in all care settings in 31 states, and in some settings in other states and District of Columbia

³⁰² Prohibited in all care settings in 31 states, and in some settings in other states and District of Columbia

³⁰³ 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 (2019)

³⁰⁴ Prohibited in 32 states

³⁰⁵ Permitted in rural areas under customary justice systems

³⁰⁶ Possibly prohibited in preschool provision

<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
Zimbabwe ³⁰⁷	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES ³⁰⁸

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 vohitos@who.int. For further details on all states see the individual state reports at www.endcorporalpunishment.org.

³⁰⁷ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); but later noted similar UPR recommendations (2016)

³⁰⁸ 2014 High Court ruling declaring judicial corporal punishment unconstitutional confirmed by 2019 Constitutional Court decision but some legislation still to be repealed