

Global progress towards prohibiting all corporal punishment



GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO
**End All Corporal
Punishment of Children**

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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 March 2021, 62 states have achieved prohibition in all settings, including the home; 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 secretariat@end-violence.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; to provide us with further information please email secretariat@end-violence.org

	Home	Alternative care settings*	Day care [†]	Schools	Penal institutions	Sentence for crime
Fully prohibited	62	69	69	135	144	168
Not fully prohibited	137	130	130	64	55	31

* “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).

States with full prohibition in legislation

The following 62 states have prohibited corporal punishment in all settings, including the home.

States with full 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
Albania	YES ³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Andorra	YES ⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Argentina	YES ⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Austria	YES ⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Benin	YES ⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	YES ⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES ⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bulgaria	YES ¹⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cabo Verde	YES ¹¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Congo, Republic of	YES ¹²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES ¹³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Croatia	YES ¹⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES ¹⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Denmark	YES ¹⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Estonia	YES ¹⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Finland	YES ¹⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
France	YES ¹⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Georgia	YES ²⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Germany	YES ²¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Greece	YES ²²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Guinea	YES ²³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Honduras	YES ²⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

³ 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

⁴ Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Criminal Code 2005

⁵ Prohibited in Civil and Commercial Code 2014, in force 2016

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

⁷ Prohibited in Children's Code 2015

⁸ Prohibited in Children and Adolescents Code 2014

⁹ Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Children and Adolescents Code 1990

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

¹¹ Prohibited in Law on Children and Adolescents 2013

¹² Prohibited in Law on the Protection of the Child 2010

¹³ Prohibited in 2008 amendments to Code on Children and Adolescents and Family Code

¹⁴ Prohibited in Family Act 1998, superseded by Family Act 2003; prohibition reiterated in Act on Protection against Violence in the Family 2017

¹⁵ 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

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

¹⁷ Prohibited in Child Protection Act 2014, in force January 2016

¹⁸ Prohibited in Child Custody and Rights of Access Act 1983

¹⁹ Prohibited in 2019 amendment to Civil Code

²⁰ Prohibited in Code on the Rights of the Child 2019

²¹ Prohibited in 2000 amendment to Civil Code

²² Prohibited in Law 3500/2006 on the Combating of Intra-family Violence 2006

²³ Prohibited in Children's Code 2019

²⁴ Prohibited in 2013 amendments to Family Code and Civil Code

States with full 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
Hungary	YES ²⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Iceland	YES ²⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ireland	YES ²⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Israel	YES ²⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Japan	YES ²⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kenya	YES ³⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Latvia	YES ³¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Liechtenstein	YES ³²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES ³³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Luxembourg	YES ³⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Malta	YES ³⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mongolia	YES ³⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Montenegro	YES ³⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nepal	YES ³⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Netherlands	YES ³⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Zealand	YES ⁴⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua	YES ⁴¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
North Macedonia	YES ⁴²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Norway	YES ⁴³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES ⁴⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES ⁴⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Poland	YES ⁴⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Portugal	YES ⁴⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Republic of Korea	YES ⁴⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

²⁵ Prohibited in 2004 amendment to Child Protection Act 1997

²⁶ Prohibited in Children's Act 2003

²⁷ Prohibited in 2015 amendment to Offences Against the Person (Non Fatal) Act 1997

²⁸ 2000 Supreme Court judgment ruled against all violence in childrearing; "reasonable chastisement" defence repealed same year

²⁹ Prohibited in 2019 amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention Law 2000 and assorted guidelines

³⁰ Prohibited in Constitution 2010 but some legislation still to be formally repealed

³¹ Prohibited in Children's Rights Protection Law 1998

³² Prohibited in Children and Youth Act 2008

³³ Prohibited in 2017 amendments to Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child 1996

³⁴ Prohibited in Law on Children and the Family 2008

³⁵ Prohibited in 2014 amendment to Criminal Code but some legislation still to be formally repealed

³⁶ Prohibited in Law on the Rights of Children 2016 and Law on Child Protection 2016

³⁷ Prohibited in 2016 amendments to Family Law 2007

³⁸ Prohibited in Act relating to Children 2018

³⁹ Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

⁴⁰ Prohibited in Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act 2007

⁴¹ Prohibited in Family Code 2014, in force April 2015

⁴² Prohibited in Law on Child Protection 2013

⁴³ Prohibited in 1987 amendment to Parent and Child Act 1981, confirmed in further amendments 2010 following 2005 Supreme Court decision supportive of "lighter smacks"

⁴⁴ 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

⁴⁵ Prohibited in Law prohibiting physical and other humiliating punishment against children and adolescents 2015

⁴⁶ Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Family and Guardianship Code 1964

⁴⁷ Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Penal Code

⁴⁸ 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

States with full 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
Republic of Kosovo	YES ⁴⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Republic of Moldova	YES ⁵⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Romania	YES ⁵¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
San Marino	YES ⁵²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Seychelles	YES ⁵³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Slovenia	YES ⁵⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
South Africa	YES ⁵⁵	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
South Sudan	YES ⁵⁶	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Spain	YES ⁵⁷	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sweden	YES ⁵⁸	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Togo	YES ⁵⁹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Tunisia	YES ⁶⁰	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Turkmenistan	YES ⁶¹	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ukraine	YES ⁶²	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES ⁶³	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Venezuela	YES ⁶⁴	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

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 ⁶⁵	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

⁴⁹ Prohibited in Law on Child Protection 2019

⁵⁰ Prohibited in 2008 amendment to Family Code

⁵¹ Prohibited in Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child 2004

⁵² Prohibited in 2014 amendments to Penal Code and Law of 26 April 1986 No. 49 on Family Law Reform

⁵³ Prohibited in 2020 amendments to Children Act 1982

⁵⁴ Prohibited in Law Amending and Supplementing the Law on Prevention of Family Violence 2016

⁵⁵ 2019 Constitutional Court decision ruled the common law defence of “reasonable chastisement” to be unconstitutional

⁵⁶ Prohibited in Transitional Constitution 2011, confirming pre-independence prohibition in Interim Constitution 2005 and Child Act 2008

⁵⁷ Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

⁵⁸ Prohibited in 1979 amendment to Parenthood and Guardianship Code

⁵⁹ Prohibited in Children's Code 2007

⁶⁰ Prohibited in 2010 amendment to Penal Code

⁶¹ Prohibited in Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child 2002, reiterated in Family Code 2012

⁶² Prohibited in Family Code 2003

⁶³ Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Civil Code and Children and Adolescents Code 2004

⁶⁴ Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents 1998

⁶⁵ 1996 Supreme Court judgment ruled against all violence in childrearing but this not yet confirmed in legislation

the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the state concerned and/or in another official context. For more information on how the Global Initiative assesses states' commitment, visit <https://endcorporalpunishment.org/committed-states/>.

States committed to law reform ...						
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 ⁶⁶	NO	SOME ⁶⁷	NO	YES	YES	YES
Bahrain ⁶⁸	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁶⁹	SOME ⁷⁰	SOME ⁷¹	SOME ⁷²	YES	YES	YES
Cambodia ⁷³	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Chile ⁷⁴	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
China ⁷⁵	NO ⁷⁶	[NO]	SOME ⁷⁷	YES	YES	YES
Colombia ⁷⁸	NO	[SOME] ⁷⁹	NO	[YES] ⁸⁰	[YES] ⁸¹	SOME ⁸²
Dominican Republic ⁸³	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador ⁸⁴	NO	NO	SOME ⁸⁵	YES	YES	SOME ⁸⁶
Ghana ⁸⁷	NO	NO	NO	NO ⁸⁸	SOME ⁸⁹	YES
Indonesia ⁹⁰	NO	NO ⁹¹	NO	NO	YES	SOME ⁹²
Kyrgyzstan ⁹³	NO	SOME ⁹⁴	NO	YES	[YES]	YES
Mauritius ⁹⁵	NO	NO	[SOME] ⁹⁶	YES	NO	YES

⁶⁶ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015)

⁶⁷ Unlawful in care institutions

⁶⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2017)

⁶⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

⁷⁰ Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

⁷¹ Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

⁷² Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

⁷³ 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

⁷⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2014); prohibiting legislation under discussion (2016)

⁷⁵ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2018)

⁷⁶ But corporal punishment of girls prohibited in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

⁷⁷ Prohibited in nurseries and kindergartens

⁷⁸ Government expressed commitment to prohibition in its National Development Plan 2018-2022

⁷⁹ Possibly unlawful in care institutions

⁸⁰ Prohibition in indigenous communities unconfirmed

⁸¹ Prohibition in indigenous communities unconfirmed

⁸² Lawful in indigenous communities

⁸³ 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)

⁸⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

⁸⁵ Prohibited in preschool provision

⁸⁶ Lawful in indigenous communities

⁸⁷ 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)

⁸⁸ Ministerial directive possibly advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

⁸⁹ Prohibited in prisons

⁹⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2017)

⁹¹ National Standards of Care for Child Welfare Institutions state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

⁹² Lawful under Shari'a law

⁹³ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015)

⁹⁴ Prohibited in residential institutions

⁹⁵ Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2015); Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2019)

⁹⁶ Possibly unlawful in preschool provision

States committed to law reform ...						
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 ⁹⁷	SOME ⁹⁸	SOME ⁹⁹	SOME ¹⁰⁰	YES	YES	YES
Mozambique ¹⁰¹	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁰²	YES	YES
Myanmar ¹⁰³	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁰⁴	NO	YES ¹⁰⁵
Namibia ¹⁰⁶	NO	YES	SOME ¹⁰⁷	YES	YES	YES
Niger ¹⁰⁸	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁰⁹	NO	YES
Panama ¹¹⁰	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Philippines ¹¹¹	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Serbia ¹¹²	NO	NO	SOME ¹¹³	YES	YES	YES
Sierra Leone ¹¹⁴	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Sri Lanka ¹¹⁵	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹¹⁶	SOME ¹¹⁷	YES
Timor-Leste ¹¹⁸	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
United Arab Emirates ¹¹⁹	NO	NO	NO	YES	[YES]	NO
Uzbekistan ¹²⁰	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Zambia ¹²¹	NO	NO	SOME ¹²²	YES	YES	YES ¹²³

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 adequately protects children

⁹⁷ 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

⁹⁸ Prohibited in the state of Guanajuato

⁹⁹ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁰⁰ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁰¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2016)

¹⁰² Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹⁰³ Child Rights Law 2019 included provisions that were reportedly intended to prohibit all corporal punishment of children (full analysis ongoing)

¹⁰⁴ Government directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹⁰⁵ But some legislation still to be repealed

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

¹⁰⁷ Prohibited in early childhood centres and in places of care; unlawful in all state-run childcare under 1991 Supreme Court ruling

¹⁰⁸ Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2014)

¹⁰⁹ Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹¹⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015)

¹¹¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home and other settings (2012)

¹¹² Government accepted UPR recommendations to prohibit (2008, 2013)

¹¹³ Prohibited in day care which forms part of education system

¹¹⁴ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all circumstances (2016)

¹¹⁵ 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

¹¹⁶ Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹¹⁷ Prohibited in prisons

¹¹⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2011)

¹¹⁹ Government supported UPR recommendations to prohibit (2018)

¹²⁰ Government supported UPR recommendations to prohibit (2018)

¹²¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012)

¹²² Prohibited in preschool provision

¹²³ Unlawful under 1999 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation still to be repealed

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. Others had previously committed but have since either backtracked on that commitment or have failed to take action on it.

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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 ¹²⁴	NO	NO	SOME ¹²⁵	YES	NO	NO ¹²⁶
Algeria ¹²⁷	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Angola ¹²⁸	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Antigua and Barbuda	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Australia	NO	SOME ¹²⁹	SOME ¹³⁰	SOME ¹³¹	SOME ¹³²	YES
Azerbaijan ¹³³	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Bahamas	NO	SOME ¹³⁴	SOME ¹³⁵	NO	[YES] ¹³⁶	[NO] ¹³⁷
Bangladesh ¹³⁸	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹³⁹	NO	NO
Barbados	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁴⁰	NO	NO	NO
Belarus ¹⁴¹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Belgium	NO ¹⁴²	SOME ¹⁴³	NO	YES	YES	YES
Belize ¹⁴⁴	NO	SOME ¹⁴⁵	SOME ¹⁴⁶	YES	SOME ¹⁴⁷	YES

¹²⁴ 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

¹²⁵ Prohibited in preschool provision

¹²⁶ Lawful under Shari'a law

¹²⁷ 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

¹²⁸ Had initially committed to prohibition in all settings by accepting UPR recommendation to do so in 2014, but no progress since

¹²⁹ Prohibited in all residential centres and foster care in all states/territories except Northern Territory, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia

¹³⁰ Prohibited in all states/territories except in Northern Territory and Tasmania; prohibition in childminding unconfirmed

¹³¹ Prohibited in all states/territories except Queensland

¹³² Prohibited in all states/territories except Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia

¹³³ 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

¹³⁴ Prohibited in residential institutions

¹³⁵ Prohibited in preschools and day care centres under the Early Childhood Care (National Standards) Regulations 2015

¹³⁶ But some legislation possibly still to be repealed

¹³⁷ Prohibited in 1984 but reintroduced in 1991

¹³⁸ 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

¹³⁹ Unlawful under 2011 Supreme Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

¹⁴⁰ Prohibited in day nurseries

¹⁴¹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit (2010) but stated it had already been implemented and all corporal punishment unlawful

¹⁴² Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2016); Government gave a mixed response to UPR recommendations to prohibit (2016)

¹⁴³ Prohibited in institutions in Flemish community

¹⁴⁴ 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

¹⁴⁵ Prohibited in residential care facilities

¹⁴⁶ Prohibited in day care centres

¹⁴⁷ Prohibited in "Youth Hostel" detention centre

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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
Bhutan ¹⁴⁸	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁴⁹	[YES]	YES
Botswana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Brunei Darussalam ¹⁵⁰	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁵¹	NO	NO	NO
Burkina Faso ¹⁵²	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁵³	SOME ¹⁵⁴	[YES]	YES
Burundi	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Cameroon	NO	NO	[SOME] ¹⁵⁵	YES	[YES]	YES
Canada	NO ¹⁵⁶	SOME ¹⁵⁷	SOME ¹⁵⁸	YES ¹⁵⁹	YES	YES
Central African Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Chad ¹⁶⁰	NO	[SOME] ¹⁶¹	[SOME] ¹⁶²	YES	[YES]	YES
Comoros ¹⁶³	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES]
Cook Islands	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁶⁴	YES	NO	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁶⁵	YES	YES
Cuba ¹⁶⁶	NO	[SOME] ¹⁶⁷	[SOME] ¹⁶⁸	[YES]	YES	YES
Czech Republic	NO	SOME ¹⁶⁹	SOME ¹⁷⁰	YES	YES	YES
Djibouti	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Dominica	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁷¹	NO	NO	NO
DPR Korea ¹⁷²	NO	NO	NO	[NO] ¹⁷³	[YES]	[YES]
DR Congo	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES

¹⁴⁸ 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

¹⁴⁹ Code of Conduct and ministerial directives state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁵⁰ Government accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit but rejected others (2009)

¹⁵¹ Prohibited in childcare centres

¹⁵² Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2014); Government noted a UPR recommendation to prohibit in 2018

¹⁵³ Prohibited in preschool settings

¹⁵⁴ Prohibited in primary schools

¹⁵⁵ Possibly prohibited in nursery education

¹⁵⁶ 2004 Supreme Court ruling limited but upheld parents' right to physically punish children

¹⁵⁷ 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

¹⁵⁸ Prohibited in all states/territories except Quebec

¹⁵⁹ 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

¹⁶⁰ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in 2009 but rejected recommendation to prohibit in 2013

¹⁶¹ Possibly prohibited in institutional care settings

¹⁶² Possibly prohibited in institutions

¹⁶³ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in 2014 but noted similar recommendations in 2019

¹⁶⁴ Prohibited in institutions providing early childhood education

¹⁶⁵ Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁶⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition with the adoption of the Central American Regional Roadmap on Violence against Children (2011) which recommends full prohibition, but no progress since

¹⁶⁷ Possibly prohibited in care institutions

¹⁶⁸ Possibly prohibited in preschool institutions

¹⁶⁹ Unlawful in institutions

¹⁷⁰ Prohibited in preschool provision

¹⁷¹ Prohibited in early childhood education facilities

¹⁷² Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2014)

¹⁷³ Policy states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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
Egypt	NO	NO	NO	[NO] ¹⁷⁴	[YES] ¹⁷⁵	YES
El Salvador ¹⁷⁶	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁷⁷	YES	YES	YES
Equatorial Guinea	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Eritrea	NO	NO	NO	NO ¹⁷⁸	[NO]	YES
Eswatini	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Ethiopia ¹⁷⁹	NO	SOME ¹⁸⁰	SOME ¹⁸¹	YES	YES	YES
Fiji ¹⁸²	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹⁸³	YES	YES
Gabon	NO	NO	SOME ¹⁸⁴	YES	YES	YES
Gambia	NO	NO ¹⁸⁵	NO	NO ¹⁸⁶	NO	YES
Grenada	NO	SOME ¹⁸⁷	NO	NO	NO	YES ¹⁸⁸
Guatemala ¹⁸⁹	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁹⁰	NO	[NO]	[NO]	[YES]	[YES]	YES
Guyana	NO	SOME ¹⁹¹	SOME ¹⁹²	NO	[YES]	YES
Haiti	NO ¹⁹³	[YES] ¹⁹⁴	[YES] ¹⁹⁵	YES	YES	YES
India ¹⁹⁶	NO	SOME ¹⁹⁷	NO ¹⁹⁸	SOME ¹⁹⁹	YES ²⁰⁰	SOME ²⁰¹
Iran	NO	NO	SOME ²⁰²	NO ²⁰³	YES	NO
Iraq	NO ²⁰⁴	NO	NO	NO	SOME ²⁰⁵	YES

¹⁷⁴ Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but possibly no prohibition in law

¹⁷⁵ Possibly lawful in social welfare institutions

¹⁷⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation in 2010; but Bills to prohibit were archived in 2017

¹⁷⁷ Prohibited in preschool provision

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

¹⁷⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to abolish corporal punishment but rejected recommendation to criminalise it (2014)

¹⁸⁰ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁸¹ Prohibited in institutions

¹⁸² Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation in 2014; but no progress since

¹⁸³ Unlawful under 2002 High Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

¹⁸⁴ Prohibited in preschool provision

¹⁸⁵ Minimum standards for residential childcare institutions state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

¹⁸⁶ Ministerial directive advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

¹⁸⁷ Prohibited in child care services

¹⁸⁸ Some provisions still to be formally repealed

¹⁸⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in the home (2008) and in all settings (2012) but has also said existing law prohibits

¹⁹⁰ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation in 2015; but no progress since

¹⁹¹ Prohibited in some but not all settings in Child Care and Services Development Act 2011

¹⁹² Prohibited in some but not all settings in Child Care and Services Development Act 2011

¹⁹³ Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2015)

¹⁹⁴ Prohibition in foster care unconfirmed

¹⁹⁵ Prohibition in crèches and childminding unconfirmed

¹⁹⁶ 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

¹⁹⁷ Prohibited in care institutions except in Jammu and Kashmir; bill which would prohibit in all childcare institutions under discussion (2014)

¹⁹⁸ Bill which would prohibit in anganwadi centres and playschools under discussion (2014)

¹⁹⁹ Prohibited for 6-14 year olds except in Jammu and Kashmir; not prohibited in religious schools

²⁰⁰ But prohibiting law not applicable in Jammu and Kashmir

²⁰¹ Permitted in traditional justice systems

²⁰² Prohibited in day care centres (kindergartens)

²⁰³ Government directive states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²⁰⁴ But possibly prohibited in Kurdistan

²⁰⁵ Prohibited in prisons and detention centres

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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
Jamaica	NO	YES	SOME ²⁰⁶	NO ²⁰⁷	YES	YES
Jordan ²⁰⁸	NO	[SOME] ²⁰⁹	[NO]	YES	[YES]	YES
Kazakhstan	NO	[SOME] ²¹⁰	SOME ²¹¹	YES	YES	YES
Kiribati ²¹²	NO	NO	SOME ²¹³	YES	NO	SOME ²¹⁴
Kuwait ²¹⁵	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	[YES]
Lao PDR	NO	NO	SOME ²¹⁶	YES	YES	YES
Lebanon	NO	NO	NO	NO ²¹⁷	[YES]	YES
Lesotho ²¹⁸	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Liberia	NO	SOME ²¹⁹	SOME ²²⁰	NO	YES	YES
Libya	NO	NO	SOME ²²¹	YES	NO	NO
Madagascar	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES
Malawi	NO	SOME ²²²	SOME ²²³	[YES] ²²⁴	YES	YES
Malaysia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO ²²⁵
Maldives ²²⁶	NO	NO	NO	NO ²²⁷	NO	NO
Mali	NO	NO	SOME ²²⁸	YES	YES	YES
Marshall Islands ²²⁹	NO	NO	NO	[YES] ²³⁰	YES	YES
Mauritania	NO	NO	NO	NO ²³¹	[SOME] ²³²	NO
Micronesia ²³³	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	YES

²⁰⁶ Prohibited in early childhood centres (“basic schools”)

²⁰⁷ Prohibition under discussion (2015); see also note on day care

²⁰⁸ 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”

²⁰⁹ Possibly prohibited in institutions

²¹⁰ Possibly prohibited in children’s villages

²¹¹ Prohibited in preschool education and training

²¹² 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)

²¹³ Prohibited in early childhood care and education for children between 3 and 6 years old

²¹⁴ But used in traditional justice

²¹⁵ 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”

²¹⁶ Unlawful in early childhood education settings

²¹⁷ Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²¹⁸ Government accepted UPR recommendation to abolish corporal punishment, stating it was being implemented (2010), but subsequent law reform prohibited only as sentence for crime

²¹⁹ Corporal punishment by child protection practitioners prohibited

²²⁰ Corporal punishment by child protection practitioners prohibited

²²¹ Unlawful in preschool provision

²²² Prohibited in state-run institutions

²²³ Prohibited in state-run day care

²²⁴ Prohibition in private schools unconfirmed

²²⁵ Government committed to prohibition (2007); bill which would prohibit (but not under Islamic law) under discussion (2015)

²²⁶ 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)

²²⁷ Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²²⁸ Prohibited in preschools and kindergartens

²²⁹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015); but no progress since

²³⁰ But some legislation still to be formally repealed

²³¹ Ministerial Order states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²³² 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

²³³ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2015); but no progress since

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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
Monaco	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Morocco ²³⁴	NO	NO	NO	NO ²³⁵	YES	YES
Nauru	NO	NO	[SOME] ²³⁶	YES	YES	[YES]
Nigeria	NO	NO	NO	NO ²³⁷	SOME ²³⁸	SOME ²³⁹
Niue	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	YES
Oman ²⁴⁰	NO	NO	[SOME] ²⁴¹	YES	NO	[YES]
Pakistan ²⁴²	SOME ²⁴³	SOME ²⁴⁴	SOME ²⁴⁵	SOME ²⁴⁶	SOME ²⁴⁷	SOME ²⁴⁸
Palau ²⁴⁹	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Papua New Guinea ²⁵⁰	NO	SOME ²⁵¹	NO	NO	YES	YES
Qatar ²⁵²	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁵³	YES	NO
Russian Federation	NO	NO	SOME ²⁵⁴	YES	YES	YES
Rwanda ²⁵⁵	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Samoa ²⁵⁶	NO	NO	SOME ²⁵⁷	SOME ²⁵⁸	YES	YES
Sao Tome and Principe ²⁵⁹	NO	NO	NO	[YES]	[YES]	[YES]
Saudi Arabia ²⁶⁰	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁶¹	NO	NO

²³⁴ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2012); but later stated that prohibition was already achieved (2017)

²³⁵ Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²³⁶ Possibly prohibited in preschool education settings

²³⁷ But possibly prohibited in Lagos State

²³⁸ Prohibited in Child Rights Act 2003, not enacted in all states

²³⁹ Prohibited in Child Rights Act 2003, not enacted in all states; lawful in some states under Shari'a law

²⁴⁰ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2015); but no progress since

²⁴¹ Possibly prohibited in preschool provision

²⁴² 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

²⁴³ Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan

²⁴⁴ Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, in Islamabad Capital Territory and in Sindh

²⁴⁵ Prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, in Islamabad Capital Territory and in Sindh

²⁴⁶ Prohibited for 5-16 year olds in Punjab; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory and Sindh

²⁴⁷ 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

²⁴⁸ Lawful under Shari'a law; prohibited in Pakistan administered Gilgit-Baltistan

²⁴⁹ 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

²⁵⁰ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); but later claimed prohibition was already achieved (2016)

²⁵¹ Corporal punishment of children "in the care of the Director" prohibited

²⁵² Government accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit but rejected another similar one, stating corporal punishment already prohibited (2010)

²⁵³ Code of Conduct for schools states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

²⁵⁴ Unlawful in preschool provision

²⁵⁵ 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

²⁵⁶ 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

²⁵⁷ Prohibited in early childhood centres

²⁵⁸ Prohibited in government primary schools

²⁵⁹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011, 2015); but no progress since

²⁶⁰ 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

²⁶¹ Ministerial circulars advise against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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
Senegal ²⁶²	NO	NO	NO	SOME ²⁶³	[YES]	YES
Singapore	NO	NO	SOME ²⁶⁴	NO	NO	NO
Slovakia ²⁶⁵	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Solomon Islands ²⁶⁶	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES ²⁶⁷
Somalia	NO	SOME ²⁶⁸	SOME ²⁶⁹	[SOME] ²⁷⁰	SOME ²⁷¹	SOME ²⁷²
St Kitts and Nevis	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	[YES] ²⁷³
St Lucia ²⁷⁴	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
St Vincent and the Grenadines	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
State of Palestine	NO	NO	NO	SOME ²⁷⁵	[SOME] ²⁷⁶	[SOME] ²⁷⁷
Sudan	NO	NO	[YES] ²⁷⁸	YES	YES	YES
Suriname	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁷⁹	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO ²⁸⁰	[SOME] ²⁸¹	YES	YES	YES	YES
Syrian Arab Republic	NO	NO	NO	NO ²⁸²	NO	YES
Taiwan	NO	NO	SOME ²⁸³	YES	YES	YES
Tajikistan ²⁸⁴	NO	NO	SOME ²⁸⁵	YES	NO	YES
Thailand ²⁸⁶	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Tonga	NO	NO	SOME ²⁸⁷	YES	[YES]	NO ²⁸⁸
Trinidad and Tobago	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

²⁶² Draft legislation to prohibit under discussion (2016)

²⁶³ Prohibited for 6-14 year olds

²⁶⁴ Early Childhood Development Centres Regulations 2018 prohibit corporal punishment in early childhood development centres

²⁶⁵ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit (2009); but no progress since despite prohibiting legislation having been drafted in 2014

²⁶⁶ 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

²⁶⁷ But used in traditional justice

²⁶⁸ Prohibited in Somaliland

²⁶⁹ Prohibited in Somaliland

²⁷⁰ Possibly prohibited in Somaliland

²⁷¹ Prohibited in Somaliland

²⁷² Prohibited in Somaliland

²⁷³ But some legislation still to be formally repealed

²⁷⁴ Government accepted some but not all UPR recommendations to prohibit (2015)

²⁷⁵ Prohibited in UNRWA schools and in East Jerusalem; elsewhere Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²⁷⁶ Possibly unlawful in East Jerusalem

²⁷⁷ Possibly unlawful in Gaza

²⁷⁸ The Regulation on behaviour control in educational institutions 2020 prohibit corporal punishment in preschool

²⁷⁹ Government accepted UPR recommendation to prohibit in schools (2011)

²⁸⁰ 2003 Federal Court ruling stated repeated and habitual corporal punishment unacceptable but did not rule out all corporal punishment in childrearing

²⁸¹ Possibly lawful in family placements

²⁸² Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

²⁸³ Prohibited in preschools and community, tribal and workplace cooperative early childhood care institutions for children between two and six

²⁸⁴ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); but no progress since

²⁸⁵ Prohibited in preschool education settings

²⁸⁶ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit in all settings (2012, 2016); but no progress since

²⁸⁷ Prohibited in preschool institutions

²⁸⁸ 2010 Court of Appeal ruling stated "it might be argued" whipping is unconstitutional but did not declare it such

States without a clear commitment to law reform ...						
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
Turkey ²⁸⁹	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Tuvalu ²⁹⁰	NO	SOME ²⁹¹	NO	NO	SOME ²⁹²	SOME ²⁹³
Uganda ²⁹⁴	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
UK	SOME ²⁹⁵	SOME ²⁹⁶	SOME ²⁹⁷	YES ²⁹⁸	YES	YES
UR Tanzania	NO	SOME ²⁹⁹	NO	NO ³⁰⁰	SOME ³⁰¹	SOME ³⁰²
USA	NO	SOME ³⁰³	SOME ³⁰⁴	SOME ³⁰⁵	SOME ³⁰⁶	YES
Vanuatu	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	SOME ³⁰⁷
Viet Nam	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Western Sahara	NO	[NO]	[NO]	[NO]	[YES]	[YES]
Yemen	NO	NO	[SOME] ³⁰⁸	YES	YES	NO
Zimbabwe ³⁰⁹	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES ³¹⁰

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 secretariat@end-violence.org. For further details on all states see the individual state reports at www.endcorporalpunishment.org.

²⁸⁹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendations to prohibit (2010, 2015); but no progress since

²⁹⁰ Government accepted 2008 UPR recommendation to prohibit but in 2013 accepted some UPR recommendations to prohibit and rejected others

²⁹¹ Prohibited in hospital mental health wing

²⁹² Corporal punishment by police officers prohibited

²⁹³ Island courts may order corporal punishment

²⁹⁴ 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

²⁹⁵ 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

²⁹⁶ Prohibited in residential institutions and foster care arranged by local authorities and voluntary organisations; fully prohibited in Scotland and Wales

²⁹⁷ 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

²⁹⁸ But in 2014 Government confirmed no prohibition in “unregistered independent settings providing part-time education”; fully prohibited in Scotland and Wales

²⁹⁹ Prohibited in residential institutions in Zanzibar

³⁰⁰ Directive prohibits corporal punishment in classrooms from pre-primary to third grade, in mainland Tanzania

³⁰¹ Prohibited in approved schools and remand homes in Zanzibar

³⁰² Prohibited in Zanzibar

³⁰³ Prohibited in all care settings in 31 states, and in some settings in other states and District of Columbia

³⁰⁴ Prohibited in all care settings in 31 states, and in some settings in other states and District of Columbia

³⁰⁵ 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)

³⁰⁶ Prohibited in 32 states

³⁰⁷ Permitted in rural areas under customary justice systems

³⁰⁸ Possibly prohibited in preschool provision

³⁰⁹ Had initially committed to prohibition by accepting UPR recommendation to prohibit in all settings (2011); but later noted similar UPR recommendations (2016)

³¹⁰ 2014 High Court ruling declaring judicial corporal punishment unconstitutional confirmed by 2019 Constitutional Court decision but some legislation still to be repealed