



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

# Global progress towards prohibiting all corporal punishment

Prepared by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children  
([www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org)), July 2011

Note: The above information has been compiled 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 helped to provide and check information. Please let us know if you believe any of the information to be incorrect: [info@endcorporalpunishment.org](mailto:info@endcorporalpunishment.org).

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	NO	YES	NO <sup>2</sup>	NO <sup>3</sup>	NO
Albania	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>4</sup>	NO
Algeria	NO	YES	YES	[NO]	NO
Andorra	NO	YES <sup>5</sup>	YES	YES <sup>6</sup>	SOME <sup>7</sup>
Angola	NO	NO	YES <sup>8</sup>	NO	NO
Antigua & Barbuda	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Argentina	NO	YES <sup>9</sup>	YES	YES	NO
Armenia	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>10</sup>	NO
Australia	NO <sup>11</sup>	SOME <sup>12</sup>	YES	SOME <sup>13</sup>	SOME <sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children

<sup>2</sup> Lawful under Islamic law

<sup>3</sup> Possibly prohibited in the Law on Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres adopted in 2009

<sup>4</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>5</sup> No explicit prohibition, but education law and regulations recognise dignity of the child

<sup>6</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>7</sup> Prohibited in La Gavernera children's centre; lawful in other care settings

<sup>8</sup> Prohibited for persons under 16 years; prohibition for 16 and 17 year olds unconfirmed

<sup>9</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>10</sup> But no explicit prohibition

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Austria	YES <sup>15</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Azerbaijan	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>16</sup>	NO
Bahamas	NO	NO	[NO] <sup>17</sup>	[YES] <sup>18</sup>	SOME <sup>19</sup>
Bahrain	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Bangladesh <sup>20</sup>	NO	YES <sup>21</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Barbados	NO	NO	NO	NO	[SOME <sup>22</sup> ]
Belarus	NO	YES <sup>23</sup>	YES	YES <sup>24</sup>	SOME <sup>25</sup>
Belgium	NO	YES <sup>26</sup>	YES	YES	SOME <sup>27</sup>
Belize	NO	YES	YES	SOME <sup>28</sup>	SOME <sup>29</sup>
Benin	NO	NO <sup>30</sup>	YES	[YES]	NO
Bhutan <sup>31</sup>	NO	NO <sup>32</sup>	YES	NO	NO
Bolivia	NO <sup>33</sup>	YES	SOME <sup>34</sup>	NO <sup>35</sup>	NO <sup>36</sup>
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SOME <sup>37</sup>	YES	YES	YES	NO
Botswana	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Brazil <sup>38</sup>	NO <sup>39</sup>	NO <sup>40</sup>	YES	NO <sup>41</sup>	NO <sup>42</sup>

<sup>11</sup> In 2003, Law Reform Institute in Tasmania recommended abolition of reasonable correction defence from criminal and civil law but as at July 2011 law reform not achieved; 2002 law in New South Wales prohibits force to head or neck of child and to any part of the body where likely to cause harm lasting more than a short period

<sup>12</sup> Prohibited in Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria

<sup>13</sup> Prohibited in all states and territories except Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia

<sup>14</sup> Prohibited in all states and territories in child care centres except Northern Territory, Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory, in all day care in Victoria and New South Wales, and in residential centres and foster care except Northern Territory, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia and Australian Capital Territory

<sup>15</sup> Prohibited in 1989 by section 146a of General Civil Code

<sup>16</sup> But possibly no explicit prohibition

<sup>17</sup> Judicial corporal punishment prohibited in 1984 but reintroduced in 1991; not prohibited in 2006 Child Protection Act

<sup>18</sup> But as at May 2011, some legislation still to be repealed

<sup>19</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions, lawful in other forms of care

<sup>20</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children

<sup>21</sup> Unlawful under 2011 Supreme Court ruling, not yet confirmed in legislation

<sup>22</sup> Prohibited in state-arranged foster care and pre-school settings, and in day care centres and children's residential centres run by Child Care Board, but lawful in private foster care

<sup>23</sup> But possibly no explicit prohibition

<sup>24</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>25</sup> Considered unlawful in boarding institutions, but there is no explicit prohibition; not prohibited in foster care

<sup>26</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>27</sup> Prohibited in institutions in some communities; not prohibited in non-institutional childcare

<sup>28</sup> Prohibited in "Youth Hostel" detention centre but lawful in other penal institutions

<sup>29</sup> Prohibited in residential care facilities and in day care centres

<sup>30</sup> Government circular advises against corporal punishment in formal education, but no prohibition in law

<sup>31</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children

<sup>32</sup> Code of Conduct and ministerial directive state corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>33</sup> Legislation prohibits only corporal punishment which is considered harmful

<sup>34</sup> Prohibited in state laws, but lawful in indigenous and tribal justice systems

<sup>35</sup> See note 33

<sup>36</sup> See note 33

<sup>37</sup> Prohibited in Republic of Srpska

<sup>38</sup> In July 2010, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, before leaving office, submitted a bill to Congress which would prohibit in all settings

<sup>39</sup> Draft legislation which would prohibit in all settings under discussion (2011)

<sup>40</sup> See previous note

<sup>41</sup> See note 39

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Brunei Darussalam	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bulgaria	YES <sup>43</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Burkina Faso	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>44</sup>	SOME <sup>45</sup>
Burundi	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cambodia	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO <sup>46</sup>
Cameroon	NO	YES	YES	[YES]	NO
Canada <sup>47</sup>	NO	YES <sup>48</sup>	YES	YES	SOME <sup>49</sup>
Cape Verde	NO	NO <sup>50</sup>	YES	NO	[YES]
Central African Rep.	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Chad	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Chile	NO	NO <sup>51</sup>	YES	YES	NO
China	NO <sup>52</sup>	YES	YES	YES	NO
Colombia	NO	NO <sup>53</sup>	SOME <sup>54</sup>	NO <sup>55</sup>	NO
Comoros	NO	NO	[YES] <sup>56</sup>	NO	NO
Congo, Republic of	NO	[YES]	YES	NO	NO
Cook Islands	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Costa Rica	YES <sup>57</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	NO	NO <sup>58</sup>	YES	YES <sup>59</sup>	NO
Croatia	YES <sup>60</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cuba	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cyprus	YES <sup>61</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Czech Republic <sup>62</sup>	NO	YES <sup>63</sup>	YES	YES <sup>64</sup>	NO

<sup>42</sup> See note 39

<sup>43</sup> Prohibited in 2000 Child Protection Act (amended 2003) and 2003 Regulation on the Implementation of the Child Protection Act

<sup>44</sup> But possibly no explicit prohibition

<sup>45</sup> Prohibited in institutions; not prohibited in foster care

<sup>46</sup> Minimum standards state corporal punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in legislation

<sup>47</sup> 2004 Supreme Court ruling upheld parents' right to administer corporal punishment to children aged 2-12 years, but not using objects and not involving slaps or blows to the head; bills which would repeal the legal defence for corporal punishment have failed to be enacted but continue to be introduced in a sustained campaign for law reform

<sup>48</sup> 2004 Supreme Court ruling limited use of force by teachers to restraint and removal and excluded corporal punishment, but this not confirmed in legislation relating to private schools, or to any schools in Alberta and Manitoba

<sup>49</sup> Prohibited in state provided care in Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba; prohibited in foster care in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario; in Ontario prohibited in provincially-licensed childcare programmes and foster homes and for all children receiving services from a child protection agency or other service provider licensed or approved by the province; in Quebec no right of correction under the Civil Code but right of correction in Federal Criminal Code applies

<sup>50</sup> Ministry of Education guidelines advise against corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law

<sup>51</sup> Legislation prohibits only corporal punishment resulting in injury

<sup>52</sup> But corporal punishment of girls prohibited in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

<sup>53</sup> Legislation prohibits only corporal punishment resulting in injury

<sup>54</sup> Prohibited in laws of the Republic, lawful in indigenous communities

<sup>55</sup> See note 53

<sup>56</sup> Possibly lawful under Shari'a law and in traditional justice systems

<sup>57</sup> Prohibited in 2008 amendments to the Code on Children and Adolescents and the Family Code

<sup>58</sup> Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in law

<sup>59</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>60</sup> Prohibited explicitly in 1998 Family Act, replaced by 2003 Family Act

<sup>61</sup> Prohibited in 1994 Violence in the Family (Prevention and Protection of Victims) Law, reiterated in 2000 Act on Violence in the Family; response to governmental questionnaire in UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children (August 2005) stated Children Law provides for "right to administer punishment", but this provision expected to be removed following review

<sup>62</sup> Government committed to prohibition; prohibition under discussion (2011)

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Denmark	YES <sup>65</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Djibouti	NO	[YES]	[YES]	NO	NO
Dominica	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>66</sup>
Dominican Republic	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
DPR Korea	NO	NO <sup>67</sup>	[YES]	[YES]	NO
DR Congo	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Ecuador	NO	YES	SOME <sup>68</sup>	YES	NO
Egypt	NO	NO <sup>69</sup>	YES	YES <sup>70</sup>	NO
El Salvador	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Equatorial Guinea	NO	NO	???	???	NO
Eritrea	NO	NO <sup>71</sup>	NO <sup>72</sup>	???	NO
Estonia <sup>73</sup>	NO	YES <sup>74</sup>	YES	YES <sup>75</sup>	NO
Ethiopia	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME <sup>76</sup>
Fiji	NO <sup>77</sup>	YES <sup>78</sup>	YES	YES	NO
Finland	YES <sup>79</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
France	NO <sup>80</sup>	YES <sup>81</sup>	YES	YES <sup>82</sup>	NO <sup>83</sup>
Gabon	NO	YES	???	???	NO
Gambia	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Georgia	NO	YES <sup>84</sup>	YES	YES <sup>85</sup>	[SOME <sup>86</sup> ]
Germany	YES <sup>87</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ghana	NO	NO <sup>88</sup>	YES	SOME <sup>89</sup>	NO
Greece	YES <sup>90</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Grenada	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>91</sup>

<sup>63</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>64</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>65</sup> Prohibited in 1997 amendment to 1995 Parental Custody and Care Act

<sup>66</sup> Prohibited in early childhood education facilities

<sup>67</sup> Policy states corporal punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in law; possibly prohibited in 2005 Education Law

<sup>68</sup> Prohibited in state law but permitted in indigenous communities

<sup>69</sup> Ministerial directive states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law (information unconfirmed)

<sup>70</sup> But possibly permitted in social welfare institutions

<sup>71</sup> Policy states corporal punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in law

<sup>72</sup> Lawful under Transitional Penal Code but prohibited in Draft Penal Code

<sup>73</sup> Government committed to prohibition; legislation which would prohibit being drafted (2011)

<sup>74</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>75</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>76</sup> Prohibited in institutions by Constitution, but “reasonable chastisement” defence available

<sup>77</sup> In 2006, prime minister and other high level offices called for prohibition, but as at July 2011 law reform not achieved

<sup>78</sup> Ruled unconstitutional in 2002 High Court ruling, but as at May 2011 legislation not amended

<sup>79</sup> Prohibited in 1983 Child Custody and Right of Access Act

<sup>80</sup> Bill No. 2971 to abolish all physical and psychological violence against children by persons with parental authority under discussion (2011)

<sup>81</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>82</sup> But no explicit prohibition; see also note 80

<sup>83</sup> See note 80

<sup>84</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>85</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>86</sup> Prohibited in institutional care establishments

<sup>87</sup> Prohibited in 2000 amendment to Civil Code

<sup>88</sup> Ministerial directive possibly advises against corporal punishment but no prohibition in law

<sup>89</sup> Prohibited in prisons; no explicit prohibition in borstal institutions and industrial institutions

<sup>90</sup> Prohibited in 2006 Law 3500/2006 on the Combating of Intra-family Violence

<sup>91</sup> Prohibited in child care homes by licensing requirements

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Guatemala	NO	YES <sup>92</sup>	SOME <sup>93</sup>	YES	NO
Guinea	NO	YES	[NO]	???	NO
Guinea-Bissau	NO	YES	YES	[YES]	[NO]
Guyana	NO	NO	NO <sup>94</sup>	NO <sup>95</sup>	NO
Haiti	NO <sup>96</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Honduras	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
Hungary	YES <sup>97</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Iceland	YES <sup>98</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
India <sup>99</sup>	NO	SOME <sup>100</sup>	SOME <sup>101</sup>	SOME <sup>102</sup>	SOME <sup>103</sup>
Indonesia	NO	NO	SOME <sup>104</sup>	NO	NO
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	NO	YES	NO	[YES]	NO
Iraq	NO	NO	YES	SOME <sup>105</sup>	NO
Ireland <sup>106</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME <sup>107</sup>
Israel	YES <sup>108</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Italy	NO <sup>109</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Jamaica	NO	SOME <sup>110</sup>	YES <sup>111</sup>	YES <sup>112</sup>	YES
Japan	NO <sup>113</sup>	YES <sup>114</sup>	YES	NO	NO
Jordan	NO	YES	YES	YES	[SOME] <sup>115</sup>
Kazakhstan	NO	SOME <sup>116</sup>	YES	YES	SOME <sup>117</sup>
Kenya	YES <sup>118</sup>	YES <sup>119</sup>	YES	YES <sup>120</sup>	YES

<sup>92</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>93</sup> Unlawful in state laws but permitted in traditional justice systems

<sup>94</sup> Prohibited for under 17s, lawful for 17 year olds

<sup>95</sup> See previous note

<sup>96</sup> Possibly prohibited by 2001 law, but no unequivocal confirmation

<sup>97</sup> Prohibited in 2004 amendment to Hungarian Child Protection Act

<sup>98</sup> Prohibited in 2003 Children's Act

<sup>99</sup> Government committed to prohibition in schools and other settings outside the home

<sup>100</sup> Prohibited for children aged 6-14; not prohibited in Jammu and Kashmir

<sup>101</sup> Prohibited in state laws, but used in traditional justice systems

<sup>102</sup> Prohibited in 2007 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules except in Jammu and Kashmir

<sup>103</sup> Prohibited in care institutions in 2007 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules except in Jammu and Kashmir; lawful in non-institutional care

<sup>104</sup> Prohibited in Criminal Code but permitted under Shari'a law in Aceh province and in regional regulations based on Islamic Law in other areas

<sup>105</sup> Prohibited in prisons and detention centres, possibly lawful in other penal institutions

<sup>106</sup> Government has stated long-term commitment to prohibition but given no indication of timing

<sup>107</sup> Prohibited in pre-school settings except for childminders caring for children older than 5 and for children of relatives, children of same family or up to three children from different families; prohibited in special care units; guidance advises against its use in foster care and residential care services but there is no prohibition in legislation

<sup>108</sup> 2000 Supreme Court ruled against all violence in childrearing; "reasonable chastisement" defence removed from legislation in same year

<sup>109</sup> 1996 Supreme Court ruling prohibited all violence in childrearing, but as at May 2011 not confirmed in legislation

<sup>110</sup> Prohibited in schools for children up to age 6; prohibition in all schools under discussion (2010)

<sup>111</sup> Ruled unconstitutional in 1998; bills to repeal laws providing for judicial corporal punishment under discussion (2010)

<sup>112</sup> But some legislation still to be repealed; bill to achieve this under discussion (2010)

<sup>113</sup> But prohibited in Kawasaki City by local ordinance

<sup>114</sup> Prohibited in 1947 School Education Law but 1981 Tokyo High Court judgment stated some physical punishment may be lawful in some circumstances

<sup>115</sup> Possibly prohibited in institutions

<sup>116</sup> Prohibited in regular schools but not in military schools

<sup>117</sup> Prohibited in children's villages, youth homes and other institutions, but no prohibition in foster care or kinship care

<sup>118</sup> Prohibited in 2010 Constitution; some legislation still to be formally repealed

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Kiribati	NO	YES <sup>121</sup>	NO <sup>122</sup>	NO	NO
Kuwait	NO	[YES]	YES	NO	[NO]
Kyrgyzstan	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME <sup>123</sup>
Lao PDR	NO	[YES]	YES	YES <sup>124</sup>	NO
Latvia	YES <sup>125</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Lebanon	NO	NO <sup>126</sup>	YES	[YES]	NO
Lesotho	NO	NO <sup>127</sup>	NO <sup>128</sup>	NO	NO
Liberia	NO	NO	YES	??? <sup>129</sup>	NO
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	NO	YES	NO	NO	[NO]
Liechtenstein	YES <sup>130</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Lithuania <sup>131</sup>	NO	YES <sup>132</sup>	YES	YES <sup>133</sup>	NO
Luxembourg	YES <sup>134</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Madagascar	NO	[YES]	YES	NO	NO
Malawi	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME <sup>135</sup>
Malaysia	NO	NO	NO <sup>136</sup>	NO <sup>137</sup>	NO
Maldives <sup>138</sup>	NO <sup>139</sup>	NO <sup>140</sup>	NO <sup>141</sup>	NO <sup>142</sup>	NO <sup>143</sup>
Mali	NO <sup>144</sup>	YES	YES	YES <sup>145</sup>	NO
Malta	NO	YES <sup>146</sup>	YES	[YES]	NO
Marshall Islands	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Mauritania	NO	NO <sup>147</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Mauritius	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO

<sup>119</sup> See previous note

<sup>120</sup> See note 118

<sup>121</sup> Statutory provisions allowing corporal punishment repealed but no explicit prohibition in law

<sup>122</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2006)

<sup>123</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions

<sup>124</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>125</sup> Prohibited in 1998 Children's Rights Protection Law

<sup>126</sup> Government committed to law reform (2006)

<sup>127</sup> Education Bill would prohibit (2009)

<sup>128</sup> Child Protection and Welfare Bill would prohibit (2010)

<sup>129</sup> Prohibited in prisons, but legality in other penal institutions unknown

<sup>130</sup> Prohibited in 2008 Children and Youth Act

<sup>131</sup> Government stated intention to prohibit during January 2006 examination by Committee on the Rights of the Child; proposed new legislation to prohibit rejected in March 2010, new bill introduced in December 2010

<sup>132</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>133</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>134</sup> Prohibited in 2008 Law on Children and the Family

<sup>135</sup> Prohibited in state-run institutions and day care settings, lawful in foster care

<sup>136</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2007)

<sup>137</sup> See previous note

<sup>138</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children

<sup>139</sup> Draft Penal Code would include justification for use of force by parents, teachers and others for prevention and punishment of misconduct

<sup>140</sup> Ministry of Education advises against corporal punishment but no explicit prohibition in legislation; see previous note

<sup>141</sup> Draft Penal Code would authorise judicial corporal punishment

<sup>142</sup> See note 139

<sup>143</sup> See note 139

<sup>144</sup> Draft Family Code would remove the right of correction but not explicitly prohibit corporal punishment (2009)

<sup>145</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>146</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>147</sup> Ministerial Order states that corporal punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in legislation

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Mexico	NO <sup>148</sup>	NO	YES	NO	NO
Micronesia, Fed. States	NO	[YES]	YES	NO	NO
Monaco	NO	YES <sup>149</sup>	YES	YES <sup>150</sup>	NO
Mongolia	NO <sup>151</sup>	YES	YES	NO	NO <sup>152</sup>
Montenegro	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>153</sup>	NO
Morocco	NO	NO <sup>154</sup>	YES	YES	NO
Mozambique	NO	NO <sup>155</sup>	YES	YES	NO
Myanmar	NO	NO <sup>156</sup>	YES <sup>157</sup>	NO	NO
Namibia	NO	YES	YES <sup>158</sup>	YES <sup>159</sup>	SOME <sup>160</sup>
Nauru	NO	NO	[YES]	NO	NO
Nepal <sup>161</sup>	NO <sup>162</sup>	NO <sup>163</sup>	YES	NO <sup>164</sup>	NO <sup>165</sup>
Netherlands	YES <sup>166</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
New Zealand	YES <sup>167</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Nicaragua <sup>168</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
Niger	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Nigeria	NO	NO	SOME <sup>169</sup>	NO	NO
Niue	NO	NO	YES	???	[NO]
Norway	YES <sup>170</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Oman	NO	YES	???	NO	NO
Pakistan <sup>171</sup>	NO	NO <sup>172</sup>	SOME <sup>173</sup>	SOME <sup>174</sup>	NO <sup>175</sup>

<sup>148</sup> But “right of correction” removed from Civil Code of Federal Territory

<sup>149</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>150</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>151</sup> Prohibited in draft amendments to Family Law (2010)

<sup>152</sup> Prohibited in care institutions in draft amendments to Family Law (2010)

<sup>153</sup> But possibly no explicit prohibition

<sup>154</sup> Ministerial direction advises against corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law

<sup>155</sup> Government directive advises against corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law

<sup>156</sup> Government directive advises against corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law

<sup>157</sup> But some legislation not amended/repealed

<sup>158</sup> Unlawful under 1991 Supreme Court ruling but as at March 2011 some legislation yet to be repealed

<sup>159</sup> See previous note; Child Care and Protection Bill would prohibit (2011)

<sup>160</sup> Unlawful in state institutions under 1991 Supreme Court ruling but some legislation yet to be repealed; Child Care and Protection Bill would prohibit (2011)

<sup>161</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General’s Study on Violence against Children

<sup>162</sup> 2005 Supreme Court ruling removed legal defence for corporal punishment by parents, guardians and teachers

<sup>163</sup> See previous note

<sup>164</sup> See note 161

<sup>165</sup> See note 161

<sup>166</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to the Civil Code

<sup>167</sup> Prohibited in 2007 Crimes (Substituted Section 59) Amendment Act

<sup>168</sup> Proposals to prohibit all corporal punishment in draft Family Code under discussion (2009)

<sup>169</sup> Prohibited as sentence in 2003 Child Rights Act, but this not enacted in all states and other legislation not amended; lawful as a sentence in some areas under Shari’a law

<sup>170</sup> Prohibited in 1987 amendment to 1981 Parent and Child Act; Supreme Court decision 30 November 2005 interpreted Penal Code as allowing “lighter smacks” but in April 2010 the law was amended to confirm prohibition of all corporal punishment

<sup>171</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General’s Study on Violence against Children

<sup>172</sup> Legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2011)

<sup>173</sup> Prohibited in 2000 Juvenile Justice System Ordinance but this not applicable in all areas

<sup>174</sup> Prohibited in 2000 Juvenile justice System Ordinance but this not applicable in all areas and other laws not amended/repealed

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Palau	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Palestine	NO	SOME <sup>176</sup>	[NO] <sup>177</sup>	[NO] <sup>178</sup>	NO
Panama	NO <sup>179</sup>	NO <sup>180</sup>	YES	YES	NO <sup>181</sup>
Papua New Guinea	NO	NO	YES	NO	SOME <sup>182</sup>
Paraguay	NO	NO <sup>183</sup>	YES	YES	NO
Peru <sup>184</sup>	NO	YES <sup>185</sup>	YES	NO	NO
Philippines <sup>186</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME <sup>187</sup>
Poland	YES <sup>188</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Portugal	YES <sup>189</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Qatar	NO	NO <sup>190</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Republic of Korea	NO	NO <sup>191</sup>	YES	YES <sup>192</sup>	[SOME] <sup>193</sup>
Republic of Moldova	YES <sup>194</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Romania	YES <sup>195</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Russian Federation	NO	YES <sup>196</sup>	YES	YES <sup>197</sup>	NO
Rwanda	NO <sup>198</sup>	NO <sup>199</sup>	YES	NO <sup>200</sup>	NO <sup>201</sup>
Saint Kitts & Nevis	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Saint Lucia	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Samoa	NO	YES	YES	[NO]	NO
San Marino	NO <sup>202</sup>	YES	YES	YES <sup>203</sup>	NO <sup>204</sup>

<sup>175</sup> Legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2011)

<sup>176</sup> Prohibited in UNRWA schools and in East Jerusalem; in public schools, Ministerial direction advises against the use of corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law

<sup>177</sup> Possibly unlawful in the West Bank

<sup>178</sup> Possibly unlawful in East Jerusalem

<sup>179</sup> Legislation prohibits only corporal punishment which results in injury

<sup>180</sup> See previous note

<sup>181</sup> See note 179

<sup>182</sup> 2009 Lukautim Pikinini (Child) Act prohibits corporal punishment of children “in the care of the Director”, but this does not apply to private care arrangements and forms of care run by non-government bodies

<sup>183</sup> Legislation protects dignity but does not explicitly prohibit corporal punishment

<sup>184</sup> Congress pledged all party support for prohibition (2007); legislation which would prohibit in all settings under discussion (2010)

<sup>185</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>186</sup> Legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2011)

<sup>187</sup> Prohibited in residential institutions and day care centres

<sup>188</sup> Prohibited in 2010 amendment to the Family Code

<sup>189</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Penal Code

<sup>190</sup> Ministerial Decree states that corporal punishment should not be used, but no explicit prohibition in legislation

<sup>191</sup> Recent law reform unclear; prohibition still being debated (2011)

<sup>192</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>193</sup> Possibly prohibited in child care institutions

<sup>194</sup> Prohibited in 2008 amendments to the Family Code

<sup>195</sup> Prohibited in 2004 Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child

<sup>196</sup> But possibly no explicit prohibition

<sup>197</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>198</sup> Draft Child Protection Act would possibly prohibit (2010)

<sup>199</sup> Draft Child Protection Act would prohibit (2010)

<sup>200</sup> See previous note

<sup>201</sup> See note 199

<sup>202</sup> Government has stated its intention to prohibit in all settings (2010)

<sup>203</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>204</sup> See previous note



State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Sao Tome & Principe	NO	[YES]	[YES]	???	NO
Saudi Arabia	NO	NO <sup>205</sup>	NO	NO	NO
Senegal	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>206</sup>	NO
Serbia <sup>207</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	SOME <sup>208</sup>
Seychelles	NO	NO <sup>209</sup>	YES	[NO]	[NO]
Sierra Leone	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Singapore	NO	NO	NO	NO	SOME <sup>210</sup>
Slovakia <sup>211</sup>	NO <sup>212</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Slovenia <sup>213</sup>	NO <sup>214</sup>	YES	YES	YES <sup>215</sup>	SOME <sup>216</sup>
Solomon Islands	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Somalia	NO	SOME <sup>217</sup>	SOME <sup>218</sup>	SOME <sup>219</sup>	SOME <sup>220</sup>
South Africa <sup>221</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
South Sudan, Republic of	YES <sup>222</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Spain	YES <sup>223</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sri Lanka <sup>224</sup>	NO	NO <sup>225</sup>	YES	SOME <sup>226</sup>	NO
Sudan	NO	NO <sup>227</sup>	[YES] <sup>228</sup>	NO	NO
Suriname	NO	[YES]	YES	YES	NO
Swaziland	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Sweden	YES <sup>229</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO <sup>230</sup>	YES <sup>231</sup>	YES	YES	YES
Syrian Arab Republic	NO	NO <sup>232</sup>	YES	NO	NO

<sup>205</sup> Ministerial circulars advise against the use of corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law

<sup>206</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>207</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2007)

<sup>208</sup> Prohibited in all day care which forms a part of the education system, including nurseries, kindergartens, preschools, after school care, workshops and additional education activities

<sup>209</sup> Policy states corporal punishment should not be used, but no prohibition in law

<sup>210</sup> Prohibited in child care centres

<sup>211</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2005)

<sup>212</sup> Law reform in 2009 prohibited only corporal punishment which reaches a certain degree of severity

<sup>213</sup> Government stated intention to explicitly prohibit in the home during 2004 drafting of domestic violence law

<sup>214</sup> Family Law Bill which would prohibit under discussion (2011)

<sup>215</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>216</sup> Prohibited in educational day care centres and residential schools

<sup>217</sup> Possibly prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>218</sup> Prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>219</sup> Prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>220</sup> Possibly prohibited in Somaliland

<sup>221</sup> Efforts to prohibit corporal punishment by parents failed in 2007; national campaign continues to promote law reform

<sup>222</sup> Prohibited in 2011 Transitional Constitution, confirming prohibition in 2005 Interim Constitution and 2008 Child Act enacted prior to independence

<sup>223</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Civil Code

<sup>224</sup> Commitment to prohibition in all settings, including the home, made at July 2006 meeting of the South Asia Forum, following 2005 regional consultation of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children

<sup>225</sup> Ministerial circular states corporal punishment should not be used but no prohibition in law

<sup>226</sup> Prohibited in prisons; lawful in other penal institutions

<sup>227</sup> 2010 Child Act prohibits cruel punishment but no explicit prohibition of all corporal punishment

<sup>228</sup> Possibly lawful under *Sharia*

<sup>229</sup> Prohibited in 1979 amendment to Parenthood and Guardianship Code

<sup>230</sup> 2003 Federal Court ruling stated repeated and habitual corporal punishment unacceptable, but did not rule out right of parents to use corporal punishment; draft legislation to prohibit rejected by Parliament in 2008

<sup>231</sup> Prohibited by federal law pursuant to cantonal legislation; 1991 Federal Court ruled it permissible in certain circumstances, but this considered impossible under current legislation

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Taiwan <sup>233</sup>	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO <sup>234</sup>
Tajikistan	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
TFYR Macedonia	NO	YES	YES	YES <sup>235</sup>	NO
Thailand	NO	YES	YES <sup>236</sup>	YES <sup>237</sup>	NO
Timor-Leste, DR	NO	NO <sup>238</sup>	YES	YES <sup>239</sup>	NO <sup>240</sup>
Togo	NO <sup>241</sup>	YES	YES	YES	[YES]
Tonga	NO	YES	NO <sup>242</sup>	NO	NO
Trinidad & Tobago	NO	NO	NO <sup>243</sup>	NO	NO <sup>244</sup>
Tunisia	YES <sup>245</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Turkey	NO	YES <sup>246</sup>	YES	YES <sup>247</sup>	NO
Turkmenistan	NO <sup>248</sup>	[YES] <sup>249</sup>	YES	[YES] <sup>250</sup>	NO <sup>251</sup>
Tuvalu	NO	NO	SOME <sup>252</sup>	NO	NO
Uganda	NO	NO <sup>253</sup>	YES	YES	NO
UK	NO <sup>254</sup>	YES	YES	YES <sup>255</sup>	SOME <sup>256</sup>
Ukraine	YES <sup>257</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
United Arab Emirates	NO	YES <sup>258</sup>	NO	NO	NO
United Republic of Tanzania	NO	NO	SOME <sup>259</sup>	NO	NO

<sup>232</sup> Ministry of Education advises against its use but no explicit prohibition in law

<sup>233</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2005)

<sup>234</sup> But law prohibiting in schools possibly applies to day care centres and cram schools

<sup>235</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>236</sup> But some legislation not amended (2010)

<sup>237</sup> See previous note

<sup>238</sup> Government committed to prohibition (2005)

<sup>239</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>240</sup> Policy advises against corporal punishment in child care centres, orphanages and boarding houses, but no prohibition in law

<sup>241</sup> Possibly prohibited in 2007 Children's Code

<sup>242</sup> 2010 Court of Appeal ruling stated that whipping provisions in criminal law are likely to be unconstitutional but did not categorically declare corporal punishment to be unconstitutional

<sup>243</sup> Corporal Punishment (Offenders Not Over Sixteen) Act repealed in 2000 but as at January 2011 provision in Children Act authorising judicial whipping of children still in force

<sup>244</sup> Policy advises against corporal punishment in health care and psychiatric institutions, but no prohibition in law

<sup>245</sup> Prohibited in 2010 amendment to the Penal Code

<sup>246</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>247</sup> But possibly no explicit prohibition

<sup>248</sup> 2002 Rights of the Child (Guarantees) Act prohibits corporal punishment considered to be harmful

<sup>249</sup> See previous note

<sup>250</sup> See note 248

<sup>251</sup> See note 248

<sup>252</sup> Unlawful under Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure but Island Courts may order corporal punishment

<sup>253</sup> Ministerial circular advises against corporal punishment, but no prohibition in law; draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2011)

<sup>254</sup> Scotland: 2003 Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act restricts common law defence by introducing concept of "justifiable assault" of children and defining blows to head, shaking and use of implements as unjustifiable; England and Wales: 2004 Children Act maintains "reasonable punishment" defence for cases of common assault; similar provision introduced in Northern Ireland by the 2006 Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order

<sup>255</sup> But no explicit prohibition in secure training centres

<sup>256</sup> Prohibited in residential care institutions and foster care arranged by local authorities or voluntary organisations in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; not prohibited in private foster care in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland; prohibited in day care and childminding in England, Wales and Scotland; in Northern Ireland, guidance advises against corporal punishment in day care and childminding but no prohibition in law

<sup>257</sup> Prohibited in 2003 Family Code

<sup>258</sup> But no explicit prohibition in relation to private schools

<sup>259</sup> Prohibited in Zanzibar; lawful in mainland Tanzania

State	Prohibited in the home	Prohibited in schools	Prohibited in penal system		Prohibited in alternative care settings
			As sentence for crime	As disciplinary measure	
Uruguay	YES <sup>260</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
USA	NO	SOME <sup>261</sup>	YES	SOME <sup>262</sup>	SOME <sup>263</sup>
Uzbekistan	NO	YES	[YES]	YES	NO
Vanuatu	NO	YES	SOME <sup>264</sup>	YES <sup>265</sup>	NO
Venezuela	YES <sup>266</sup>	YES	YES	YES	YES
Viet Nam	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
Western Sahara	NO	[NO]	[YES]	[YES]	[NO]
Yemen	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO <sup>267</sup>
Zambia	NO	NO <sup>268</sup>	YES <sup>269</sup>	YES <sup>270</sup>	NO
Zimbabwe	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

*Analysis prepared by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children*  
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<sup>260</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendments to Civil Code and Children and Adolescents Code

<sup>261</sup> Prohibited in public and private schools in Iowa and New Jersey, in public schools in a further 29 states and District of Columbia

<sup>262</sup> Prohibited in 32 states

<sup>263</sup> Prohibited in all alternative care settings in 31 states and in some settings in other states and the District of Columbia

<sup>264</sup> Used in rural areas for punishment of young boys and girls found to have broken village or custom rules

<sup>265</sup> But no explicit prohibition

<sup>266</sup> Prohibited in 2007 amendment to Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents

<sup>267</sup> See previous note

<sup>268</sup> Draft legislation which would prohibit under discussion (2011)

<sup>269</sup> Ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court in 1999, but some legislation not amended

<sup>270</sup> See previous note