ONLY 8% OF CHILDREN WORLDWIDE PROHIBITED CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ALL **2 BILLION CHILDREN WITHOUT**

ALBANIA

Corporal punishment fully prohibited at home Corporal punishment partially prohibited at home Corporal punishment not prohibited at home

Corporal punishment is defined as "any form of punishment resorting to the use of force aimed to cause pain or suffering, even in the slightest extent, by parents, siblings, grandparents, legal representative, relative or any other person legally responsible for the child". TURKMENISTAN SWEDEN -----"Humiliation of the dignity of the child, intimidation, corporal punishment, other physical abuse harmful for Children are entitled to care and security, to be treated with respect, and "may not be GERMANY ····· - Article 3(f) of the 2010 Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child "Children have the right to a non-violent upbringing. Corporal punishment, psychological injuries and other humiliating measures are prohibited." the child's mental or physical health are inadmissible." subjected to corporal punish ment or any other humiliating treatment". Article 85(2) of the 2012 - Article 1631 of the 2000 amendment to the Civil Code Article 6.1 of the 1979 amendment to the Parenthood and Guardianship Code HOME HONDURAS Amendment prohibits the use of "physi-cal punishment or any type of humiliating, degrading, cruel or inhuman treatment as a form of correction or discipline of children or adolescents [...]". The State will also ensure awareness education programment to expendent "positive TOGO Physical and psychological abuse, corporal punishment, deprivation of care or withholding of food are punished by the programmes to promote "positive, participative and non-violent forms of discipline". 2013 amendment to Article 191 of the penalties provided [...] in the law. SOUTH SUDAN 1984 Family Code "Every child has the right - Article 357 of the 2007 Children's Code .1 to be free from corporal punishment and cruel and inhuman treatment by any person including parents, school administrations and ISRAEL BRAZIL JAPAN URUGUAY BRAZIL propral purplement not fully prohibited at home orporal purplement not fully prohibited at home orporal purplement of the prohibited at home red for without the use of physical punish-ment or cruel or degrading treatment the forme of correction discribing "Corporal punishment of children [...] is entirely imper-missible, and is a remnant of a societal-educational outlook "It is prohibited [...] to use physical or any other kind of humiliating punish-ment as a form of correcting or disciplining children or adolescents." - Article 17(1) of the 2011 Transitional Constitution shall not inflict abuse and Article 12bis of the 2004 Children education or any other pretext [...]" (unofficial translation) corporal punishment on their child." and Adolescent Code

- Article 18-A of the 2014 amend-ment to the 1990 Code on Children

that has lost its validity. Such punishment injures his or her body, feelings, dignity and proper development." - 2000 Supreme Court judgement against a defence for corporal punishment included in the 1944 Civil Wrongs The use of corporal punishment in the home is only prohibited in Kawasaki City by local ordinance: "Parents

Article 19 of the 2000 Kawasaki City Ordinance on the Rights of the Child

MOST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OCCURS AT **HOME** – THE SETTING WHERE IT IS LEAST LIKELY TO BE PROHIBITED BY LAW



PUNISHMENT IN ALL SETTINGS, INCLUDING THE HOME

LIVE IN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE FULLY SETTINGS, LEAVING SLIGHTLY MORE THAN **FULL LEGAL PROTECTION**

Corporal punishment fully prohibited in all other settings Corporal punishment fully or partially prohibited in at least one other setting Corporal punishment not prohibited in any other settings



(alternative care, day care, penal institutions and sentences for crime)

> Corporal punishment fully prohibited at school Corporal punishment partially prohibited at school Corporal punishment not prohibited at school

Corporal punishment not fully prohibited in all other settings Corporal punishment fully prohibited in all other settings Corporal punishment partially prohibited in all other settings



Notes: These maps are stylized and not to scale. They do not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. The final status of the Abyei area has not yet been determined. Source: Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children <</p>

Portugal Portugal Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Spain Costa Rica Congo Congo Congo Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Nalhania Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Nalhania Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Republic of Moldova Republic of Notor Republic of Moldova Republic of Notor Republic of Moldova Republic of Notor Republic of Notor