



End Violence  
Against Children



End Corporal  
Punishment

# Corporal punishment of children in Lao People's Democratic Republic

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Child population 2,753,000 (UNICEF, 2020)

## Summary of necessary legal reform to achieve full prohibition

Prohibition is still to be achieved in the home, alternative care settings, day care and penal institutions.

There appears to be no confirmation in law of a right of parents and other carers to administer “reasonable chastisement” or similar in disciplining children, but legal provisions against violence and abuse are not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment. The widespread acceptance of a certain degree of violence in childrearing necessitates clarity in law that no amount or kind of corporal punishment can be considered reasonable or lawful. Prohibition should be enacted of all corporal punishment of children, including within the family.

Alternative care settings – Prohibition should be enacted of all corporal punishment in all alternative care settings (foster care, institutions, children’s homes, places of safety, emergency care, etc).

Day care – Corporal punishment should be prohibited in all early childhood care (nurseries, preschools, crèches, family centres, etc) and all day care for older children (day centres, after-school childcare, childminding, etc).

Penal institutions – Prohibition of corporal punishment should be enacted in relation to all institutions accommodating children in conflict with the law.

## Current legality of corporal punishment

### Home

Corporal punishment is lawful in the home. Article 32 of the Family Law 2008 provides for the withdrawal of parental rights for the use of violence: “Parents must educate their children to be patriotic, progressive and to lead pure lives and engage in activities useful for society. If parents do not meet their obligations to educate their children, exceed their parental rights, or use violence and ill-treatment towards children ... the court may withdraw their parental rights or filial rights based on article 59 of the Civil Procedures Law.” But the Law does not outlaw all corporal punishment, however light, in childrearing. Provisions against violence and abuse in the Act on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children 2006 and the Act on Development and Protection of Women 2004 are not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment in childrearing.

The Penal Code 2017 came into force in October 2018, repealing the Penal Law 2005. Before the text of the Penal Code 2017 underwent technical changes, its article 263 reportedly punished “corporal or mental punishment”, defined as “kicking, beating, tying, detaining, fasting, forcing to work exceeding limit, being unfaithful, engaging in sexual abuse” (unofficial translation).<sup>1</sup> This did not seem to include the ‘milder’ forms of corporal punishment which are often not seen as violence. We are enquiring about the provisions of the Code as promulgated. An explicit prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment, however light, must be enacted to ensure children’s equal protection from assault.

The Government reported to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2015 that a National Plan of Action to Prevent and Eliminate Violence against Women and Violence against Children 2014-2010 has been adopted which addresses all forms of violence in all settings.<sup>2</sup> Although the National Plan of Action on the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and Violence against Children 2014-2020 mentions corporal punishment, its definition seems restricted to acts intending to “cause pain or injury” and there is no commitment to prohibit its use in the home. It was also noted that a new Law on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Children was passed by the National Assembly on 23 December 2014 which prohibits all forms of violence in all settings, including the home.<sup>3</sup> This new law was promulgated in January 2015,<sup>4</sup> but it does not explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment.

### Alternative care settings

There is no prohibition of corporal punishment in alternative care settings: it is lawful as for parents (see under “Home”).

### Day care

Corporal punishment is considered unlawful in early childhood education under article 47 of the Education Law 2007 (see under “Schools”), but it is not explicitly prohibited in other early childhood care or in day care for older children, where it is lawful as for parents (see under “Home”).

### Schools

Corporal punishment is considered unlawful under article 47 of the Education Law 2007, though it is not explicitly prohibited (unofficial translation): “The prohibitions for teachers are ... (4) Batter, insult, ill-treat, and be not fair with learners.” In addition, article 27 of the Act on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children 2006 confirms the state’s policy to create “child-friendly” schools in which students are protected from corporal punishment: “The State has the policy to create child-friendly schools that are popular for children and attract them to learn. A child-friendly school is a place with a

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<sup>1</sup> Information provided to the Global Initiative, January 2018

<sup>2</sup> 12 May 2015, CRC/C/OPSC/LAO/Q/1/Add.1, Reply to list of issues, para. 4

<sup>3</sup> 12 May 2015, CRC/C/OPSC/LAO/Q/1/Add.1, Reply to list of issues, para. 5

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/initiatives/stepitup/commitments-speeches/laopdr-stepitup-commitmentspeech-201509-en.pdf?v=1&d=20150927T224250>, accessed 14 October 2015

good environment ... [where children are] protected from the use of violence, physical punishment or inappropriate words or acts that affect the dignity of children....”

The National Plan of Action on the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and Violence against Children 2014-2020 mentions several measures to prevent the use of corporal punishment in schools.

### Penal institutions

Corporal punishment is considered unlawful as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions, but there is no explicit prohibition. Article 51 of the Act on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children 2006 lists the rights of child offenders, article 62 prohibits “all forms of violence” towards a child in detention, and article 75 lists the rights of children in vocational training centres, but there is no reference to corporal punishment. Article 12 of the Criminal Procedure Law 2012 states that it is prohibited to “coerce, threaten, cause bodily harm to, or torture a suspect or defendant during case proceedings” (unofficial translation). Before being repealed, the Penal Law 2005 punished “physical violence and torture, or measures or other acts inconsistent with the laws, against suspects or prisoners during arrest, trial or serving of sentence”. We have no information about relevant provisions of the Penal Code 2017.

The Law on Juvenile Criminal Procedure 2013 states that children should be protected from physical harm at the stage of the proceedings (art. 7), and that children in training centres for child offenders have the right to be “protected from all form of tortures, abuse, taking advantage, neglect and inappropriate disciplines” (art. 103).

### Sentence for crime

Corporal punishment is unlawful as a sentence for crime. There is no provision for judicial corporal punishment in the Act on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children 2006. Article 89 of the Law on Juvenile Criminal Procedure 2013 states that children cannot be sentenced to the death penalty.

Before being repealed, the Penal Law 2005 stated that “punishment does not aim to generate physical suffering or to outrage human dignity”. We have no information about relevant provisions of the Penal Code 2017.

## Universal Periodic Review of Lao PDR’s human rights record

Lao PDR was examined in the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review process in 2010 (session 8). No recommendations were made concerning corporal punishment of children. However, the following recommendations were made and were accepted by the Government:<sup>5</sup>

“Harmonize national legislation with the international obligations under the respective conventions (Germany);

“Continue its efforts to ensure that the provisions of international human rights conventions to which it is a party are incorporated into domestic law (Thailand)”

The second cycle review took place in 2015 (session 21). No recommendations were made specifically on corporal punishment but the Government accepted recommendations to harmonise its laws with international human rights standards, including through revision of the Penal Code, to ensure new laws conform with international human rights standards and to take additional measures for the protection of children.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> 15 June 2010, A/HRC/15/5, Report of the working group, paras. 96(5) and 96(6)

<sup>6</sup> 23 March 2015, A/HRC/29/7, Report of the working group, paras. 121(37), 121(38), 121(39), 121(44) and 121(45)

Third cycle examination took place in 2020 (session 35). The following recommendations were extended<sup>7</sup> and supported by the Government:<sup>8</sup>

“Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Uruguay);

“Ensure that corporal punishment against children, however light, is explicitly prohibited in the Penal Code (Zambia)”

## Recommendations by human rights treaty bodies

### *Committee on the Rights of the Child*

(11 October 2018, CRC/C/LAO/CO/3-6 Advance unedited version, Concluding observations on third/sixth report, para. 22)

“The Committee takes note with appreciation of the adoption of the Law on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Children in 2015, which prohibits all forms of violence against women and children in all settings, but is concerned that corporal punishment is still practised in the State party. Recalling its General Comment No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment, the Committee recommends that the State party ensure that corporal punishment, however light, against children in all settings is explicitly prohibited in the draft Penal Code. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the State party conduct awareness-raising programmes for parents, professionals and the public in general to promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment. The programmes should include awareness of the physical and psychologically harmful effects of corporal punishment.”

### *Committee on the Rights of the Child*

(8 April 2011, CRC/C/LAO/CO/2, Concluding observations on second report, paras. 38 and 39)

“While noting that corporal punishment is prohibited in primary schools, the Committee is concerned at reports that some teachers use physical punishment as a means of discipline. The Committee is also concerned that corporal punishment is lawful in the home, and is not prohibited in alternative care settings.

“The Committee recommends that the State party:

- a) explicitly prohibit by law all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings, including in the family, schools, and alternative childcare and implement those laws effectively;
- b) actively promote the use of alternative forms of discipline in a manner consistent with the child’s human dignity, with a view to raising public awareness of children’s right to protection from all corporal punishment, and decreasing public acceptance of its use in child-rearing.
- c) take into account the Committee’s General comment No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment (CRC/C/GC/8).”

### *Committee on the Rights of the Child*

(10 October 1997, CRC/C/15/Add.78, Concluding observations on initial report, paras. 20 and 44)

“The Committee is concerned at the lack of awareness and information on ill-treatment and abuse of children, including sexual abuse, both within and outside the family, and at the lack of appropriate measures and mechanisms to prevent and combat such abuse. The lack of special structures for children victims of abuses and their limited access to justice are also matters of concern, as is the lack

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<sup>7</sup> 4 February 2020, A/HRC/WG.6/35/L.3 Unedited version, Draft report of the Working Group, paras. 115(207) and 115(208)

<sup>8</sup> 16 September 2020, A/HRC/44/6/Add.1 Report of the working group, para. 5

of rehabilitation measures for such children. The persistence of corporal punishment within the family and its acceptance by the society is also a matter of concern.

“In the light of article 19 of the Convention, the Committee further recommends that the State party take all appropriate measures, including revision of legislation, to prevent and combat ill-treatment within the family and sexual abuse of children. It suggests, inter alia, that the authorities initiate a comprehensive study on abuse, ill-treatment and domestic violence to improve the understanding of the nature and the scope of the problem and set up social programmes to prevent all types of child abuses as well as to rehabilitate the child victims. Law enforcement should be strengthened with respect to such crimes; adequate procedures and mechanisms to deal with complaints of child abuse should be developed, such as multidisciplinary teams to handle cases, special rules of evidence, and special investigators or community focal points.”

## Prevalence/attitudinal research in the last ten years

A 2017 Lao social indicator survey of 20,949 respondents found that 64% of children between the age of 1-14 years have experienced psychological aggression (shouted, etc., 60.5% and called child dumb, etc., 26.4%), the prevalence of any physical punishment was 35.6% (spanked, etc., 27.1%, hit on extremities 23.9%, hit on the bottom, etc., 4.9%, hit on face 3.9%, and “beat the child as hard as one could” 1.0%). 24.6% of children experienced only non-violent discipline.

(Supa Pengpid & Karl Peltzer, ‘Prevalence and factors associated with physical punishment and psychological aggression towards children in Laos: Results of the 2017 social indicator survey’ [2020] *Iran J Psychiatry Behav Sci* 14(4)

In Lao’ first Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) 1,911 individuals in urban and rural areas, including roughly equal numbers of males and females were asked about their experiences of violence. Physical violence was the most commonly reported type of violence by all participants regardless of age or sex. Nearly 1 in 7 females (15 per cent) and 1 in 6 males (16.9 per cent) experienced at least one form of physical violence before the age of 18, with a majority (56.2 per cent of females and 67.2 per cent of males) experiencing more than one incident during childhood.

The most commonly reported perpetrators of physical violence during childhood among females were parents, guardians, adult caregivers or other adult relatives (11.6 per cent) and among males the most common perpetrators were peers (9.8 per cent). Females were most likely to experience physical violence as a child by their mothers or stepmothers (65.2 per cent), while males were most likely to experience physical violence by their father or stepfathers (63.3 per cent). More than a third of females (39.3 per cent) and a quarter of males (24.7 per cent) experienced physical injury as a result of physical violence in childhood. With respect to witnessing physical violence, a quarter of females and males witnessed physical violence at home during childhood – 24.6 per cent and 24.3 per cent, respectively. Furthermore, almost a third of males (30.2 per cent) and a quarter of females (25.8 per cent) witnessed physical violence in the community in childhood.

The authors conclude that more can and should be done to prevent violence against children in Lao PDR, including enhancing the enabling environment, preventing violence against children, and responding to violence against children.

(The Ministry of Planning and Investment’s Lao Statistics Bureau and the National Commission for Mothers and Children conducted Lao PDR’s first national Violence against Children Survey in late 2014. Together For Girls; Violence against children in LAO full report, 2018)

According to UNICEF statistics collected in 2011-2012, 76% of children aged 2-14 experienced violent “discipline” (physical punishment and/or psychological aggression) in the home in the month prior to the survey. Forty-four per cent experienced physical punishment and 71% experienced psychological aggression (being shouted at, yelled at, screamed at or insulted). A smaller percentage (42%) of mothers and caregivers thought physical punishment was necessary in childrearing.

(UNICEF (2014), *Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children*, NY: UNICEF)

A 2011 Human Rights Watch report documented beatings and other inhuman and degrading punishment in Somsanga Center, where drug users, homeless people, street children and people with mental disabilities were detained. The report was based on interviews with 12 former detainees, four of whom were children at the time of their detention, and eight current or former staff members of international organisations.

(Human Rights Watch (2011), Somsanga's Secrets: Arbitrary Detention, Physical Abuse, and Suicide inside a Lao Drug Detention Center)

[End Corporal Punishment](#) is a critical initiative of the [Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children](#). Previously known as The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, we act as a catalyst for progress towards universal prohibition and elimination of corporal punishment of children. We track global progress, support and hold governments to account, partner with organisations at all levels, and engage with human rights treaty body systems.