



End Violence
Against Children



End Corporal
Punishment

Corporal punishment of children in the Marshall Islands

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Child population 19,000 (UNICEF, 2015)

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; further reform is also required in relation to schools.

Article 3.08 of the Criminal Code 2011 provides for the use of “justifiable” force on a child by parents, teachers and others, including for the purpose of punishing misconduct. This provision should be repealed and prohibition should be enacted of all corporal punishment by parents and others with authority over children.

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

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

Schools – The Criminal Code provisions for the use of force in the maintenance of discipline should be repealed.

Note: The Marshall Islands is a state in free association with the US.

Current legality of corporal punishment

Home

Corporal punishment is lawful in the home. Article 3.08(1) of the Criminal Code 2011 (amended 2013) states: “The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable if: (1) the actor is the parent or guardian or other person similarly responsible for the general care and supervision of a minor or a person acting at the request of such parent, guardian or other responsible person and: (a) the force is reasonable and the actor believes that the force used is necessary for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the minor, including the prevention or punishment of the minor’s misconduct; and (b) the force used is not designed to cause or known to create a substantial risk of causing death, serious bodily injury, disfigurement, extreme pain or mental distress or gross degradation.” Provisions protecting children from violence and abuse in the Child Rights Protection Act and in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2015 are not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment.

The Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act 2011 states that one of its purposes is “to recognise that domestic violence of any kind is not acceptable in the Republic” (art. 2). It applies to children as well as to adults and defines domestic violence as assault or threat of assault against a family member (art. 4). However, assault is defined as under the Criminal Code and the protection for children is therefore undermined by the provisions for “justifiable” force in article 3.08 of the Code. The Government has recognised that corporal punishment was not explicitly prohibited under the Act.¹

Child protection legislation was reviewed as part of child protection baseline research in collaboration with UNICEF: the report, launched in March 2013, recommended that the Child Abuse and Neglect Act 1991 be revised to include prohibition of corporal punishment, particularly in the home.² However the Child Rights Protection Act 2015, which repealed the Child Abuse and Neglect Act, does not prohibit corporal punishment in the home. The Government declared in 2017 that a consultation would be held in 2018 to review legislation based on recommendations from the 2012 Child Protection Baseline Research,³ recommendations which included prohibition of all corporal punishment.

The Government had initially indicated its commitment to prohibiting corporal punishment, including in the home, when it accepted recommendations to do so made during the Universal Periodic Review of the Marshall Islands in 2015.⁴ But in 2017, the Government stated that corporal punishment was “a difficult topic in Marshallese culture” and was often viewed as “a necessary tactic to discipline children or others under their care”.⁵ The Global Initiative no longer considers Marshall Islands committed to prohibiting all corporal punishment of children without delay, as there is no evidence that the Government has taken action to enact legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings.

Alternative care settings

Corporal punishment is lawful in alternative care settings under the provisions for justifiable force in article 3.08 of the Criminal Code 2011 (see under “Home” and “Schools”).

Day care

Corporal punishment is lawful in day care under the provisions for justifiable force in article 3.08 of the Criminal Code 2011 (see under “Home” and “Schools”).

¹ 13 November 2017, CEDAW/C/MHL/Q/1-3/Add.1, Reply to list of issues, para. 48

² UNICEF (2012), Child Protection Baseline Report Republic of Marshall Islands: Value and Protect Our Previous Children, UNICEF Pacific, p. 62

³ 27 October 2017, CRC/C/MHL/Q/3-4/Add.1, Reply to List of issues, para. 2

⁴ 20 July 2015, A/HRC/30/13, Report of the working group, paras. 75(74), 75(85), 75(86) and 75(87); 11 September 2015, A/HRC/30/13/Add.1, Report of the working group: Addendum, paras. 5

⁵ 27 October 2017, CRC/C/MHL/Q/3-4/Add.1, Reply to List of issues, para. 18

Schools

Corporal punishment is prohibited in schools, but the prohibition is undermined by the existence of legal defence for its use in the Criminal Code 2011, which has not yet been formally repealed.

The Public School System Act 2013 explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in article 324: “(3) Corporal punishment is prohibited in the public school system.” Article 331 appears to extend the prohibition to non-public schools: “(3) No non-public school shall be established except in conformity with this Chapter....” Non-public schools are defined as religiously or community group-supported schools and any schools which charges for tuition or attendance (art. 302). The Child Rights Protection Act 2015 states in article 9(2) on the right to education “(2) Corporal punishment shall be prohibited”, and the Government has said that the Child Rights Protection Policy 2015 prohibited its used by “all regular and volunteer teachers and staff”.⁶

However, the prohibition in these laws is undermined by the Criminal Code 2011, which allows the use of force including for the maintenance of discipline, stating in article 3.08(2): “The use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable if: ... (2) the actor is a teacher or a person otherwise entrusted with the care or supervision for a special purpose of a minor and: (a) the force is reasonable and the actor believes that the force used is necessary to further such special purpose, including the maintenance of reasonable discipline in a school, class or other group, and that the use of such force is consistent with the welfare of the minor; and (b) the degree of force, if it had been used by the parent or guardian of the minor, would not be unjustifiable under Subsection (1)(b) of this Section.”

In reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2004, the Government had stated that corporal punishment is prohibited in schools under the Rules and Regulations of the Ministry of Education, and that these defined corporal punishment as “hitting, kicking, slapping or any other means of brutal punishment”.⁷ The authorisation of justifiable force in the Criminal Code 2011 undermined this prohibition by providing a legal defence for the use of some level of physical punishment for the purpose of discipline.

Penal institutions

Corporal punishment is unlawful as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions. Article 40 of the Child Rights Protection Act 2015 on the protection of children deprived of their liberty states “(1) Children who are restricted in or deprived of their liberty shall be held in a manner that avoids harm to their dignity and is appropriate to their age. Those responsible for the care and guard of child detainees must protect them from physical, psychological, and sexual violence, respect their human rights, and ensure decent, humane, and just treatment” and “(5) ...Discipline at detention places shall preclude torture, cruel, and degrading treatment. It shall be prohibited to subject a child detainee to additional punishment. The use of restraint or force shall only be allowed when the child poses an imminent threat of injury to her/himself or others, but never as punishment.”

Sentence for crime

Corporal punishment is unlawful as a sentence for crime. There is no provision for judicial corporal punishment in the Criminal Code 2011.

Universal Periodic Review of Marshall Islands’ human rights record

The Marshall Islands was examined under the Universal Periodic Review in 2010 (session 9). No recommendations were made specifically concerning corporal punishment of children. However, the following recommendations were made and were accepted by the Government:⁸

“Ensure that human rights are afforded full legal protection (Australia);

⁶ 13 November 2017, CEDAW/C/MHL/Q/1-3/Add.1, Reply to list of issues, para. 47

⁷ 24 August 2005, CRC/C/93/Add.8, Second state party report, para. 67

⁸ 4 January 2011, A/HRC/16/12, Report of the working group, paras. 56(13) and 56(20)

“Strengthen the adoption of necessary measures to implement a national programme aimed at eliminating violence against children (Argentina); adopt all necessary measures to prevent violence against children as well as child abuse and neglect (Slovakia); take all necessary legal and practical measures to prevent child abuse and neglect, and adopt a plan of action to combat any form of violence against children (Hungary)”

Examination in the second cycle took place in 2015 (session 22). During the review the following recommendations were made:⁹

“Continue combating violence against women and children by prohibiting the right to use force and severe corporal punishment of children at home, and effectively enforcing the existing laws in this area, especially the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act (Thailand);

“Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, and repeal the authorization of the use of force to correct children’s misconduct in the Criminal Code (Sweden);

“Reform its legislation with a view to establish the prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment of children, an indispensable component for the prevention and elimination of violence against children, as well as for the respect for children’s rights, dignity and physical integrity (Brazil);

“Adopt legislation to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children in all settings, and explicitly repeal the right to use force for ‘prevention or punishment of the minor’s misconduct’ and for the maintenance of ‘reasonable discipline’ in the Criminal Code (Namibia)

The Government accepted the recommendations.¹⁰

Recommendations by human rights treaty bodies

Committee on the Rights of the Child

(2 February 2018, CRC/C/MHL/CO/3-4 Advance unedited version, Concluding observations on third/fourth report, paras. 4, 18 and 19)

“The Committee reminds the State party of the indivisibility and interdependence of all the rights enshrined in the Convention and emphasizes the importance of all the recommendations contained in the present concluding observations. The Committee draws the State party’s attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: violence against children, in particular corporal punishment (para. 20)...”

“The Committee notes the prohibition of corporal punishment in penal institutions and the provisions of the Child Rights Protection Act and the Public School System Act prohibiting corporal punishment in schools. However, it remains concerned that:

(a) Despite recent law reforms, corporal punishment continues to be widely practiced and accepted in society as a means of disciplining children and is not explicitly prohibited in the home, in alternative care and day-care settings;

(b) Article 3.08 of the Criminal Code (amended in 2011) may be construed as a justification for the use of corporal punishment in child-rearing as it provides for the right to use force for “prevention or punishment of the minor’s misconduct” and for the maintenance of “reasonable discipline”.

“With reference to 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 urges the State party to:

(a) Amend the Child Rights Protection Act and the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act (2011) to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings;

⁹ 20 July 2015, A/HRC/30/13, Report of the working group, paras. 75(74), 75(85), 75(86) and 75(87)

¹⁰ 11 September 2015, A/HRC/30/13/Add.1, Report of the working group: Addendum, paras. 5

(b) Repeal article 3.08 of the Criminal Code;

(c) Immediately and effectively implement provisions of the Child Rights Protection Act and the Public School System Act prohibiting corporal punishment in schools;

(d) Establish reporting mechanisms for the use of corporal punishment in all settings and ensure that investigations and administrative and legal proceedings are initiated promptly and systematically in relation to any case of corporal punishment, and that data on cases and their resolution are collected and disaggregated;

(e) Conduct awareness-raising and training programmes for parents, teachers, the police and professionals who work with and for children to encourage the use of alternative non-violent and participatory forms of discipline.”

Committee on the Rights of the Child

(19 November 2007, CRC/C/MHL/CO/2, Concluding observations on second report, paras. 3, 41, 42 and 43)

“The Committee notes with appreciation the enactment of the following legislation:

d) amended Criminal Code, which prohibits the use of corporal punishment against children as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions.

“While noting that corporal punishment is prohibited in schools by the Rules and Regulations of the Ministry of Education (1992) and that it is unlawful as a disciplinary measure under the revised Penal Code, the Committee is concerned that it remains lawful in the family and that it is not formally prohibited in alternative care settings.

“The Committee urges the State party to:

a) explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in the family and in institutional settings and alternative care systems as a matter of priority;

b) sensitize and educate parents, guardians and professionals working with and for children by carrying out public educational campaigns about the harmful impact of corporal punishment, and promote positive, non-violent forms of discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment;

c) provide children with child-sensitive mechanisms to lodge complaints in case they are victims of violence, including corporal punishment.

“In this respect, the Committee recommends that the State party take into account General Comment No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment.”

Committee on the Rights of the Child

(16 October 2000, CRC/C/15/Add.139, Concluding observations on initial report, paras. 36 and 37)

“The Committee is concerned that the use of corporal punishment within the family, schools, other institutions, and generally within society is not expressly prohibited by law.

“In light of articles 19, 28 (2) and 37 of the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State party adopt appropriate legislative measures to prohibit the use of any form of corporal punishment within the family, schools and other institutions. It also encourages the State party to develop measures to raise awareness about the negative effects of corporal punishment and ensure that alternative forms of discipline are administered in families, schools and other institutions in a manner consistent with the child’s dignity and in conformity with the Convention.”

Prevalence/attitudinal research in the last ten years

In a study which involved questionnaires, group activities and interviews with adults and children throughout the Marshall Islands, carried out in 2010, 46% of interviewees working in education said

teachers use corporal punishment in schools. Seven to 11 year olds who were involved in the study said “teacher spanking us” was one of the top four actions which children don’t like at school. Of the 660 16 and 17 year olds who took part in the research, 8% said they had been physically punished at home every day in the past month, 12% they had been physically punished once a week, 5% once every two weeks and 6% once during the past month.

(UNICEF Pacific (2012), Child Protection Baseline Report Republic of the Marshall Islands, Suva: UNICEF Pacific)

[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.