



End Violence
Against Children



End Corporal
Punishment

Corporal punishment of children in Brunei Darussalam

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Child population 119,000 (UNICEF, 2015)

Summary of necessary legal reform to achieve full prohibition

Prohibition still to be achieved in the home, alternative care settings, day care, schools, penal institutions and as a sentence for crime.

There is no explicit confirmation in the Children and Young Persons Act 2006 of a “right” to administer “reasonable punishment” or similar, but articles 18 and 24 of the Syariah Penal Code 2013 allow for acts “done in good faith for the benefit of a person who is not baligh [attained puberty]” by guardians or others having lawful charge of the child. The near universal acceptance of corporal punishment in childrearing means that legal provisions against abuse and violence are not interpreted as prohibiting corporal punishment. The law should clearly state that all corporal punishment is unacceptable, and prohibition should be enacted of all forms of corporal punishment, however light.

Alternative care settings – Corporal punishment should be prohibited in all alternative care settings (foster care, institutions, orphanages, places of safety, emergency care, etc).

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

Schools – Provisions authorising corporal punishment in the Education (School Discipline) Regulations 2004 should be repealed and prohibition enacted in relation to all educational settings, including public and private, full and part time, and including religious institutions.

Penal institutions – Provision authorising “disciplinary” corporal punishment in the Youthful Offenders (Places of Detention) Rules 2001 and for the use of force for purposes of “discipline” in the Children and Young Persons Act 2006 should be repealed and corporal punishment should be prohibited as a disciplinary measure in all institutions accommodating children in conflict with the law.

Sentence for crime – Provisions authorising judicial corporal punishment of children in the Syariah Courts Criminal Procedure Code Order 2018, the Children and Young Persons Act 2006, the Syariah Penal Code 2013 and other laws should be repealed, and judicial corporal punishment of children prohibited.

Current legality of corporal punishment

Home

Corporal punishment is lawful in the home. The Syariah Penal Code 2013 states in article 18: “Nothing which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person who is not baligh [attained puberty], or of unsound mind, by or with consent of, either express or implied, the guardian or other person having lawful charge of that person, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to that person: Provided that this exception shall not extend to – {a) the intentional causing of death or the attempting to cause death; {b) the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt or the curing of any disease or infirmity; {c) the voluntary causing of hurt or the attempting to cause hurt, unless it be for the purpose of preventing death or hurt, or the curing of any disease or infirmity; {d) the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.” Article 24 states: “Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.”

Article 28 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2006 (in force 2010) punishes child abuse which causes injury, which under article 2 must be “substantial and observable”: it does not prohibit all corporal punishment. Protection from violence under the Married Women Act 1999 is not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment in the home.

The Government rejected recommendations to prohibit in the home and all settings made during the Universal Periodic Review of Brunei Darussalam in 2014, stating that alternative methods of discipline are promoted among parents.¹ Again in 2019, the Government rejected recommendations on the prohibition of corporal punishment.²

Alternative care settings

There is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment in alternative care settings: it is lawful, as for parents, under articles 18 and 24 of the Syariah Penal Code 2013 (see under “Home”).

Day care

Corporal punishment is prohibited in child care centres in article 17 of the Child Care Centres Act 2006: “Every operator shall cause to ensure that the staff shall not administer the following disciplinary measures – (a) any form of corporal punishment, including the following – (i) striking a child, directly or with any physical objects; (ii) shaking, pushing, spanking or other forms of aggressive contact; and (iii) requiring or forcing the child to repeat physical movements; (b) harsh, humiliating, belittling or degrading responses of any kind, including verbal, emotional and physical....” Child care centres are defined in the Act as “any premises at which five or more children who are under the age of 3 years are habitually received for the purposes of care and supervision during part of the day or for longer periods” (art. 2).

Corporal punishment is lawful in other day care (preschools, family centres, after-school childcare, day centres, childminding, etc) under articles 18 and 24 of the Syariah Penal Code 2013 (see under “Home”).

Schools

Corporal punishment is lawful in schools, for boys only. During the Universal Periodic Review of Brunei Darussalam in 2009, the Government stated that corporal punishment has been prohibited in schools since 1984.³ This assertion was also made in the second/third report to the Committee on the Rights of

¹ 10 September 2014, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, Report of the working group: Addendum, para. 113(41)

² 25 June 2019, A/HRC/42/11, Report of the Working Group, paras. 121(37), 121(39), 121(40), 121(110), 121(113), 121(114), 121(196) and 121(202); 3 September 2019, A/HRC/42/11/Add.1 Advance version, Report of the Working Group: Addendum

³ 4 January 2010, A/HRC/13/14, Report of the working group, para. 80

the Child in 2011, which also noted that the Teacher's Handbook provided for the Ministry of Education directs schools not to use physical force to reprimand children.⁴

However, the Education (School Discipline) Regulations 2004, under the Education Act 2003, provide for corporal punishment in article 5: "(1) For the purposes of maintaining discipline among pupils the head teacher or principal shall have the power to impose any disciplinary punishment provided for in the school rules or under these Regulations and any other such ordinary school punishments as may be necessary or expedient: Provided that – (a) corporal punishment of female pupils is prohibited; and (b) corporal punishment of male pupils by a teacher or other member of the staff shall be in accordance with and subject to a directive on corporal punishment issued by the Ministry. (2) A record of all punishments imposed or meted out under sub-regulation (1) shall be kept confidential in a form approved by the Registrar General." According to article 6, "the power of inflicting corporal punishment shall not be delegated to any person other than a registered teacher". The Compulsory Education Act 2007 and the Compulsory Religious Education Act 2012 are silent on the issue.

The Government rejected recommendations to prohibit corporal punishment in schools made during the Universal Periodic Review in 2014, stating that educational institutions are directed not to use corporal punishment.⁵

Penal institutions

Corporal punishment is lawful as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions. Under articles 51-55 of the Youthful Offenders (Places of Detention) Rules 2001, boys under 14 may be given up to 6 strokes with a light cane, older children up to 10 strokes. The medical officer must certify that an inmate is able to sustain the punishment. Article 76 of the Children and Young Persons Act 2006 permits the use of "such force as is reasonable and necessary" in order "to compel a person being detained to obey any order or requirement given or made by him under this section; and (ii) to restrain any such person who is attempting or preparing to commit or is committing any offence or any breach of discipline" in approved schools, approved homes, remand homes and places of detention. The Intoxicating Substances Act 1992 provides for the use of corporal punishment in approved institutions under the Act (arts. 8 and 29).

Sentence for crime

Corporal punishment – whipping – is lawful as a sentence for crime, for a wide range of offences under the Syariah Penal Code 2013 and other laws, under article 179 of the Syariah Courts Criminal Procedure Code Order 2018: "The sentence of whipping shall be executed in accordance with the following procedures - (a) the whipping rod, excluding its holder, shall be of the same type and made either from rattan or small branch of a tree without segment or joint and its length shall not exceed 1.22 metres and its diameter shall not exceed 1.25 centimetres as prescribed in the Fifth Schedule; (b) the diameter of the whipping rod for female or non-mukallaf offenders shall be less than as specified in paragraph (a); (c) before the execution of the sentence, the offender shall be examined by the medical officer to certify that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the sentence; (d) the whipping sentence shall be executed by an officer of the same gender as the offender with strict regard to decency; (e) the officer executing the sentence shall use the whipping rod with moderate force without lifting his hand over his head so as not to break the bones or cut the skin of the offender as shown in the Sixth Schedule; (f) after inflicting each stroke, the officer executing the sentence shall lift the whipping rod upwards and not pull it as shown in the Sixth Schedule; (g) the whipping may be inflicted on all parts of the body except the face, head, stomach, chest or private parts; (h) the offender shall wear clothes according to Hukum Syara'; (i) the whipping shall be inflicted when the offender is standing; (j) the sentence of whipping shall be executed as soon as practicable after the expiration of 14 days or 30 days, as the case may be, from the date of the sentence passed, or in the case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the appellate Court confirming the sentence; (k) where the offender is sentenced to whipping only, he shall be dealt with as if he has been sentenced to

⁴ CRC/C/BRN/2-3 Unedited Version, Second/third state party report, paras, 88 and 90

⁵ 10 September 2014, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, Report of the working group: Addendum, para. 113(41)

imprisonment until the sentence of whipping is executed; (l) if the medical officer certifies that the offender, due to illness or any other reason, is unable to undergo the sentence of whipping wholly or partly, the case shall be referred to the Syariah Judge who may order the execution of the sentence in a manner permissible by Hukum Syara', taking into account the type of whipping rod used."

The new Syariah Penal Code 2013 fully entered into force in April 2019. The Code authorises the imposition of corporal punishment on males and females, including children, on conviction of Syariah and related offences. Article 12 of the Code states that nothing is an offence which is done by a child who is not mumaiyiz – i.e. a child who is able to "differentiate a matter".⁶ Article 13 prohibits the imposition of hadd and qisas punishments on a mumaiyiz child who is not baligh – i.e. a child who is able to differentiate a matter but who has not reached puberty⁷ – stating instead that other punishments may be imposed. Articles 55 and 56 authorise amputation of the hand and foot as a punishment for sariqah (theft), including for a child who is mukallaf (from age 15).⁸ Article 63 similarly authorises amputation for hirabah (piracy), including on children from age 15. The punishment of whipping is authorised in a number of articles, including for children under 15 (arts. 63, 65, 66 and 69). The Code punishes zina (sexual intercourse outside marriage) variously with stoning and whipping (art. 70); children under 15 or who have not reached puberty are punished with whipping and detention in a rehabilitation centre (arts. 70, 72, 74 and 79).

The Children and Young Persons Act 2006 confirms that a child can be sentenced to corporal punishment (art. 44(3)): "Notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law, no child or young person shall be sentenced by any court other than the High Court to corporal punishment." A child is defined in the Act as under 14, a young person aged 14-17 (art. 2).

Other laws also provide for the punishment of whipping, including the Women and Girls Protection Act 1973, the Misuse of Drugs Act 1978, the Arms and Explosives Act 1927 and Rules 1928, the Public Order Act 1983, the Kidnapping Act 1992 and the Unlawful Carnal Knowledge Act 1938. For example, the Common Gaming Houses Act 1920 states in article 22: "Any male person appearing to be of such tender years as to require punishment rather in the way of school discipline than of ordinary criminal justice convicted of an offence under this Act may in lieu of any other punishment hereby provided be sentenced to corporal punishment with a light rattan or cane not exceeding 10 strokes on the bare buttocks."

The Government rejected recommendations to abolish corporal punishment made during the Universal Periodic Review in 2014, stating that cases involving children are rarely brought before the courts.⁹ Again in 2019, the Government rejected recommendations on the prohibition of corporal punishment.¹⁰

Universal Periodic Review of Brunei Darussalam's human rights record

Brunei Darussalam was examined in the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review in 2009 (session 6). The following recommendations were made and were accepted by the Government:¹¹

"Specifically prohibit corporal punishment at home and in schools and undertake appropriate campaigns to educate families on alternative forms of discipline (Germany);

"Prohibit corporal punishment at home and in schools and sensitize families in this respect (Italy)"

⁶ Mumaiyiz is defined in the Syariah Courts Evidence Order 2001 as "a child who has attained the age of being capable to differentiate a matter" (s3(1)).

⁷ Baligh is defined in the Syariah Courts Evidence Order 2001 (s3(1)) as "a person who has attained the age of puberty in accordance with Hukum Syara'; hadd is defined as "any criminal punishment or penalty as ordained by Al-Quran or Sunnah Rasulullah Sallallahu Alaihi Wassalam, and qisas as "retaliation or similar penalty to punish offences of murder or causing bodily harm to anybody".

⁸ Mukallaf is defined in the Syariah Penal Code 2013 as "a person who has attained the age of 15 years qamariah and of sound mind" (art. 2).

⁹ 10 September 2014, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, Report of the working group: Addendum, para. 113(74)

¹⁰ 25 June 2019, A/HRC/42/11, Report of the Working Group, paras. 121(37), 121(39), 121(40), 121(110), 121(113), 121(114), 121(196) and 121(202); 3 September 2019, A/HRC/42/11/Add.1 Advance version, Report of the Working Group: Addendum

¹¹ 4 January 2010, A/HRC/13/14, Report of the working group, paras. 89(18) and 89(19)

However, the Government rejected the following recommendations:¹²

“Abolish the death penalty definitively and commute all such sentences to periods of imprisonment; and put an end to caning and flogging (Spain)...

“Specifically prohibit corporal punishment in institutions (Germany); prohibit corporal punishment in other public institutions and abolish whipping as a form of punishment (Italy); abolish the practice of corporal punishment (France); legally prohibit any form of corporal punishment of children and adolescents (Chile)”

Examination in the second cycle took place in 2014 (session 19). The following recommendations were made:¹³

“Enact legislation to prohibit explicit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, schools and alternative care facilities (Montenegro);

“Reconsider the use of corporal and capital punishment under the Syariah Penal Code (Australia);

“Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and prohibit sentences of corporal punishment and life imprisonment for children under the age of 18 (Czech Republic);

“Bring into line the definition of minor in all legal domains, especially the penal, and prohibit life sentences and corporal punishment for crimes committed by minors (Mexico);

“Prohibiting corporal punishment sentences, in all settings, including in the home (Uruguay);

“Ban corporal punishment sentences and life sentences, in particular those imposed on children (Costa Rica);

“Strengthen and widen the scope of the awareness campaigns against child abuse, as well as the establishment of the Action Team on Child Protection to oversee cases of abuse, including corporal punishment (Brazil)”

The Government rejected the recommendations, stating that in practice, schools are directed not to use corporal punishment, parents are educated on alternative forms of discipline and children in conflict with the law are rarely brought before the courts.¹⁴

Third cycle examination took place in 2019 (session 33). The following recommendations were extended:¹⁵

“Repeal punishments, such as death penalty by stoning, hand-cutting and whipping, that violate international law by constituting torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and bring the Penal Code into line with international law standards (Czechia)”

“Eliminate all norms, including in the Penal Code, which provide for, inter alia, capital punishment, stoning, maiming and flogging as sanctions for certain offences or conduct (Ecuador)

“Repeal the provisions of the new Penal Code providing for corporal punishment and the death penalty for several crimes, including adultery, homosexuality, apostasy or blasphemy, contrary to the international commitments in human rights freely accepted by Brunei Darussalam (France)”

“Implement an official moratorium on the death penalty (Australia); immediately establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Greece); immediately establish an official moratorium on the application of the death penalty and all forms of corporal punishment, with a view to their abolition (Brazil); declare and uphold a de

¹² 4 January 2010, A/HRC/13/14, Report of the working group, paras. 90(15) and 90(18)

¹³ 6 May 2014, A/HRC/WG.6/19/L.9 Advance Unedited Version, Draft report of the working group, paras. 113(41), 113(66), 113(75), 113(78), 113(136), 113(137) and 113(139)

¹⁴ 10 September 2014, A/HRC/27/11/Add.1, Report of the working group: Addendum, paras. 113(41), 113(66), 113(74), 113(75), 113(78), 113(136) and 113(139)

¹⁵ 25 June 2019, A/HRC/42/11, Report of the Working Group, paras. 121(37), 121(39), 121(40), 121(110), 121(113), 121(114), 121(196) and 121(202)

facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first step towards its full abolition (Norway); establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Croatia); adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty (Italy); adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Denmark); adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty and commute all existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Iceland); approve an immediate official moratorium to abolish the death penalty and commute all existing death sentences to prison terms (Chile)”

“Abolish the death penalty and commute all existing death sentences, and explicitly prohibit the application of the death penalty against children, corporal punishment and life imprisonment (Costa Rica)”

“Abolish the death penalty and other cruel, inhuman or degrading forms of punishment, such as whipping and lashings, particularly against minors, and raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, which is currently 7 years of age (Mexico)”

“Undertake law reforms and eliminate all cruel violations of the rights of the child, such as capital punishment, amputation and public flogging (Montenegro)”

“Fully harmonize the juvenile justice system with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant norms by raising without delay the minimum age of criminal responsibility of 7 years to an internationally acceptable level, and eliminating whipping and flogging as penalties applicable to children (Chile)”

The Government did not accept any of the recommendations, stating “The promulgation of the Syariah Penal Code Order, 2013 (SPCO) is to preserve and protect religion, life, intellect, lineage and property. It is applied uniformly regardless of gender and in line with Brunei Darussalam’s religious and cultural norms that are highly valued in our society. The corporal punishments in the [Syariah Penal Code] will not be carried out arbitrarily and are intended to protect the society against serious crimes through the mechanism of deterrence, ensuring justice for the victims and their family and generally to preserve peace, morality and decency of the public. The basic rights of the accused are guaranteed throughout all stages of criminal proceedings, with various stringent safeguards to ensure a fair and proper administration of justice as well as high evidential threshold required for prosecution for offences of hadd and qisas.”¹⁶

Recommendations by human rights treaty bodies

Committee on the Rights of the Child

(29 January 2016, CRC/C/BRN/CO/2-3 Advance Unedited Version, Concluding observations on second/third report, paras. 6, 9, 10, 39, 40, 69 and 70)

“The Committee recommends that the State party take all measures necessary to address its previous recommendations of 2003 (CRC/C/15/Add.219) which have not been implemented or not sufficiently implemented and, in particular, those related to independent monitoring structures (para.17), data collection (para.19), definition of the child (para.23), birth registration (para.34), nationality (para.36), corporal punishment (para.38), and children in conflict with the law (para.56).

“The Committee is deeply concerned about the State party’s restrictive interpretation of Syariah law and about the adverse impact on human rights in general, and on children’s rights in particular, of the recently adopted Syariah Penal Code Order 2013, which under its second and third phases of implementation will impose capital punishment, hand cutting and whipping of children for several crimes.

“The Committee urges the State party to:

- a) review without delay the new Syariah Penal Code Order 2013 with a view to repealing its direct and indirect discriminatory provisions affecting children;
- b) compile information on best practices of States parties with similar legal systems and cultural and

¹⁶ 3 September 2019, A/HRC/42/11/Add.1 Advance version, Report of the Working Group: Addendum

religious backgrounds, where more progressive interpretations of Islamic law have been codified in legislative reforms;

c) undertake law reform to eliminate all discrimination against children, including through partnerships and collaboration with Islamic legal research institutions, children's non-governmental organizations and community leaders;

d) allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources for the full dissemination of child-related laws and develop institutional capacity for their effective implementation.

"The Committee notes the information provided by the State party that corporal punishment of children has been prohibited in schools. However, the Committee remains concerned about the persistence of this practice in families, schools and institutions, in particular by school headmasters and principles, in alternative care settings and penal institutions and as a sentence for crime.

"In the light of its general comment No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment, in which the Committee underlined that all forms of violence against children, however light, are unacceptable and that the prerogatives of parents should in no way undermine the rights of children to be protected from corporal punishment, the Committee urges the State party to:

a) explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings;

b) ensure that laws prohibiting corporal punishment in schools are implemented effectively and that legal proceedings are systematically initiated against those who inflict corporal punishment;

c) introduce sustained public education, awareness-raising and social mobilization programmes, involving children, families, communities and religious leaders, on the harmful physical and psychological effects of corporal punishment with a view to changing the general attitude towards that practice, and promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of children rearing and discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment;

d) ensure the involvement and participation of the whole society, including children, in the design and implementation of preventive strategies with regard to corporal punishment of children.

"The Committee reiterates its previous concern (CRC/C/15/Add.219, para.56) that the minimum age of criminal responsibility is very low (7 years). The Committee also remains deeply concerned that no progress has been made towards the abolishment of the sentence of whipping of boys. The Committee is further concerned at the lack of adequate training to probation officers working with children.

"In the light of its general comment No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice, the Committee urges the State party to bring its juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention and other relevant standards. In particular, the Committee urges the State party to:

a) raise without delay the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally acceptable standard;

b) abolish the sentence of whipping/flogging for boys;

c) ensure that staff working with children, in particular probation officers, specialized judges, legal representatives and social workers, are provided with appropriate training;

d) make use of the technical assistance tools developed by the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and its members, including the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, UNICEF, OHCHR and NGOs, and seek technical assistance in the area of juvenile justice from the members of the Panel."

Committee on the Rights of the Child

(27 October 2003, CRC/C/15/Add.219, Concluding observations on initial report, paras. 37, 38, 43, 44, 55 and 56)

"The Committee is concerned that corporal punishment is not prohibited at home, in schools or institutions and remains acceptable in the society. The Committee also notes that the new book of discipline for schools does not specifically prohibit corporal punishment nor does it even refer to it as a form of discipline.

“The Committee strongly recommends that the State party prohibit corporal punishment at home, in schools and institutions and undertake education campaigns to educate families on alternative forms of discipline.

“The Committee notes the adoption of the Children’s Order 2000 and welcomes the special unit of the police established in 1997 to deal with child victims of abuse and violence, but remains concerned that there is insufficient information and awareness in the State party of the ill-treatment and abuse of children within the family and institutions.

“The Committee recommends that the State party:

b) take legislative measures to prohibit all forms of physical and mental violence, including corporal punishment and sexual abuse of children, in the family and in institutions;

c) carry out public education campaigns about the negative consequences of ill-treatment of children, and promote positive, non-violent forms of discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment....

“The Committee is concerned that the minimum age of criminal responsibility is set at 7 years, which is far too low. The Committee is further concerned that there is no juvenile justice system although it is foreseen in law, that children are detained with adults and that whipping is used as a form of punishment for boys.

“The Committee recommends that the State party:

g) abolish the sentence of whipping for boys....”

Prevalence/attitudinal research in the last ten years

None identified.

[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.