



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

## **COMOROS**

### **BRIEFING FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW – 5<sup>th</sup> session, 2008**

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*Corporal punishment of children breaches their rights to respect for human dignity and physical integrity and to equal protection under the law. It is recognised by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other treaty bodies, as well as by the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children, as a highly significant issue, both for asserting children's status as rights holders and for the prevention of all forms of violence.*

*The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children ([www.endcorporalpunishment.org](http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org)) has been regularly briefing the Committee on the Rights of the Child on this issue since 2002, and since 2004 has similarly briefed the Committee Against Torture, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Human Rights Committee. There is growing progress now across all regions in challenging this very common form of violence against children. But we are concerned that many States persist in ignoring treaty body recommendations to prohibit and eliminate all corporal punishment. We hope that the UPR Process will give particular attention to states' response, or lack of response, to the concluding observations from treaty bodies, on this and other key issues.*

*In June 2006, the Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted General Comment No. 8 on "The right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment", which emphasises the immediate obligation on states parties to prohibit all corporal punishment of children, including within the home. Other treaty bodies, and regional human rights mechanisms, have condemned all corporal punishment. In October 2006, the report of the UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children was submitted to the General Assembly. It recommends universal prohibition of all corporal punishment, setting a goal of 2009.*

### **Summary**

**This briefing describes the legality of corporal punishment of children in Comoros, despite the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. We hope the Review will highlight with concern this disregard for the Committee's recommendations, and strongly recommend that the government introduce legislation as a matter of urgency to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home.**

## **1 Legality of corporal punishment in Comoros**

1.1 Corporal punishment of children is lawful in the **home**. Articles 297 and 298 of the Penal Code permit the use of “light” punishment by parents and those in authority over children. Article 95 of the Family Code provides that those with parental authority must protect children from violence, with the exception of “light” violence exercised under the “right of correction” of parents.

1.2 Corporal punishment is lawful in **schools** under articles 297 and 298 of the Penal Code.

1.3 In the **penal system**, there is no provision for judicial corporal punishment in the Penal Code, but we have been unable to establish whether or not it is available as a sentence for crimes under Shari’a law. It is not prohibited as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions.

1.4 Corporal punishment is lawful in **alternative care settings**.

## **2 Recommendations by human rights treaty monitoring bodies**

2.1 In 2000, following examination of the state party’s initial report, the **Committee on the Rights of the Child** expressed concern at the social and legal acceptance of corporal punishment in the home, particularly for boys, and at its use in Koranic schools, and recommended explicit prohibition (CRC/C/15/Add.141, paras. 31 and 32).