



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

## **QATAR**

### **BRIEFING FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW – 7<sup>th</sup> session, 2010**

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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 Qatar, despite the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee Against Torture. We hope the Review will highlight the importance of prohibition of corporal punishment of children, and strongly recommend that the government introduce legislation as a matter of urgency to prohibit all corporal punishment of children in the home, schools, penal institutions and alternative care settings, and as a sentence of the courts.**

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

1.1 Corporal punishment is lawful in the **home**. Children have limited protection from violence under the Criminal Code (2004), the Code of Criminal Procedure (2004), and the Constitution (2003, in force 2005).

1.2 A Ministerial Decree (1993) states that corporal punishment should not be used in **schools**, but there is no explicit prohibition in legislation.

1.3 In the **penal system**, corporal punishment is lawful as a sentence for crime. Under the Juveniles Act (1994), flogging is prohibited for juveniles aged 15 years (article 19) but young persons aged 16 and 17 years are treated as adults and can be sentenced to flogging, stoning and amputation under the Criminal Code. Corporal punishment is also lawful as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions, where the Prisons Act allows for flogging of prisoners (up to 20 lashes of the whip).

1.4 There is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment in **alternative care settings**.

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

2.1 Following examination of the state party's initial report in 2001, the **Committee on the Rights of the Child** recommended prohibition of flogging and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment of children in conflict with the law. The Committee also recommended prohibition of corporal punishment in the family and in institutions, and measures to effectively address corporal punishment in schools (CRC/C/15/Add.163, paras. 43, 44, 45, 46, 53 and 54).

2.2 In 2006, in its concluding observations on the state party's initial report, the **Committee Against Torture** recommended abolition of flogging and stoning under the Criminal Code (CAT/C/QAT/CO/1, para. 12).