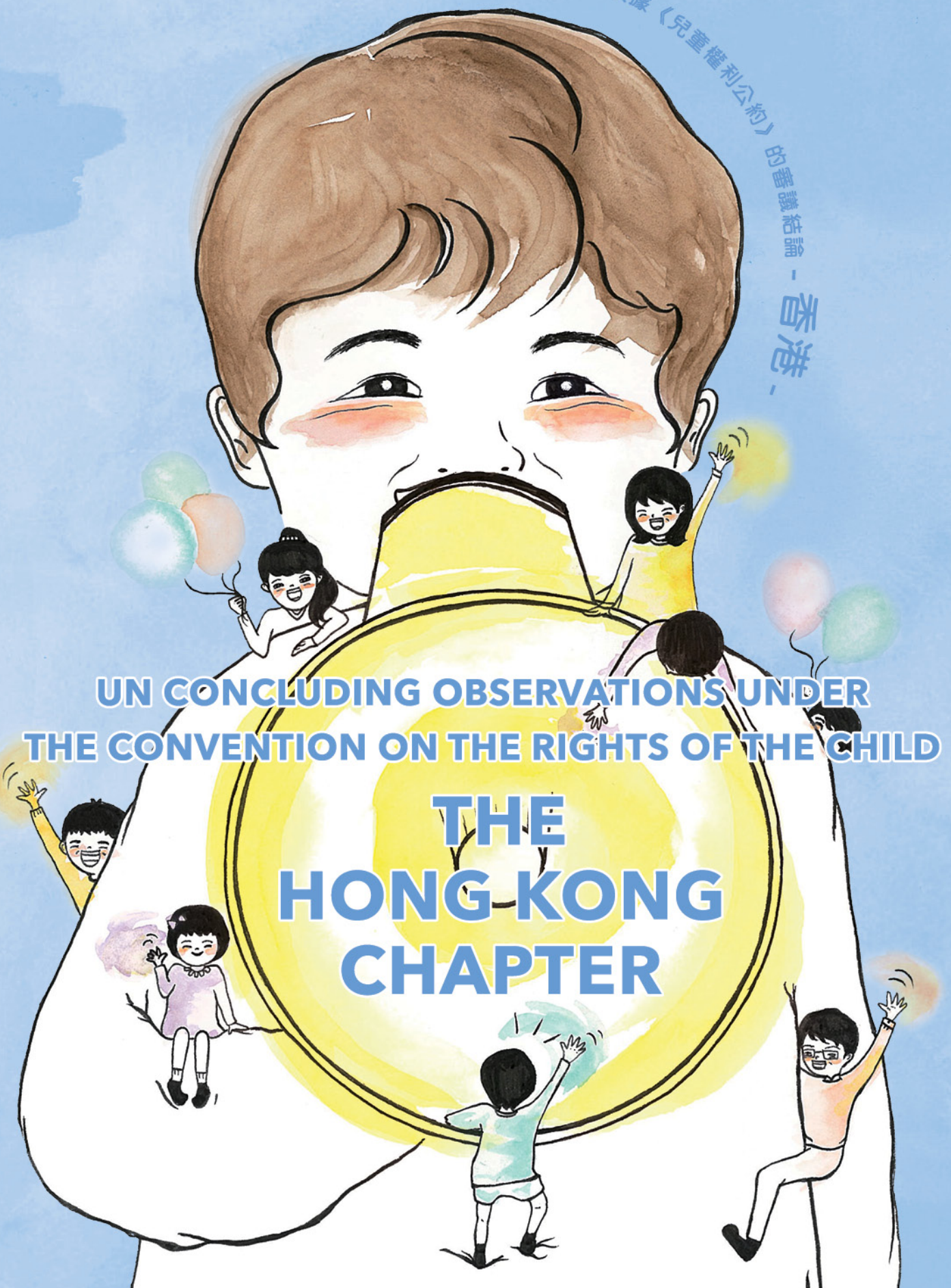


聯合國兒童權利委員會根據《兒童權利公約》的審議結論 - 香港

UN CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS UNDER  
THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

THE  
HONG KONG  
CHAPTER





The Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights (HKCCR) was formed in 1992, originating from a group concerned about unattended children, which had come together under the auspices of the agency, Against Child Abuse. To handle the wider issues of children's rights and to involve more organizations and individuals who have the well-being of children as their prime concern, the Committee was registered as an independent non-governmental organization with charitable status in 1995. Membership of the Committee is made up of a wide range of professionals interested in the rights of children. We have been and are concerned about the needs of children, and their rights to survival, protection, development and participation, which are the four main areas that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has been advocating.

香港兒童權利委員會成立於一九九二年，源自一個關注「兒童被獨留在家」的小組，隸屬於防止虐待兒童會。為了廣泛關注兒童其他方面的權利，及團結更多關心兒童福祉的團體及人士，委員會遂於一九九五年註冊成為獨立的非政府慈善機構。委員會的成員是由各個界別的专业人士組成，共同關心兒童的權利。我們一直關注兒童在成長中的需要，包括他們應有的存活權、受保護權、發展權及參與權之保障，這亦是聯合國《兒童權利公約》中所倡議的四個重點。

## OUR OBJECTIVES

1. Promote, advance and ensure the rights of children in Hong Kong;
2. Develop and continuously update an agenda for the rights of children in Hong Kong including the adoption of a Child Policy, a comprehensive Child Ordinance, and the establishment of an independent Child Commission;
3. Monitor the implementation of the UNCRC in Hong Kong;
4. Communicate and cooperate with local and international organizations on children's rights

## 本會宗旨

- 一. 推動、提升及保障香港兒童的權利；
- 二. 制定及定期檢討香港兒童的議程，包括爭取制定兒童政策、全面的兒童法例及成立獨立的兒童事務委員會；
- 三. 監察聯合國《兒童權利公約》在本港的執行；
- 四. 就兒童權利的工作與本地及海外團體交流和合作。

## 4 FOCUSED AREAS OF WORK

**ADVOCACY AND MONITORING**  
**EDUCATION AND TRAINING**  
**PROMOTION AND COMMUNITY WORK**  
**RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION**

## 四個重點工作

**監察及倡導**  
**教育及培訓**  
**推廣及社區工作**  
**研究及出版**

**WE WORK WITH CHILDREN, YOUTH AND CHILD RELATED PROFESSIONALS CLOSELY,  
AND WE SHARE WITH THEM OUR KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE  
IN THE APPLICATION OF THE UNCRC.**

我們與兒童、青少年及兒童工作有關的專業人士攜手合作，分享我們在應用《公約》的知識和經驗。

## Preamble

### 前言

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has come into effect in Hong Kong since 1994. The HKSAR Government is required to report their work on the implementation of the CRC to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (Committee) every five years. The last report submitted by the HKSAR Government was in 2010; and the civil society including children submitted alternative or shadow reports in 2012. After reading these reports, the Committee conducted hearing sessions in 2013 where they met with civil society and government officials separately in May and September respectively in Geneva before they announced the Concluding Observations in October 2013. During the course, two Committee members also paid a rapporteur visit to Hong Kong in August 2013 as invited by the Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights (HKCCR), where they met with children under different circumstances, non-governmental organizations, child-related professionals, as well as politicians in Hong Kong.

The child rights monitoring process does not end here. *UN Concluding Observations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child - The Hong Kong Chapter* highlights the Committee's observations and recommendations specifically on Hong Kong as the UN Concluding Observations on China have combined the observations on Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau. HKCCR also arranged the Concluding Observations into separate chapters, such as Child Protection, Family Situation... and so on for readers' easy reference. However, we wish to stress that the Child Rights Implementation Overview is a cut across chapter and should be paid with high attention. Besides, we also included those recommendations made by the civil society and children in the alternative reports which took years to prepare. We believe these recommendations are precious though they had not been mentioned in the Concluding Observations, one of the reasons as explained by the Committee members is that there is a limitation to the length of Concluding Observations. It is our hope that this publication can become an advocacy tool for people who are working for and with children. So the child rights monitoring will not be limited to an every five years' routine but an ongoing process in Hong Kong.

Please help us to assess if the observations and recommendations made by the Committee, civil society, and children are reasonable in the areas that you are working with, studying, researching, or simply have interest in. You can feedback by completing the Tear-out Questionnaire on the last page of this publication and send it back to us. These views will be compiled as a foundation for the next report and as a base for further child rights advocacy in Hong Kong.

Let's join hands to make sure that the CRC is not only a document but also a reality in the daily life of all children in Hong Kong!

Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights

自聯合國《兒童權利公約》1994年延伸至香港，香港政府每五年需向聯合國兒童權利委員會匯報執行《公約》的工作。政府於2010年呈交工作匯報；而民間團體亦於2012年呈交影子報告。聯合國兒童權利委員會閱讀報告後，分別在2013年5月及9月於瑞士日內瓦會見香港政府及民間組織，並在2013年10月發表審議結論。期間，委員會兩位成員曾應香港兒童權利委員會邀請，於2013年8月到港，親訪不同背景兒童，會見非政府組織、兒童專家及政要。

監察兒童權利狀況工作並未停止。聯合國兒童權利委員會根據《兒童權利公約》的審議結論—香港嘗試獨立報告香港的狀況與建議（原審議結論中國一節本包括中國、香港及澳門）。香港兒童權利委員會把審議結論劃分為不同章節，如保護兒童、家庭環境等，讓讀者更易了解，但「香港履行兒童權利的工作概況」綜觀章節要點，尤應重視。而我們亦加入香港民間及兒童準備數年的影子報告內之建議，即使委員會沒有將其加入審議結論，或因審議結論字數有限，我們亦相信這些建議是寶貴的。我們希望這刊物能成為協助各界倡導兒童權利的工具，令監察兒童權利狀況不限於五年一度的匯報，而是持續的改善兒童狀況。

無論你的工作、學習、研究、調查或興趣是否涉及委員會、民間組織或兒童的建議，還請協助評估相關觀察是否合理，以及其建議可行性，填妥頁尾問卷寄予我們。有關建議除奠定下次報告基礎，更助我們進一步倡議兒童權利。

《兒童權利公約》不應僅是一份文件。讓我們攜手努力，將之實現於香港每一位兒童的真實生活中。

香港兒童權利委員會





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# CHILD RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

## 香港履行兒童權利的工作概況





## THE COMMITTEE'S PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recalling its previous recommendations, the Committee recommends that the HKSAR should take all necessary measures to address those recommendations that have not been implemented or not sufficiently implemented, and urges it to:
  - Withdraw the reservations of the HKSAR to articles 32 para. 2 (b) and 37 (c) of the Convention;
  - Further strengthen coordination between the bodies and institutions working to implement existing programmes, policies and activities on the implementation of the Convention in all areas of its jurisdiction;
  - Explicitly prohibit by law corporal punishment in the family, schools, institutions and all other settings, including penal institutions.

## COMPREHENSIVE POLICY AND STRATEGY

2. The Committee regrets that notwithstanding its previous recommendations to establish a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Convention, the HKSAR still lacks a comprehensive policy and strategy on children in their respective jurisprudence to guide, in a holistic and integrated manner, all laws, policies, plans and programmes affecting children.
3. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR adopts a comprehensive policy on children and, based on that policy, develop a strategy with clear objectives and coordinated plans of action for the implementation of the Convention, and allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## 委員會從前的建議

1. 委員會回顧以前的建議，建議締約國採取一切必要措施，處理尚未落實或落實不充分的建議，並促請：
  - 撤銷香港對《公約》第32條第2款(b)項和第37條(c)款的保留；
  - 進一步加強所有管轄地區內負責執行《公約》方面現有方案、政策和活動落實工作機關和機構之間的協調；
  - 依法明確禁止家庭、學校、收容機構和其他一切場所，包括刑罰機構中的體罰。

## 全面的政策與策略

2. 委員會感到遺憾的是，儘管委員會以前提出了制定一項實施《公約》的全面行動計畫的建議，但香港仍然缺乏通盤綜合方式指導影響兒童的所有法律、政策、計畫和方案的全面兒童政策和戰略。
3. 委員會建議香港採取全面的兒童政策，在此政策基礎上制定具有明確目標和協調行動計畫的《公約》實施戰略，並為執行、監測和評價上述政策和戰略分配足夠的人力、技術和財政資源。





## ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

4. In the HKSAR, resource allocations to education and social welfare remain inadequate and do not effectively target the most vulnerable groups, particularly children of ethnic or linguistic minorities, asylum-seeking children, children living in poverty and children with disabilities.
5. In light of its day of general discussion in 2007 on “Resources for the Rights of the Child – Responsibility of States” and with emphasis on articles 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Convention, the Committee recommends that:
6. Strategic budgetary lines be defined in the HKSAR for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations that may require affirmative social measures, for example children of ethnic minorities, children with disabilities and migrant children, and that those budgetary lines be ensured protection even in situations of economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies.

## DATA COLLECTION

7. The Committee reiterates its concern that a comprehensive and reliable data collection system is still not in place in the HKSAR; data concerning children is scattered among different departments; and there is a lack of disaggregated data on children under 18 years in some areas of the Convention.
8. The Committee strongly recommends that centralized data collection systems be established in the HKSAR to collect independently verifiable data on children, and to analyse the data collected as a basis for assessing progress achieved in the realization of child rights and for designing policies and programmes to implement the Convention. The data should be disaggregated by age, sex, geographic location, ethnicity and socioeconomic background to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, with particular attention to children of ethnic minorities, documented or undocumented migrant children, refugee and asylum-seeking children and children with disabilities.

## 資源配置

4. 香港對教育和社會福利的資源配置仍然不足，並且未能有效針對最弱勢的群體，尤其是在民族或語言上屬於少數的兒童、尋求庇護的兒童、貧困兒童和殘疾兒童。
5. 考慮到委員會2007年關於“調撥資源落實兒童權利-國家的責任”的一般性討論日，並在強調《公約》第2條、第3條、第4條和第6條的同時，委員會建議：
6. 在香港確定戰略預算專案，用於可能需要社會扶持措施的處境不利或弱勢兒童，如少數民族兒童、殘疾兒童和流動兒童，並確保甚至在經濟危機、自然災害或其他緊急狀況下這些預算專案仍能得到保障。

## 資料收集

7. 委員會注意到香港的兒童資料仍然分散於不同的部門；並缺乏《公約》所涉一些領域的18歲以下兒童分類資料。
8. 委員會強烈建議在香港建立中央資料收集系統，獨立收集可以核實的兒童資料，對收集的資料進行分析，並以此為基礎，評估在實現兒童權利方面取得的進展，以及設計《公約》實施政策和方案。資料應按年齡、性別、地理位置、族裔和社會經濟背景進行分類，以便分析所有兒童的狀況，並對少數民族兒童、有證或無證的流動兒童、難民兒童和尋求庇護的兒童以及殘疾兒童予以特別注意。





## INDEPENDENT MONITORING

- The Committee recalls its concern about the lack, in all areas under the State Party's jurisdiction, of independent national human rights institutions with a clear mandate to monitor children's rights. The Committee is further concerned that, contrary to its previous recommendations and despite the motion by the Legislative Council in June 2007 to establish an independent children's commission, the HKSAR has not taken any steps to set up such a commission.
- The Committee draws attention to its general comment No. 2 (2002) and reiterates its recommendation that the HKSAR promptly establish independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles in order to systematically and independently monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention at the national and local levels and to deal with complaints from children in a child-sensitive and expeditious manner. The Committee, furthermore, recommends that a children's commission or another independent human rights institution with a clear mandate to monitor children's rights be established in the HKSAR and provided with adequate financial, human and technical resources.

## THE "NON-DISCRIMINATION" PRINCIPLE

- The Committee reiterates its concern about the persistence of discrimination against children with disabilities, refugee and asylum-seeking children and undocumented children of migrant workers in the HKSAR.
- The Committee recommends that the HKSAR intensify measures, including awareness-raising, identification of discriminatory policies and timely implementation of relevant programmes, to combat discrimination against children with disabilities, undocumented children of migrant workers, and refugee and asylum-seeking children, and to ensure that these children have equal access to basic services, including health, education and other social services.



## 獨立監察

- 委員會再次對締約國所有管轄地區缺乏在監察兒童權利方面擁有明確授權的獨立國家人權機構表示關切。委員會還感到關切的是，與委員會以前的建議相反，而且儘管香港立法會在2007年6月提出了設立獨立兒童委員會的動議，香港仍未採取任何設立這種委員會的步驟。
- 委員會提請注意委員會第2號一般性意見(2002年)，再次建議締約國根據《巴黎原則》，立即在香港設立獨立的人權機構，對香港和地方層面實施《公約》的進展情況進行系統、獨立的監測，並以迅速和體恤兒童的方式，處理兒童的申訴。委員會還建議在香港設立兒童委員會或另一個擁有監測兒童權利的明確授權的獨立人權機構，並為之提供充足的財政、人力和技術資源。

## 不歧視原則

- 委員會再次對香港仍然存在歧視殘疾兒童、難民兒童、尋求庇護的兒童以及外來勞工無證子女的現象表示關切。
- 委員會建議香港加強各項措施，包括提高認識、查明歧視性政策和及時執行相關方案等，消除對殘疾兒童、外來勞工無證子女、難民兒童和尋求庇護兒童的歧視，確保這些兒童可以平等享有基本服務，包括衛生、教育和其他社會服務。



## THE “BEST INTERESTS” PRINCIPLE

13. The Committee is concerned that the best interests of the child is not always fully reflected and incorporated in key child-related acts and policies in the HKSAR. While welcoming the statement that in the HKSAR the best interests of the child are necessary considerations which are paramount in all relevant decision-making, the Committee is concerned about the lack of general legislation providing for the best interests of the child.
14. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR uphold its commitment to apply the best interests of the child and strengthen its efforts to ensure that the best interests of the child is appropriately integrated and consistently applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that have an impact on children.

## THE “RIGHT TO LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT” PRINCIPLE

15. There is no particular comment or recommendation made by the Committee in this principle on the HKSAR.

## THE “RESPECT FOR THE VIEWS OF THE CHILD” PRINCIPLE

16. While the Committee notes the establishment of child participation forums (Children’s Rights Forum), it is concerned about the lack of effective and broad mechanisms, in all areas of the HKSAR’s jurisdiction, to promote and facilitate respect for the views of all children and children’s participation in all matters affecting them.
17. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR establish effective consultative mechanisms in its jurisdiction to ensure respect for the views of children and their participation in all matters affecting them, including in the development of policymaking, court decisions and programme implementation.

## 最大利益原則

13. 委員會對香港的主要兒童相關法律和政策並不總能充分體現和考慮兒童的最大利益感到關切。委員會歡迎報告指出，在任何有關決定中兒童的最大利益必然是順理成章的考慮因素，但令委員會關切的是，缺乏規定兒童最佳利益的一般立法。
14. 委員會建議香港履行考慮兒童最大利益的承諾，並建議締約國加強努力，確保將兒童的最大利益適當納入並始終貫穿所有立法、行政和司法程式，以及影響到兒童的所有政策、方案和項目。

## 生命、生存和發展權原則

15. 委員會並未就香港對此原則作評論或建議。

## 尊重兒童的意見原則

16. 委員會注意到香港設立了兒童參與論壇(兒童權利論壇)，但感到關切的是，締約國管轄內的所有地區都缺乏促進和推動尊重所有兒童的意見並讓兒童參與對其有影響的一切事務的有效和廣泛機制。
17. 委員會建議香港建立有效的協商機制，確保尊重兒童意見和讓兒童參與對其有影響的一切事務，包括決策、法院判決和方案的貫徹落實。



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

### 18. ARTICLE 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHTS

- The Government should establish a clear Child Impact Assessment Mechanism for policies and legislations related to children to keep in line with the best international practices.
- The Government should set up a cross-border mechanism to handle the issues relating to the civil societies between Mainland China and the HKSAR with reference to CEPA.
- Specialized agencies supporting new arrivals deserve special recognition and resource allocation.

### 19. ARTICLE 42: DISSEMINATION OF THE CONVENTION

- The Government should have a strategic, holistic and sustainable approach in disseminating the Convention, with an integrated marketing plan to promote child rights in the community.
- Children's rights should be implanted in the school setting to improve children's understanding of their rights
- Resources should be invested in facilitating in-depth learning of child rights by teaching professionals and parents.

### 20. ARTICLE 1: DEFINITION OF THE CHILD

A sound mechanism should be set up to ensure a clear policy in protecting children under the age of 18 and give sound reasons in situations if a lower age limit than that defined by the CRC is needed.

### 21. ARTICLE 2: NON-DISCRIMINATION

- Education Bureau should ensure the said "Whole School Approach" in inclusive education is the reality and not a slogan.
- The provision of support and resources to school should not only tie in with the number of children in need.

### 18. 第4條：權利的執行

- 政府應於可能影響兒童的政策及立法中，設立清晰的兒童影響評估機制，與國際間優秀例子看齊。
- 政府應參考《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)，設立跨境機制，處理中國內地與香港特區間有關民間社會的事宜。
- 專門協助新來港人士的機構應獲得肯定及資源上的配合。

### 19. 第42條：公約的傳播

- 政府應制定一套策略，全面而持續的向社會宣傳兒童權利。
- 學校應融入兒童權利的教學元素，讓兒童更易了解其權利。
- 政府應投放資源，深入地教導專業人士和家長兒童權利。

### 20. 第1條：兒童的定義

政府應訂定一個健全的機制，確保18歲以下兒童權利獲保障，如需降低《兒童權利公約》所訂年齡下限，亦應給予充分的理由。

### 21. 第2條：不歧視

- 教育局應確保融合教育中的「全校參與」確切執行，而非一個口號。
- 給予學校的資源及支援，不應僅僅與該校有需要的兒童數目掛鈎。



- Each integrated school should develop a comprehensive plan and monitoring system according to the code of practice on education developed by the EOC; and a formal structure and system should be set up to handle cases and complaints on discrimination within the school campus to support students and teachers in need.
- The Government should thoroughly evaluate inclusive education after ten years of implementation, find out the challenges directly from children and teachers, and all stakeholders involved through a serious consultation.

## 22. ARTICLE 3: BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD

- A good, reliable and transparent system should be in place to ensure the significant actors address the problem which arises and take actions accordingly.
- Guidelines, education and training on this important notion must be integrated into training of civil servants, disciplined services, child-related professionals such as judges and lawyers, social workers, teachers, and medical practitioners.

## 23. ARTICLE 6: THE RIGHT TO LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

- The Government should establish a Child Safety Council to be responsible to activities regarding child injury prevention and child safety promotion, as well as develop and implement a child injury prevention policy and a plan of actions.
- The Government should establish a robust injury surveillance system to collect data on injuries sustained by children, identify the magnitude and causes of injury as well as to monitor the trends and evaluate intervention policies/programmes. Define and support priorities for research on childhood injuries.
- Establish a Child Safety Education Centre to educate children on injury prevention and to train care-givers on safety practices.
- Make leaving children unattended at home illegal.

- 每所融合教育學校應根據平機會訂定的教育守則，發展一套全面計劃及監察系統；並設立正式架構和系統去協助學生和教師處理校園內的歧視和投訴。
- 融合教育推行至今逾十年，政府應向各持份者諮詢，徹底評估該政策中，兒童、教師及其他持份者所面對的挑戰。

## 22. 第3條：兒童的最大利益

- 設立良好可靠而透明的機制，確保持份者在發生問題時可及時處理。
- 此一重要概念的指引、教育及訓練，必須納入兒童相關工作者培訓，包括公務員、紀律部隊、兒童相關的專業人士，如法官、律師、社會工作者、教師和醫生。

## 23. 第6條：生存及發展權利

- 政府應設立兒童安全局，負責預防兒童受傷，推廣兒童安全訊息，制定和實施兒童傷害預防政策和行動計劃。
- 政府應建立完善的監測傷害系統，持續地收集受傷兒童的數據，分析損傷的程度和原因，監測趨勢和評估干預政策/程序。界定兒童傷害的研究優次並予以支援。
- 建立兒童安全教育中心教導兒童預防傷害，培訓兒童照顧者安全指引。
- 立法規定獨留兒童在家是非法的。
- 強制規定兒童乘坐汽車時需坐在合適的兒童約束裝置。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

- Enforce wearing of proper child restraints by children while travelling on cars.
- Legislate on wearing of helmets while cycling.
- Lower the speed limits on smaller roads and especially roads in schools and residential areas.
- Introduce child resistant packaging for drugs and toxic domestic products.
- Conduct psychological postmortem on all youth suicide cases as part of Child Fatality Review process.
- Child Fatality Review should have statutory power to access information and the ability to monitor the implementation of the recommendations. Review should also be extended to serious cases and not just fatal cases.
- 強制規定踏單車需佩戴合適兒童的頭盔。
- 降低狹小道路車速，尤其在學校和民間的道路。
- 為藥品和有毒性產品引入兒童防護包裝。
- 為所有青少年自殺案件開展死後心理評估，並成為兒童死亡個案評估的程序。
- 兒童死亡個案檢討委員會應具法定查閱相關資訊權力，以及監察建議執行狀況的能力。檢討亦應擴展至嚴重個案，而不只是死亡個案。

### 24. ARTICLE 12: RESPECT FOR THE VIEWS OF THE CHILD & ARTICLE 13: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

- The existing Children's Council co-organized by non-governmental organizations with government sponsorship should be developed into a standing platform for children to express their views.
- The existing Children's Rights Forum should expand the representation of participants to include children with disabilities and ethnic minority to widen the pool, and promote the Forum to school children.
- Child representatives should be invited to join public consultation and to conduct in-depth and open consultation.
- Resources should be put to train adults, in particular parents, child-related professionals and policy makers with the knowledge and techniques of how to engage children in issues related to them; and how to seek their views in constructive and child friendly ways.
- 現行政府贊助，由非政府組織舉辦的兒童議會應發展為常設平台，讓兒童表達意見。
- 現行的兒童權利論壇應擴闊參與者代表性，包括加入殘疾兒童和少數族裔，並在學校推廣論壇。
- 兒童代表應獲邀參加公眾諮詢，並有深入和公開討論。
- 投入資源培訓成人，尤其是家長、兒童相關專業人士及政策制定者，教育如何在有關兒童事務上引入兒童參與的知識和技巧；以及如何兒童友好地收集兒童意見。

### 24. 第12條：尊重兒童意見 & 第13條：言論自由



## 25. ARTICLE 17: ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE INFORMATION

- Children should be well informed and consulted on changes in policies or new policies in child friendly ways when the policies and practices directly or indirectly impact their lives.
- The family entertainment airtime should be extended from 6:00pm-8:30pm now for another hour to 9:30pm every evening to guarantee programs that are aired before 9:30pm are suitable for children.
- Carry out random spot check on the TV programs and commercials to be broadcasted during the time slot for children programs (4:00pm-6:00pm) for evaluation by the Broadcasting Authority before airing to avoid misleading children with inappropriate information.
- Open a free channel solely for children with child friendly and child appropriate information and contents.
- The Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance should include the assessment of explicit and implicit impact of the mass media on the child.
- The number and types of members in the Obscene Articles Tribunal should be widened.
- New information technology such as internet, facebook, mobile transmission and so on that have impact on children must be addressed.
- Baseline study or survey is needed to understand the community stands, and the international standard to work towards a stronger child perspective.
- A central unit handling such matters and taking a proactive role to patrol and police the situation should be set up with a complaint channel clear to children and the public.
- Training of law enforcement and related personnel from various disciplines are needed to acquire a global and strong child perspective.
- The Government must ensure the mass media are taking corresponding specific actions, such as media ethics, code of practice, rules and guidelines, as well as media training specifically on child-related issues.

## 25. 第17條：獲得適當資訊

- 如有影響兒童的新政策推出及變動，政府應充分通知兒童並諮詢其意見。
- 電視的家庭黃金時段應該從現行的下午6:00至8點30分，延長一小時至晚上9:30分，確保每天晚上9:30前播出的節目適合兒童觀看。
- 廣播事務管理局應在節目播放前隨機抽查兒童節目時段（下午4時-下午6時）的電視節目和廣告，避免有不適當資訊誤導兒童。
- 開設一個免費兒童頻道，播放兒童友好及適合兒童的資訊和內容。
- 淫褻及不雅物品管制條例應加入評估大眾媒體對孩子顯性和隱性影響。
- 擴大淫褻物品審裁處成員數量和背景。
- 新媒體如互聯網、Facebook及智能電話應用程式等影響兒童問題必須正視。
- 進行基線研究或調查，以了解社區立場及國際標準，使之能更好的從兒童角度出發。
- 成立處理相關事宜的中央機關主動監察情況，並設立明確投訴渠道予兒童及公眾。
- 執法及各專業人員應接受培訓，培養國際視野及兒童角度。
- 政府必須確保大眾媒體正採取具體行動，如傳媒操守、工作守則、指引，以及專門培訓傳媒兒童相關問題。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

### 26. Article 12: Dissemination of the Convention

- The Government should pay long term and continuous effort in disseminating the Convention to children.
- Child right education should be incorporated into the school curriculum so as to allow children to know about their rights.
- Promotion and trainings of the UNCRC targeting those who work with children, for example teachers, pediatricians, social workers, etc. should be held.

### 26. 第42條：公約的傳播

- 政府應長期和持續的把《兒童權利公約》傳播予兒童。
- 兒童權利教育應納入學校課程，讓兒童了解自己的權利。
- 加強《兒童權利公約》的培訓與推廣，尤其是兒童工作者，如教師、兒科醫生、社工等。

### 27. Article 2: Non-discrimination

- Monitoring systems should be established to ensure the funding of the Government for assisting children with special needs are properly and effectively used in supporting the learning of these children in schools.
- The Government should put more attention on public education and training professionals who have regular contacts with children to avoid discrimination against children with special needs.

### 27. 第2條：不歧視

- 政府應建立監察系統，確保資助能適當、有效地幫助有特殊需要的兒童在學校裡獲取支援。
- 政府應該把更多的注意力放在公眾教育和培訓與孩子有多接觸的專業人士，以避免對有特殊需要兒童的歧視的。

### 28. Article 3: Best interest of the child

- The Government should conduct Child Impact Assessments on all policies relating to children before implementation.
- Various indicators should be used to holistically evaluate the best interest of the child, for example the physical and psychological development of children, child's view, etc.

### 28. 第3條：兒童的最大利益

- 政府實施有關兒童政策前，應先進行兒童影響評估。
- 運用不同指標，全面地評估兒童的最大利益有否獲保障，例如：兒童生理和心理的發展、兒童的觀點等。

### 29. Article 6: Right to life, survival and development

- The Government should educate the public that children themselves have the inherent right to life as an individual human being, but not as a possession of parents whom they can choose to kill along with their own action of committing suicide.



### 29. 第6條：生命權，生存權和發展

- 政府應教育公眾，兒童享有生存權利，亦應視作獨立個體，而非父母附屬品，在自殺時一併選擇殺害兒童。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

- Education programmes for parents should be enforced so that ideas of respecting children as an individual can be emphasized before any tragedy takes place again.
- Child Fatality Review of suicide cases of children and youth should be reviewed annually.
- The Government should map up appropriate prevention strategies for all children aged below 18 by looking into comprehensive and centralized data of all children in Hong Kong and set up a Central Data Bank for such purpose.
- 推行家長教育，讓成年人尊重兒童人權，避免慘劇重演。
- 兒童死亡個案檢討委員會應每年檢討兒童和青少年自殺個案。
- 政府應成立兒童中央資料庫，以全面準確地制定18歲以下的所有兒童預防策略。

### 30. Article 12: Respect the view of the child

- Students should be educated about their rights to express their views in schools for more active participation.
- More promotional campaigns of the UNCRC should be held in the society so that people would respect the views of children.
- The Convention and the essential concepts concerning child participation in all areas should be made known to all children in Hong Kong through child rights education in school curriculum.

### 31. Article 14: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

The Education Bureau should control and monitor the implementation of religious education in schools by providing clear guidelines for teachers on teaching religion and setting out clear principles for preaching and conducting missionary work on school campuses by religious bodies.

### 32. Article 15: Freedom of association and of peaceful assembly

The Government and the Police Force should review regulations and guidelines on the use of violent methods in maintaining public order in protests and demonstrations to ensure the protection of children and to actualize their right to freedom of assembly.

### 30. 第12條：尊重兒童的意見

- 教導兒童其應有權利，讓兒童在學校更積極地參與和表達意見。
- 在社會上舉辦更多推廣《兒童權利公約》活動，讓社會認識並尊重兒童的意見。
- 《兒童權利公約》及兒童參與等關鍵概念應納入學校教學中，讓所有兒童了解其權利。

### 31. 第14條：思想、信仰和宗教自由

教育局應監管學校的宗教教育，制定明確指引予教師教授宗教科，及宗教團體在校之傳教工作。

### 32. 第15條：結社及和平集會自由

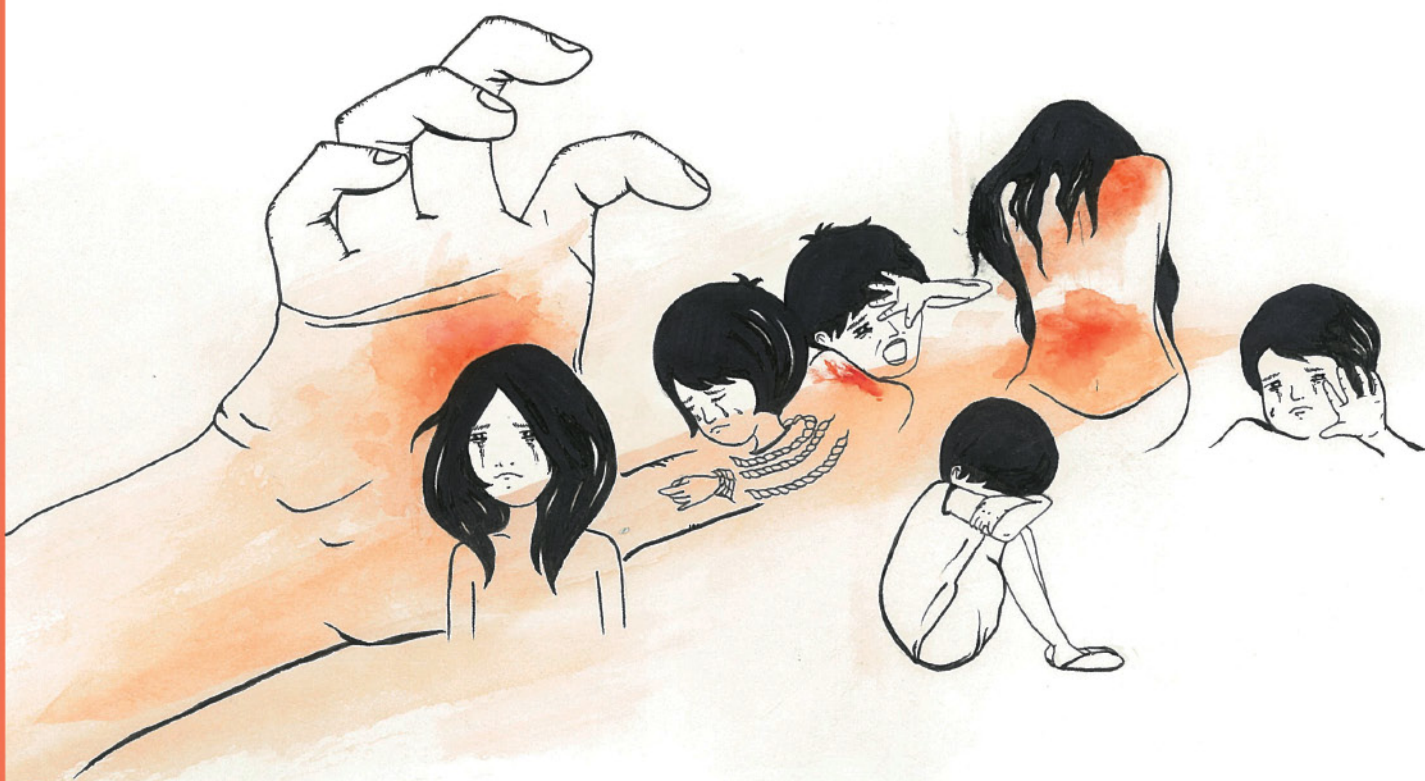
政府和警方應檢討維護公共秩序時使用武力的規章和準則，確保兒童及其集會自由獲保護。





# HONG KONG'S CHILD PROTECTION

香港保護兒童方面的工作





## SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

33. The Committee is seriously concerned about the high prevalence of sexual exploitation and abuse against children, including rape, in all areas of the State party's jurisdiction. In particular, the Committee is concerned about:

- The lack of awareness among children in the jurisdictions about sexual abuse and ways to respond to and report such incidents;
- The lack of procedures to identify and support child victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking in the HKSAR;
- The limited access to justice, shelter, medical services, psychological counselling and compensation for child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse under the national legislation in all areas of the State party's jurisdiction.

34. The Committee urges:

- The State party to systematically collect data on sexual exploitation and abuse of girls and boys, on the number of investigations and penalties against perpetrators, and on redress and compensation offered to the victims;
- The State party to establish effective and child-friendly procedures and mechanisms, including free helplines accessible to children, to receive, monitor and investigate complaints; and to undertake awareness-raising activities among children, including among boys, to encourage the reporting of sexual violence and abuse in schools and communities;
- The HKSAR to conduct a comprehensive review of sexual offences covered in the Crimes Ordinance and reform laws to criminalize all forms of child pornography and sexual exploitation of children on the Internet; it should also establish effective policies and procedures to identify and support child victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation;
- The HKSAR to develop a strategy to respond to the shelter, health, legal and psychosocial needs of child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, including through adequate training for professionals.

## 性剝削和性虐待

33. 委員會嚴重關切締約國管轄內的所有地區對兒童的性剝削和性虐待行為、包括強姦的高發率。委員會尤其關切的是：

- 兒童缺乏對性虐待及如何應對和報告這類事件的認識；
- 香港缺乏查明和支持遭受性剝削和被販運兒童的程式；
- 按照香港的立法，遭受性剝削和性虐待的兒童訴諸司法以及獲得庇護、醫療服務、心理諮詢和賠償的途徑有限。

34. 委員會促請：

- 締約國有系統地收集關於對女孩和男孩實施的性剝削和性虐待、調查和處罰犯罪人的案件數量以及為受害者提供的救濟和賠償等方面的資料；
- 香港建立接受、監測和調查相關投訴的有效和適合兒童的程式和機制，包括兒童免費熱線；對包括男孩在內的兒童開展提高認識活動，鼓勵舉報學校和社區中的性暴力和性虐待；
- 香港全面審查《刑事罪行條例》，並改革法律，將互聯網上一切形式的兒童色情製品和兒童性剝削定為刑事犯罪；還應制定旨在查明和支持遭受販運和性剝削的兒童受害者的有效政策和程式；
- 香港制定策略，以滿足受性剝削和性虐待兒童受害者的庇護、醫療、法律和社會心理需要，包括適當培訓專業人員。



## SALE, TRAFFICKING AND ABDUCTION

35. The Committee regrets that the application of the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography has not been extended to the HKSAR.
36. The Committee urges the HKSAR to finalize all preparations necessary so that the application of the Optional Protocol can be extended without any further delay.

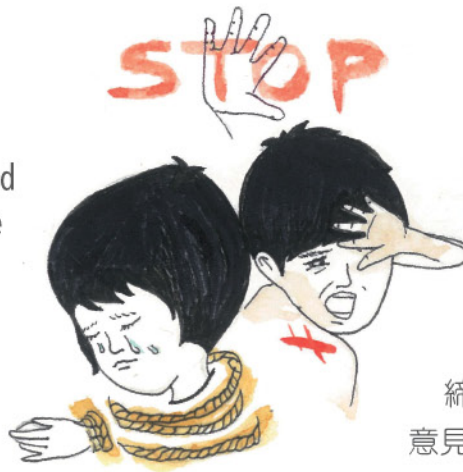
## 買賣、販運和拐騙

35. 委員會對關於《買賣兒童、兒童賣淫和兒童色情製品問題的任擇議定書》尚不適用於香港感到遺憾。
36. 委員會促請香港最後完成所有必要的準備工作，以便在適用《任擇議定書》方面不再有任何拖延。

## FREEDOM OF THE CHILD FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

37. Recalling the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, the Committee recommends that the State party prioritize the elimination of all forms of violence against children. The Committee further recommends that the State party take into account its general comment No. 13 (2011), and in particular:

- Develop a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and address all forms of violence against children;
- Adopt a national coordinating framework, including mandatory reporting of all cases and the follow-up measures necessary to address all forms of violence against children;
- Pay particular attention to and address the gender dimension of violence;
- Cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children and other relevant United Nations institutions.



## 兒童免遭一切形式的暴力行為

37. 委員會回顧聯合國暴力侵害兒童問題研究報告中的建議，建議締約國優先考慮消除一切形式的暴力侵害兒童行為。委員會還建議締約國參照委員會第13號一般性意見(2011年)，並且著重：

- 制定全面的策略，預防和處理一切形式的暴力侵害兒童行為；
- 採用協調框架來處理一切形式的暴力侵害兒童行為，包括強制報告所有案件和採取必要的後續措施；
- 特別關注暴力所涉性別問題；
- 與秘書長暴力侵害兒童問題特別代表和其他有關聯合國機構合作。



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

**38. ARTICLE 37(A): THE RIGHT NOT TO BE SUBJECTED TO TORTURE, OR OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADED TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT**

- The Government should have a clear timetable and plan on how to ban corporal punishment altogether with legislation and resources allocated.
- The Government should increase funding allocation for positive parenting/child management to ensure a non-violent approach.

**39. ARTICLE 19: ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

- The Government should develop and publicize a well consulted Child Development Index and Blue Print as the basis for healthy and holistic child growth and development.
- The existing Committee on Child Abuse should be independent, supported by mandate, resources and work more proactively.
- Child advocates and related NGOs should be included in the Working Group on Combating Violence to strive for the best interest for children witnessing domestic violence.
- The Child Protection Registry of the Social Welfare Department should also capture cases of child neglect even though the children may not be found with injuries or killed in such circumstances.
- Victim support services should also be extended to cases of domestic violence which are not going into the judiciary proceedings.
- The Government should set up a known body or a hotline to coordinate complaints and concerns regarding internet safety. It should also be proactive in cyber policing and investigation of child rights violation online.
- Alternative care and placement for children requiring out of home care should be reviewed and improved.

**38. 第37條 (a) : 免受酷刑或其他殘忍、不人道或侮辱性的待遇或處罰**

- 政府必須制定明確時間表，立法和投放資源全面禁止體罰。
- 政府必須增加撥款予正面育兒或管教孩子的工作，確保社會朝向非暴力的管教手法。

**39. 第19條：虐待和疏忽照顧**

- 政府應制定並公佈經嚴格諮詢的兒童發展指標和藍圖，奠定兒童健康全面發展、成長的基礎。
- 現行的「防止虐待兒童委員會」應獨立，獲正式授權及資源，並應更主動工作。
- 兒童權利倡導者和相關的非政府組織應當獲邀加入「關注暴力工作小組」，為目睹家庭暴力的兒童爭取其最佳利益。
- 即使兒童沒有受傷或死亡，社會福利署的保護兒童資料系統亦應記錄疏忽照顧兒童案件。
- 受害者支援服務應包括沒有進入司法程序的家庭暴力案件。
- 政府應就網絡安全設立專責機關或熱線，

處理投訴和關注；亦應積極主動維持網絡治安，調查網上侵犯兒童權利事件。

- 檢討和改善需離家的兒童之住宿照顧服務及安排。





#### 40. ARTICLE 34: SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND SEXUAL ABUSE

- More effective treatment and preventive programs are required to ensure rehabilitation and child protection.
- In addition to legislative measure, the Government should also focus on addressing the root causes of the offence and adopt preventive, restorative and rehabilitative approaches for the young offenders on par with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.
- Educating children and young people on internet safety and the dangers of compensated dating is important.
- Encouraging parents to strengthen communication with and care for their children could also help combat the problems.
- Data and statistics from relevant departments and social welfare agencies on internet child sexual abuse and compensated dating should be compiled and more research studies should be conducted to devise appropriate policies and measures.
- The Government should have a timetable for mandatory checking of sexual conviction record. The check should extend to existing staff and volunteers and should be accessible by parents.
- The Government should allocate extra resources for early identification and assessment so as to provide comprehensive protection and support for children.
- Distinct treatment programs for juvenile and adult sexual offenders can contribute to better child protection by reducing the risk of re-offending and these programs should be included in sentencing options whenever possible.

#### 40. 第34條：性剝削和性虐待

- 需採取更有效的治療和預防方案保護兒童，確保兒童復康正常。
- 除了立法措施，政府也應根治犯罪本源，並應根據《聯合國少年司法最低限度標準規則》採取預防、復和及康復方式處理青少年罪犯。
- 教育兒童和青少年網絡安全及援交的危險性是非常重要的。
- 鼓勵家長多溝通、關注子女，亦可減低風險。
- 有關政府部門及社福機構應就互聯網上性侵犯兒童和援交的數據一併整合、編撰，並進行更多的研究，以制訂適當的政策和措施。
- 政府應制定時間表落實強制性檢查性罪行紀錄。檢查應延伸至現有兒童工作者和義工，供家長查閱。
- 政府應撥出額外資源，及早識別和評估，以便為兒童提供全面的保護和支援。
- 制定青少年和成人性犯罪者的清晰治療方案，並加入判刑考慮，減少再犯罪的機會，藉以保護兒童。



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

41. ARTICLE 35: SALE, TRAFFICKING AND ABDUCTION

- Efforts should be made to identify and investigate trafficking cases, understand the issues of trafficking, ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted, and assist trafficked children.
- The Hong Kong authorities should make greater efforts in identifying trafficked victims.
- Further training should be provided to police and immigration officers to investigate and work with these victims.
- Trafficked victims should not be just sent back to their places of origin without assistance in rehabilitation.

41. 第35條：買賣、販賣和拐賣

- 盡早找出和調查販賣案件，了解販賣問題，起訴罪犯，並幫助被拐兒童。
- 香港當局應投入更多資源尋找被販賣的受害者。
- 提供更多培訓予警察及入境人員，以調查和協助受害者。
- 不應僅送回被販賣受害者到原籍地而沒有援助和治療。



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

42. Article 37(a): The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degraded treatment or punishment

- The Government should suggest to the Family Council and offer help to schools to organize seminars and courses on parenting, which would address misconceptions of child discipline, issues on how to control emotions of parents and advocate for social harmony.
- Advocacy and promotion on healthy child-parent relationships should be done through the mass media

42. 第37條 (a)：免受酷刑或其他殘忍、不人道或侮辱性的待遇或處罰

- 政府應建議家庭議會，幫助學校舉辦家長研討會和管教培訓班，釐清管教子女的誤解，推廣健康親子關係與社會和諧。
- 善用大眾傳播媒介，倡導和推廣健康的親子關係。

43. Article 19: Abuse and neglect

- There should be promotion for parents on the concept of children's rights and respecting children while parenting to reduce the amount of physical and verbal abuse in families.
- The Government should provide more child care services to meet the demand of parents to prevent cases of child neglect. Evaluation and improvements of current

43. 第19條：虐待和疏忽照顧

- 向父母推廣兒童權利的觀念，管教時尊重孩子，減少家中身體或言語虐待。
- 政府應提供更多托兒服務，滿足社會需求，防止疏忽照顧兒童案件。社會福利署及其他福利機構應評估並改善現時的托兒服務漏洞。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

loopholes of child care services coordinated by Social Welfare Department and other welfare organizations should be conducted.

- Parents should be educated about the risks of child neglect and available child care services should be made known to them to maximize the utilization of these services.

### 44. Article 34: Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

- The Government should use mass media to warn girls against compensated dating. There should be advertisements on the television, newspapers or magazines to let girls know the serious consequences of prostitution and compensated dating.
- Parents should be taught on how to handle the situation when they suspect that their daughters are engaging in prostitution or compensated dating.
- Help-seeking network should be established. Hotlines should be set up for parents and girls to seek help, which should be run by qualified social workers or trained volunteers who have rehabilitated from past experiences of compensated dating to provide more convincing advice.
- Rehabilitation and counselling services should be provided for girls who involved in prostitution or compensated dating, which could prevent them to be lured and fall into the trap again.

### 45. Article 16: Protection of privacy

The Government should formulate policies and educate the public to protect children's privacy on the Internet, for example addressing the issue of cyber bullying through disclosure of one's personal information.

- 應教育家長疏忽照顧兒童的危險及可尋求的托兒服務途徑，好發揮這些服務的用處。

### 44. 第34條：性剝削和性虐待

- 政府應多在大眾媒體如電視、報紙或雜誌賣廣告，警告援交少女賣淫和援交的嚴重後果。
- 應教導家長如何處理懷疑子女從事賣淫或援交情況。
- 設立求助網絡及熱線，讓家長和女孩求助。熱線應由有資歷的社工或曾經歷援交但已康復及訓練有素的志願者主理，可給予更有說服力的意見。
- 設康復和諮詢服務予曾從事賣淫或援交少女，防止她們因誘惑重走舊路。

### 45. 第16條：保護私隱

政府應制定政策，教育公眾，保護兒童的互聯網上私隱權，例如處理好像「起底」等公開個人資料的網絡欺凌問題。







# HONG KONG'S CHILD HEALTH

香港在兒童健康及衛生方面的工作





#### 46. THE COMMITTEE STRONGLY RECOMMENDS THAT THE STATE PARTY:

- Intensify its efforts to reform laws and strengthen implementation of regulations on food and health safety standards, including for the business sector, and ensure that any officials or companies violating international and national environment and health standards are appropriately sanctioned and remedies provided when violations occur;
- Collect systematic data on children affected and take all measures to ensure that all children and their families have access to effective redress, including free medical treatment and adequate compensation;
- Promote exclusive breastfeeding and the establishment of baby-friendly hospitals and effectively enforce the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes with appropriate controls on the marketing of artificial infant formula.

#### ADOLESCENT HEALTH

47. The Committee is concerned about the low awareness and insufficient services in the area of adolescent health in the State party.
48. The Committee recommends that the State party, in all areas under its jurisdiction, ensure the widespread provision of comprehensive adolescent health services and psychosocial support; improve awareness and knowledge, including by providing sexual- and reproductive-health education in schools and life-skills education on the prevention of substance abuse, and introduce school health services, including youth-sensitive and confidential counselling and care.

#### 46. 委員會強烈建議締約國：

- 加大努力，改革法律和加強執行食品衛生安全條例，包括為商業部門制定的這類條例，並確保違反國際和國內環境和衛生標準的任何官員或公司受到適當懲處，並在發生違規情況時提供補救；
- 收集關於受影響兒童的系統資料，並採取一切措施，確保所有兒童及其家人能夠獲得有效補救，包括免費醫療和適當賠償；
- 促進純母乳餵養和創建愛嬰醫院，並有效執行《國際母乳代用品銷售守則》，適當管控人工嬰兒配方奶粉的銷售。

#### 青少年衛生

47. 委員會對締約國內青少年在衛生領域的認識較低和服務不足感到關切。
48. 委員會建議締約國在所有管轄地區，確保普遍提供全面的青少年衛生服務和心理社會支援；提高認識和增強知識，包括在學校提供性健康和生殖健康教育及預防吸毒的生活技能教育，並設立校內衛生服務，包括注意青少年特點的保密諮詢和護理。



## MENTAL HEALTH

49. The Committee remains concerned about the limited access to and long waiting periods for mental health services available for children in the HKSAR.
50. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that, in all areas under its jurisdiction, the State party expand preventive and therapeutic mental health services for adolescents and that it adopt comprehensive child mental health policies and ensure that mental health promotion, counselling and prevention of mental health disorders in primary health care, schools and communities are integral features in each policy.

## 精神衛生

49. 委員會感關切的是，香港兒童獲得精神衛生服務的機会有限，而且等待時間很長。
50. 委員會重申以前的建議，即締約國在所有管轄地區/管轄的所有地區為青少年提供更多的預防性和治療性精神衛生服務，並實行全面的兒童精神衛生政策，確保每項政策以在初級衛生保健機構、學校和社區促進精神衛生、開展相關諮詢和預防精神失常為特色。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

### 51. ARTICLE 24: ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES

- A more enforceable International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes back by legislation as recommended by WHO should be in place.
- Public hospitals should comply with the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding with allocated resources for staff provision to oversee the implementation of the Ten Steps.
- The 10-week maternity leave which falls far short of the recommendation of International Labour Organization "ILO" should be improved.
- Facilities for breastfeeding mothers and protected time for nursing breaks should be made a requirement of all existing government or public funded institutions for their employees.
- The Government should have an infant and young child nutrition policy and a multisectoral central committee that oversees the implementation of the policy for the whole of HKSAR.
- Air quality that affects children's health should be improved.

### 51. 第24條：醫療保健服務

- 立法執行世衛組織建議的母乳代用品市場營銷的國際規範。
- 公立醫院應執行十項符合成功母乳餵哺步驟，分配資源予員工監督十個步驟。
- 10週的產假與國際勞工組織“ILO”相差甚遠，應予改善。
- 現有的政府或公營機構應為員工設立母乳餵哺設施和給予員工許可的餵哺時間。
- 政府應訂定嬰幼兒營養政策和跨界別的中央委員會監督整個特區的政策。
- 空氣質素影響兒童健康，應該予以改善。
- 香港應收集青少年的性健康的具體數據。
- 應訂定有效的協調方案正視未成年母親的需要。



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

- There should be specific data collection on sexual health of adolescents in Hong Kong.
- There is a need of coordinated approach to address the needs of teenage mothers.
- A one-stop approach is needed to proactively identifying the challenges and addressing the needs of teenage mothers so as to achieve better outcomes for teenage mothers and their children and reduce intergenerational poverty and teenage pregnancy.
- Proper resources and support services should be allocated to teen mothers, eg. Teenage mother should be treated as an independent unit to apply for their own housing and financial support from the welfare system.
- More age-specific mental health programs and services for children and youth should be provided to minimize the labeling effect in both preventive and treatment programs.
- 制定一站式服務主動了解未成年母親所面對的挑戰和解決她們的需求，為未婚母親及她們的子女締造更美好將來，舒緩跨代貧窮和少女懷孕的問題。
- 分配適當資源和支援服務給予未成年母親，例如，未成年母親應視作為獨立申請單位，讓她們能在現行福利制度下申請自己的住房和資助。
- 兒童和青少年的心理健康方案和服務應以年齡導向，以減少預防和治療方案中的標籤效應。



# HONG KONG'S CHILD WELFARE

香港在兒童福利方面的工作





52. While welcoming the plan of the HKSAR to increase its supply of public housing, the Committee is concerned about the housing conditions in certain poor areas. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned about the increasing child poverty in the HKSAR and that children of migrants, children of ethnic minorities and asylum-seeking children are disproportionately represented among the poor and live below the poverty line.
53. The Committee urges the HKSAR to expedite the implementation of its public housing programme. It further recommends that the HKSAR adopt a multidimensional set of criteria for assessing and addressing child poverty and take all necessary measures to eliminate regional, ethnic and urban-rural disparities in children's standard of living through, inter alia, social protection and targeted programmes for children and families who are particularly vulnerable to poverty, such as migrant children, children of ethnic minorities and asylum-seeking children.

52. 委員會歡迎香港關於增加公共住房供應的計畫，但對某些貧困地區的住房條件感到關切。委員會還關切香港的兒童貧困現象加劇，外來人員子女、少數民族兒童和尋求庇護的兒童在貧困人口中所占比例過大，並生活在貧困線以下。
53. 委員會促請香港加快執行公共住房方案。委員會還建議香港採用多層面標準，評估和處理兒童貧困問題，並採取一切必要措施，消除兒童生活水準的地區、民族和城鄉差別，包括對特別容易陷入貧困的兒童和家庭，如流動兒童、少數民族兒童和尋求庇護的兒童，實行社會保護和有針對性的方案。



**OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議**

**54. ARTICLE 26: THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT & ARTICLE 27: STANDARD OF LIVING**

- The government should establish a poverty line to address the poverty issue seriously.
- Daily lunch or breakfast assistance should be provided to the under-privileged children.
- The government should give pressure to public transport bodies in extending the concessionary fares to all school children to at least under the age of 18.

**54. 第26條：兒童獲社會保障的權利 & 第27條：生活水平**

- 政府應制定貧窮線，認真解決貧困問題。
- 向弱勢社群兒童提供每日午餐或早餐援助。
- 政府應予公共交通機構施壓，最少給所有18歲以下學童優惠票價。



# HONG KONG'S EDUCATION, LEISURE, PLAY

香港在教育、休憩和遊戲方面的工作







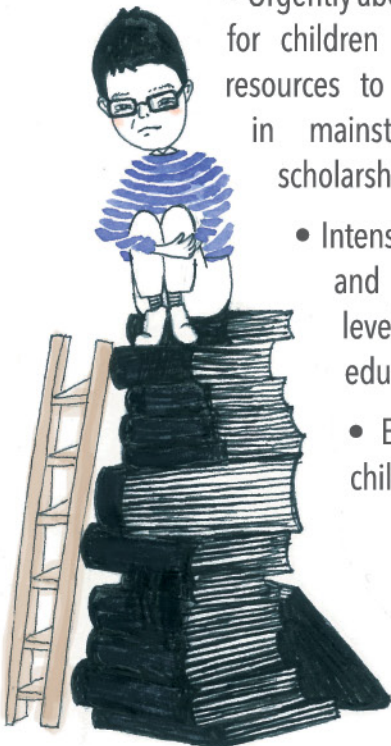
## 55. IN THE HKSAR, THE COMMITTEE IS CONCERNED ABOUT:

- Bullying in schools and the competitive nature of the school system, resulting in anxiety or depression among children and infringing their right to play and rest;
- The de facto discrimination against ethnic minority children and racial segregation in the public school system, due to the availability of teaching only in Chinese and the system of government-subsidized "designated schools" for these children;
- "Cross-border children" who have no access to local schools and are commuting daily to and from mainland China.

## 56. THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE HKSAR:

- Take measures to address bullying in schools, including with the participation of students themselves, and to reduce the competitiveness of the education system and promote active learning capacities and the right of the child to play and leisure, including by training teachers and providing more social workers and psychologists in schools, and through the sensitization of parents and guardians;

- Urgently abolish the system of "designated schools" for children of ethnic minorities and reallocate resources to promote their access to education in mainstream schools, including through scholarships or lower entry qualifications;
- Intensify its efforts to implement legislation and policies on bilingual education at all levels of education, ensuring high-quality education in Chinese as a second language;
- Ensure access to local schools for all children living in the HKSAR.



## 55. 在香港，委員會感到關切的是：

- 學校中存在欺凌現象，學校制度具有競爭性，造成兒童的焦慮和抑鬱，侵犯了他們的玩耍和休息權利；
- 由於僅以漢語教學和實行政府補貼的少數民族兒童“指定學校”制度，形成對少數民族兒童事實上的歧視和公立學校系統中的種族隔離；
- “跨境兒童”無法進入當地學校，每天需從中國大陸往返。

## 56. 委員會建議香港：

- 採取措施，處理學校內的欺凌問題，包括在學生自身的參與下處理這一問題，並降低教育制度的競爭性，促進主動學習能力及兒童玩耍和休閒的權利，包括培訓教師和在校內提供更多社會工作者和心理學家，以及對父母和監護人進行教育；
- 緊急廢除少數民族兒童“指定學校”制度，並重新分配資源，促進他們接受主流學校教育，包括通過設立獎學金或降低入學資格等方式；
- 加緊努力，執行各級教育的雙語教育立法和政策，確保漢語為第二語言的高品質教育；
- 確保在香港居住的所有兒童能夠進入當地學校。





## 57. ARTICLE 28: RIGHT TO EDUCATION & ARTICLE 29: AIMS OF EDUCATION

- Special attention and additional resources should be allocated to support those school children most in need.
- School personnel should be well-trained with early identification knowledge and techniques, outside classroom guidance, referral knowledge and skills to ensure needy school children receiving early counseling and follow up actions.
- Teachers should be supported in training and in handling children found with behavioral or emotional concerns to ensure school is using a rehabilitative and restorative approach rather than punitive ones.

## 58. ARTICLE 31: LEISURE, RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

- The lack of play and inclusive play opportunities for children with special needs and low-income families should be addressed.
- Community toy library should be set up in all regional libraries to meet the growing community needs.
- More quality playable space should be provided in the community-based recreational facilities and schools.
- Official statistics and information on the number and types of indoor and outdoor playgrounds or other designated play facilities in Hong Kong should be provided by the government and make public.
- Legal requirements and regulations should be built in to require playground owners to conduct mandatory annual inspection exercise by independent inspectors to keep in line with the international standards.
- Play provision for children in hospitals should be systematically built in for all public hospitals in Hong Kong.

## 57. 第28條：受教育的權利 & 第29條：教育的目的

- 給予特別關注並分配額外的資源支持有需要學童。
- 學校職員應訓練有素，具及早識別的知識和技巧、課堂以外指導、轉介的知識和技能，以確保有需要學童獲早期輔導及跟進。
- 教師應獲適當訓練，處理學童行為或情緒問題，並確保學校使用復和方式，而非懲罰方式。

## 58. 第31條：閒暇、娛樂和文化活動

- 正視有特殊需要或低收入家庭兒童缺乏遊戲機會的問題。
- 社區玩具圖書館應設於各分區圖書館，滿足社會日益增長的需求。
- 社區娛樂設施和學校應提供更優質玩樂空間。
- 政府應公開室內及室外遊樂場或其他指定的遊樂設施的官方資訊。
- 立法強制規定遊樂場的場主每年委託獨立檢查員檢查該措施符合國際標準。
- 香港所有公立醫院應有系統地為住院病童設立遊戲措施。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

- Government should build more standard cricket venues for this cultural sport to meet the needs of children and youth with ethnic minority origins and promote inclusion in the community through sports.
- Policy should be in place for all Leisure and Cultural Services Department offices to allow the rental of possible and accessible sites for playing crickets.
- 政府應建設更多標準板球場地，滿足少數族裔兒童和青年需要，並藉體育推廣社區共融。
- 康樂及文化事務署應訂定政策，租借有可能用作替代標準板球場的場地。



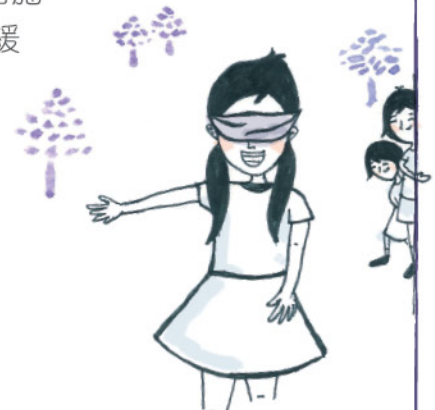
## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

### 59. Article 28: Right to education & Article 29: Aims of education

- The Government should make necessary adjustment to the amount of subsidy per year under the Pre-primary Education Vouchers Scheme and Kindergarten and Child Care Centre Fee Remission Scheme in order to meet the actual school fee level, for example, the cap amount for full-day schooling kindergartens should be doubled to those for half-day schooling.
- The Kindergarten and Child Care Centre Fee Remission Scheme should provide remission for the actual amount paid by parents to provide full subsidy for low-income families.
- The Government should monitor the Pre-primary Education Voucher Scheme closely to prevent parents from enrolling their children into two kindergartens at the same time.
- The Government should also widen the choice of parents by allowing the Pre-primary Education Voucher Scheme to be applicable in all kindergartens, including profit-making and non-profit-making ones, in Hong Kong.
- Effective measures and changes in policies should be enforced to reduce the great pressure from schoolwork experienced by schoolchildren, which hinders children's rights to rest, play and leisure.

### 59. 第28條：受教育的權利 & 第29條：教育的目的

- 政府應調整每年補貼學前教育學券計劃和幼稚園及幼兒中心學費減免計劃，以達學校實際收費水平。例如，全日制幼兒園補貼上限應為半日制雙倍。
- 幼稚園及幼兒中心學費減免計劃應根據實際費用予低收入家庭提供全額補貼。
- 政府應密切監察學前教育學券計劃，防止父母給子女同時報讀兩所幼兒園。
- 政府應允許學前教育學券計劃適用於所有牟利及非牟利幼兒園，給予家長更多選擇。
- 應制定有效的措施，變更政策，舒緩學童龐大的學業壓力，以免剝奪兒童休息和遊戲權利。





## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

- Thorough assessment of the effectiveness of the support provided for school dropouts should be conducted by the Education Bureau and related NGOs.
- More support and trainings should be provided to teachers in supporting the learning of students with difficult psychosocial status and family problems.
- Counselling or intervention programmes should be arranged for parents if family problems are suspected to avoid worsening of the situation which may lead to their children dropping out from schools.
- Consultations should be conducted with children actively on any changes in educational policies.
- Children should be ensured the right to receive education that helps them to develop critical thinking skills and a thoughtful understanding of the world around them.
- 教育局及相關非政府組織應就支援輟學兒童的成效進行全面性評估。
- 提供更多的支援和培訓予教師，應對學童因為邊緣身份和家庭問題而引發的學習問題。
- 如懷疑有家庭問題，應安排輔導或介入計劃給家長，避免情況惡化，導致子女輟學。
- 任何教育政策更改，均應主動諮詢兒童。
- 確保兒童接受教育權利，發展其批判性思維技能及關顧世界的價值觀。

### 60. Article 31: Leisure, recreation and cultural activities

- Effective measures should be initiated by the Government to protect children's rights to rest and leisure.
- Education should be provided to parents to respect the right to rest and leisure of children.
- The Education Bureau should further promote the message that Student Learning Profile (SLP) emphasizes on quality rather than quantity to avoid overburdening of children.
- Monitoring system should be developed to evaluate the negative effects of Other Learning Experiences (OLE) on students.
- The Government should subsidize children in grass-root families to engage in extra-curricular activities and encourage them to participate in District Free Entertainment.
- More free-of-charge entertainments should be arranged in all districts of the city so as to facilitate the development right and the right to leisure of children from low-income families.

### 60. 第31條：閒暇、娛樂和文化活動

- 政府應制定有效的措施，保護兒童休息和遊戲權利。
- 教育家長尊重兒童的休息和遊戲權利。
- 教育局應清晰推動學生學習概覽 (SLP) 的信息，強調質量而不是數量，以避免學童負擔過重。
- 應設立監察措施評估其他學習經歷 (OLE) 給學童帶來的負面影響。
- 政府應資助基層家庭兒童課外活動費用，並鼓勵他們參與區內免費娛樂。
- 各區應安排更多免費娛樂活動，確保低收入家庭兒童的發展權和閒暇權利。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

### 61. Article 30: Children belonging to minority or indigenous people

- Additional resources or funding should be provided to schools in order to support them in helping ethnic minority children for better integration.
- Teachers should be given training on their culture, traditions and needs to provide encouragements and assistances.
- A tailor-made Chinese language curriculum should be designed to cater for their needs and to ensure that suitable learning goals are in place.
- Chinese Language subject under the New Education System (The 3-3-4 academic system) should be revised and a syllabus of a lower difficulty level which is suitable for non-Chinese speaking JUPAS students should be included for eligible candidates.

### 61. 第30條：少數族裔及原著兒童

- 撥發額外資源或資金予學校，支援少數族裔兒童融入學校生活。
- 培訓教師有關少數族裔的文化、傳統和需要，以便提供鼓勵和幫助。
- 特別設計一套中國語文課程，以滿足他們的需求，提供合適的學習目標。
- 修訂新學制（334學制）中的中國語文科，設計程度較低級別，讓非華語學生能獲資格入選聯招。



# HONG KONG'S FAMILY SITUATION

香港的家庭環境





## FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

62. The Committee is concerned that women from mainland China who are married to residents of the HKSAR and also have children who are residents of Hong Kong, are not able to obtain residence permits in the HKSAR, and thus regularly have to go to mainland China to renew their entry permits, and that they are not entitled to work or family support in the HKSAR, creating an unstable and vulnerable family situation for their children.
63. In accordance with article 9, the Committee recommends that the HKSAR take all necessary measures to facilitate family reunification, including by granting these mothers residence permits in the HKSAR.

## CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF A FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

64. The Committee is concerned about the absence of procedures for regular review of the placement of children in care in the HKSAR and the lack of legislation on the termination of parental rights when necessary. It is also concerned about the insufficient professional support and care provided to families and children in the HKSAR and that the best interests of the child and the right of the child to be heard are not sufficiently considered in family crisis situations. The Committee is concerned that in the HKSAR, children deprived of family care are placed in residential institutions rather than in family-based care.
65. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR implement the Law Reform Commission's recommendations concerning law and procedural reforms in this area and that the HKSAR increase resources and services, including family and psychosocial counselling and parent education, and train all professionals working with children. It further recommends that the rights of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration and to be heard are fully taken into account in all decisions regarding custody, residence, contact or other issues which have an important impact on the life and development of the child.



## 家庭環境

62. 委員會感到關切的是，和香港居民結婚並且子女也是香港居民的中國大陸婦女無法獲得香港居留證，從而必須定期回中國大陸更新一次入境許可證，並且無權在香港工作或獲得家庭支持，導致子女處於不穩定和弱勢的家庭狀況。
63. 根據第9條，委員會建議香港採取一切必要措施，便利家庭團聚，包括為這些母親發放香港居留許可證。

## 被剝奪家庭環境的兒童

64. 委員會對香港缺乏定期審查兒童安置情況的程式，並缺乏必要時終止父母權利的立法感到關切。委員會還關切香港為家庭和兒童提供的專業支持和照料不足，在家庭出現危機時沒有充分考慮兒童的最大利益和兒童發表意見的權利。委員會關切在香港失去家庭照料的兒童被安置在收容機構，而不是接受以家庭為基礎的照料。
65. 委員會建議香港落實法律改革委員會關於這方面法律和程式改革的建議，並建議香港增加資源和服務，包括家庭和社會諮詢及家長教育，對所有從事兒童工作的專業人員進行培訓。

委員會還建議在有關監護、居住、聯繫或對兒童生活和發展有重大影響的其他問題的決策中，充分考慮兒童享有的首先考慮其最大利益和聽取其意見的權利。



## ADOPTION

66. The Committee recommends that the State party:

- Urgently review the current mechanisms and procedures for domestic and inter-country adoption in all areas of the State party and ensure that professionals responsible for adoption cases are fully equipped with the expertise needed to assess, review and process cases, in a timely manner, in light of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption;
- Create a transparent and effective system for assessment and review of the adoption process in all areas of the State party.

## 收養

66. 委員會建議締約國：

- 緊急審查締約國內所有地區的現有國內和跨國收養機制和程式，確保負責辦理收養的專業人員充分具備根據《關於在跨國收養方面保護兒童和進行合作的海牙公約》及時評估、審查和處理案件的必要知識；
- 在締約國所有地區建立評估和審查收養過程的透明而有效的制度；



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

### 67. ARTICLE 9: SEPARATION FROM PARENTS, THE RIGHTS TO HAVE CONTACTS WITH PARENTS, THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISION & ARTICLE 18: PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- The proposed Joint Parental Responsibility Model proposed by the Law Reform Commission must be actualized by legislative means.
- Set up one-stop service centres at district level to handle family disputes including mediation, counseling, access of the child, parenting skills, family education, case work, and public education with reference to overseas models.
- A statutory checklist of factors should be established to assist the judge in exercising his discretion in determining custody or guardianship proceedings. The child's views should be one element in the checklist of factors, rather than a freestanding section.
- Children should be given the child friendly facilities to express his views if he wishes, whether directly or indirectly.
- The child should be allowed to become a party in the family dispute proceedings which

### 67. 第9條：與父母分離，聯繫父母的權利，參與決定的權利 & 第18條：父母的責任

- 法律改革委員會建議的共同父母責任模式必須立法實現。
- 參照國外的模式，建立一站式地區層面服務中心，處理家庭糾紛，包括：調解、輔導、探視兒童、管教技巧、家庭教育、個案工作和公眾教育。
- 制定法定的清單，協助法官於管養或監護權訴訟中行使決定權。而兒童的意見和想法應列作為清單的其中一個必須考慮的項目。







OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

concern him and where he has sufficient understanding to instruct a solicitor and counsel to represent him.

- Parents, teachers, social workers, and children must be well-informed of the available services in an appropriate way to support children during the course.

**68. ARTICLE 27.4: RECOVERY OF MAINTENANCE OF THE CHILD**

- A sound reporting and investigation mechanism must be set up to follow up on court orders to ensure they have been implemented effectively.
- We recommend the Government to introduce an automatic attachment of income for a child's maintenance. The Government should review the existing law and procedures relating to the enforcement of maintenance orders to see how they could be made more effective.

**69. ARTICLE 11: ILLICIT TRANSFER AND NON-RETURN**

The HKSAR Government should discuss with the Mainland China Authority and the Macau SAR Government, and find measures to tackle effectively the problem of parental child abduction that might happen between these three places.

**70. ARTICLE 18: PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

- The Government should employ more proactive approaches to early identify and intervene in at risk families with young children by increasing parent support and education, actively make use of community networks to reach out to needy parents.
- The Government should render school social work service in kindergartens.
- The Government should support outreaching visiting programs to specific target parents, including drug addicts, substance abusers, mentally ill patients, new immigrants, non-Hong Kong citizen parents.

- 只要兒童願意，應給予兒童友好的設施讓他們表達意見，不論其意見帶來的是直接或間接的影響。
- 兒童應有權參與涉及他們的家庭糾紛訴訟，有足夠認知及成熟程度的兒童應有權委託律師或法律代表參與其中。
- 必須循有效途徑讓家長、教師、社工和兒童知識其可用服務，讓他們可以在訴訟過程中向兒童給予支援。

**68. 第27.4條：恢復兒童的贍養費**

- 必須建立良好的通報和調查機制跟進法庭命令，確保它們有效落實。
- 我們建議政府引入自動附加在收入上的子女贍養費。政府應檢討現行有關贍養費法例和程序以尋求改善。

**69. 第11條：法轉移及不歸還**

香港特區政府、中國當局和澳門特區政府應一同商討，找出有效措施解決三地均可能發生的父母擄拐子女問題。

**70. 第18條：父母的責任**

- 政府應採取更主動方式，及早識別，介入高風險育有年幼子女的家庭，加強支援和教育家長，並積極運用社會網絡接觸有需要家長。
- 政府應予幼兒園增設學校社工服務。
- 政府應支持外展探訪計劃，針對特定父母群，如吸毒人士、濫用藥物人士、精神病患者、新移民及非香港居民提供協助。



## 71. ARTICLE 18: CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR WORKING PARENTS

The Government needs to have a unified policy to oversee the developmental needs of young children, to plan and implement pre-primary education and child care services for newborns up to 6 years old.

## 71. 第18條：在職父母的兒童照顧服務

政府需統一政策，監督幼兒發展需要，規劃並實施學前教育及托兒服務予六歲或以下幼童。



## 72. Article 9: Separation from parents, the rights to have contacts with parents, the right to participation in the decision & Article 18: Parental responsibilities

- An independent child representative who would proactively collect children's views and pass them to the court should be established in divorce proceedings.
- "Survey of Wish", which is a questionnaire that contains a number of questions relating to children in divorce applications, should be issued to all children. The document should be made applicable and mandatory to all divorce applications and should be filled by children involved in a child friendly setting, so as to ensure children's views are incorporated in the decision-making process and arrangements related to them.
- The monitoring of the implementation of court order should be enhanced to avoid children from inappropriate care due to incompliance of court order.

## 72. 第9條：與父母分離，聯繫父母的權利，參與決定的權利 & 第18條：父母的責任

- 離婚訴訟中應設獨立人士代表兒童，積極收集兒童的意見，傳遞到法庭上。
- 進行「願望調查」，將問卷發給所有在離婚訴訟裡的兒童，調查他們的意向和想法。此文件將強制用於所有離婚申請，並由兒童在兒童友好環境下填寫，確保兒童意見在決策過程及有關安排中備受重視。
- 加強監察法院命令實施狀況，避免有人忽視法院命令導致兒童被疏忽照顧。

## 73. Article 20: Protection of children deprived of a family

- Mediation services in divorce proceedings should be promoted so as to ease the adverse impact on children.

## 73. 第20條：保護失去家庭的兒童

- 推廣離婚訴訟調解服務，減輕對兒童的不良影響。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

### 74. Article 10: Family unification

- The Government should reflect proactively to the PRC Government for the need of a new Two-way Permit for parents in Mainland China to come and take care of their young children in Hong Kong.
- The Hong Kong and PRC Governments should cooperate to speed up the process of issuing One-way Permits so as to reduce the waiting time for it and allow more families to reunite.

### 75. Article 18: Child care services for working parents

- More out-of-hour child care services should be provided to support the large population of working parents.
- The Government should review all programmes supporting child care for working parents, especially the operating hours and quality of care of the child care centres.
- Information about child care services should be effectively disseminated and easily accessible to all parents.

### 74. 第10條：家庭團聚

- 香港政府應積極向中國政府反映，需要制定新一套雙程證的父母來港照顧年幼子女的機制。
- 香港及中國政府應合作加快發放單程證程序，減少等待時間，讓更多家庭團聚。

### 75. 第18條：在職父母的兒童照顧服務

- 應提供更長時間的托兒服務，支援人口比例頗高的在職父母。
- 政府應檢討所有支援在職父母的兒童照顧服務，尤其是運作時間和托兒中心的質素。
- 有效傳播托兒服務的資訊，所有父母都應能容易接觸得到。



# HONG KONG'S CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

香港殘障兒童的處境





76. The Committee is concerned about the lack of screening programmes for early detection of disabilities in all areas of the State party.
77. It is further concerned about the lack of disaggregated data on children with disabilities in the HKSAR, and that reports indicate that they are commonly excluded and discriminated against, including by teachers, and bullied by their peers.
78. Recalling its general comment No. 9 (2006), the Committee urges the State party to adopt a human rights-based approach to disability, and specifically recommends that it:
- Repeal all provisions which result in de facto discrimination against children with disabilities and include a specific prohibition of discrimination on the ground of disability in all relevant legislation and policies;
  - Independently monitor all cases of disability-based discrimination in the State party and provide effective remedies in cases of violations of the rights of children with disabilities;
  - Prevent and eliminate institutional-based care for children with disabilities in the State party, take immediate steps for deinstitutionalization within a reasonable time frame and develop family and community-based care and services as alternatives to institutional care;
  - Further develop screening services for prevention and early detection of disabilities in all areas of the State party, and provide proper follow-up and early development programmes;
  - Promptly identify and remove all barriers, including physical, that prevent students with disabilities from entering and staying in the mainstream system in all areas of the State party and reallocate resources from the special education system to promote inclusive education in mainstream schools;
  - Intensify its efforts to tackle bullying of children with disabilities in schools in the HKSAR, including by teaching human rights, peace and tolerance, providing vocational education for teachers and employing special assistance for children in the classes. Furthermore, the HKSAR should systematically collect disaggregated data on children with disabilities and use the collected data in the formulation of policies and programmes for children with disabilities;
76. 委員會關切中國香港缺乏殘疾兒童的分類資料。
77. 委員會亦關切報告中表明殘疾兒童通常受到排斥和歧視，包括教師的排斥和歧視，並受到同伴的欺負。
78. 委員會回顧委員會的第9號一般性意見(2006年)，促請締約國對殘疾問題採取立足人權的方針，並特別建議締約國：
- 廢除所有導致對殘疾兒童事實上歧視的政策，在所有相關法律和政策，明確禁止基於殘疾的歧視；
  - 獨立監測香港所有基於殘疾的歧視案件，並在侵犯殘疾兒童權利案件中提供有效補救；
  - 防止和消除締約國對殘疾兒童的機構供養，立即採取措施，在合理時限內取消機構供養，發展以家庭和社區為基礎的照料和服務，作為機構供養的替代方式；
  - 在香港進一步發展識別服務，防止和及早發現殘疾，並提供適當的後續和早期發展方案；
  - 立即查明和消除締約國所有地區妨礙殘疾學生進入和留在主流系統的所有障礙，並重新分配特殊教育系統的資源，促進主流學校的包容性教育；
  - 加大努力，解決香港學校中欺凌殘疾兒童的問題，包括開展人權、和平和容忍方面的教學，為教師提供職業教育，並在課堂上為兒童提供特殊幫助。此外，香港應有系統收集殘疾兒童分類資料，並利用所收集的資料制定殘疾兒童政策和方案；





- Conduct awareness-raising and educational campaigns targeting children with disabilities, the public at large and specific groups of professionals, with a view to preventing and eliminating de facto discrimination against children with disabilities in all areas of the State party.

- 以殘疾兒童、廣大公眾和特定的專業人員群體為物件，開展提高認識和教育活動，以防止和消除締約國所有地區對殘疾兒童事實上的歧視。



## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

### 79. ARTICLE 23: DISABLED CHILDREN

- The Government should have a clear policy to fully protect children with disability along with their lifelong needs, as the Disability Discrimination Ordinance is too general to take care of the special needs of children from adults.
- The Government should develop platforms and programs, and introduce experts to communicate and collect views from children with disabilities to keep in line with international best practices.
- The Government should improve the support services to parents with children with special needs.
- The Government should adopt a case management mode with designated worker to follow up on the growth of each child with special needs, and match with the Individual Learning Plan in school.
- The Government should increase the allotment of resources on training assessment specialists so as to shorten the queuing time of children with special learning disabilities.
- The Government should have binding school policy to ensure students with special educational needs "SEN" can be fairly treated at school with comprehensive protection.
- Education Bureau should boost the professional development of SEN pedagogy for both in-service and pre-employment teachers expeditiously; equip them with sufficient teaching knacks and knowledge to support SEN students.

### 79. 第23條：殘疾兒童

- 《殘疾歧視條例》過於籠統，未能照顧兒童在不同成長階段的特別需要。政府應該制定清晰明確政策，保障殘疾兒童在不同成長階段的需要。



- 政府應設立平台和訂定計劃，引入專家與殘疾兒童溝通，收集他們的意見，追上出色國家政策步伐。
- 政府應改進對有特殊需要子女家長的支援服務。
- 政府應該採用個案管理模式，指派特定工作人員跟進每個有特殊需要兒童的成長，並在學校裡安排相應的個人學習計劃。
- 政府應增加資源分配予培訓評估專家，以縮短有特殊學習障礙兒童的等候時間。
- 政府應勅令學校設有約束力的政策，確保有特殊學習需要(SEN)學生在學校裡獲公平對待和全面保護。
- 教統局應提高SEN教育學的專業發展予現職教師及即將投身教育界人士，使其具備足夠教學技能和知識去照顧SEN學生。



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

80. Article 23: Disabled children

- The Leisure and Cultural Services Department should install more inclusive play equipment in parks of all districts in Hong Kong.
- The Government should improve accessibility of buildings, especially recreational buildings, for disabled children.

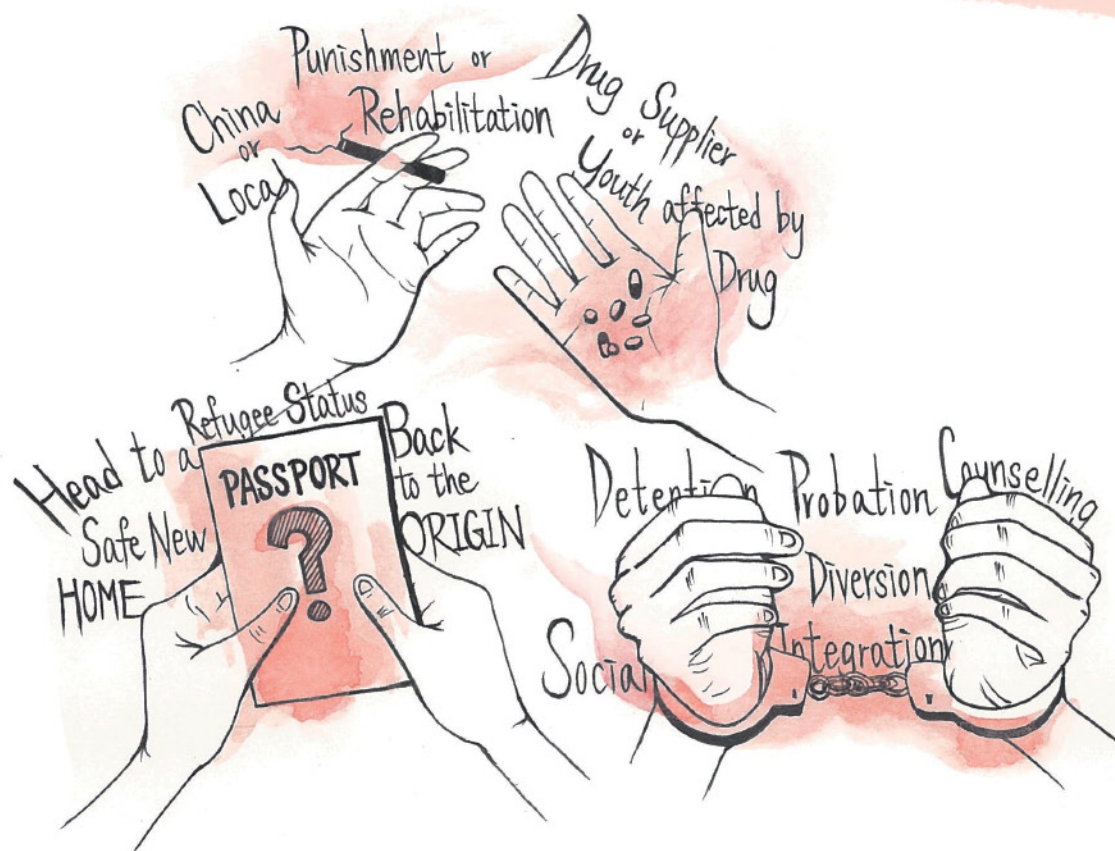
80. 第23條：殘疾兒童

- 康樂及文化事務署應在全港各區公園興建更多元遊樂設施，適合有不同需要兒童遊玩。
- 政府應為殘疾兒童改善建築物的殘障設施使他們容易進出，尤其是康樂建築和設施。



# HONG KONG'S CHILDREN UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

香港特殊環境下兒童的處境







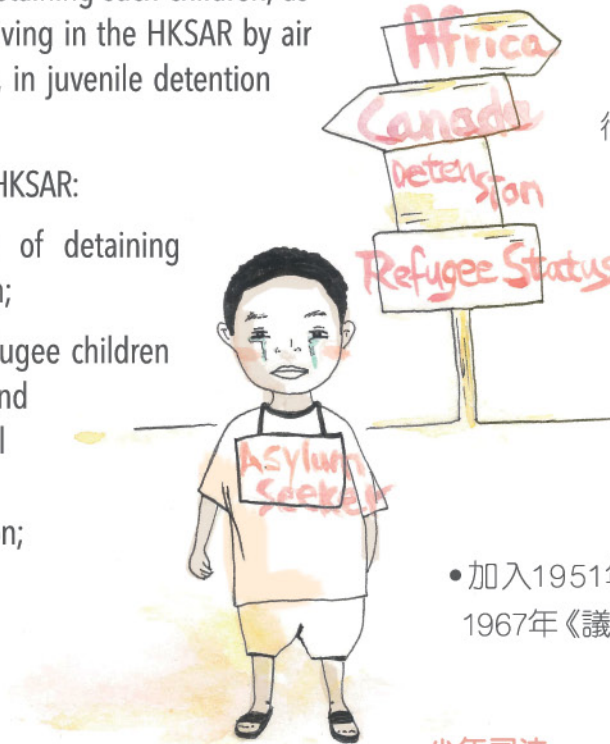
### 尋求庇護的兒童和難民兒童

## ASYLUM-SEEKING AND REFUGEE CHILDREN

81. The Committee notes as positive the decision of the HKSAR to grant asylum-seeking and refugee children access to the national public school system. However, it is concerned about the lack of special care and protection for asylum-seeking children upon their arrival and the administrative practice of detaining such children, as well as unaccompanied children arriving in the HKSAR by air and children who are refused entry, in juvenile detention facilities.

82. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR:

- Cease the administrative practice of detaining asylum-seeking and refugee children;
- Ensure that asylum-seeking and refugee children are provided with accessible and adequate support, including special care, protection and adequate guardianship and legal representation;
- Accede to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol



81. 委員會注意到香港允許尋求庇護的兒童和難民兒童進入公立學校系統的積極決定。但令委員會感到關切的是，香港缺乏為這些兒童抵達後給予特殊照顧和保護，並存在將這些兒童和在無人陪伴下乘飛機抵達香港的兒童，和被拒絕入境的兒童關押在少年拘留機關的行政做法。

82. 委員會建議香港：

- 停止拘留尋求庇護兒童和難民兒童的行政做法；
- 確保為尋求庇護的兒童和難民兒童提供可獲得的適當支持，包括特殊照顧、保護以及適當的監護和法律代理；
- 加入1951年《關於難民地位的公約》及其1967年《議定書》。

### 少年司法

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

83. The Committee recommends that in all areas of the State party's jurisdiction, strengthen its efforts to build a system of restorative and rehabilitative juvenile justice fully in line with the Convention, in particular articles 37, 39 and 40, the Committee's general comment No. 10 (2007) and other relevant standards.

84. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR:

- Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally acceptable level;
- Ensure that detention, including pre-trial detention, is used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time, even in cases of very severe crimes, and that it is reviewed on a regular basis with a view to its withdrawal;

83. 委員會建議締約國在所有管轄地區加強努力，建立恢復性和康復性的少年司法制度，這項制度須完全符合《公約》，特別是第37條、第39條和第40條、委員會第10號一般性建議(2007年)和其他相關標準。

84. 委員會建議香港：

- 將最低刑事責任年齡提高到國際上可接受的年齡；
- 確保拘留，包括審前拘留在內，是萬不得已才採取的措施，儘量縮短拘留時間，甚至針對非常嚴重的罪行也是如此，並定期對拘留進行審查，以期撤銷拘留；



- Promote alternative measures to detention, such as diversion, probation, counselling, community service or suspended sentences, wherever possible, and develop social reintegration programmes for children in conflict with the law;
- Ensure immediate removal of children from adult detention facilities and place them in a safe, child-sensitive environment where they are treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity, can maintain regular contact with their families, and are provided with education and vocational training.

### PROTECTION OF WITNESSES AND VICTIMS OF CRIMES

85. The Committee regrets that the efforts to ensure measures to protect child victims and witnesses are insufficient and not properly reflected in the State party's legislation.
86. The Committee recommends that the State party ensure, through adequate legal provisions and regulations, that all child victims and/or witnesses of crimes, for example child victims of abuse, domestic violence, sexual and economic exploitation, abduction and trafficking, and witnesses of such crimes, are provided with the protection required by the Convention, and that it take fully into account the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

- 酌情提倡採取拘留替代措施，例如轉送、察看、諮詢、社區服務或緩刑；
- 確保立即將兒童從成年人拘留設施中轉移，將他們安置在安全和適合兒童的環境中，給予他們人道待遇，尊重他們固有的尊嚴，確保他們同家人保持經常聯繫，並為他們提供教育和職業培訓。

### 保護罪案的證人和受害者

85. 委員會感到遺憾的是，確保採取措施保護兒童受害者和證人的努力不足，而且沒有適當反映在締約國的立法之中。
86. 委員會建議締約國通過適當的法律規定和條例，確保為罪案中的所有兒童受害者和/或證人，如虐待、家庭暴力、性剝削和經濟剝削、誘賣等行為的兒童受害者和這類罪行的證人提供《公約》所要求的保護，並充分考慮《關於在涉及罪行的兒童被害人和證人的事項上堅持公理的準則》。



## 87. ARTICLE 32: ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION, INCLUDING CHILD LABOUR

The Government should take the initiation to proactively address the problem of "voluntary" child labour for families living in poverty.

## 88. ARTICLE 33: DRUG ABUSE

- The Government should have a Child Impact Assessment for any new policy introduced that is related to children. The Pilot School Drug Testing Scheme applicable to all school children in the New Territories was not acceptable.
- The Government should tighten the licensing terms of pharmacies as they are one major source of drug purchasing outlets for children and youth.
- Punishment should be tougher on persons who solicit children to traffic or produce drugs, as well as the crime itself, to reduce the supply chain of dangerous drugs.
- Police, Customs and Excise Department and Ministry of Public Security of the Mainland China should further enhance their intelligence exchange on drug trafficking problems to combat cross-boundary drug abuse.
- The law enforcement authorities should raid discos and bars more frequently to tackle the drug problem in the local context.
- Effective intervention made by the disciplinary service to protect our young people from the source of drugs.
- The Government should establish one-stop services for children and youth affected by drugs, with a built-in system in school and community that would include prevention, voluntary testing, medical consultation, counseling, rehabilitation and reintegration services for children and youth to achieve the best result and minimize the labeling effect.
- The Government should expand the existing Counseling Centre for the Psychotropic Substance Abusers to every district, providing a more comprehensive and convenient

## 87. 第32條：經濟剝削，包括童工

政府應主動解決為幫助貧困家庭的「自願」童工問題。

## 88. 第33條：濫用藥物

- 所有有關兒童的新政策，政府應在推出前進行兒童影響評估。新界區的校園試點驗毒計劃是不能接受的。
- 政府應收緊藥房的售賣條款，因為藥房是兒童和青年濫藥的其中一個主要購買源頭。
- 加重誘使兒童攜帶或生產毒品以及犯罪本身罰則，減少毒品供應。
- 警方和海關，與中國公安應進一步交流販毒情報，打擊跨境販毒。
- 執法機關應更頻繁地突擊搜查的士高舞廳和酒吧，以解決當地毒品問題。
- 紀律部隊有效執法以保護青少年遠離毒品的來源。
- 政府應為受藥物影響的兒童和青少年建立一站式服務，緊密與學校和社區聯繫，包括預防、自願檢測、醫療諮詢、心理諮詢、復康和重返社會服務，讓兒童和青年得到最好的結果，盡量減少標籤效應。
- 政府應擴大現有的濫用精神藥物者輔導中心至各區，向所有的濫藥者，包括兒童，提供更全面而方便的服務。此外，中心可設計更多的職業培訓予學員，讓他們能學到更多工作技能並得到指導。
- 政府應投放更多資源，將復康服務融入正規教育環境，確保兒童有接受主流教育的權利，防止他們再犯。



services for all the drug abusers including children. Also, the rehabilitation centres could provide more vocational training for the trainees, so they could gain more working skills and mentorship.

- The Government should put more effort into integrating rehabilitation services into the formal education setting, so as to ensure children's right to receive mainstream education and prevent them from relapse in the long term.
- The Government should put more effort on education to prevent children from taking drugs and say "No" to drugs, as well as equipping their parents and carers with the knowledge and understanding of the issue for effective family interventions.

### 89. ARTICLE 37: CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY & ARTICLE 40: THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

- In coming into contact with unruly children who committed wrongful acts, police should systematically assess if the cases are suitable for referral to Social Welfare Department for follow up or to the Juvenile Protection Section for supervision. It is important not to send a misleading message to the unruly children or the public that nothing can be done and no services or support can be offered to the child if he/she has not reached the age of criminal responsibility.
- The Family Conference Scheme should also be extended to children below the age of criminal responsibility. Police should take a more active role in kicking off the procedures, so that more cases could be dealt with in a timely and professional manner.
- A more extensive and comprehensive system of restorative practices should be developed for juveniles in Hong Kong to ensure the unruly children would enter the system once their wrongful acts have come to the notice.

- 政府應投放更多資源於教育，防止兒童濫用藥物，向毒品說「不」，教育父母和照顧者有關濫藥的知識和理解，以便及時有效從家庭著手介入。

### 89. 第37條：被剝奪自由的兒童 & 第40條：少年司法

- 當接觸到違法的兒童，警方應有清晰系統地去評估個案是否適合轉介社會福利署跟進或警務處青少年保護組監督。而不應向社會發放錯誤信息，因為違法兒童還沒到達刑事責任年齡，而沒有什麼可以做，沒有服務或支援可給予違法兒童。
- 家庭會議計劃應擴展至刑事責任年齡以下的兒童。警方應主動啟動相關程序，讓更多案件能及時和專業地處理。
- 少年司法應引入一套更廣泛和全面的復和模式，確保反叛的兒童一旦被發現違法，能有效進入這套模式下去處理。
- 投放更多資源強化相關系統，培訓專業人士，以免阻礙進程。期望通過提高最低刑事責任年齡至14歲，以更正社會以定罪來回應違法兒童而忘卻社會責任的態度。
- 「警司警誡計劃」和「簽保守行為」的安排正減少。政府應調查背後原因，因這可能意味著警方以強硬的立場去起訴和定罪未成熟兒童。
- 政府應評估各類替代起訴方法的成果和挑戰，改善給予違法兒童的服務。
- 少年司法制度針對的是兒童和青少年，因此，該系統必須是兒童友好、從兒童角度出發，確保反叛兒童和青少年罪犯在過程中獲得



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY THE CIVIL SOCIETY 民間所作的其他建議

- More resources are needed to strengthen the system and train the professionals so as not to frustrate the process. It is hoped that by raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 14, it will translate into a certain attitude in the society that criminalizing our children is not the sole response of the offending child.
- The use of Police Superintendents' Discretion Scheme (PSDS) and the "Offering No Evidence" bind-over arrangements had been decreasing. The Government needs to be asked about that as it could imply a stronger stance of police in using prosecution and conviction methods towards immature children.
- The Government should evaluate these alternatives' outcomes and challenges for better improvement of services for children in conflict with the law.
- The juvenile justice system is targeted at children and youth, so the system must be child friendly and developed with a strong child perspective. It should ensure that the unruly children and young offenders are fully informed and aware of the nature, choices (such as legal representation), impact and consequences on themselves and the community throughout the entire process.
- The Juvenile Court in the Magistrates' Courts hears charges against children or young persons under the age of 16, except where the charge is one of homicide. It may also make care or protection orders in respect of children or juveniles. The Government needs to explain why the age range cannot be extended to under 18 to keep in line with the CRC's definition for better protection of children.

充分的資訊和選擇（如法律代表），以及理解對自己和社會所造成的影響和後果。

- 除非是殺人罪行，少年法庭在裁判法院能審理16歲以下兒童或青少年的案件。該法庭亦可處理有關兒童或少年的保護令申請。政府應解釋為何少年法庭的年齡範圍不能擴大到18歲以下，以實踐《公約》精神，更好地保護兒童。





OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
BY CHILDREN 兒童所作的其他建議

90. Article 22: Refugee and illegal immigrant children

- All rights under the UNCRC should be extended to asylum-seeking children and refugee children in Hong Kong.
- Refugee Status Determination papers issued by the UNHCR should be recognized as immigration documents permitting their temporary stay in Hong Kong.
- The United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees should be extended to Hong Kong without delay.

90. 第22條：難民和非法入境兒童

- 聯合國《兒童權利公約》內的所有權利，應擴展至香港內尋求庇護的兒童和難民兒童。
- 應視由聯合國難民署發出的難民地位確定書為入境文件，允許他們暫時留在香港。
- 聯合國《難民地位公約》應該盡速延伸至香港。

91. Article 33: Drug abuse

Rehabilitation services for young drug abusers should be enhanced. More professionals should be trained to provide such services to children.

91. 第33條：濫用藥物

應加強青少年吸毒者復康服務，並培訓更多專業人士提供相關服務。



# OTHER REMARKS MADE BY THE UN COMMITTEE

聯合國兒童權利委員會的其他意見





## RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

92. The Committee recommends that the HKSAR, in order to further strengthen the fulfilment of children's rights, ratify the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

## COOPERATION WITH REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES

93. The Committee recommends that the State party cooperate, among others, with the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children.

## FOLLOW-UP AND DISSEMINATION

94. The Committee recommends that the State party take all appropriate measures to ensure that the present recommendations are fully implemented by, inter alia, transmitting them to the Head of State, the parliament, relevant ministries, the Supreme Court and local authorities for appropriate consideration and further action.

95. The Committee further recommends that the combined third and fourth periodic reports and written replies by the State party and the related recommendations (concluding observations) be made widely available in the languages of the country, including (but not exclusively) through the Internet, to the public at large, civil society organizations, media, youth groups, professional groups and children, in order to generate debate and awareness of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto and of their implementation and monitoring.

## 批准國際人權文書

92. 為進一步加強落實兒童權利，委員會建議締約國批准尚未加入的核心人權文書，特別是《兒童權利公約關於來文程式的任擇議定書》、《保護所有人免遭強迫失蹤國際公約》和《保護所有移徙工人及其家庭成員權利國際公約》。

## 與區域和國際機構的合作

93. 委員會建議締約國與東盟增進和保護婦女和兒童權利委員會等機構合作。

## 後續行動和傳播

94. 委員會建議締約國採取一切適當措施，確保充分落實本檔中提出的各項建議，特別是向國家元首、議會、有關部門、最高法院和地方機構傳達這些建議，供其適當考慮並採取進一步行動。

95. 委員會進一步建議，以締約國各種語文，通過(但不限於)互聯網等方式，向廣大公眾、民間社會組織、媒體、青年團體、專業團體和兒童廣泛傳播締約國提交的第三和第四次合併定期報告和書面答覆以及委員會通過的相關建議(結論性意見)，以促進對《公約》及其執行和監測工作的討論和認識。



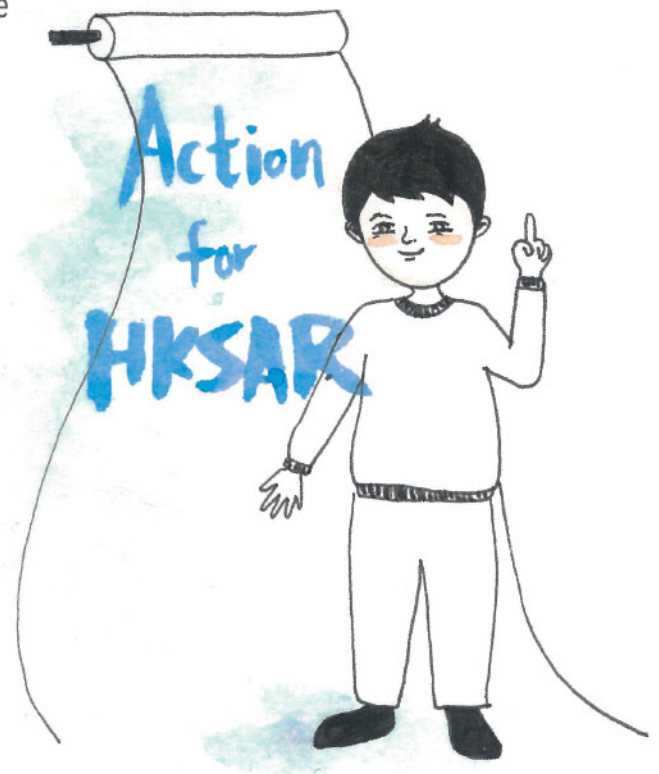


## NEXT REPORT

96. The Committee invites the State party to submit its fifth and sixth periodic reports in one combined report by 31 March 2019 and to include in it information on the implementation of the present concluding observations. The Committee draws attention to its harmonized treaty-specific reporting guidelines adopted on 1 October 2010 and reminds the State party that future reports should be in compliance with the guidelines and not exceed 60 pages. The Committee urges the State party to submit its report in accordance with the guidelines. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/167 of 20 December 2012, in the event a report exceeding the page limitations is submitted, the State party will be asked to review and resubmit the report in accordance with the above-mentioned guidelines. The Committee reminds the State party that if it is not in a position to review and resubmit the report, translation of the report for purposes of examination of the treaty body cannot be guaranteed.
97. The Committee also invites the State party to submit an updated core document in accordance with the requirements of the common core document in the harmonized guidelines on reporting, approved by the fifth inter-committee meeting of the human rights treaty bodies in June 2006.

## 下次報告

96. 委員會請締約國於2019年3月31日之前提交第五次和第六次合併定期報告，並在其中列入關於本檔中各項結論性意見執行情況的說明。委員會提請注意委員會2010年10月1日通過的《具體條約統一報告準則》，並提醒締約國，今後提交的報告應符合準則要求，報告篇幅不應超過60頁。委員會促請締約國按照準則要求提交報告。根據大會2012年12月20日第67/167號決議，如提交的報告篇幅超過頁數限制，委員會將要求締約國按照上述準則審查並重新提交報告。委員會提醒締約國，如果它不能審查和重新提交報告，則無法保證為條約機構審查之目的對報告進行翻譯。
97. 委員會還請締約國根據2006年6月人權條約機構第五次委員會間會議批准的“提交報告的協調準則”中關於共同核心檔的要求，提交最新核心檔。



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聯合國兒童權利委員會，2013年10月29日，按《兒童權利公約》關於中國第三和第四次合併定期報告的結論性意見

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3

Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights together with 12 organizations and 6 individual experts, November 2012, NGO Report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Convention on the Rights of the Child

香港兒童權利委員會聯同12間機構及6位專家根據《兒童權利公約》向聯合國兒童權利委員會提交的民間影子報告，2012年11月

[http://www.childrenrights.org.hk/v2/archive/06publications/20121200\\_NGOReportToUN.pdf](http://www.childrenrights.org.hk/v2/archive/06publications/20121200_NGOReportToUN.pdf) (只有英文版)

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Kids' Dream, November 2012, Children's Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child under the CRC 童夢同想，2012年11月，根據《兒童權利公約》向聯合國兒童權利委員會提交的兒童獨立報告

[http://www.childrenrights.org.hk/v2/archive/06publications/20121200\\_ChildrenReportToUN.pdf](http://www.childrenrights.org.hk/v2/archive/06publications/20121200_ChildrenReportToUN.pdf) (只有英文版)

## Acknowledgement

鳴謝

The Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights would like to give our heartiest thanks to Swedish International Development Authority and Save the Children for their support to the initiative *UN Concluding Observations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child – The Hong Kong Chapter*, and the partnership on child rights governance and monitoring.

We would also like to thank all the non-governmental organizations, professional bodies, individual experts, and children who had contributed at different stages during the course of the CRC reporting procedures. Your views and first-hand experience have enabled the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Hong Kong community to have a better understanding and insight of the situations that children are facing in our city.

It is our hope that the 1.1 million children under the age of 18 in Hong Kong will benefit in practical terms by our joint efforts.

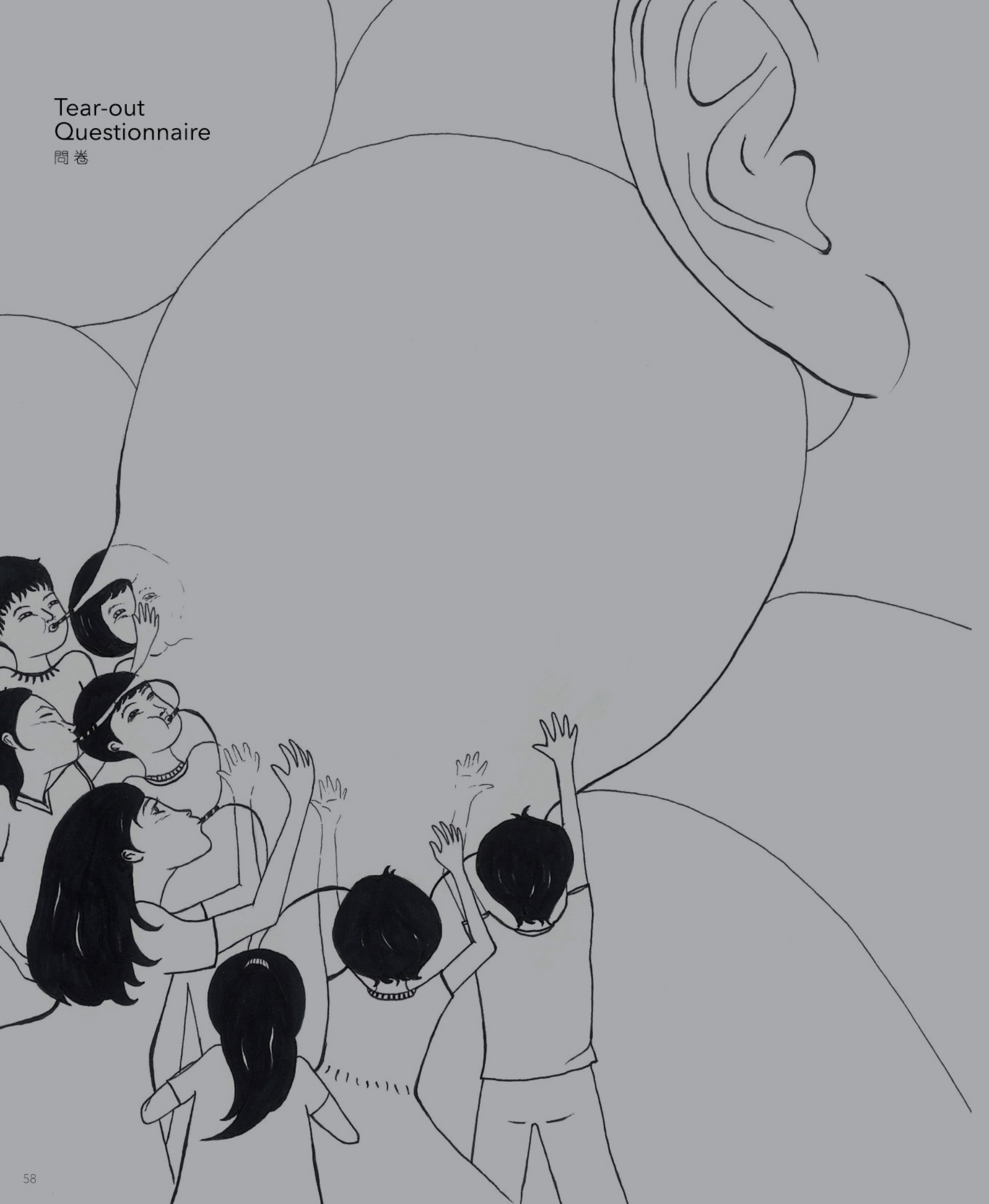


香港兒童權利委員會由衷感謝瑞典國際發展局及救助兒童會支持出版《聯合國兒童權利委員會根據《兒童權利公約》的審議結論 — 香港》,及在兒童權利的倡議和監察工作上一直以來珍貴的伙伴關係。

我們亦希望向所有曾經在《兒童權利公約》匯報過程中出力的非政府組織、專家、專業人士及兒童致謝。你們寶貴的親身經驗與意見，讓聯合國兒童權利委員會及香港社會更準確掌握及了解香港兒童正面對的處境。

盼望我們共同努力下，香港110萬18歲以下兒童能得到更好的生活。

Tear-out  
Questionnaire  
問卷



# YOUR VIEWS ON THE UN CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD - THE HONG KONG CHAPTER

Please give a tick in  where appropriate.

DO YOU FIND THIS PUBLICATION USEFUL?

Yes  No

WHICH CHAPTER(S) INTERESTED YOU PARTICULARLY?

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Rights Implementation Overview | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Protection                       |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Health                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Welfare                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Education, Leisure, Play |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Situation                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Children with Disabilities             |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children under Special Circumstances | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Remarks made by the UN Committee |   |

WHICH RECOMMENDATION(S) THAT YOU THINK THE HONG KONG  
COMMUNITY SHOULD PURSUE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE? WHY?

Paragraph(s):

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Reasons:

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(add paper as required)

YOU ARE COMING FROM WHICH SECTOR?

- |   |                                   |   |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal    | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical/Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Business | <input type="checkbox"/> Students       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____ |                                   |   |

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR VIEWS!

Please return this Tear-out Questionnaire for further child rights advocacy purposes in Hong Kong.  
by fax: 2324-9782 OR by email: [hkccr@childrenrights.org.hk](mailto:hkccr@childrenrights.org.hk) OR by post to **Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights**  
3/F, Western District Community Centre, 36A Western Street, Sai Ying Pun, Hong Kong.

你對  
聯合國兒童權利委員會  
根據《兒童權利公約》的審議結論 — 香港  
的意見

請在適當的  中填。

你認為這刊物對你有用嗎？

有用  沒有用

你對哪一章節最感興趣？（可選多於一項）

- |  |   |                                    |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 香港履行兒童權利的工作概況 | <input type="checkbox"/> 香港保護兒童方面的工作      |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 香港在兒童健康方面的工作  | <input type="checkbox"/> 香港在教育、休憩和遊戲方面的工作 |                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 香港在兒童福利方面的工作  | <input type="checkbox"/> 香港的家庭環境          | <input type="checkbox"/> 香港殘障兒童的處境 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 香港特殊環境下兒童的處境  | <input type="checkbox"/> 聯合國兒童權利委員會的其他意見  |                                    |

你認為哪些建議香港社會應盡快推動採用？為什麼？

（可填多於一項）

段落號碼:

原因:

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（如有需要可補充紙張）

你來自哪個界別？

- |                                       |                             |                                |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 教育           | <input type="checkbox"/> 法律 | <input type="checkbox"/> 醫療/健康 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 社會福利         | <input type="checkbox"/> 商界 | <input type="checkbox"/> 學生    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 其他，請註明 _____ |                             |                                |

感謝你的意見!

請將問卷撕下並寄回以進一步在香港推動兒童權利。

傳真: 2324 9782 或 電郵: [hkccr@childrenrights.org.hk](mailto:hkccr@childrenrights.org.hk) 或 郵寄 致 香港兒童權利委員會  
香港西營盤西邊街36A西區社區中心三樓



**Let's join hands to build a society that  
respects the rights of children!**

**讓我們攜手締造一個尊重兒童權利的社會！**



**UN CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS UNDER THE  
CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD - THE HONG KONG CHAPTER**

聯合國兒童權利委員會根據《兒童權利公約》的審議結論 — 香港

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