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Panel on Home Affairs

**Background brief prepared by Legislative Council Secretariat
for the meeting on 10 February 2006**

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Purpose

This paper gives an account of the past discussions of the Panel on Home Affairs on the first report submitted by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) to the United Nations (UN) under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including the Panel's recent discussion on the concluding observations issued by the UN Committee after consideration of the first report of HKSAR as summarised in paragraphs 18 to 23 below.

Background

2. The United Kingdom (UK) Government extended CRC to Hong Kong in 1994 and submitted a report on Hong Kong in February 1996 (the previous report). The previous report was heard by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (the UN Committee) in October 1996. The concluding observations issued by the UN Committee on 30 October 1996 after consideration of the previous report are in **Appendix I**. CRC requires reports every five years. As requested by the UN Committee, the UK Government submitted an updating report under CRC in 1997.

3. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is a State Party to CRC. The Government of PRC notified UN in June 1997 that CRC with certain reservations would apply to HKSAR with effect from 1 July 1997. The declarations and reservations applicable to HKSAR are set out in **Appendix II**.

4. The first report of HKSAR under CRC was submitted to UN as part of the PRC's second report in June 2003. The UN Committee considered the HKSAR's report under CRC on 19 September and 20 September 2005, and issued its concluding observations on 30 September 2005. The concluding observations were issued to members vide LC Paper No. CB(2)2706/04-05(01) on 7 October 2005.

Panel discussions on the first report of HKSAR under CRC and the concluding observations issued by the UN Committee after consideration of the first report of HKSAR

5. The Panel on Home Affairs discussed the first report of HKSAR under CRC, among other human rights reports, with the Administration and deputations at its meeting on 11 June 2004. The Panel further discussed the report with deputations and the Administration at its meeting on 20 July 2005. At its meeting on 8 November 2005, the Panel discussed the concluding observations on the first report of HKSAR under CRC. Issues relating to CRC raised by members at these meetings are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Children in poverty

Number of children on the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme

6. Hon Emily LAU noted with concern that the number of children on the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme had increased from 30 000 in 1993 to 150 000 in January 2004. The Administration explained that the increase in the number of children falling into CSSA net was related to the overall economic downturn. The Administration pointed out that actually the overall increase in the number of CSSA cases between 1993 and 2004 had also been substantial.

7. The Health, Welfare and Food Bureau (HWFB) provided the Panel with the following statistics about CSSA recipients as at the end of the years 1993 and 2003 –

	<u>As at the end of 1993</u>	<u>As at the end of 2003</u>
Total number of CSSA recipients	121 060	522 456
Number of recipients aged below 15 and their percentage share	19 612 (16.2%)	118 864 (22.8%)
Number of recipients aged 15 to 59 and their percentage share	30 992 (25.6%)	224 339 (42.9%)

HWFB explained that the increase in the number of CSSA recipients aged below 15 could be attributed to an increase in family cases involving mostly adult recipients, as well as children aged below 15. The change in the number of CSSA recipients aged below 15 showed no significant departure from the trend of increase in the number of able-bodied recipients or in the total number of CSSA recipients.

8. HWFB also provided the number of CSSA recipients by age and the percentage distribution from 1993 to 2003 (**Appendix III**).

9. Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG considered that the Administration should review the seven years' residence requirement for social security benefits as this requirement would create problems to families of CSSA children. The Administration explained that Hong Kong residents under 18 years of age were not required to satisfy any prior residence requirements to be eligible for CSSA. Dr CHEUNG pointed out that many parents relied on their children's CSSA payment, because these parents did not meet the seven years' residence requirement.

Needy children not on the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme

10. Hon Cyd HO suggested that the Administration should devise a scientific method in collaboration with non-governmental organisations for calculating the number of children who were actually living below the poverty line, even though they were not on the CCSA Scheme, and should formulate a policy to assist the families concerned.

11. HWFB responded to Ms HO's suggestion that such calculations would inevitably involve subjective value judgement. According to the Bureau, at present there were no universally agreed definitions or measurements of poverty. There would also be difficulty in factoring the various forms of intangible income (e.g. subsidised housing, education, health care and welfare services) into the formula. The Administration was of the view that the absence of a poverty line had not affected its support for the needy. On top of a social security safety net, families in need were provided with a wide range of support services. Needy families not receiving CCSA could apply for other assistance, such as child care fee assistance, student travel subsidy, school textbook assistance, school fee remission and medical fee waiver. Furthermore, its family services played a significant role in addressing the psychosocial needs of children and families.

12. Referring to the poor environment faced by children living in caged homes and small partitioned rooms, Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG considered that the Administration should formulate a policy to ensure that the basic needs of poor children were met. The Administration explained that the existing public housing policy had accorded priorities to these families if they submitted applications for public housing. However, very often these families had chosen not to move out from their caged homes or small partitioned rooms for various reasons.

Legal protection of children

13. Hon Albert CHAN was of the view that the Administration should review its legislation in relation to protection of children, such as the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance (Cap. 213) which was far behind relevant legislation in some

overseas jurisdictions. He also enquired about the Administration's plan for a review of arrangements on representation of children in courts.

14. The Administration responded that child welfare was the policy responsibility of HWFB, which had introduced a new scheme to provide legal representation service for children and juveniles involved in care or protection proceedings since October 2003 and had recently reviewed the scheme to make improvements.

Education

15. Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG considered that children should be provided with 12 years' free and compulsory education up to Secondary six. The Administration pointed out that many overseas places had also adopted nine years as a benchmark for providing free and compulsory education. The Administration stressed that it was the fundamental Government policy that no student would be deprived of education for lack of financial means. There were several publicly funded schemes to offer financial assistance if necessary for students who wished to continue their studies.

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

16. Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG considered that the Administration's failure to provide basic protection for the refugee and asylum seeking children in HKSAR was in breach of CRC. Dr CHEUNG also queried the rationale for not extending the application of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (the Convention) to HKSAR.

17. The Administration pointed out that according to a reservation relating to refugees and asylum seeking children which was applicable to HKSAR, provisions of CRC would not apply to persons who did not have the right of abode. However, assistance had been offered to refugees and asylum seeking children as far as possible. The Administration further explained to the Panel that in view of the great impact of the past influxes of refugees on the territory, it was necessary for the Administration to carefully consider the possible implications of extending the Convention into HKSAR. It was the Administration's view that HKSAR did not have the conditions for the extension of the Convention into the territory.

Setting up of a Commission on Children

18. Members noted that the UN Committee had recommended that an independent mechanism should be introduced to monitor the implementation of policy in relation to the rights of the child. Some members were of the view that a Child Commission should be set up to monitor children's rights and implementation of CRC and this Commission should be a high-level and central mechanism. These members were concerned that there seemed to be a regression in many areas in the protection of children's rights, as reflected in the large numbers of child abuses and domestic violence cases. They considered that as CRC covered various areas which were the

responsibility of several bureaux, the existing institutional arrangement was not effective in fostering children's rights. Given that the Administration had set up organisations, such as the Women's Commission, the Elderly Commission, the Commission on Poverty and the Equal Opportunities Commission, it should not have reservations over setting up a Child Commission as proposed. Hon James TO suggested that the Administration should also consider creating the post of Commissioner for Children which should be pitched at the rank of a permanent secretary responsible for formulating a green paper on policies and services for children.

19. At the meeting on 8 November 2005, the Administration informed the Panel that the Administration noted that there were calls for the Government to set up a Commission on Children modelled on the Women's Commission and the Commission on Youth (COY), and there were also calls for the Government to appoint a Children's Ombudsman or a Commissioner for Children. The Administration indicated that while it would take some time before it could reach a decision on the matter, the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) would first establish a Children's Rights Forum (the Forum) for the Administration to discuss matters concerning children's rights with non-governmental organisations and children's representatives.

20. Members in general did not object to the establishment of the Forum but they considered that the Forum could not be a substitute of the independent monitoring mechanism for children's rights proposed by the UN Committee. Hon Emily LAU pointed out that the independent monitoring mechanism as proposed by the UN Committee was one which should be given the power and responsibility of examining policies, funding allocations and legislation to assess their impact on the well-being of children. She considered that setting up a Commission on Children modelled on COY would not serve such a purpose. Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG urged the Administration to set up a human rights institution that fully met the requirements of the Paris Principles to promote and uphold children's rights.

21. The Administration informed members that it was considering, either, setting up a Commission on Children or changing COY into a Commission on Children and Youth since there was some overlap in the defined ages of the adolescent and of the child. A few members expressed strong objection to changing COY into a Commission on Children and Youth. They considered that there was fundamental difference in the nature of the needs of children and those of adolescents. They pointed out that children needed much more care than adolescents and lacked the ability to form and express their own views on matters affecting them. These members suggested that the independent monitoring mechanism for children's rights proposed by UN Committee should be a central body to monitor the implementation of CRC and ensure that the Government policies were consistent with provisions of the Convention, and its responsibilities should include following up any recommendation put forward by the Forum. It was not necessary for the mechanism to have executive powers. The Administration responded that it would take into consideration members' views and comments in its deliberation of the issue.

Administration's response to concerns and recommendations raised by UN Committee in its concluding observations

22. At the meeting on 8 November 2005, members considered that the paper provided by the Administration failed to address all the recommendations and concerns raised by the UN Committee in the concluding observations regarding the situation of children in HKSAR. Such recommendations and concerns are –

- (a) HKSAR should establish a human rights institution, which could be a specialised branch of the Office of The Ombudsman, for monitoring of children's rights and implementation of CRC (paragraph 17 of the concluding observations);
- (b) concern about the reduction in resources for social welfare and insufficient resources allocated for reducing poverty (paragraph 19 of the concluding observations);
- (c) HKSAR should ensure that its budgetary allocations to service areas, such as health and education for children, should keep pace with increases in Government revenue and were effectively reaching the most vulnerable groups (paragraph 21 of the concluding observations);
- (d) discrimination against refugee, asylum-seeking and undocumented migrant children in HKSAR (paragraph 31 of the concluding observations);
- (e) HKSAR should ensure active participation of children's organisations when developing policies and programmes affecting them and consider establishing a standing body to represent children' views in the political process (paragraph 41 of the concluding observations);
- (f) continued practice of corporal punishment within the family (paragraph 47 of the concluding observations);
- (g) separation of children from their parents caused by regulations regarding the right of abode (paragraph 50 of the concluding observations);
- (h) HKSAR should extend the application of the 1993 Hague Convention No. 33 to HKSAR as soon as possible (paragraph 53 of the concluding observations);
- (i) effectiveness of policies and programmes to assist child victims of violence (paragraph 55 of the concluding observations);

- (j) HKSAR should continue to strengthen its efforts to prevent youth suicide as well as expand preventive and therapeutic mental health service for adolescents and develop programmes to decrease tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption and drug abuse among adolescents (paragraphs 66–67 of the concluding observations); and
- (k) child poverty and the lack of an established poverty line (paragraph 72 of the concluding observations).

23. The Administration explained that the paper was a summary of the Administration's response to major comments raised by UNCRC members during the hearing. Under the UN human rights reporting mechanism, HKSAR was only required to respond, in its next report, to the recommendations and concerns raised by the UN Committee in its concluding observations. In response to members' concern, the Administration agreed to provide an interim report on how it would address the concerns and recommendations raised by the UN Committee in respect of HKSAR by February 2006. The Administration also agreed to include, in the interim report, a response as regards its progress in studying the recommendations made in the Report on Custody and Access, the Report on Guardianship of Children and the Report on International Parental Child Abduction issued by the Law Reform Commission and a response to the submission made by the Society for Community Organisation on access to education by refugee children in HKSAR [LC Paper No. CB(2)312/05-06(01) dated 7 November 2005].

Relevant motion and questions moved/raised at Council meetings

24. A motion was moved at the Council meeting on 9 January 2002 urging the Government to expeditiously harmonise legislation and policies with CRC. The motion was carried.

25. Details of questions relating to CRC raised at Council meetings, since the first term of the Legislative Council, are in **Appendix IV**.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
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UNITED
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Convention on the
Rights of the Child

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**Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child :
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Hong Kong.**

**30/10/96. CRC/C/15/Add.63. (Concluding Observations/Comments)
COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

Thirteenth session

**CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 44 OF THE CONVENTION**

**Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights
of the Child: United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland: Dependent Territories**

Hong Kong

1. The Committee considered the initial report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Dependent Territories (Hong Kong) (CRC/C/11/Add.9) at its 329th to 331st meetings held on 2 and 3 October 1996 (see CCR/C/SR.329-331) and, at its 343rd meeting, held on 11 October 1996, adopted the following observations.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee expresses its appreciation to the State party for the timely submission of both its report and written responses to the Committee's list of issues. The Committee welcomes the information provided by the delegation in its introductory statement and for the cooperative spirit which characterized the dialogue in the Committee.

3. The Committee notes the special situation facing Hong Kong as a territory over which there will be a change of sovereignty when it reverts to the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1997. The Committee also notes that matters relating to the continued application of the Convention to Hong Kong, including reporting arrangements, are the subject of discussion between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of China through the Joint Liaison Group.

B. Positive aspects

4. Note is taken of the enactment of the Parent and Child Ordinance in 1993 which removes legal disadvantages that previously applied to illegitimate children. The Committee also welcomes the

adoption of the Disability Discrimination Ordinance aimed at promoting the integration of persons with a disability into the community.

5. The Committee welcomes the various measures being taken by the Government to address the danger of guardians leaving children unattended at home.

6. Information provided on the operation by the Social Welfare Department of a telephone hotline to receive, *inter alia*, reports on child abuse cases is noted with appreciation. The Committee also takes note of the measures taken to promote awareness of common adolescent health problems and the telephone hotline service of the Central Health Education Unit of the Department of Health, which has been set up to deal with calls relating to this issue. The recruitment of secondary school students as Health Ambassadors in training programmes on common adolescent health matters is also noted with great interest. Equally, the launching of the new Student Health Service, a programme designed to cater for the health needs of schoolchildren aged between 6 and 18, is warmly welcomed, as is the establishment of the Health Care and Promotion Fund, which is designed to step up efforts for health promotion and disease prevention.

7. The Committee notes with appreciation the initiatives taken to make hospitals more baby and child friendly, including the measures being taken to improve pediatric ward facilities in hospitals and also to provide play areas for children in pediatric wards and areas for parents to stay with their children in hospital. The Committee also welcomes the improvements to the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, particularly with respect to benefits available in implementation of articles 26 and 27 of the Convention.

8. The Committee welcomes the information presented by the delegation concerning the five research projects on children's rights currently being undertaken by universities and funded by the Government.

9. The Committee encourages the establishment of an independent body to consider complaints against the police in Hong Kong.

C. Principal subjects of concern

10. With the extension of the Convention to Hong Kong in September 1994 further reservations to the Convention applicable to the territory of Hong Kong were deposited by the Government of the United Kingdom. It is a matter of regret to the Committee that the State party has not yet decided to withdraw its reservations, particularly as they relate to the issues of working hours for children, of juvenile justice and of refugees.

11. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the Bill of Human Rights Ordinance, it notes however, that this Bill is unentrenched. The Committee, while acknowledging that the Bill contains provisions recognizing the two major human rights Covenants, the articles of which also apply to children, considers it regrettable that the Bill contains no specific reference to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In the light of this, and given the positive steps taken by the Government to adopt the Equal Opportunities Act and establish the Equal Opportunities Commission, it is also a matter of regret to the Committee that a similar strategy as pursued for gender equality has not been adopted for the rights of the child. In view of the Government's commitment to review legislation and policy regularly in the light of the principles and provisions of the Convention, the Committee is concerned that sufficient priority does not appear to have been given in the reviewing process to the possibility of establishing an independent monitoring body on the rights of the child and of pursuing an integrated and holistic approach to the adoption of legislation on the rights of the child.

12. While noting the positive steps taken to establish various mechanisms for the execution of policy and programmes for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, the Committee remains concerned about the adequacy of coordination activities between concerned governmental institutions to ensure that the rights of the child are given priority.

13. The Committee is concerned that insufficient measures have been taken to ensure the fullest implementation of the general principles of the Convention, in particular those contained in articles 3 and 12, especially in the choice, formulation and application of policy measures to promote and protect the rights of the child. In this regard it is noted that a system for integrating a child impact analysis into policy formulation and decision-making has not yet been put into place. It is also the view of the Committee that the persistence of certain attitudes relating to perception of the role children should play in the family, school and society may be delaying the full acceptance of the implementation of the provisions of article 12 and 13 of the Convention in Hong Kong.

14. As regards the situation of illegal immigrant children from China and the issues it raises with respect to the question of families split between Hong Kong and China, the Committee is concerned that the increase in permits arranged for these children and their families, from 105 to 150, is manifestly insufficient to meet the needs of the estimated 60,000 children currently in China who may have the right of abode in Hong Kong after 1 July 1997.

15. Despite the measures taken to address the problems of child abuse, neglect and the number of accidents affecting children, these issues continue to give cause for concern. Equally, adolescent mental health issues, including the problem of youth suicide, is a matter of serious concern to the Committee.

16. The Committee is concerned about the apparent insufficiency of measures to encourage breast-feeding. The Committee notes that powdered milk for babies continues to be freely distributed in hospitals, contrary to international guidelines on this matter. Equally, the extent to which the statutory provisions relating to, *inter alia*, maternity leave and conditions of employment for nursing mothers are compatible with the principles and provisions of the Convention remains a matter of concern to the Committee.

17. The Committee is of the view that insufficient attention appears to have been given to the implementation of article 29 of the Convention, particularly in respect of according human rights education the necessary status within school curricula.

18. The broad question of the treatment of Vietnamese children in detention centres in Hong Kong deeply concerns the Committee. It is the observation of the Committee that these children have been and continue to be the victim of a policy designed to discourage further refugees from coming into the area. While it is granted that the situation is a complex one, the policy of the continued detention of these children is incompatible with the Convention.

19. In addition, the Committee is of the view that the low age of criminal responsibility is not in conformity with the principles and provisions of the Convention and regrets the decision not to raise the age of criminal responsibility.

D. Suggestions and recommendations

20. The implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention requires that priority be given to children's issues, particularly in the light of the principle of the "best interests of the child" and of the fact that Governments have, in international forums, agreed to the principle of "First call for children", including in the final document adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights. It is recommended, therefore, that in the formulation of policy options and proposals there should be an accompanying assessment of its impact on children so that decision makers can be better advised when formulating policy as to its effect on the rights of the child. It is also suggested that steps be taken to reflect and duly take into account in national legislation the holistic and comprehensive approach to the implementation of the rights of the child recommended by the Committee. The Committee recommends the establishment of an independent mechanism specifically to monitor the implementation of government policy in relation to the rights of the child. It is noted that an independent mechanism could also play an important role in informing the public and legislature of the action being taken for the rights of the

child. The Committee also recommends that children's rights be fully integrated into the discussions on issues concerning the transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong and be accorded high priority in the dialogue on these and related matters in the Joint Liaison Group.

21. The Committee encourages efforts to involve civil society and non-governmental organizations more closely in the monitoring and implementation of the Convention, including with respect to the development of a comprehensive strategy for children in Hong Kong.

22. As part of the ongoing efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child, particularly in relation to the implementation of article 4 of the Convention, the Committee recommends that a further assessment be undertaken of the effectiveness of the present system of institutional coordination of policies and programmes on the rights of the child, especially with regard to child abuse. Moreover, the Committee would like to suggest that the collection and analysis of statistical data by age group be guided by the provisions of article 1 of the Convention. The Committee further suggests that consideration be given to undertaking or encouraging research on the development and use of indicators to monitor the progress of the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Convention.

23. In connection with the ongoing efforts to raise awareness of human rights and children's rights among the population of Hong Kong, the Committee suggests that consideration be given to taking further measures to inform the general public about the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to incorporate education about human rights and children's rights in training programmes for professionals. The Committee encourages the incorporation of questions on the awareness and understanding of the public of the Convention and its principles and provisions in future civic awareness surveys.

24. The Committee would like to suggest that further consideration be given to evaluating the effectiveness of measures to raise awareness for the prevention and combating of discrimination and promoting tolerance, particularly with respect to discrimination on the grounds of gender, ethnic origin, discrimination against disabled children and children born out of wedlock.

25. With respect to the implementation of article 12 of the Convention, the Committee encourages the undertaking of a study, from the perspective of children as bearers of rights, on the subject of children's participation in the family, school and society with a view to the formulation of recommendations on this matter.

26. The Committee recommends that further measures need to be taken to address the issue of illegal immigrant children from China, especially with respect to the difficulties arising from families split between Hong Kong and China. It is the Committee's view that, in the light of the best interests of the child, action should be taken on an urgent basis to reduce the waiting period for family reunification, to raise the quota of permits and to consider other measures to deal with the problems that will arise in the future.

27. The Committee wishes to acknowledge once again the important efforts taken to deal with the question of child abuse. Notwithstanding this, the Committee is of the view that the prevention of this violation of children's rights requires further attitudinal changes in society, not only as regards the non-acceptance of corporal punishment and physical and psychological abuse but also greater respect for the inherent dignity of the child.

28. Despite the recent increase in the number of social workers employed for child abuse cases, it is the view of the Committee that the case-load of each professional may still be too high and the question of taking additional action to address such matters deserves further study. The Committee encourages the efforts made to accord high priority to and pursue more intensely the establishment of day care centres in the community, including as a measure to prevent children being left unattended at home. In addition, the Committee encourages the initiative taken to ensure within future reviews of the Family Life Education Programme an assessment of its effectiveness in preventing child abuse.

29. With respect to improving the situation of disabled children, the Committee encourages the

efforts being undertaken to integrate disabled children into regular schools, including through investment in structural changes to schools and support to the training of teachers to assist them in adjusting and adapting their teaching methods to the needs of disabled children.

30. The Committee recommends that a review be undertaken of the effectiveness of measures in place to support the policy of promoting and encouraging breast-feeding. It is recommended that the question of the free distribution of powdered milk for babies in hospitals, as well as the compatibility of conditions of employment with the obligation laid down in the Convention to encourage breast-feeding, should form an integral part of such a review.

31. The Committee suggests that a review be undertaken of the possible links between school pressures and adolescent health problems in view of the concerns raised on these issues during its discussion of the report. The Committee also suggests that the reasons for suicide among youth and the effectiveness of programmes for the prevention of suicide among children deserve further study.

32. The Committee recommends the incorporation of human rights education, including education about the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as a core curriculum subject in all schools. The Committee notes that this would require that sufficient time be allocated to this subject in the school timetable. The Committee also wishes to suggest that an evaluation of human rights awareness raising and education be undertaken in the future to determine its effectiveness in equipping children with tools for life and in encouraging their decision-making and ability to think analytically from the perspective of human rights. The Committee also wishes to recommend that greater priority be accorded to the participation of children in school life, in the spirit of article 12 of the Convention, including in discussions about disciplinary measures and curricula development. Ways and means of ensuring the fuller implementation of article 31 of the Convention also appear to deserve further study.

33. With regard to the situation of Vietnamese children in detention, the Committee recommends that an evaluation of present and previous policy on this matter be undertaken, to ensure that any errors made are not repeated in the future. The Committee recommends that for the remaining children in detention a solution to their situation must be found in the light of the principles and provisions of the Convention. It is the view of the Committee, therefore, that measures must be taken immediately to ensure a marked improvement in their conditions of detention and that other measures to protect these children in the future must be put in place.

34. The Committee recommends that a review of legislation in relation to the issue of the age of criminal responsibility be undertaken with a view to raising this age in the light of the principles and provisions of the Convention.

35. The Committee recommends wide public distribution and dissemination of the State party report, the summary records of the discussion in the Committee and the present concluding observations.

36. The Committee recommends that the Government prepare a progress report on the measures taken to give effect to the suggestions and recommendations contained in the present concluding observations by the end of May 1997.

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Appendix II

APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD TO HONG KONG

On 10 June 1997, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General and a number of diplomatic notes stating that the reservations and declarations entered by the Government of the People's Republic of China on its ratification of the Convention in 1992 are also applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. These reservations and declarations are:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, interprets the Convention as applicable only following a live birth.
2. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to apply such legislation, in so far as it relates to the entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of those who do not have the right under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enter and remain in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and to the acquisition and possession of residencehip as it may deem necessary from time to time.
3. The Government of the People's Republic of China interprets, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the references in the Convention to "parents" to mean only those persons who, under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, are treated as parents. This includes cases where the laws regard a child as having only one parent, for example where a child has been adopted by one person only and in certain cases where a child is conceived other than as a result of sexual intercourse by the woman who gives birth to it and she is treated as the only parent.
4. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to apply Article 32(2)(b) of the Convention in so far as it might require regulation of the hours of employment of young persons who have attained the age of fifteen years in respect of work in non-industrial establishments.
5. The Government of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, seeks to apply the Convention to the fullest extent to children seeking asylum in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region except in so far as conditions and resources make full implementation impracticable. In particular, in relation to Article 22 of the Convention, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves the right to continue to apply legislation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region governing the detention of children seeking refugee status, the determination of their status and their entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. (Note)
6. Where at any time there is a lack of suitable detention facilities, or where the mixing of adults and children is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to apply Article 37(c) of the Convention in so far as those provisions require children who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults.

Note

The Permanent Representative of PRC to UN wrote on behalf of the Government of PRC to the Secretary-General of UN on 10 April 2003 informing him that the Government of PRC had decided to withdraw PRC's reservation with respect to article 22 of CRC as applied to HKSAR.

Appendix III

Number of CSSA recipients by age and the percentage distribution, 1993 – 2003

Age group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Below 15	19 612	20 257	31 348	44 453	57 694	84 064	84 964	81 014	88 978	106 680	118 864
	(16.2%)	(16.2%)	(18.0%)	(19.9%)	(20.4%)	(22.8%)	(22.6%)	(22.2%)	(22.4%)	(22.9%)	(22.8%)
15 – 59	30 992	32 886	50 679	69 919	94 007	136 410	138 741	130 704	148 536	189 736	224 339
	(25.6%)	(26.3%)	(29.1%)	(31.3%)	(33.3%)	(37.0%)	(36.8%)	(35.8%)	(37.4%)	(40.6%)	(42.9%)
60 and over	70 456	71 902	92 128	109 012	130 922	148 149	152 802	153 467	159 954	170 452	179 253
	(58.2%)	(57.5%)	(52.9%)	(48.8%)	(46.3%)	(40.2%)	(40.6%)	(42.0%)	(40.2%)	(36.5%)	(34.3%)
Total	121 060	125 045	174 155	223 384	282 623	368 623	376 507	365 185	397 468	466 868	522 456
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

Notes : (1) Figures are as at end of the year, which include CSSA recipients among all CSSA cases.

(2) % in brackets denotes proportions to totals.

Appendix IV

Questions relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child raised by Members at Council meetings since the first term of the Legislative Council

Meeting Date	Question
1.12.1999	Hon Fred LI raised a written question on segregation punishment for young offenders in reformatory schools.
4.4.2001	Hon Cyd HO raised a written question on reservations under international human rights treaties applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
6.6.2001	Hon James TO raised a written question on provision of education services for children in children's homes.
19.12.2001	Hon Margaret NG raised an oral question on education for children granted temporary stay in Hong Kong.
27.2.2002	Hon Albert HO raised an oral question on applications by newly widowed Mainlanders for extension of stay or settlement in Hong Kong to look after young children who were in Hong Kong.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
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