

二零零九年二月三日
討論文件

立法會
保安事務委員會

就香港特別行政區根據《禁止酷刑和其他殘忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或處罰公約》提交的第二次報告舉行的審議會

引言

本文件旨在告知委員會：

- (a) 聯合國禁止酷刑委員會（委員會）就香港特別行政區根據《禁止酷刑和其他殘忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或處罰公約》（公約）而提交的第二次報告所舉行的審議會的結果；及
- (b) 當局對審議會所述及事項的初步意見。

背景

2. 根據公約，締約國有責任就執行公約的情況，定期向委員會提交報告。香港特別行政區的報告是中華人民共和國所提交的報告的一部分。香港特別行政區的第一次報告於一九九八年作為中國根據公約的第三次報告的一部分提交。香港特別行政區的第二次報告於二零零六年作為中國根據公約的第四和第五次聯合報告的一部分向委員會提交。

審議會

3. 該份報告由委員會於二零零八年十一月在日內瓦召開的審議會審議。於召開審議會前，保安事務委員會曾於二零零八年十月二十七日討論第二次報告中與保安局工作有關的事項。

4. 由副法律政策專員歐禮義先生帶領的香港特別行政區小組作為中國代表團的一部分出席審議會。小組成員包括律政司、政制及內地事務局和保安局的人員。

5. 審議會於二零零八年十一月七日和十日分兩次召開，每次三小時。涉及香港特別行政區討論的摘要，以及委員會的建議載於委員會於二零零八年十一月二十一日通過的審議結論中。審議結論的副本載於附件 A¹。

委員會的建議和當局的初步意見

(A) 予以正面評價的事項

6. 委員會讚賞特區採取的各項措施，特別是制定《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》、警方有關搜查被羈留人士的新指引，以及應付家庭暴力所採取的新措施，包括在 2008 年訂立的《家庭暴力(修訂)條例》。

(B) 其他建議

7. 委員會同時提出了一些建議，主要有關《刑事罪行(酷刑)條例》中酷刑罪行的元素、對被警方羈留人士的搜查安排、警方在打擊與賣淫相關罪行的行動及投訴警方獨立監察委員會的職能。有關這些建議，及政府初步的意見載於附件 B。

跟進工作

8. 應委員會審議結論(附件 A)第 17 段要求，香港特別行政區將會就審議結論第 7、10 和 12 段所載的建議，在二零零九年十一月二十一日或之前向委員會提交正式回應。

保安局

二零零九年一月

¹ 現有英文版本。結論的正式中文版本由聯合國禁止酷刑委員會準備中，備妥後會向保安事務委員會提供。

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COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE
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ADVANCE UNEDITED VERSION

**CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE CONVENTION**

Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

1. The Committee against Torture (“the Committee”) considered, at its 844th and 846th meetings, held on 7 and 10 November 2008 (CAT/C/SR.844 and 846), the report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), forming part of the fourth periodic report of China (CAT/C/HKG/4). It adopted, at its 863rd meeting on 21 November 2008 (CAT/C/SR.863), the following concluding observations:

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the report of the HKSAR, forming part of the fourth periodic report of China, as well as the written replies to the list of issues (CAT/C/HKG/Q/4/Add.1), which provided additional information on the legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures taken for the implementation of the Convention.

B. Positive aspects

3. The Committee welcomes:
- a) the Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383), which incorporates into HKSAR’s law the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 - b) the enactment of the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance on 12 July 2008, providing that the Council will start operating as a statutory body in 2009;

- c) the new Guidelines on Searching of Detained Persons introduced and applied by the Police since 1 July 2008, aimed at ensuring that searches are conducted respecting the privacy and dignity of individuals; and
- d) the measures taken to tackle domestic violence, including the strengthening of services to assist victims and the passing of the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Bill in June 2008.

4. The Committee notes that HKSAR is taking the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in order to extend its application to HKSAR.

C. Main issues of concerns and recommendations

Definition of torture

5. The Committee takes note of the HKSAR's explanation with respect to the limitation of the term "public official" - in Section 2 (1) of the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance - to those professionals normally involved in the custody or treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. Nevertheless, the Committee reiterates its concern expressed in the previous concluding observations, that the way Section 2(1) of the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance is currently drafted is too restrictive and may create in practice loopholes preventing effective prosecution of torture.

The HKSAR should consider adopting a more inclusive definition of the term "public official" in the definition of torture as to clearly include all acts inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of all public officials or other persons acting in an official capacity. The Committee further recommends that HKSAR ensures that the definition comprises all the elements contained in article 1, including discrimination of any kind.

6. The Committee notes the HKSAR's position that the "defence of lawful authority, justification or excuse" contained in section 3 (4) of the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance simply serves to give effect to the second sentence of article 1, paragraph 1 of the Convention. However, the Committee - reiterating its concern expressed in the previous concluding observations - emphasizes that the Convention does not authorize any possible defense for acts of torture.

The HKSAR should consider abolishing the defense contained in section 3 (4) of the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance; to this end, the State party could, for instance, incorporate article 1 of the Convention into its Basic Law, as it has done with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Refugees and non-return to torture

7. While the Committee appreciates the cooperation of HKSAR authorities with UNHCR to ensure respect for the principle of non-refoulement and protection of

refugees and asylum seekers, it is still concerned that there is no legal regime governing asylum and establishing a fair and efficient refugee status determination procedure. The Committee is also concerned that there are no plans to extend to HKSAR the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

The HKSAR should:

- a) **incorporate the provisions contained in article 3 of the Convention under the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance;**
- b) **consider adopting a legal regime on asylum establishing a comprehensive and effective procedure to examine thoroughly, when determining the applicability of its obligations under article 3 of the Convention, the merits of each individual case;**
- c) **ensure that adequate mechanisms for the review of the decision are in place for each person subject to removal, expulsion or extradition;**
- d) **increase protection, including recovery and reintegration, to trafficked persons, especially women and children, who should be treated as victims and not criminalized;**
- e) **ensure effective post-return monitoring arrangements; and**
- f) **consider the extension of the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol to Hong Kong.**

Transfer of fugitive offenders/sentenced persons

8. The Committee notes the discussion between HKSAR and the mainland of China with respect to arrangement for the transfer of fugitive offenders and sentenced persons as well as that “death penalty safeguards” have been included in the draft arrangement.

If resorting to the use of “death penalty safeguards” in the surrender of fugitive offenders/sentenced persons, the HKSAR should provide the Committee, in its next report, with information on number of cases where “surrender” or removals subject to safeguards or guarantees have occurred in the reporting period; with information on the HKSAR’s minimum requirements for these safeguards; the measures of subsequent monitoring undertaken by HKSAR in such cases as well as the legal enforceability of these safeguards.

Training

9. The Committee welcomes that the “Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment” (Istanbul Protocol) is distributed among relevant professionals. While noting the information that there is a general awareness among health care professionals in relation to signs that are suggestive of abuse or even torture, the Committee stresses the importance of more specific training programs for medical doctors and other health professionals to detect and document signs of torture, as well as training in gender sensitive treatment in judicial and medical institutions.

The HKSAR should ensure that health care professionals are equipped with the necessary training and information to recognize and detect signs and features that may suggest the occurrence of torture, as well as to provide gender sensitive treatment in legal and medical institutions.

Strip search and body cavity search

10. The Committee notes the new Police guidelines in force from 1 July 2008 on the handling of searches of detainees in police custody. While welcoming that, under this revised procedure, a designated officer has to justify the scope and conduct of a search based on objective and identifiable criteria, the Committee is concerned at:

- a) the Police Commissioner’s determination that every person in police custody has to be searched every time he or she enters a detention facility maintained by the police, making body searches automatic for all individuals in police custody, irrespective of whether or not there is any objective justification thereto;
- b) allegations of abusive strip searches, including in facilities of the Immigration Department and of the Correctional Services Department; and
- c) allegations of the routine practice of conducting body cavity searches of those entering in prison, despite the fact that Rule 9 of the Hong Kong prison rules only provides for the possibility of conducting such searches.

The HKSAR should:

- a) **ensure that strip searches for persons in police custody are limited to cases where there is a reasonable and clear justification; if carried out, the search has to be conducted with the least intrusive means and in full conformity with article 16 of the Convention; an independent mechanism to monitor those searches, upon request of the detainee, should also be provided;**
- b) **establish precise and strict guidelines regulating the strip searches conducted by all law-enforcement officials, including those from the Immigration and Correctional Services Department; if these guidelines are already in place, they should be strictly abided by and their observance consistently monitored; records of searches should be made and all abuses**

committed should be thoroughly investigated and, if substantiated, punished; and

- c) seek alternate methods to body cavity search for routine screening of prisoners; if such search has to be conducted, it must be only as a last resort and should be performed by trained health personnel and with due regard for the individual's privacy and dignity.**

Police operations

11. The Committee welcomes the information provided by the delegation that the Police has reviewed and revised, in late 2007, the guidelines for the conduct of officers engaging in police operations in the context of prostitution-related offences. However, the Committee is concerned at the allegations of routine police abuses of persons during such operations.

HKSAR authorities should thoroughly investigate all allegations of abuses committed during police operations in the context of prostitution-related offences which, if substantiated, should be appropriately prosecuted and punished. The HKSAR should also tackle, including through training and awareness-raising activities, all existing attitudes suggesting that such abuses may be condoned.

Independent investigation of police misconduct

12. The Committee welcomes the enactment of the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) Ordinance on 12 July 2008 converting the IPCC into a statutory body, as previously recommended by this Committee. However, the Committee is concerned that, while the statutory framework has reinforced the independent role of the IPCC, the latter only has advisory and oversight functions to monitor and review the activity of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO), which is still - in fact - the body responsible for handling and investigating complaints of police misconduct. In this respect, the Committee also notes with concern the information that - despite the considerable number of reportable complaints filed with the CAPO - a small percentage of them were considered as substantiated and only in one case an officer has been prosecuted and convicted of a criminal offence.

The HKSAR should continue to take steps to establish a fully independent mechanism mandated to receive and investigate complaints on police misconduct. This body should be equipped with the necessary human and financial resources and have the executive authority to formulate binding recommendations in respect of investigations conducted and findings regarding such complaints, in line with the requirements of Article 12 of the convention.

Domestic violence

13. The Committee, while noting with appreciation the efforts taken by HKSAR to eradicate domestic violence, is concerned at the high incidence of domestic violence in HKSAR.

The HKSAR should:

- a) **thoroughly investigate all allegations of domestic violence which, if substantiated, should be appropriately prosecuted and punished;**
- b) **strengthen its efforts to address domestic violence through legislative, policy and social measures;**
- c) **develop national public information and awareness-raising campaigns and stimulate broader public discussions in order to address attitudes and stereotypes that may lead to violence against women; and**
- d) **provide further information on this issue in its next periodic report, including on the progress obtained through the forthcoming Enhanced Central Domestic Violence Database.**

14. The Committee encourages the HKSAR to complete the process to give effect to the provisions of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, so to allow the extension of its application to HKSAR.

15. The HKSAR should widely disseminate its report, its replies to the list of issues, the summary records of the meetings and the concluding observations of the Committee, in appropriate languages, through official websites, the media and non-governmental organizations.

16. The Committee invites the HKSAR to submit its core document in accordance with the requirements of the Common Core Document in the Harmonized Guidelines on Reporting, as approved by the international human rights treaty bodies and contained in document HRI/GEN/2/Rev.5.

17. The Committee requests that the HKSAR provide, within one year, information on its response to the Committee's recommendations contained in paragraphs 7, 10 and 12 above.

18. The HKSAR is invited to submit its next periodic report, which will be included in China's fifth periodic report, by 21 November 2012.

禁止酷刑委員會提出的建議和當局的初步意見

委員會的建議摘要	當局的初步意見
<p>1. 香港特區應考慮就酷刑的定義中“公務人員”一詞採用較概括性的字眼，以確保有關定義涵蓋公約第 1 條所包含的所有元素，包括任何種類的歧視。</p>	<p>現時《刑事罪行(酷刑)條例》對公務人員的定義已足夠。條例第 2(1)條對公務人員的定義已包括了五個執法部門(即香港警務處、香港海關、懲教署、廉政公署和入境事務處)的人員。此外，條例第 3 條除了禁止“公務人員”施行酷刑之外，亦禁止“以公職身分行事的人”施行酷刑。</p>
<p>2. 香港特區應考慮廢除《刑事罪行(酷刑)條例》第 3(4)條的免責辯護。</p>	<p>由於條例第 3(1)條對酷刑的定義比公約的第 1 條為廣，因此有必要保留“合法權限、理由或解釋”的免責辯護。有關免責辯護旨在涵蓋合理使用武力以制止兇暴囚犯等情況。</p>
<p>3. 香港特區應：</p> <p>a) 把公約第 3 條的規定納入《刑事罪行(酷刑)條例》；</p> <p>b) 考慮採用一套有關庇護的法律機制，從而確立全面和有效的程序，以在決定公約第 3 條的責任是否適用時徹底審核每宗個案的理據；</p>	<p>a)及 b) 當局現正考慮是否需要為處理酷刑聲請人和涵蓋公約第 3 條所訂“不作遣返”的原則，訂立一套法定機制。當有清晰的方案，我們會諮詢保安事務委員會。</p> <p>c) 對有關遣送離境及遞解離境的決定有質疑的人士，可根據依法設立的上訴或覆核機制(例如入境事務審裁處及司法覆核程序)提出上訴。</p> <p>至於引渡的事宜，法院及行政當局在考慮有關移交逃犯的要</p>

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<p>c) 確保訂立完備的機制，覆核每項遣送離境、驅逐出境或引渡的決定；</p> <p>d) 加強保護被販賣受害人；</p> <p>e) 確保作出有效的遣返後監察安排；以及</p> <p>f) 考慮把《1951 年難民地位公約》及《1967 年議定書》的適用範圍擴展至香港。</p>	<p>求時，會根據《逃犯條例》(第 503 條)作嚴格的法定審核。</p> <p>d) 對販運人口個案的受害者，政府會在他們留港期間提供各項支援和協助。按照個別情況，所提供的協助可包括住宿、醫療、輔導及其他所需支援。此外，我們會在受害者重返原居國後，就他們的安全、康復和融入社會的事宜與原居國有關當局密切聯繫。</p> <p>e) 當局會研究其他司法管轄區就這方面作出類似安排的成效，再決定是否及如何在本地引入有關安排。</p> <p>f) 《禁止酷刑公約》的實行對香港是日益加重的承擔，我們會繼續投入力量於此。我們沒有計劃把《難民地位公約》的適用範圍擴展至香港。</p>
<p>4. 如果在移交逃犯／被判刑人時引用“有關死刑的保障”，香港特區應在下一次報告向委員會提交下列資料：須作出保障或保證安排的“移交”或遣送離境個案的數字、香港特區就這類保障安排所定的最低要求、香港特區其後為監察這些個案所採取的措施，以及這些保障安排在法律上是否可行。</p>	<p>移交逃犯方面，如有關人士因為在提出引渡請求的司法管轄區涉及可判處死刑的罪行而被追緝以作檢控，香港會根據《逃犯條例》(第 503 章)第 13(5)條，要求請求方保證不會對該人處以死刑，或即使處以死刑亦不會執行。</p> <p>至於移交被判刑人，根據《移交被判刑人士條例》(第 513 章)的條文和我們與海外司法管轄區簽訂的所有有關雙邊協定，未經被判刑人同意，香港特區政府不會發出移交出境手</p>

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	<p>令，把正在香港監禁的被判刑人移交回其原居地。由於移交前必須徵得被判刑人的自願同意，因此並不存在“有關死刑保障”的問題。</p>
<p>5. 香港特區應確保醫護人員獲得所需的培訓和資訊，以便能識辨和察覺酷刑的跡象和特點，並確保法律及醫療機構提供與性別課題相關的治療。</p>	<p>醫管局和衛生署知悉委員會的建議，並會考慮按需要加強對在急症室、羈留病房和懲教機構工作的醫生和護士的訓練，以助他們識辨酷刑的跡象。</p>
<p>6. 香港特區應：</p> <p>a) 確保警方在有合理和清晰理據的情況下方會對被羈留人士進行脫衣搜身。如進行脫衣搜身，應以侵擾程度最低的方式進行，並應完全符合公約第 16 條的規定。亦應提供獨立機制，當被羈留人士提出要求時，監察該等搜查；</p> <p>b) 制定明確及嚴謹的指引，規管所有執法人員(包括入境事務處和懲教署的人員)進行脫衣搜身。如已制定該等指引，執法人員應嚴格遵守，當局亦應不斷監察執法人員有否遵守指引。所有搜查應記錄在案，如有</p>	<p>a) 及 b) 根據警方有關搜查被羈留人士的新指引，警方不會例行地對被羈留人士進行涉及脫去內衣的搜查，該等搜查只在有充分理據的情況下方可進行。</p> <p>警方已就程序上的要求作出具體規定，確保人員進行涉及脫去內衣的搜查時，遵循具約束性的條件。例如，負責搜查的警務人員不應要求被羈留人士在同一時間脫去所有衣服；有關人員應盡速完成搜查；以及搜查必須在有合理私隱的地方進行。值日官(即決定對被羈留人士進行搜查範圍的人員)的直屬上司須檢視所有輸入警隊通用資訊系統的搜查被羈留人士個案。負責搜查的人員必須記錄對被警方羈留的人士進行</p>

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<p>任何違規情況，應作出調查，而如違規個案屬實，應作出處分；以及</p> <p>c) 尋求使用其他方法為囚犯進行例行檢查，以取代體腔檢查。只有在沒有其他選擇的情況下，才可進行體腔檢查。體腔檢查須由曾受訓練的醫護人員進行，並須適當顧及被搜查人士的私隱和尊嚴。</p>	<p>的任何搜查的原因和範圍。</p> <p>在現行安排下，被羈留人士如對搜查有任何意見，可提出供值日官考慮。值日官會把其決定、理據及／或任何其他已採取的行動，告知被羈留人士，並在通用資訊系統作出記錄。如被羈留人士因警方所進行的搜查而感到受屈，可向投訴警察課提出投訴。投訴警察課的調查結果會由投訴警方獨立監察委員會審核。如發現警務人員有違規行為，警方會展開紀律行動；而如發現涉及刑事罪行，警方或會提出檢控。</p> <p>其他執法部門亦就搜身制定了具體和嚴格的指引，確保被羈留人士或囚犯身上沒有任何證物、未獲許可藏有的物品，或他可能用以傷害自己或他人又或用以逃走的武器或物件。除按照懲教署的一般程序必須對囚犯進行的例行搜查（只在搜獲違禁物品時作記錄），執法部門一般會備存對被羈留人士進行搜查的記錄，包括搜查的原因和其他有關的詳情。執法人員如不遵守有關指引，會受到紀律處分；如事件涉及犯罪行為，當局適當時會作出檢控。任何人如為執法人員對他進行的搜查感到受屈，可通過多個渠道投訴，例如執法部門的內部投訴渠道、立法會議員、申訴專員和巡視的太平紳士。有關當局會就投訴進行調查及採取適當行動。</p> <p>c) 為維持監獄的秩序和紀律，當局有需要在囚犯被收押入</p>

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	<p>懲教院所時對其進行體腔檢查，確保毒品不會被偷運入監獄。現時，直腸搜查是由醫生或曾接受護士訓練的懲教人員進行。根據《監獄規則》第9條，對囚犯的搜查須在適當顧及體統及自尊下進行，並須在符合發現隱藏物品的需要下，以盡量得體的方式進行。懲教署會繼續探討進行體腔檢查的其他方法。</p>
<p>7. 香港特區當局應徹底調查所有聲稱警方在採取行動打擊與賣淫有關罪行時濫用職權的指控。如指稱屬實，應按情況作出檢控及懲處。香港特區亦應透過培訓及提高認知等活動，糾正任何現時認為該等濫權行為可予縱容的看法。</p>	<p>警隊管理層絕不縱容警務人員在進行打擊色情活動的臥底行動時有任何濫權行為。所有警務人員在進行臥底行動時，必須遵守所有因應這些行動而訂定的內部指引，而人員在進行這些臥底行動時的行為均受監管。</p> <p>任何人因警方的行動而感到受屈，可提出投訴。所有對警務人員的投訴均獲徹底調查。如任何濫用職權的指控成立，警方會向有關警務人員展開紀律行動；視乎個案的個別情況，警方亦可能會提出刑事檢控。</p> <p>誠信及尊重市民的權利乃警隊的核心價值，這些價值觀一直在警隊內廣泛推廣。警方會繼續致力進行這方面的工作。</p>
<p>8. 香港特區應繼續採取步驟，設立完全獨立的機制，接受及調查有關警務人員行為不當的投訴。該機構應具備所需的人力及財政資源，並</p>	<p>所有投訴由投訴警察課處理及調查，調查結果由投訴警方獨立監察委員會(警監會)監察及審視。二零零八年七月制定的《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》把兩層投訴警察制度</p>

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<p>擁有行政權力，就有關投訴的調查及所得結果制定具約束力的建議。</p>	<p>條文化，並賦予獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會(監警會)法定基礎，從而提高該制度的透明度。條例訂明監警會獲賦予職能及權力，負責監察投訴警察課就針對警方的投訴進行的調查，並訂明警方有法定責任遵從警監會的要求。警監會所有成員均為非官方人士，來自社會各界，副主席通常為立法會議員。當局已根據《獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會條例》發出公告，讓監警會於二零零九年四月一日成為法定機構運作。當局會繼續確保法定監警會具備適當資源，有效地執行職能。</p>
<p>9. 香港特區應：</p> <p>a) 徹底調查所有有關家庭暴力的指稱。如指稱屬實，應按情況作出檢控及懲處；</p> <p>b) 透過立法、政策及社會措施加強工作，遏止家庭暴力問題；</p> <p>c) 推行公共資訊及提高認識的活動，並啟發市民多作討論，以期糾正可能導致婦女受到暴力對待的看法及偏見；以及</p> <p>d) 在下次定期報告提供更多有關這方面的資料，包括經由將予加強的家庭暴力資料</p>	<p>政府致力防止及打擊家庭暴力。在立法層面，我們最近修訂了《家庭暴力條例》，進一步加強保障家庭暴力受害人，包括擴闊條例的涵蓋範圍，由原來只涵蓋配偶及異性同居者，延伸至前配偶/異性同居者，以及直系及延伸家庭關係的成員。</p> <p>不論施虐者和受害人有何關係，以及暴力行為在何處發生，我們的刑事法律都會制裁所有暴力行為。警方會以專業的態度，處理所有家庭暴力的案件，並會按照每宗案件的情況進行徹底調查。在有充足證據證明有罪行發生的情況下，警方會採取堅決及果斷行動，進行拘捕及檢控。檢控當局亦會在各項程序中給予優先處理，並推行多項措施，以加快處理涉及易受傷害證人的案件。</p>

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<p>庫取得的進度資料。</p>	<p>除了法律保障外，社會福利署（社署）亦提供廣泛的防止、支援和特殊的服務，以協助家庭暴力的受害人和有需要的家庭。該署近年已增加調撥額外資源，以加強這方面的服務，其中包括了</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 加強社會工作的人力資源； ● 加強社署 24 小時熱線服務； ● 增加專為婦女而設的庇護中心的名額和支援服務； ● 建立一個新的多用途危機介入及支援中心，為性暴力受害人及家庭暴力受害人提供服務； ● 推出家庭支援服務，以接觸有需要的家庭，冀能盡早介入； ● 繼續進行推廣和公眾教育，以提升公眾對家庭暴力問題的認識和對有關的法律補償和現有服務的了解； ● 加強有關前線專業人員等的訓練；及 ● 加強對家庭暴力受害者的臨床心理支援、尤其是那些目

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	<p data-bbox="1160 288 1496 323">睹家庭暴力的兒童。</p> <p data-bbox="1070 384 2085 663">其中，社署自 2002 年開始展開了一系列全港性及地區性的「凝聚家庭 齊抗暴力」宣傳活動，提高公眾對家庭暴力的嚴重影響的意識，鼓勵有需要的家庭尋求協助，及推廣鄰舍互助的精神。在婦女事務委員會的建議下，政府會繼續推行公眾教育活動，增加公眾對性別課題的認識及婦女事宜的關注，以消除性別定型及成見。</p>