

立法會民政事務委員會

聯合國兒童權利委員會 就香港特別行政區根據《兒童權利公約》 提交報告所舉行的審議會

引言

本文件旨在告知委員有關聯合國兒童權利委員會(委員會)就香港特別行政區(香港特區)根據《兒童權利公約》(公約)提交報告所舉行的審議會，以及其後發表的審議結論。

審議會

2. 委員會於二零零五年九月十九日和二十日在瑞士日內瓦審議了中華人民共和國(包括香港特區和澳門特區)提交的第二次報告。香港特區的代表在民政事務局副秘書長率領下，以中國代表團成員的身分出席了審議會。有關成員包括民政事務局、律政司、衛生福利及食物局、教育統籌局的六名政府人員。香港特區代表團團長的開會詞和總結發言內容分別載於附件一和附件二。

3. 委員會把公約各項條文分成若干部分，在審議會上加以討論。委員會就每個部分提出問題，然後由香港特區逐一回應。委員會成員所提的主要意見，以及香港特區代表團的回應，詳列如下：

(a) 委員會的意見

香港特區應就兒童事宜制定全面綜合的政策。政府也應設立具有廣泛權力的兒童事務委員會，並制定單一法例，保障兒童的權利。

香港特區的回應

在兒童的權利和福祉方面，香港特區政府已制定了全面的政策，有關的政策由不同的決策局和部門負責執行。各決策局和部門互相支援協調，確保屬其職權範圍的政策已顧及到兒童的最佳利益。我們認為現時的

安排行之有效，並無打算改變。

此外，香港特區政府現正研究設立兒童事務委員會是否可行，並考慮各項相關的事宜，包括有沒有需要重組青年事務委員會(現時該委員會的職權範圍也涵蓋了符合“兒童”定義的年齡組別人士)，以及有關建議所涉及的經費和人力資源。在研究這些問題的期間，政府會採取中期措施，設立一個兒童權利論壇，藉以提供途徑，讓關注兒童權利的非政府機構、兒童代表和政府當局可就有關課題交流意見。

(b) 委員會的意見

《關於買賣兒童、兒童賣淫和兒童色情製品的任擇議定書》應適用於香港特區。

香港特區的回應

在香港特區，買賣兒童和兒童賣淫均屬違法，我們在這方面已對兒童提供了充分保障。雖然如此，我們一直認為《關於買賣兒童、兒童賣淫和兒童色情製品的任擇議定書》應適用於本港，但在採納議定書之前，我們需要確定現有的法例與議定書的條文一致。我們已完成有關的研究工作，並預期上述議定書很快就會適用於香港特區。

(c) 委員會的意見

當局應改善設施及公眾地方的通道，方便殘疾兒童進出。

香港特區的回應

根據香港特區法例第 123 章《建築物條例》，新建築物必須設有可供殘疾人士使用的通道；不過，法例未有強制規定歷史建築物必須加設有關通道。

(d) **委員會的意見**

當局應改善為少數族裔兒童提供的教育設施，以顧及他們的特殊需要。

香港特區的回應

政府向來在一些以英語為主要授課語言的特殊學校預留學額，供少數族裔兒童入讀。由上一個學年開始，政府更實施新政策，協助少數族裔兒童融入主流的中文學校；因此，家長可選擇讓子女入讀一些以中文為授課語言的學校。為配合這項政策，民政事務局也推行了其他支援計劃，包括課餘支援服務，目的是通過開辦補習班，讓少數族裔兒童使用母語以外的語言溫習功課，提高學習水平。此外，這項計劃也為家長提供支援服務，協助他們監督子女的功課。

(e) **委員會的意見**

當局應正視校園欺凌的問題。

香港特區的回應

香港特區政府絕不容忍校園欺凌事件。每當收到關於校園欺凌事件的報告，教育心理學家和學校發展主任便會探訪有關學校，並提供適當的諮詢及跟進服務。教育統籌局已在學校現有的課程內加入與生命教育有關的課題，增強學生處理情緒的能力，以及建立正確的價值觀。此外，我們也致力協助學校和家長處理這方面的問題。舉例來說，教育統籌局已編製關於締造和諧校園環境的資源套和小冊子，以及舉辦有關校園欺凌問題的座談會及工作坊。

(f) **委員會的意見**

當局應聽取及考慮兒童的意見。

香港特區的回應

兒童現時可通過若干途徑，就政府的政策及其他備受大眾關注的問題發表意見。這些途徑包括：辦得有聲有色的兒童議會(由政府資助部分經費，並由本地三個關注兒童權利的非政府機構舉辦有關活動)、地區青年議會、香港小特首選舉計劃(由香港小童群益會推行)，以及新設的兒童權利論壇。政府會繼續聽取兒童的意見，以便在決策時加以考慮。

審議結論

4. 委員會已在二零零五年九月三十日發表審議結論。內容包括委員會就中國(包括內地、香港和澳門)落實公約的情況所提出的意見和建議。有關意見和建議載於附件三，以供委員參閱。

5. 我們正研究審議結論中的多項建議，以期進一步改善政府在保障兒童權利方面的工作。我們打算在二零零九年三月三十一日提交的第二次報告中詳細回應委員會的建議；第二次報告會納入中國向委員會提交的第三及第四次合併報告內。

民政事務局

二零零五年十一月

民政事務局副秘書長在聯合國兒童權利委員會審議會上致辭全文

主席、各位委員：

十分感謝你們和沙祖康大使讓我們今天有機會在這裏介紹香港的報告。首先，我想跟各位介紹我們的代表團。

我們的代表團由多個決策局的代表組成，相信這些決策局負責的政策事項，是委員會最為關注的。

我是民政事務局副秘書長，民政事務局的權責範圍包括人權事務。我能夠率領代表團出席今天的審議會，感到十分榮幸。代表團的成員包括：

- 律政司副法律政策專員黃繼兒先生和他的同事簡嘉輝先生；
- 衛生福利及食物局副秘書長黎蕙明女士；
- 教育統籌局首席教育主任黃邱慧清女士；以及
- 我在民政事務局的同事楊蕙心女士和唐文光女士。

主要關注事項

我知道委員會打算在今次審議會集中跟進本年六月向我們提出的問題，我希望藉這個機會向各位講解一下幾項委員特別關注的事項，首先是兒童貧窮問題。

兒童貧窮問題

我很高興告知委員會，我們已在本年一月宣布成立扶貧委員會，該委員會的職權範圍包括：

- 研究和了解貧困人士的需要；
- 就避免和紓緩貧困以及推動自力更生的政策提出建議；
- 鼓勵社會參與；界定政府、社會福利界及民間團體的角色；推動公私營機構合作和運用社會資本，以改善貧窮問題。

扶貧委員會同意首要關注的對象應包括兒童和青少年，而目前推行的工作計劃也會以他們為目標。

主席，我們一直十分重視兒童的福利，尤其是那些有特別需要的兒童。我們的政策，是關注本地兒童的身心發展，確保他們健康成長，不會因為家庭的經濟狀況而受影響。為此，政府機關提供不同的服務，包括幼兒服務、全面的疾病預防和促進健康服務，以及其他支援服務。至於有特殊需要的兒童，包括有健康或行為問題的兒童，則會接受特別治療。此外，正如委員會所知，我們一直提供九年免費普及教育，並大力資助高等教育。

雖然香港特區提交的報告已詳細論述有關的服務，但我希望在此介紹我們最近在幼兒發展這個重要範疇上所推出的新措施，這就是在年初公布的「兒童身心全面發展服務」試驗計劃。這項計劃旨在為初生至五歲的幼兒提供以社區為本的綜合服務，並通過政府部門與有關機構的跨界別和多專業合作，加強母嬰健康院所提供的服務。有關母嬰健康院的服務，我們已在報告中加以闡釋。這項安排可確保醫療衛生、教育及社會服務得到更佳的整合，藉此及早識別兒童及其家庭的特別需要。有了上述種種措施，我們就能適時地向兒童及其家庭提供合適的服務。

兒童事務委員會

現在，我想談有關就兒童權利設立獨立監察機制的問題。在香港，每當提到這個機制，我們一般都會聯想到設立一個兒童事務委員會。事實上，委員會在一九九六年的審議結論中已提及這個問題，而在這次審議會的問題清單 B 1 項，委員會也再次論述有關的問題。對於委員會這兩次提問，我們都回覆表示，我們不認為設立這類機構會較現行的制度優勝。不過，我們已承諾檢討有關的情況，現在就讓我告知委員會在這方面的最新進展。

有關的檢討工作仍在進行，相信要在一段時間後才能作出決定。這期間，我們已決定推行一項中期措施，就設立「兒童權利論壇」，讓有關各方可以通過正式的平台，定期討論有關兒童權利的問題。論壇成員包括兒童代表、非政府機構代表以及政府人員。為了作出配合，我們也會在二零零六至零七財政年度試行推出「兒童權利教育資助計劃」，為有關兒童權利的公眾教育活動提供資助。這些措施不但可促進政府、兒童及兒童服務機構之間的直接聯繫，同時有助市民加

深認識公約內容以及公約所保障的權利。雖然這些措施未必達到部分論者的要求，但在決定是否設立兒童事務委員會之前，有關的措施可以確保我們在這方面的工作續有進展，而不至於停滯不前。

任擇議定書

委員會希望我們處理的另外一個問題，相信是《關於買賣兒童、兒童賣淫和兒童色情製品的任擇議定書》為何還未適用於香港。我想向委員指出，我們一直認為議定書應該適用於本港；至於為何尚未落實，只屬技術問題。香港基本上沿用普通法，為了使有關條約在本地法律中生效，我們必須訂定法例或修訂現行法例，使法例的條文符合條約的規定。事實上，我們的法律已頗符合議定書的規定，特別是我們在二零零三年制定《防止兒童色情物品條例》之後，兩者的條文已更趨一致，但當中還有一些分歧和差異。

由於兩者差異甚少，使我們不期然考慮採納議定書，然後才修訂法例。不過，《維也納條約法公約》第二十六條規定，「凡有效之條約對各當事國有拘束力，必須由各當事國善意履行」，而該公約第二十七條也規定，「當事國不得援引其國內法規為理由而不履行條約」。因此，普通法地區一般會力求在訂定必需的法例後，才同意接受條約約束。我們已完成有關的研究工作，並着手展開草擬法例的程序。

在香港，販賣兒童和兒童賣淫活動是非法的。據我們所知，這些情況在本港並不存在。我們已訂立法例，禁止兒童色情製品和兒童性旅遊活動。現時，我們已推行各項措施，確保兒童獲得充分保護。正如我之前所說，本地法律和議定書規定的差異只在於技術方面。我想向委員會重申，我們正繼續努力，務求使議定書最終適用於香港。

總結

主席先生，我最後要重申，我們會堅決履行公約的責任。我和代表團成員已準備好回答委員會的問題。

謝謝。

民政事務局副秘書長在聯合國兒童權利審議會的總結發言

主席、各位委員：

感謝各位委員及沙大使給我機會，就中華人民共和國香港特別行政區在兒童權利方面的事項所提交的報告內容，作簡介及與委員交換意見。

香港政府非常重視兒童的身心健康。兒童是我們的未來，處理有關他們福利及發展的所有事項，我們的原則都是以兒童最大利益為依歸。

香港的公民社會充滿活力，非政府機構在推廣兒童權利這方面的工作尤其活躍，有幾個機構的代表今天也在這裏。我想藉這個機會向香港特區從事兒童權利工作的非政府機構致謝，多謝他們的熱誠和努力。我們會與非政府機構的朋友以夥伴關係，為推廣兒童的身心健康繼續工作。

為加強政府、兒童，和公民社會機構之間的對話和合作，我們即將成立一個兒童權利論壇，並另設一個撥款計劃以推廣有關兒童權利的教育。該論壇將提供一個平台讓政府人員、兒童代表、人權工作者及兒童權利服務的非政府機構進行討論。

我想向各委員保證，我們一直認為《關於買賣兒童、兒童賣淫和兒童色情製品的任擇議定書》應該適用於香港。我們會朝着這個目標努力工作。

主席先生，我還要感謝各位委員就香港特區兒童權利的情況所給予的意見和建議；我們會仔細考慮大家的所有意見和建議。

最後我要重申，我們會堅決履行公約的責任。

謝謝。

COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Fortieth session

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

Concluding observations:

**China (including Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative
Regions)**

1. The Committee considered the second periodic of China (CRC/C/83/Add.9, Parts I and II), submitted on 27 June 2003, at its 1062nd to 1065th meetings (see CRC/C/SR.1062-1065) held on 19 and 20 September 2005, and adopted at the 1080th meeting (CRC/C/SR.1080), held on 30 September 2005, the following concluding observations:

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the State party's comprehensive and informative periodic report which consisted of three parts covering the mainland and Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions, as well as the detailed written replies to its list of issues (CRC/C/Q/CHN/2 and Parts I and II), which gave a clearer understanding of the situation of children in the State party. It further notes with appreciation the large high-level, multi-sectoral delegation from the mainland, Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions (SARs).

**B. Follow-up measures undertaken and progress achieved by the State
party**

3. The Committee notes with appreciation the impressive achievements made in reducing poverty which enabled it to attain some of the key Millennium Development Goals ahead of schedule.

4. The Committee welcomes the ratification of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2001.

5. The Committee welcomes the State party's ratification of the 1993 Hague Convention No. 33 on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption on 16 September 2005.

C. Principal subjects of concern and recommendations

1. General measures of implementation (arts. 4, 42 and 44, paragraph 6 of the Convention)

Committee's previous recommendations

6. The Committee notes with appreciation that various concerns and recommendations (CRC/C/15/Add.56 and CRC/C/15/Add.63 with respect to Hong Kong) made upon the consideration of the State party's initial reports (CRC/C/11/Add.7 and CRC/C/11/Add.9 with regard to Hong Kong as a Dependent Territory of the United Kingdom) have been addressed through legislative measures and policies. However, some of the concerns it expressed and recommendations it had made have not been sufficiently addressed. For instance:

- a) with respect to the mainland, the Committee is concerned that there has been limited progress related to recommendations on the establishment of a national human rights institution (CRC/C/15/Add. 56, para. 26) and non-discrimination (CRC/C/15/Add. 56, paras. 34 and 35);
- b) with respect to Hong Kong SAR, the Committee takes note of the State party's explanation that the Committee's previous recommendations on coordination and assessment (CRC/C/15/Add.63, para. 20) were not considered practical. Nevertheless the Committee remains of the opinion that national legislation and policy must take a holistic and comprehensive approach to the implementation of the Convention, which requires that priority be given to children's issues, such policy be actively coordinated and assessments be made regarding the potential impact of policy decisions on children.

7. The Committee urges the State party to make every effort to address the recommendations issued in the concluding observations on the

initial reports that have not yet been implemented, and to address the list of concerns contained in the present concluding observations on the second periodic report.

Reservations and declarations

8. The Committee welcomes the withdrawal of the State party's reservation to article 22 as applied to Hong Kong SAR. However, it regrets that reservations remain with regard to article 6 and are applied to the entire State party, and that for Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions reservations with respect to articles 32 and 37 (c) remain in force.

9. The Committee recommends that the State party review and withdraw all reservations to the Convention for all areas under its jurisdiction.

Legislation

10. While welcoming the significant progress made with respect to legislative reform in mainland China, the Committee is concerned that not all laws applicable to children fully conform to the Convention.

11. The Committee recommends that in the mainland, the State party continue to review legislation to ensure full conformity with the principles and provisions of the Convention, as highlighted in paragraphs 33, 40, 45, 48, 53, 82, 93-94 of these concluding observations, and paragraphs 11 and 13 of the Committee's concluding observations on the initial report under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (CRC/OPSA/CO/2).

Coordination and a National Plan of Action

12. The Committee notes with appreciation the elaboration of a second National Plan of Action, the National Children's Development Programme (2001-2010) for the mainland, and also takes note of the growing number of committees and working groups at the state, regional and county levels to monitor and implement child rights. However, it is concerned that coordination is fragmented and implementation of the Programme is not uniform across all regions and localities in the mainland and that coordination of implementation at local and regional levels is sometimes insufficient.

13. As noted in above in para. 6 (b), the Committee is concerned at the

lack of a comprehensive Plan of Action for the implementation of the Convention in Hong Kong SAR and that the coordination of existing programmes and policies is rather sectoral and fragmented. The Committee notes the information provided by the delegates of Macau SAR that a comprehensive Plan of Action is under discussion.

14. The Committee recommends that in the mainland, the State party further strengthen the coordination between the bodies and institutions working on the implementation of the National Children's Development Programme (2001-2010) at all levels in order to ensure uniform implementation in all regions and provinces.

15. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that in Hong Kong SAR, the State party improve the coordination of its activities on the implementation of the Convention by developing and implementing a Plan of Action for Hong Kong SAR. The Committee recommends that in Macau SAR, the State party expedite its discussions in this regard and elaborate and implement a comprehensive Plan of Action for Macau SAR.

Independent monitoring

16. The Committee notes the information that various ministries in the mainland may receive complaints from the public, but it is concerned at the lack of an independent national human rights institution with a clear mandate to monitor the implementation of the Convention. It similarly regrets the absence of an independent national human rights institution with a specific mandate on child rights in the mainland and Hong Kong and Macau SARs.

17. The Committee recommends that the State party establish, in the mainland, Hong Kong and Macau SARs respectively, a national human rights institution which includes a clear mandate for the monitoring of children's rights and the implementation of the Convention at national, regional and local levels and in accordance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles) contained in General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993. While drawing the State party's attention to the Committee's General Comment No. 2 (2002) on the role of independent national human rights institutions, the Committee notes that such institutions should have a mandate to receive, investigate and address complaints from the public, including individual children, and be provided with adequate financial, human and material resources. In the case of Hong Kong SAR, such an institution could be a specialized branch of the existing Ombudsman's office.

Allocation of resources

18. The Committee commends the State party for the significant increases in budgetary resources allocated, in the mainland, to compulsory education, maternal and child health care, social relief and to anti-trafficking programmes in recent years, but remains concerned that some crucial areas, such as education, continue to be under-funded. While it notes the significant resources allocated to the development of poorer regions, it remains concerned that those resources still need to adequately target the most vulnerable groups.

19. The Committee is concerned that in Hong Kong SAR insufficient resources are allocated to reduce poverty and that income disparities are increasing within the population. It is concerned that social welfare schemes, which were reduced as a result of the economic hardship of the 1997 Asian financial crisis, have not been positively readjusted as the economy has regained its momentum.

20. The Committee recommends that in the mainland, the State party ensure that its budgetary allocations to key areas for children, in particular health and education, keep pace with increases in Government revenue. It further recommends that the State party develop an adequate monitoring system to ensure that budgetary allocations are effectively reaching the most vulnerable groups and reducing regional disparities, in particular between rural and urban areas and eastern and western provinces.

21. The Committee recommends that in Hong Kong SAR, budget allocations are targeted towards reducing income disparities, including through increased funding for social safety nets. It also recommends that an adequate monitoring system be established in order to ensure that budgetary allocations benefit the most vulnerable populations.

Data collection

22. The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to improve its collection of statistical data in all parts of the State party and notes with appreciation the information provided by the delegation that a new mechanism for the collection of disaggregated data will soon be established in the mainland. However, the Committee remains concerned about the limited public accessibility to reliable and comprehensive statistical data in the mainland on all areas covered by the Convention.

23. The Committee recommends that the State party further strengthen its efforts to collect reliable and comprehensive statistical data on all areas covered by the Convention and ensure that such data is systematically made available to the public in a timely manner in all parts of the State party. It further recommends that the State party explore the development of central databanks on children's statistics for the mainland and the Special Administrative Regions respectively, so as to ensure that statistical data is used for the development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate policies and programmes for children.

Dissemination of the Convention

24. The Committee notes that the Convention has been translated into the main minority languages used within the State party. However it is concerned that professionals working with and for children, as well as children and parents themselves, have limited awareness and understanding of the Convention in Hong Kong SAR and the mainland.

25. The Committee recommends that the State party, in all areas under its jurisdiction:

- a) further strengthen its efforts to disseminate the Convention in all languages, and also through the use of child-friendly materials and school curricula;
- b) expand its programmes to sensitize parents and children about the Convention; and
- c) increase its efforts to provide adequate and systematic training on children's rights for professional groups working with and for children.

Cooperation with civil society

26. The Committee notes the information that in mainland China, non-governmental organizations are becoming increasingly active, but it is concerned that the space given to them and the scope of their activities remain very limited.

27. The Committee recommends that in mainland China, the State party facilitate and encourage the independence and expansion of activities by non-governmental organizations, in particular those working for the promotion and protection of child rights inter alia by ensuring their free and active involvement in the implementation of the Convention, including in the

preparation of reports and the implementation of the Committee's concluding observations and recommendations.

2. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12 of the Convention)

Right to life

28. The Committee notes with satisfaction the legal measures enacted to prohibit selective abortions and infanticide in mainland China. Nevertheless it remains concerned that selective abortions and infanticide as well as the abandonment of children, in particular girls and children with disabilities, continue to be a negative consequence of existing family planning policies and societal attitudes.

29. The Committee urges the State party to continue and strengthen its efforts to guarantee the right to life, survival and development of all children in its territory. It recommends that the State party strengthen its implementation of existing laws against selective abortions and infanticide, and to take all necessary measures to eliminate any negative consequences arising from family planning policies, including abandonment and non-registration of children and imbalanced sex ratios at birth.

Non-discrimination

30. While noting efforts by the State party to address the Committee's previous concerns related to discrimination, it remains concerned about discrimination against certain groups in the mainland, such as girls; children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDs; children with disabilities; ethnic and religious minorities, such as Tibetan, Uighur and Hui children; and internal migrant children.

31. The Committee is concerned about the persistence of discrimination against refugee, asylum-seeking and undocumented migrant children in Hong Kong SAR, and the lack of legislation specifically prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race or sexual orientation. The Committee regrets the lack of available information on the practical implementation of art. 2 of the Convention in Macau SAR.

32. The Committee recommends that in the mainland the State party strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination against girls, children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDs, children with disabilities, Tibetan, Uighur and Hui children and other ethnic and religious minority children, internal

migrant children and other vulnerable groups by:

- a) ensuring equal access to basic services for these children, including health, education and other social services, and that services used by these children are allocated sufficient financial and human resources;
- b) enhance monitoring of programmes and services implemented by local authorities with a view to identifying and eliminating disparities.

33. The Committee recommends that in Hong Kong SAR the State party expedite its efforts to draft and adopt legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race or sexual orientation. The Committee requests that in its next periodic report specific information be included on the practical implementation of art. 2 in Macau SAR.

34. The Committee requests that specific information be included in the next periodic report on the measures and programs relevant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child undertaken by the State party to follow up on the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and taking account of Committee's General Comment No. 1 on the aims of education (2001).

Best interests of the child

35. The Committee is concerned about the limited information provided by the State party in all areas under its jurisdiction on how the principle of the best interests of the child is taken as a primary consideration in all actions concerning children.

36. The Committee urges the State party to include in its next periodic report more detailed information on the implementation of article 3 and on how it ensures that the best interests of the child is taken as a primary consideration in all actions concerning children.

Respect for the views of the child

37. The Committee notes with concern that in mainland China children are not able to file complaints in court or be consulted directly by the courts without parental consent, except in the case of children 16 years or older who earn their own livelihood. It regrets the limited amount of information provided on the representation of students in schools and how their views are

taken into account.

38. The Committee notes with appreciation the efforts made by the State party in Hong Kong to support organizations representing children, such as the Children's Council Working Committee. However, it remains concerned that children's views are not sought systematically on all policies and programmes affecting them. The Committee regrets the lack of information on the how the views of the child are taken into account in all settings in Macau SAR.

39. In the light of article 12 of the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts in the mainland, Hong Kong and Macau SARs, to ensure that children have the right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them and have those views be given due weight in policy-making, administrative proceedings, schools and the home. It encourages the State party to provide more detailed information on this issue, with respect to all areas under its jurisdiction, in the next periodic report.

40. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that in the mainland the State party review legislation affecting children with a view to ensuring that they be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceeding affecting them, and that due weight be given to those views in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

41. The Committee recommends that in Hong Kong SAR, the State party systematically ensure active participation of children's organizations when developing policies or programmes affecting them, such as the current education reform. It further encourages the State party to consider establishing a standing body to represent children's views in the political process.

3. Civil rights and freedoms (arts. 7, 8, 13-17, 19 and 37(a) of the Convention)

Birth registration

42. The Committee notes with appreciation the significant efforts taken by the State party to address the Committee's previous concerns regarding the non-registration of children. However, it continues to be concerned that, in part because of existing family planning policies, all children are not systematically registered immediately after birth in mainland China, and that this disproportionately affects girls, children with disabilities and children

born in some rural areas.

43. The Committee recommends that the State party continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure that all children, in particular girls and children with disabilities, are registered immediately after birth and to continue to provide flexible measures to allow older children, who have not been registered to do so throughout mainland China with a particular emphasis on rural areas. It further suggests that the State party consider revising the Hukou system of registration in order to reinforce such initiatives.

Freedom of religion

44. While noting the adoption of the Regional Ethnic Autonomy Act in 2001 which guarantees freedom of religion for ethnic minorities in mainland China, the Committee is concerned about reports that children, in particular Tibetan Buddhist, Uighur and Hui children have had restrictions placed on their ability to study and practice their religion and some cases have been detained for participating in religious activities. It is also concerned at reports that children of families practicing their religion, notably the Falun Gong, are subject to harassment, threats and other negative actions including re-education through labour. The Committee notes the information provided about the Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, but remains concerned that it has not yet been possible to have this information confirmed by an independent expert.

45. The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of the Regional Ethnic Autonomy Act. In particular, the Committee recommends that the State party:

- a) Enact explicit legislation guaranteeing freedom of religion for those under 18, that is not tied to a limited number of recognized faiths, and which respects the rights and duties of parents to give guidance to the child in the exercise of his or her rights in this regard in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child;
- b) Repeal any ban instituted by local authorities on children of any age from participating in Tibetan religious festival or receiving religious education;
- c) Repeal any ban instituted by local authorities on children of any age from attending mosques or receiving religious education throughout the mainland;
- d) Take all necessary measures to ensure that children may choose whether to participate in classes on religion or

- atheism;
- e) allow an independent expert to visit and confirm the well-being of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima while respecting his right to privacy, and that of his parents.

Corporal punishment

46. The Committee is concerned that in mainland China the existing regulations banning corporal punishment in schools are unevenly implemented. It is also concerned that corporal punishment is not banned in the home and continues to be socially acceptable.

47. The Committee is concerned that corporal punishment within the family is not prohibited by law and continues to be practiced in the home in Hong Kong and Macau SARs.

48. The Committee urges the State party, in all areas under its jurisdiction, to:

- a) explicitly prohibit by law corporal punishment in the family, schools, institutions and all other settings, including penal institutions; and,
- b) expand public education and awareness-raising campaigns with the involvement of children on alternative non-violent forms of discipline in order to change public attitudes about corporal punishment.

4. Family environment and alternative care (arts. 5, 18 (paras. 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para. 4) and 39 of the Convention

Children deprived of family environment

49. The Committee welcomes efforts made by the State party, in particular the adoption of the Standards for Social Welfare Institutions for Children in 2001, for the mainland. However, it remains concerned at the significant number of children abandoned within the mainland and the large number of children living in institutions. It regrets the lack of precise statistical data on the number of children entering and leaving such institutions.

50. The Committee is deeply concerned that existing quotas for persons entering Hong Kong and Macau SARs from the mainland and

regulations regarding the right of abode in the Special Administrative Regions contribute to separation of children from their parents and hinder family reunification.

51. The Committee recommends that in mainland China, the State party:

- a) continue its efforts to improve alternative care for children deprived of a family by replicating and expanding successful models such as foster care and domestic adoption throughout the mainland;
- b) develop effective strategies to prevent child abandonment, which include early identification of families and children at risk and the possibility for social workers to intervene and help families directly;
- c) Ensure that children, if transferred to an institution, are integrated into small groups and individually cared for in a family-like environment;
- d) Ensure that all forms of alternative care meet quality standards in conformity with the Convention by establishing an effective monitoring mechanism which includes a periodic review of each placement in accordance with art. 25 and a complaints mechanism accessible to children, and by ensuring that all institutions, programmes and services have properly trained and accredited staff, and;
- e) Ensure that all deaths of children in alternative care are properly documented and investigated, and that appropriate follow-up actions are taken when necessary.

Adoption

52. As noted in para. 5 above, the Committee notes with appreciation the ratification of the 1993 Hague Convention No. 33 on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. However, the Committee regrets the inadequate information available on the number of international adoptions and the number of agencies facilitating such adoptions in the mainland. It is further concerned about the lack of explicit guarantees that children without birth certificates maintain their right to identity throughout the adoption process.

53. The Committee recommends that the State party:

- a) extend the application of the 1993 Hague Convention No. 33 to Hong Kong and Macau SARs as soon as possible;
- b) ensure incorporation of the legal provisions of the 1993 Hague Convention into domestic legislation in the mainland and Hong Kong and Macau SARs;
- c) further strengthen the monitoring of agencies facilitating international adoptions, in particular with regard to possible trafficking of children and the use of fees and donations paid by adopting parents,
- d) enact legislative and administrative measures to guarantee that all children without birth certificates are guaranteed their right to identity throughout the adoption process, and;
- e) educate government officials and other professionals working with children without parental care that adoptions, in particular international adoptions are an exceptional option for alternative care, and that the principles of non-discrimination and the best interests of the child must be taken into account when making such decisions.

Abuse and neglect, maltreatment, violence

54. The Committee is concerned about the limited information available with regard to abuse, neglect and maltreatment of children in mainland China as well as the limited number of programmes available to combat violence and provide assistance to victims.

55. While noting efforts made to increase the number of social workers in Hong Kong SAR, the Committee is concerned that policies and programmes to assist child victims of violence are not fully effective.

56. In all parts of the State party, the Committee recommends that efforts to combat abuse, neglect, violence and maltreatment be strengthened, including through mandatory reporting requirements for staff working with children, such as doctors, teachers and social workers, and the establishment of specific helplines accessible and available to children.

57. With respect to the mainland, the Committee recommends that the State party conduct further research into different forms of violence against children in the home, schools and institutions and use the findings to:

- a) strengthen existing legislation on protection of children from all forms of violence ;

- b) develop strategies and interventions to prevent and combat violence, including through school-based education programmes aimed at raising awareness and skills among children to address different forms of violence, and;
- c) develop programmes to ensure that all child victims of violence receive appropriate assistance relating to care and recovery.

58. With respect to Hong Kong SAR, the Committee recommends that the State party:

- a) Define in a more explicit manner the forms of sexual abuse and increase education and training for professionals working with and for children on the identification, handling and prevention of all forms of abuse;
- b) strengthen coordination and follow-up of individual cases of abuse, neglect and maltreatment and ensure that all victims of any form of abuse, and their families, have access to social services and assistance, and;
- c) ensure handling investigations without any discrimination as to whether the alleged perpetrators are from within or outside the family.

59. In the context of the Secretary-General's ongoing in-depth study on the question of violence against children (A/RES/56/138) and the related questionnaire to Governments, the Committee acknowledges with appreciation the written replies of the State party and the participation of representatives from mainland China and Hong Kong SAR in the Regional Consultation for East Asia and the Pacific held in Thailand from 14 to 16 June 2005. It further appreciates the organization of national level consultations in Beijing from 16 to 17 May 2005. The Committee recommends that the State party use the outcome of this regional consultation as a tool to take action, in partnership with civil society, to ensure the protection of every child from all forms of physical, sexual or mental violence, and to gain momentum for concrete and, where appropriate, time bound actions to prevent and respond to such violence and abuse.

5. Basic health and welfare **(arts. 6, 18 (para. 3), 23, 24, 26, 27 (paras. 1-3) of the Convention**

Children with disabilities

60. With respect to mainland China, the Committee is concerned about:

- a) the lack of specific disaggregated data on children with disabilities;
- b) the narrow definition of disability;
- c) the significant discrepancy in the number of children with disabilities between urban and rural areas, and;
- d) the exception made to the one-child policy, allowing families who have a child with disabilities to have a second child, which promotes de facto discrimination against children with disabilities.

61. The Committee recommends that the State party take into account the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (General Assembly resolution 48/96) and the recommendations adopted by the Committee on its day of general discussion on the rights of children with disabilities (see CRC/C/69) to ensure the implementation of the all the principles and provisions of the Convention for children with disabilities within its jurisdiction. It further recommends that in mainland China, the State party:

- a) strengthen its system of data collection to ensure the availability of precise data on children with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, age, rural or urban areas, living arrangements and type of disability;
- b) establish a definition that adheres to internationally accepted standards, and;
- c) take all necessary measures to eliminate de facto discrimination against children with disabilities, in particular abandonment of such children.

Health and health services

62. While noting the marked improvement in health care indicators, the Committee reiterates its previous concern with regard to existing disparities in the mainland between rural and urban areas, eastern and western provinces and Han and ethnic minorities related to infant and child mortality, nutrition, and other child health indicators. It is also concerned at the persistence of malnutrition as well as the emergence of child obesity and inadequate breastfeeding policies throughout the State party.

63. The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary

measures to provide universal access to maternal and child health services for all children in its jurisdiction, including for non-registered children. It further urges the State party to develop policies and programmes to adequately address the problems of malnutrition and obesity in children and to promote breastfeeding through strengthening the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in all parts of the State party, including the China Code for Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, and through the promotion of Baby Friendly Hospitals in Hong Kong SAR.

Adolescent health

64. The Committee is concerned at the lack of information on adolescent health services available in mainland China and Macau SAR, as well as the high incidence of teenage pregnancies and abortions in Hong Kong SAR.

65. The Committee recommends that in all areas of its jurisdiction, the State party pay close attention to adolescent health and the provision of appropriate adolescent health services, taking into account its General Comment No. 4 (2003) on adolescent health and development in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and strengthen its efforts to promote adolescent health, including sexual and reproductive health education in schools, and to introduce school health services, including youth-sensitive and confidential counseling and care.

Mental health

66. The Committee appreciates the measures taken by the State party in Hong Kong SAR to address the high number of suicides by youth. It remains concerned about the lack of data and information on mental health services available for children in the mainland and Macau SAR, and on tobacco, alcohol and drug abuse.

67. The Committee recommends that in all areas under its jurisdiction, the State party expand preventive and therapeutic mental health services for adolescents and develop programmes to decrease tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption and drug abuse among adolescents, in particular through the development of campaigns specifically designed for adolescents on health-behavioral choices and life skills. It further recommends that in Hong Kong SAR, the State party continue to strengthen its efforts to prevent youth suicide.

HIV/AIDS

68. The Committee welcomes the development of policies and programmes for children infected with, and affected by, HIV/AIDS in mainland China. Yet, the Committee expresses its concern about that implementation of these policies and programmes is insufficient.

69. The Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its implementation of policies and programmes for children infected with, and affected by, HIV/AIDS in the mainland by:

- a) increasing the financial resources allocated to these programmes;
- b) strengthening cooperation with local authorities to ensure that they are adequately trained and equipped to implement programmes and policies in conformity with the best interest principle of the Convention (art. 3);
- c) strengthening public information campaigns to raise awareness about the disease and to eliminate discrimination against children with HIV/AIDS, as mentioned in para. 32 of these concluding observations.

70. In the light of the Committee's General Comment No. 3 on HIV/AIDS and the rights of the child (CRC/GC/2003/3) and the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights (E/CN.4/1997/37), the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS both in the mainland and Special Administrative Regions and continue to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS among adolescents, particularly among those belonging to vulnerable groups.

Standard of living

71. The Committee commends the State party for impressive economic achievements in mainland China and increased resources allocations for people living in poverty in recent years, including through the provision of scholarships to disadvantaged children. However, it is concerned that poverty, in particular with regard to certain regions and specific populations, such as the migrant or 'floating' population, as well as growing disparities remain serious concerns.

72. Similarly, despite the economic achievements of Hong Kong SAR, the Committee remains concerned at the existence of child poverty among vulnerable populations such as the unemployed, immigrants and single parent families, and at the lack of an established poverty line which hinders the formulation of appropriate policies to combat poverty.

73. The Committee recommends that in mainland China, the State party continue to strengthen its efforts to achieve a balanced economic development, including through adjustments in budgetary allocations mentioned in para. 20 of this document and through the consolidation of the database on child poverty. It further urges the State party to expand benefits, such as scholarships, for disadvantaged children, including from vulnerable populations such as the ‘floating population’ and from poor regions in western China.

74. The Committee recommends that in Hong Kong SAR, the State party establish a poverty line and develop appropriate policies to combat child poverty which addresses widening income disparities while expanding access to social welfare benefits to all vulnerable populations including new immigrants.

7. Education, leisure and cultural activities (arts. 28, 29 and 31 of the Convention)

Education, including vocational training and guidance

75. While noting efforts made by the State party in mainland China, the Committee is concerned about remaining disparities in access and availability of education which negatively affects girls, children with learning difficulties, ethnic minority children, children living in rural areas and Western provinces and migrant children. The Committee is also specifically concerned about the existence of miscellaneous fees for compulsory education, high student-teacher ratios, high drop-out rates in middle and secondary school and the quality of education throughout the mainland.

76. In Hong Kong SAR, the Committee is concerned about drop out rates in secondary schools, the competitive nature of the school system and bullying in schools. The Committee regrets the limited amount of information available on these issues in Macau SAR.

77. The Committee recommends that in mainland China, the State party:

- a) Eliminate all miscellaneous and other ‘hidden’ fees for primary education to ensure that it is truly free;
- b) increase its allocation of resources to education in step with increases in GDP as directed by the Education Law, target those resources to ensuring that all children, in particular

girls, children with learning difficulties, ethnic minority and migrant children complete nine years of compulsory education and have equal access to early childhood education and development programmes;

- c) promote the development of flexible learning systems so that children who have dropped out of school, in particular due to poverty or migration, are able to complete compulsory education and earn appropriate accreditation through non-formal channels, and also ensure the availability and accessibility of suitable technical and vocational education and training;
- d) ensure that all teaching and learning materials are also available in ethnic minority languages and with culturally-sensitive content for the primary and secondary level;
- e) further strengthen efforts to improve the quality of education, including through teacher training and the improvement of teacher-student ratios;
- f) strengthen the implementation of its policy on “all-round development” in particular through the development of a curriculum promoting children’s active learning capacities which also includes a focus on a child’s right to play and leisure;
- g) seek technical assistance in this regard from inter alia UNICEF and relevant national agencies.

78. In Hong Kong SAR, the Committee recommends that the State party:

- a) develop programmes aimed at addressing the drop out rates in secondary education;
- b) further strengthen existing programmes aimed at addressing violence in schools, including with the participation of students themselves;
- c) enhance the quality of education in a manner that seeks to reduce the competitiveness of the education system and promotes active learning capacities and the right of a child to play and leisure.

79. In Macau SAR, the Committee encourages the State party to expedite its plans to expand free compulsory education to 12 years in duration. The Committee requests further information on the quality of education and programmes aimed at reducing violence in schools in the next

periodic report.

**8. Special protection measures
(arts. 22, 38, 39, 40, 37(b)-(d), 32-36 of the Convention)**

Refugee and migrant children

80. The Committee notes the efforts made by the State party to allow the approximately 300,000 Indochinese refugees to settle permanently in mainland China. However, it is concerned that the children born in China of these former refugees are not granted Chinese citizenship. It is further concerned that children entering mainland China from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are categorically considered as economic migrants and returned to the DPRK without consideration as to whether there are risks of irreparable harm to the child upon return.

81. With regard to the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, the Committee notes that refugee children and undocumented migrant children are not guaranteed access to education.

82. The Committee recommends that the State party extend all human rights guarantees in its Constitution and in the Convention, with respect to both the mainland and Special Administrative Regions, to all children within its jurisdiction, including refugees and asylum-seekers and other undocumented migrants. In particular, the Committee recommends that the State party:

- a) Amend legislation to allow children born in China of former Indochinese refugees in mainland China to obtain Chinese citizenship;
- b) Ensure that no unaccompanied child, including from DPRK, is returned to a country where there are substantial grounds for believing that there is a real risk of irreparable harm to the child for instance through disproportionate punishment for violating immigration laws, in accordance with the Committee's General Comment on Unaccompanied Minors (no. 6);
- c) Amend legislation and regulations to ensure that all refugee, asylum-seeking or undocumented migrant children in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region are able to attend school without undue delays.

Economic exploitation

83. The Committee welcomes the ratification of ILO Conventions nos. 138 and 182 in 1998 and 2002 respectively. However, it is concerned about the absence of specific data on child labour in the mainland, yet reports indicate that it is widespread. It is also concerned about the lack of legislation and specific administrative regulations defining and protecting children from exploitation in hazardous work. The Committee is further concerned about the widespread practice of re-education through labour.

84. The Committee recommends that the State party further strengthen its implementation of ILO Conventions nos. 138 and 182 in particular by:

- a) Gathering specific disaggregated data on child labour and using it to develop, in cooperation with working children, effective measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour,
- b) developing detailed regulations on the forms of hazardous and dangerous work in which all persons under 18 should not be engaged, in consultation with the children affected, and;
- c) ensuring that that re-education through labour does not result in children working in violation of the principles and provisions of ILO Conventions nos. 138 and 182.

Street children

85. While noting with appreciation the efforts of the State party in mainland China, the Committee is concerned at the significant numbers of children living and working in the streets.

86. The Committee recommends that in mainland China, the State party strengthen its efforts related to street children, in particular by:

- a) undertaking further research into the situation of children living and working in the streets, and use such research to develop appropriate programmes and policies to reduce the number of street children and provide them with appropriate assistance;
- b) prioritizing family and community-based interventions aimed at reintegrating these children successfully into their families;
- c) increasing the resources provided to local authorities providing services to street children and their families.

Sexual exploitation and trafficking

87. With respect to mainland China and Macau SAR, the Committee notes with appreciation the submission of the initial report under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and refers the State party to the relevant recommendations contained in CRC/C/OPSA/CO/2. The Committee regrets that the application of the Optional Protocol has not yet been extended to Hong Kong SAR. While welcoming the amendments to the Crimes Ordinance aimed at strengthening the protection of children from pornography, it is concerned at the absence of any data or reported cases of child prostitution in Hong Kong SAR.

88. In order to prevent and combat trafficking in children for sexual and other exploitative purposes, the Committee recommends that the State party in Hong Kong SAR:

- (a) Further develop and enhance systems of early-prevention of sexual exploitation and trafficking;
- (b) Further strengthen its efforts to identify and investigate trafficking cases, to improve understanding of the issues of trafficking and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted;
- (c) Develop and adopt a comprehensive policy to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and trafficking in children, including the root causes and actors that place children at risk of such exploitation;
- (d) Provide adequate programmes of assistance and reintegration for sexually exploited and/or trafficked children in accordance with the Declaration and Agenda for Action and the Global Commitment adopted at the 1996 and 2001 World Congresses against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;
- (e) Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

Administration of juvenile justice

89. The Committee welcomes the State party's abolition of the death penalty in mainland China for persons who have committed an offence while under the age of 18. However, it is concerned that life imprisonment continues to be possible for those under 18, even if such a sentence is not

often applied. While noting efforts to reform laws related to juvenile justice, such as the Law on the Protection of Minors, the Committee remains concerned that existing legislation, regulations and administrative procedures do not adequately set out the detailed obligations of the authorities and the judiciary for the protection of children in conflict with the law at all stages.

90. While noting that the State party has raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility in Hong Kong SAR, the Committee remains concerned that the age of 10 years is too low. The Committee is further concerned that children between the ages of 16 and 18 are not consistently accorded special protection when coming into conflict with the law.

91. The Committee shares the concerns of the delegates from Macau SAR about the lack of restorative justice for children in conflict with the law and welcomes the information they provided about plans to reform the juvenile justice system.

92. In light of the recommendations adopted by the Committee on its day of general discussion on juvenile justice (CRC/C/46, paras. 203-238), the Committee recommends that in all areas under its jurisdiction, the State party ensure the full implementation of juvenile justice standards in particular articles 37, 40 and 39 of the Convention, and other relevant international standards in this area, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty, and the Vienna Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System. It further recommends that in all jurisdictions the State party provide training on relevant international standards to those responsible for administering juvenile justice.

93. Within mainland China, the Committee further recommends that the State party:

- a) abolish life sentences for persons who have committed offences while under the age of 18;
- b) amend legislation so as to ensure that all children deprived of their liberty, including in Work Study Schools, have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, and the right to challenge the legality of their deprivation of liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority in a timely manner;
- c) ensure that deprivation of liberty is always used as a last

resort, and strengthen and expand possibilities for alternative sentencing, such as mediation, probation, community service or suspended sentences;

- d) Ensure that both sentenced and released persons below 18 are provided with educational opportunities, including vocational and life-skills training, and recovery and social reintegration services, in order to support their full development;
- e) Seek technical cooperation and assistance from, inter alia, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Prevention (UNODC), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

94. Within Hong Kong SAR, the Committee further recommends that the State party:

- a) Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an internationally acceptable level;
- b) abolish life sentences for persons who have committed offences while under the age of 18;
- c) Ensure that all children under the age of 18 are consistently accorded special protection when coming into conflict with the law, and that their cases are heard in specialized juvenile courts by appropriately trained magistrates, and;
- d) ensure that deprivation of liberty is always used as a last resort, and strengthen and expand possibilities for alternative sentencing, such as such as mediation, probation, community service or suspended sentences.

95. In Macau SAR, the Committee recommends that the State party expedite its plans for reform of the juvenile justice system, and ensure that such reforms include:

- a) measures to ensure that detention is used only as a last resort and an expansion of the possibilities for alternative sentencing such as probation, community service or suspended sentences;
- b) possibilities for restorative justice, such as family group conferencing;
- c) an expansion of services to assist juvenile offenders with social reintegration in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

9. Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

96. The Committee recommends that the State party extend the application of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It further recommends that the State party ratify the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which it signed on 15 March 2001, and extend its application to Hong Kong and Macau SARs.

10. Follow-up and dissemination

Follow-up

97. The Committee recommends the State party to take all appropriate measures to ensure full implementation of the present recommendations, inter alia, by transmitting them to the members of the National People's Congress and the State Council in the mainland, the Executive and Legislative Councils in Hong Kong SAR and the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly in Macau SAR, and to relevant provincial or local authorities, when applicable, for appropriate consideration and further action.

Dissemination

98. The Committee further recommends that the second periodic report and written replies submitted by the State party and related recommendations (concluding observations) adopted by the Committee be made widely available in the languages of the country, including through Internet (but not exclusively), to the public at large, civil society organizations, youth groups, professional groups, and children in order to generate debate and awareness of the Convention, its implementation and monitoring.

11. Next Report

99. In light of the recommendation on reporting periodicity adopted by the Committee and described in the report of its twenty-ninth session (CRC/C/114), the Committee underlines the importance of a reporting practice that is in full compliance with the provisions of article 44 of the

Convention. An important aspect of State parties' responsibilities to children under the Convention is ensuring that the Committee on the Rights of the Child has regular opportunities to examine the progress made in the Convention's implementation. In this regard, regular and timely reporting by State parties is crucial. The Committee recognizes that some State parties experience difficulties in initiating timely and regular reporting. As an exceptional measure, in order to help the State party catch up with its reporting obligations in full compliance with the Convention, the Committee invites the State party to submit its third and fourth periodic reports in one consolidated report by 31 March 2009, the due date for the submission of the fourth report. The report should not exceed 120 pages (see CRC/C/118). The Committee expects the State party to report every five years thereafter, as foreseen by the Convention.
