

兒童權利公約

<18
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背景

- 兒童權利是兒童的基本人權。
- 1989年締結的聯合國《兒童權利公約》（《公約》）是國際間認可保護兒童權利的法律協議。現時大部份國家也認同公約內容並付諸實行。
- 每位兒童也有相同的權利，而這些權利都是相互關聯，並同樣重要，任何人也不能奪去。

條約

2

不歧視

條約

3

以兒童最大利益為先

總則

條約

6

生存和發展權利

條約

12

發表意見及獲得尊重

兒童四權



生存權
（享有食物、清潔食水及基本醫療等）



發展權
（接受正規教育、獲得充足休息、享受遊戲及文化活動等）



受保護權
（免受任何形式的暴力、剝削及疏忽照顧）



參與權
（有權表達意見，成人亦應聆聽及尊重，並給予合適回應）

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第1條

18歲以下 就是兒童，
便享有兒童權利。



第2條

不論 種族、信仰、能力、
家庭狀況或想法及言論，
都享有《公約》寫明的權利。



第3條

任何人都應以
兒童的最大利益為先。



第4條

政府應該確保兒童享有權利。



第5條

政府應幫助家庭保障兒童權利。



第6條

兒童有**生存和發展**
的權利。



第7條

兒童應有自己的名字和家庭。



第8條

兒童應有正式登記的身份。



第9條

除非有損兒童最大利益，否則不應
與父母分離。



第10條

兒童有權與家人一同生活。



第11條

沒有人可非法帶走兒童。



第12條

兒童有權**發表意見，
並獲得尊重。**



第13條

只要不帶來傷害，兒童有權表達或
分享意見和資訊。



第14條

兒童可以選擇相信甚麼，而家人可
教導兒童分辨好壞。



第15條

兒童可以結識朋友，加入喜歡的
團體。



第16條

兒童有私隱權。



第17條

傳媒有責任提供兒童明白的資訊，
同時保護他們免受不良資訊影響。



第18條

父母有責任養育子女，並得到社會
的支持。



第19條

法律須保護兒童免受傷害或虐待。



第20條

當兒童沒法得到家庭照料時，
應尊重兒童背景，給予特別照顧。



第21條

如兒童要被領養，兒童的最大利益
是首要考慮。



第22條

國家要保護逃難到該國的難民
兒童。



第23條

如兒童有殘疾，必須得到特別
照顧，讓他們亦有充實的生活。



第24條

健康的身體、清潔食水和有
營養的食物，都是兒童的權利。



第25條

被安置在家庭以外生活的兒童，
有權獲得定期跟進，以評估住宿
安排是否合適。



第26條

政府應確保每個兒童均享有社會
保障。



第27條

不論貧困或弱小，所有兒童必須
享有基本生活所需。



第28條

所有兒童都應得到免費及平等的
教育。



第29條

教育應協助兒童發展及充分融入
社會。



第30條

兒童有權說自己的語言和保留自己
的文化。



第31條

兒童有權遊戲和休息。



第32條

兒童有權不參與一些傷害他們或
影響他們學業的工作。



第33條

兒童應受到保護，遠離危險藥物及
毒品。



第34條

兒童應免受性剝削。



第35條

兒童應免受拐賣。



第36條

兒童應免受任何形式的剝削。



第37條

兒童應免受酷刑。



第38條

兒童應在戰爭中受到保護；
15歲以下兒童不應加入軍隊。



第39條

遭傷害、忽視或虐待的兒童，必須
得到特別照顧和幫助。



第40條

兒童有權在司法制度中獲得法律支援
及公平待遇。



第41條

如果國家本身的法律比《公約》更
能保護兒童的權利，應該優先執行。



第42條

兒童應認識和能夠行使他們的權利。



第43-54條

這些條文說明社會各界保護兒童權利
的方法。

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聯合國兒童基金香港委員會

攜手為兒童

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United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

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Background

- Children's rights are human rights for children.
- The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is an international legal agreement that recognizes specific rights for children. Almost every country has agreed to promote them.
- All children have the same rights. Also, all the rights are connected, and are equally important — they cannot be taken away from children.

Article
2
Non-discrimination

Article
3
Best interests of the child

General Principles

Article
6
Right to survival and development

Article
12
Right to be heard and taken seriously

4 categories of Rights

Survival
(food, clean water, health services and a standard of living)

Development
(education, rights to play, rest and participate in cultural activities)

Protection
(to be protected from violence, neglect and exploitation)

Participation
(to be heard and taken seriously, and to join organizations)

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ARTICLE 1
If you're **UNDER 18**, you are a **CHILD**, and you have rights.

ARTICLE 2
No matter what race, religion, ability, family unit, or the things they think and say, a child has rights under the Convention.

ARTICLE 3
Everyone must work towards what is **best for a child.**

ARTICLE 4
Governments must help children realize their rights.

ARTICLE 5
Families must help protect children's rights and be guided by the Government to do so.

ARTICLE 6
Every child has the rights to life, survival & development.

ARTICLE 7
A name and a place to call home is every child's rights.

ARTICLE 8
A child must have an identity and an official record of it.

ARTICLE 9
A child should not be separated from their parents unless this is contrary to his/her best interest.

ARTICLE 10
A child should be where family is - all together.

ARTICLE 11
No one can take a child away illegally.

ARTICLE 12
Children can **give opinions** and **expect them TO BE HEARD.**

ARTICLE 13
Children have the right to express themselves or share opinions, as long as it doesn't harm other people.

ARTICLE 14
Children can choose what to believe in, with guidance from their family about what's right and wrong.

ARTICLE 15
Children can join groups and make friends of their choosing.

ARTICLE 16
Children have the right to privacy.

ARTICLE 17
The mass media has a responsibility to provide information children understand and protect them from harmful information.

ARTICLE 18
Parents must share the responsibility of raising their children and be supported by society to do so.

ARTICLE 19
Laws must protect children from being hurt or mistreated.

ARTICLE 20
Respect for a child's heritage must be considered if he/she is not cared for by his or her family.

ARTICLE 21
A child's best interests should be of first consideration if he/she has to live with an adopted family.

ARTICLE 22
Refugee children should be protected by the host country.

ARTICLE 23
If a child lives with disability, she/he needs care and support to live a full life.

ARTICLE 24
Good health, clean water and nutritious food are a child's right.

ARTICLE 25
Living arrangements for children in state care must be regularly reviewed.

ARTICLE 26
Governments must ensure all children have the right to social security.

ARTICLE 27
All children must have their basic needs met, no matter how disadvantaged or marginalized.

ARTICLE 28
All children have the right to a free and fair education.

ARTICLE 29
Education should develop a child to participate fully in his/her community.

ARTICLE 30
A child has the right to his or her own language and culture.

ARTICLE 31
Children have the right to play and rest.

ARTICLE 32
Children must be safe from work that harms them or threatens their education.

ARTICLE 33
Children must be made safe from dangerous drugs.

ARTICLE 34
Children should be safe from sexual abuse.

ARTICLE 35
Children should be safe from being abducted or sold.

ARTICLE 36
Children should be safe from all forms of exploitation.

ARTICLE 37
Children must be safe from being cruelly punished.

ARTICLE 38
Children should be protected from war. Those 15 years and younger must not serve in armed forces.

ARTICLE 39
Children who have been hurt, neglected or badly treated need special care and help.

ARTICLE 40
Children have the right to legal help and fair treatment in a justice system.

ARTICLE 41
If a country's laws better protect a child's rights, it should take precedence over the Convention.

ARTICLE 42
Children have the right to know and exercise their rights.

ARTICLE 43-54
These articles set out how state parties and the international community work to protect child rights.

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