

為《兒童權利公約》選出最佳 ICONS Convention on the Rights of the Child – icons



為《兒童權利公約》選出最佳 icons !

UNICEF 即將推出適合兒童閱讀的新版《兒童權利公約》，獲選的 icons 將會在此版本中使用。

歡迎所有大人及小朋友參與投票。是次投票將於 2019 年 6 月 14 日結束。

Help us to choose the best icon for each of the articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child! These icons will be used in the upcoming UNICEF's official child-friendly version of the Convention.

All adults and children are welcome to vote. The survey closes on 14 June 2019.

*你的年齡 How old are you?

☐ 18 歲以下 I am under 18 years old

☐ 18 歲或以上 I am 18 years old or more

你覺得以下哪個圖示 (icon) 最能代表有關條文？

Which icon do you prefer for each article?

第 1 條 – 兒童的定義：兒童是指 18 歲以下的人，他們皆擁有兒童權利。

Article 1 - Definition of a child: A child is any person under 18. All children have all the rights in this Convention.



第 2 條 – 沒有差別：所有兒童都擁有相同的兒童權利，不論其種族、居住地點、語言、信仰或文化、性別、傷健與否、貧或富、家庭背景或想法等。兒童應受到公平對待。

Article 2 - No discrimination: All children have all these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what language they speak, what their religion or culture is, whether they are a boy or girl, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor, and no matter what their parents or families believe or do. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis.



第 3 條 – 兒童的最大利益：成人應以兒童的最大利益為先。當成人做決定時，應考慮這個決定對兒童有何影響。政府應確保兒童受到父母或照顧者的保護。政府應確保提供照顧和保護兒童的服務機構或場地均具質素。

Article 3 - Best interests of the child: All adults should do what is best for children. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children. Governments should make sure children are protected and looked after by their parents or by other people. Governments should make sure that all services and places that are responsible for looking after and protecting children are of good quality.



第 4 條 – 實踐公約：政府應確保兒童都能享有公約內所列明的兒童權利。

Article 4 - Making rights real: Governments must do all they can to make sure all children in their countries can enjoy all the rights in this Convention.

A
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第 5 條 – 讓家庭指導兒童的發展：政府應讓家庭和社區指導他們的孩子，以便兒童在成長過程中，學習正確地行使他們的權利。

Article 5 - Family guidance as children develop: Governments should let families and communities guide their children so that, as they grow up, they learn to use their rights properly.

A
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B
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C
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第 6 條 – 生存和發展的權利：所有兒童都有生存的權利。政府應盡其最大限度，確保兒童以最佳方式生存及發展。

Article 6 - Life, survival and development: Every child has the right to be alive. Governments must make sure that children survive and develop in the best possible way.

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第 7 條 – 姓名與國籍：兒童有權擁有一個獲政府承認的姓名及國籍。在盡可能的情況下，兒童亦應知道誰是其父母並得到他們的照顧。

Article 7 - Name and nationality: Children must have a name which is officially recognized by the government. Children must have a nationality (belong to a country). As far as possible, children should know their parents and be looked after by them.

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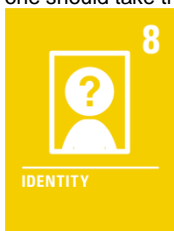
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第 8 條 – 身份：兒童有獲得身份的权利 – 他們的姓名、國籍及家庭關係都應得到官方記錄，無人能奪去其身份。若有兒童被非法剝奪其身份，政府應盡快協助兒童重新確立其身份。

Article 8 - Identity: Children have the right to an identity – an official record of who they are which includes their name, nationality and family ties. No one should take this away from them, but if they do, governments must help children to quickly get their identity back.

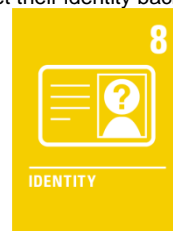
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第 9 條 – 與家人一起生活：除非有損兒童最大利益，否則不應與父母分離，例如父母傷害或疏忽照顧兒童。除非兒童可能受到傷害，否則未能與父母一起生活的兒童亦應該與父母雙方保持聯繫。

Article 9 - Keeping families together: Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good – for example, if a parent hurts or neglects a child. Children whose parents don't live together should stay in contact with both parents unless this might harm the child.

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第 10 條 - 與身處異國的父母聯繫：如果兒童與父母生活在不同的國家，政府應尊重兒童及其父母出入境的權利，好讓他們能互相聯繫及團聚。

Article 10 - Contact with parents across countries: If a child lives in a different country than their parents, governments must let the child and parents travel freely so they can stay in contact and be together.

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第 11 條 – 防止拐帶兒童：政府應防止兒童被非法拐帶至境外，例如被父母或其他人拐帶並關押在境外。

Article 11 - Protection from kidnapping: Governments must stop children being taken out of the country illegally – for example, being kidnapped and held abroad by a parent or other person.

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第 12 條 – 尊重兒童意見：兒童有權表達意見，成人亦應聆聽及認真看待。

Article 12 - Respect for children's views: Children have the right to give their opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.

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第 13 條 – 自由分享意見：只要不傷害他人，兒童有權獲得資訊及與他人分享想法，包括以說話、繪畫或書寫等不同方式表達。

Article 13 - Sharing thoughts freely: Children have the right to find out things and share what they think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms other people.

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第 14 條 – 信仰及思想自由：只要不妨礙他人的權利下，兒童有權選擇他們的宗教、信念及想法。父母可以指導孩子，讓他們在成長過程中，學習正確行使權利。

Article 14 - Freedom of thought and religion: Children can choose their own thoughts, beliefs and religion, as long as this doesn't stop other people from enjoying their rights. Parents can guide children so that as they grow up, they learn to use this right properly.

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第 15 條 – 結社自由：只要不傷害他人，兒童可以自由結識朋友，參與或組織團體。

Article 15 – Setting up or joining groups: Children can join or set up groups or organisations, and they can meet with others, as long as this does not harm others.

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第 16 條 – 私隱保障：兒童擁有私隱權。法律應確保兒童的私隱、家庭、居所、通訊及聲譽免受非法干擾。

Article 16 – Protection of privacy: Every child has the right to privacy. The law must protect children's privacy, family, home, communications and reputation from any interference which is not legal.

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第 17 條 – 獲得資訊：兒童有權從電台、電視、報章、書籍、互聯網和其他傳播媒介中獲得對其健康和福祉有益的資訊，成人須確保這些資訊對兒童無害。政府應鼓勵媒體發放資訊，以協助來自不同文化背景及國家的兒童獲得資訊。

Article 17 – Access to information: Children have the right to receive information that is important to their health and well-being, from radio, television, newspapers, books, the Internet and other sources. Adults should make sure the information they are getting is not harmful. Governments should encourage the media to share information that helps children from a wide range of cultural, national and international sources.

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第 18 條 – 父母責任：父母或監護人有責任照顧孩子，並應以兒童最大利益為先。如孩子有兩名父母，他們都有共同承擔照顧孩子的責任。政府應提供服務協助父母或監護人，特別是在職父母。

Article 18 – Responsibility of parents: Parents or legal guardians are the main people responsible for bringing up a child, and they should always consider what is best for that child. Governments should provide services to help parents or guardians, especially if they work. Where a child has two parents, both of these parents share responsibility for bringing up the child.

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第 19 條 – 免受暴力對待：政府必須確保兒童得到適當照顧，保護他們免受任何照顧者的暴力、虐待和疏忽照顧。

Article 19 - Protection from violence: Governments must make sure that children are properly cared for and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by anyone who looks after them.

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第 20 條 – 沒有家庭的兒童：每個未能由家庭照顧的孩子，都有權得到適當照顧。他們的照顧者應尊重孩子的宗教、文化、語言和其他生活範疇。

Article 20 - Children without families: Every child who cannot be looked after by their own family has the right to be looked after properly by people who respect the child's religion, culture, language and other aspects of their life.

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第 21 條 – 領養兒童：當孩子被領養時，必須以兒童最大利益為依歸。如果孩子無法在本國得到妥善照顧（例如領養、寄養或其他解決方法），可考慮跨國領養。

Article 21 - Children who are adopted: When children are adopted, the most important thing is to do what is best for them. If a child cannot be properly looked after in their own country – for example through adoption, fostering or any other solution – then they might be adopted in another country.

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第 22 條 – 難民兒童：每名到別國成為難民的兒童（因為留在國內並不安全）都應受到保護。與該國出生的孩子一樣，難民兒童都享有兒童權利。

Article 22 - Refugee children: Every child who comes to a country as a refugee (because it was not safe for them to stay in their home country) should have help and protection and the same rights as children born in that country.

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第 23 條 – 傷健兒童：每名傷健兒童都應受到特別照顧及尊嚴對待，以協助他們於社會中得到最充實的生活。

Article 23 - Children with disabilities: Every child who is disabled should get special care and help so they can live the fullest possible life in society. They should be treated with dignity and helped to do as much as possible for themselves and for others in the community.

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第 24 條 – 健康、食水、食物及環境：兒童有權獲得最佳的醫療保健、清潔食水、營養豐富的食物以及清潔安全的生活環境。所有成人和兒童都應得到如何保持健康和安全的資訊。

Article 24 - Health, water, food, environment: Children have the right to the best health care possible, clean water to drink, nutritious food and a clean and safe environment to live in. All adults and children should have information about how to stay safe and healthy.

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第 25 條 – 定期跟進受安置的兒童：為了兒童的照顧、保護或健康，每名受到當局安置的兒童都應得到定期跟進。

Article 25 - Review of a child's placement: Every child who has been placed somewhere by the authorities - for their care, protection or health - should have their situation reviewed regularly.

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第 26 條 – 社會及經濟保障：政府應提供資金幫助貧窮家庭的孩子。

Article 26 - Social and economic help: Governments should provide money to help children from poor families.

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第 27 條 – 食物、衣服及安穩的居所：兒童有權獲得食物、衣服和安穩的居所，確保他們得到發展所需。政府亦應支援負擔不起的家庭和孩子。

Article 27 - Food, clothing, a safe home: Children have the right to food, clothing and a safe place to live which is good enough for them to properly develop. The government should help families and children who cannot afford this.

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第 28 條 – 接受教育：兒童有接受教育的權利。小學教育應是免費的，兒童亦應有接受中學及高等教育的機會。應鼓勵兒童上學，按其能力範圍接受最高等教育。學校執行紀律亦應尊重兒童權利和孩子的尊嚴。

Article 28 - Access to education: Every child has the right to an education. Primary education should be free. Secondary and higher education should be available. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level possible. Discipline in schools should respect children's rights and dignity.

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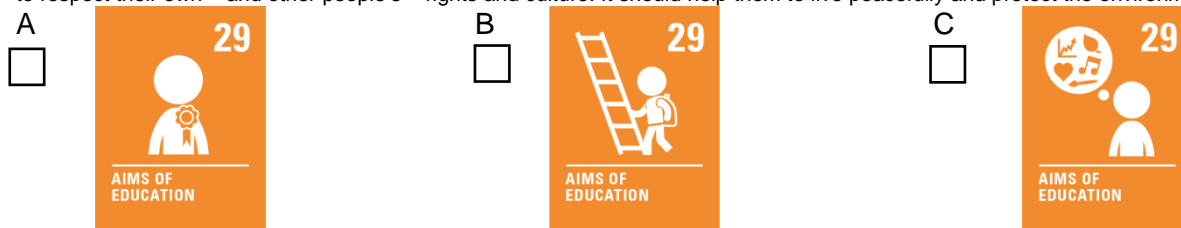


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第 29 條 – 教育兒童的目的：教育應幫助兒童充分發揮自己的個性、才能和能力。教育亦應培養孩子尊重自己及他人的權利和文化、懂得和平地生活及保護環境。

Article 29 - Aims of education: Children's education should help them fully develop their personalities, talents and abilities. It should teach them to respect their own – and other people's – rights and culture. It should help them to live peacefully and protect the environment.



第 30 條 – 少數族裔的文化、語言及宗教：社會上屬於少數族裔的兒童，他們有權實踐自己的文化、語言和宗教。

Article 30 - Minority culture, language and religion: Children have the right to practice their own culture, language and religion - even if these are not shared by the majority of people in the country where they live.



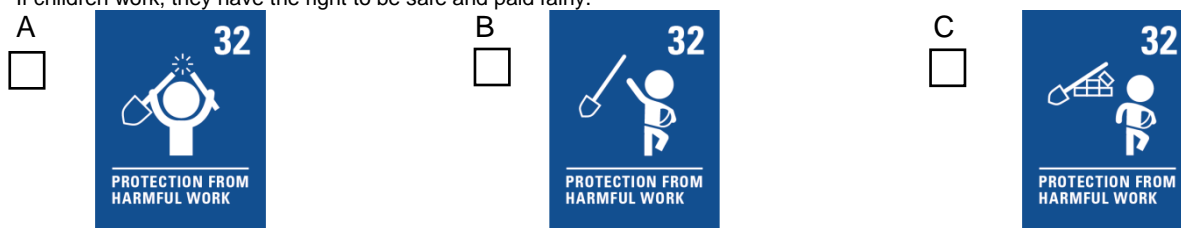
第 31 條 – 休息、遊戲、文化、藝術：兒童都有休息、閒暇、遊戲及參加文化和藝術活動的權利。

Article 31 - Rest, play, culture, arts: Every child has the right to rest, relax and play and to take part in cultural and artistic activities.



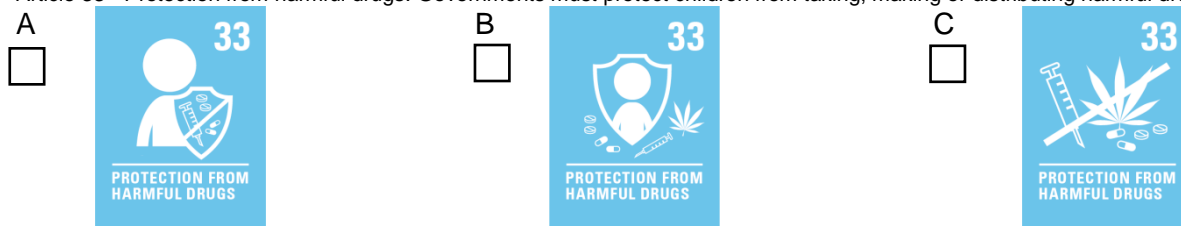
第32條 – 免受危險工作：兒童有權受到保護，不應參與妨礙兒童教育、有損健康或發展的工作。即使孩子工作，他們有權在安全環境下工作和得到公平的報酬。

Article 32 - Protection from harmful work: Children have the right to be protected from work that harms their education, health or development. If children work, they have the right to be safe and paid fairly.



第 33 條 – 遠離危險藥物及毒品：政府必須保護兒童，防止他們非法使用、生產或分發危險藥物及毒品。

Article 33 - Protection from harmful drugs: Governments must protect children from taking, making or distributing harmful drugs.



第 34 條 – 免受性侵犯：政府應保護兒童免遭性剝削和性侵犯，包括賣淫和色情製品

Article 34 - Protection from sexual abuse: The government should protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and pornography (people forcing children to have sex for money, or making pictures or films of children doing sexual things).

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第 35 條 – 防止販賣兒童：政府必須確保兒童免被綁架、出售或非法帶到其他國家進行剝削。

Article 35 - Prevention of sale and trafficking: Governments must make sure that children are not kidnapped, sold or taken to other countries to be exploited (taken advantage of).

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第 36 條 – 免受剝削：兒童應免受任何形式的剝削。

Article 36 - Protection from exploitation: Children have the right to be protected from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).

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第 37 條 – 被拘留的兒童：被起訴的兒童不得判以死刑、無期徒刑、遭受酷刑、殘忍對待或關在成人監獄。監禁是最後的選擇，並應在最短的合適時間完成。監獄中的兒童應獲得法律支援，並能夠與家人保持聯繫。

Article 37 - Children in detention: Children who are accused of breaking the law should not be killed, tortured, treated cruelly, put in prison forever, or put in prison with adults. Prison should be the last choice and only for the shortest possible time. Children in prison should have legal help and be able to stay in contact with their family.

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第 38 條 – 在戰爭中受到保護：兒童應在戰爭中受到保護和免於參戰。未滿 15 歲的兒童不得參軍或參與戰爭。

Article 38 - Protection in war: Children have the right to protection and freedom from war. No child under 15 can join the army or take part in war.

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第39條 – 康復及重返社會：如兒童遭受傷害、忽視、嚴重虐待或受戰爭影響，他們有權得到幫助，讓他們恢復健康和尊嚴。

Article 39 - Recovery and reintegration: Children have the right to help if they have been hurt, neglected, badly treated or affected by war so they can get back their health and dignity.

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第 40 條 – 觸犯法律的兒童：被起訴的兒童有權在尊重其尊嚴和權利的司法制度中，獲得法律支援及公平待遇。有多種處理方面能協助這些兒童重返社會，監禁應只是最後選擇。

Article 40 - Children who break the law: Children accused of breaking the law have the right to legal help and fair treatment in a justice system that respects their dignity and rights. There should be a range of solutions to help these children become good members of society. Prison should only be the last choice.

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第 41 條 - 適用於兒童的最佳法律：如果國家本身的法律比《公約》更能保護兒童權利，應使用這些法律。

Article 41 - Best law for children applies: If the laws of a country protect children's rights better than this Convention, then those laws should be used.

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第 42 條 – 每人都應認識兒童權利：政府應積極向兒童和成人宣傳《公約》，讓每人都認識兒童權利。

Article 42 - Everyone must know children's rights: Governments should actively tell children and adults about this Convention so that everyone knows about children's rights.

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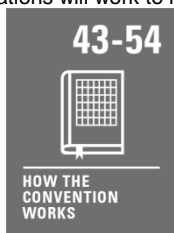
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第 43 – 54 條：如何實踐《公約》：這些條約說明政府、聯合國（包括聯合國兒童基金會）和其他組織如何確保所有兒童均享有權利。

Articles 43 – 54 – How the Convention works: These articles explain how governments, the United Nations – including UNICEF, and other organisations will work to make sure all children enjoy all their rights.

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