

新聞稿

由：香港人權資訊中心

日期：2023 年 4 月 13 日

香港人權資訊中心
就香港人權狀況
向聯合國消除對婦女歧視委員會提交報告書

聯合國消除對婦女歧視委員會（委員會）將於本年 5 月 12 日舉行會議，審議香港及中國在實施《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》（《公約》）方面的情況。香港人權資訊中心於周二（4 月 11 日）向委員會提交報告，我們期望報告有助委員會了解香港婦女權利面對的困難和威脅，並促請委員會對惡化的人權狀況表達關注，以及要求香港政府立即停止一切侵害人權的行為及作出補救措施。

報告指出，在 2014 至 2023 年的報告期內，婦女權利面對的主要威脅是政府對自由的系統性打壓、對參與政治和公共生活的阻礙、以及對法治和其他人權保障措施的侵蝕。其中重點如下：

- （一）《國安法》實施後，香港的公民社會和基本自由受到猛烈的打壓，嚴重影響到女性人權捍衛者、婦女非政府組織和婦女權利團體的發展及行動。
- （二）香港政府至今拒絕成立獨立的國家人權機構（national human rights institution），在加強現有機構（如平等機會委員會）捍衛人權的能力方面亦沒有進展。
- （三）警方作為香港的主要執法部門，未能保護婦女和女孩，甚至在處理示威集會等行動時，多次侵犯婦女權利而不受懲罰。現行的監警制度亦無法有效地制衡警察濫權。
- （四）政府未能減輕 COVID-19 疫情和防疫措施對婦女的影響，在防止家庭暴力和減輕婦女照料責任方面尤其乏善足陳。
- （五）報告亦提供了有關香港外傭、被拘留的婦女、性小眾人士的最新人權情況。

香港人權資訊中心發言人表示：

「我們期望委員會要求中國及香港政府立即停止一切侵害人權的行為及作出即時改善。此外，考慮到《國安法》對婦女權利的嚴重侵害，中國及香港政府應採納 2022 年 7 月聯合國人權事務委員會在審議結論中提出的建議，立即廢除《國安法》；以及接納本年 3 月聯合國經濟、社會與文化權利委員會的審議結論，立即廢除『國安熱線』。」

「我們亦留意到，是次向委員會提交報告、並同意在聯合國網頁公開報告的 18 個『非政府組織』中，多達 15 個（即 78%）都是親北京或擁有深厚建制背景的機構，它們的報告大多盛讚

香港政府的工作，以及替《國安法》辯護，例如稱《國安法》沒有損害人權，甚至是促進了婦女權利；至於與政府無任何關係的真正獨立組織只有 3 個（即 22%）。雖然實際上有提交報告的獨立組織可能多於 3 個（因為它們基於安全考慮而要求聯合國不要公開其報告），但上述數字已反映一個令人憂慮的趨勢。我們必須強調，民間報告機制的原意，是邀請公民團體反映有別於官方立場的真正民間實況，至於政府本身已可透過定期報告及出席會議等多個機會詳細交代其立場，不應再濫用親政府組織提交類似資料，試圖向委員會製造虛假民意。」

報告全文：

<https://drive.proton.me/urls/YH19064J0G#6yISXyUXV7uD>

關於我們

香港人權資訊中心於 2022 年成立，是由一班擅長法律及政策研究的香港人所組成，目標是要向外界提供有關香港的人權、法治及政治發展的最新和可靠的資訊，以支持香港的公民社會，並以國際人權法和標準，捍衛香港的人權和自由。

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背景

為督促《公約》的締約國履行的責任，以及持續地改善人權，委員會定期審議各締約國實施《公約》的狀況，並按觀察所得發表審議結論，詳述委員會的關注及對締約國政府提出改善建議。香港政府已根據《公約》機制，於 2020 年 3 月 26 日向委員會提交[第九次定期報告](#)。委員會根據政府和民間團體的報告，在 2021 年 3 月訂出[議題清單](#)，並邀請民間團體提交更多資料。根據程序，委員會將於[本年 5 月 12 日](#)與香港、澳門及中國政府舉行會議，就人權問題提出質詢，並將在會議後發表審議結論。

Press Release

From: Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights

Date: 13 April 2023

Submission to UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on Human Rights Situation in Hong Kong By Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights

The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (“**Committee**”) is going to review Hong Kong’s implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (“**Convention**”) on 12 May 2023. Hong Kong Centre for Human Rights (“**HKCHR**”) submitted a parallel report to the Committee yesterday (11 April) which illustrated the actual human rights situation in Hong Kong in detail.

We hope that the report could assist the Committee to understand the difficulties and threats faced by Hong Kong women when they are exercising their human rights. We urge the Committee to express concerns over the deteriorating human rights situations in Hong Kong, and demand the Hong Kong government to cease violating human rights and take remedial actions immediately.

Our submission pointed out that, during the reporting period (2014-2023), the main threats to the enjoyment of rights for all in Hong Kong, including women, are the systematic suppression of freedoms, obstruction to participation in political and public life, erosion of the rule of law and other institutional safeguards of human rights. Key points are as follows:

- (1) The Committee is urged to pay attention to the suppression of the civil society and basic freedoms in Hong Kong following the imposition of the National Security Law (“NSL”), which affect women human rights defenders, women’s NGOs and women rights groups.
- (2) There is no progress regarding establishing an national human rights institution or strengthening existing institutions such as the Equal Opportunities Commission.
- (3) The police, as the main law-enforcement in Hong Kong, fails to protect women and girls, and even perpetrate violations with impunity, both in the context of policing of protests and otherwise. The ineffectiveness of the police monitoring mechanism has furthered deteriorated.
- (4) The government failed to assess and mitigate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the government’s anti-pandemic measures on women, especially in the areas of domestic violence and care-giving responsibilities.
- (5) This submission also provides updates about migrant domestic workers, especially during the pandemic, women in detention, and LGBTI discrimination.

The Spokesperson of HKCHR said today:

“We hope that the report could assist the Committee to understand the actual human right situation in Hong Kong. We urge the Committee to express concerns over the deteriorating human rights situation in Hong Kong, and demand the Hong Kong Government to cease

violating human rights and take remedial actions immediately. As to the adverse effect of the NSL on women rights, the Chinese and Hong Kong government should take step to repeal the NSL in accordance with the recommendations by the Human Rights Committee in July 2022.”

“It should also be noted that among the 18 NGOs that submitted reports to the Committee and agreed to publish the reports on the UN website, 15 (or 78%) of them are pro-Beijing or have a strong pro-establishment background. Only three (or 22%) of them are truly independent organizations having no ties with the government. Although the number of independent organizations may in fact be more than three (because some of them may have asked the UN not to make their reports public due to security concerns), the above figures have already reflected a worrying trend. We must emphasize that the intent of the civil reporting mechanism is to invite civil society groups to reflect the true situation of Hong Kong as opposed to the government’s narratives. The government can already give a detailed account of its position through regular reports and attendance at meetings, etc. The government should not use the pro-Beijing NGOs to submit similar information in an attempt to create a false impression of the public opinion.”

Link to our submission:

<https://drive.proton.me/urls/YH19064J0G#6yISXyUXV7uD>

About us

HKCHR is established in 2022 by a group of human rights defenders from Hong Kong with strong background in policy and legal research. The mission of HKCHR is to provide credible information on the latest situation in Hong Kong, with reference to its legal, political, and human rights development, in order to support the resilient civil society in Hong Kong and defend the city’s rights and freedoms in accordance with international human rights law and standards.

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Background:

The Committee regularly reviews each State party’s implementation of the Convention in order to monitor their fulfilment of their obligations and to improve human rights. The Committee would issue concluding observations after each review to detail the Committee’s concerns and recommendations for the State party to better discharge their obligations under the treaty.

The Convention applies to Hong Kong. The Hong Kong government submitted the [9th report](#) to the Committee in March 2020 as pursuant to the mechanism. Based on that and NGOs’ submissions, the Committee made a [List of Issues](#) in March 2021 for the upcoming review, and also invited NGOs to provide further information. The Committee will hold meetings with the Hong Kong, Macau and Chinese governments on [12 May 2023](#) to raise questions about human rights issues. After the meetings, the Committee will issue concluding observations to elaborate the Committee’s concerns and recommendations for Hong Kong.