

婦女事務委員會

聯合國婦女地位委員會第五十九屆會議資料文件

引言

本文件匯報婦女事務委員會(婦委會)於 2015 年 3 月 9 日至 11 日在紐約參與聯合國婦女地位委員會(婦女地位委員會)第五十九屆會議的情況。

背景

2. 婦女地位委員會是聯合國經濟及社會理事會(經社理事會)轄下的職司委員會，專責處理兩性平等和促進婦女福祉的事務，為全球婦女事務政策的主要制定機關。每年，各會員國代表會雲集紐約聯合國總部，評估實現兩性平等的進展，探討面對的挑戰，並制訂促進全球兩性平等和婦女福祉的國際準則及具體政策。婦女地位委員會每年 3 月初都會舉行為期約十個工作天的會議。

聯合國婦女地位委員會第五十九屆會議

3. 婦女地位委員會第五十九屆會議於 2015 年 3 月 9 日至 3 月 20 日在紐約舉行。是次會議的主要議題圍繞《北京宣言及行動綱要》(《綱要》)，包括當前影響到實行《綱要》的挑戰，及兩性平等和增強婦女能力的成就。是次會議亦探討了 2015 後發展議程中有關實現兩性平等及增強婦女能力的機遇。

4. 中國代表團由中華全國婦女聯合會(全國婦聯)副主席宋秀岩女士率領出席會議。婦委會主席劉靳麗娟女士、勞工及福利局副秘書長(副秘書長)張美珠女士和勞工及福利局助理秘書長徐卓鋒先生以中國代表團身分出席了前三天的會議。

5. 聯合國秘書長潘基文於婦女地位委員會第五十九屆會議作開幕演說。他強調 2015 年標誌著《綱要》的二十周年，是一個重要時機去進一步推動兩性平等。他於演說中鼓勵所有持份者(包括會員國及婦女團體)共同努力實現兩性平等，他亦重申聯合國婦女處不會終止對推動兩性平等的支持及努力。

6. 聯合國秘書長發言後，與會者(包括會員國代表、來自世界各地獲經社理事會授權的非政府組織)亦分享了它們各自推動《綱要》的情況，亦強調了兩性平等及增強婦女能力的重要性。會員國及非政府組織舉辦了一系列的同步活動，提供了額外機會讓與會者交流資訊及分享推動《綱要》的經驗及最佳措施。

7. 副秘書長代表香港特別行政區政府(特區政府)在名為「促進性別平等的國家機制：倡導行動和問責，促進變革」的部長級人士參與的圓桌會議上發言。她向與會者分享了特區政府在推動兩性平等的努力，例如向男性及女性皆提供教育及使用醫療系統的平等機會。副秘書長亦分享了 2015 年《施政報告》內所發表的婦女最新發展(副秘書長的發言要點載於附件)。其他圓桌會議的與會者亦分享了他們如何利用國家機制來實現兩性平等。其他與會者則分享他們在自己國家提升婦女地位時所遇到的困難。

在紐約的會議及探訪

8. 香港代表團(即上文第 4 段所提及的人士)亦藉是次機

會與紐約市的婦女團體、提供婦女服務的非政府機構和熱心於婦女發展的人士聯繫和建立關係，並安排了以下的會議和探訪：

(i) 與紐約市曼克頓區行政區長 Gale BREWER 女士會面
(2015 年 3 月 9 日)

- Gale BREWER 女士於 2014 年被選為第 27 任曼克頓區行政區長。她的職責包括向紐約市長白思豪及紐約市議會提出曼克頓區所關注的議題。BREWER 女士在成為行政區長前曾於市政府擔任不同職位，包括於 1993-1994 年出任紐約市婦女委員會(Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women)的行政總監。
- 於會面中，香港代表團與 BREWER 女士討論了包括婦女就業、託兒服務、婦女在紐約市及香港的地位等不同議題。

(ii) 由駐紐約經濟貿易辦事處舉辦的講者午餐會(2015 年 3 月 10 日)

- 婦委會主席於午餐會上擔任講者，分享了香港婦女最新發展及婦委會的工作重點。婦委會主席和副秘書長亦和與會人士就一系列議題交換意見，包括婦女就業、託兒服務、婦女於公司董事會的參與等。午餐會有超過 50 名來自不同背景的人士參與，包括婦女團體的領袖和代表、商界和專業團體的女高層和學者。

(iii) 與紐約市 Administration for Children's Services 會面
(2015 年 3 月 10 日)

- 紐約市 Administration for Children's Services 是

紐約市政府一個以提供兒童福利、青少年司法、早期照顧及教育等服務來保障及推廣兒童、青少年、家庭和社區的安全及健康的機關。

- 香港代表團與副處長 (Deputy Commissioner) Lorelei VERGAS 女士和政府間事務助理 (Intergovernmental Affairs Associate) James BOYD 先生會面。

(iv) 與 Dress for Success 會面(2015 年 3 月 11 日)

- Dress for Success 是一個於 1998 年在紐約市成立的非牟利組織，目的是幫助低收入婦女求職及提升她們的自給自足能力。Dress for Success 的任務是提升低下階層婦女的經濟獨立能力，方法包括為她們提供專業服裝、支援她們的人際網絡及職業發展工具以幫助她們的工作及生活。
- 香港代表團與 Dress for Success 的行政總裁(CEO) Joi GORDON 女士和聯系及資訊科技部副總裁 (Vice President, Affiliate Relations & Information Technology) Liz CAREY 女士會面。

(v) 與奧地利國民議會議員 Gisela WURM 女士會面(2015 年 3 月 11 日)

- 婦委會主席和副秘書長與 WURM 女士進行了午餐會，席間就香港及奧地利兩地婦女就業及婦女社會參與兩個議題交換意見。WURM 女士亦以奧地利國民議會議員身份出席了第 59 屆婦女地位委員會的會議。

與全國婦聯聯繫

9. 香港代表團及澳門代表團於 2015 年 3 月 9 日共同設宴招待了中國代表團。除了中國代表團的團員，中華人民共和國常駐聯合國代表團副代表王民大使及常駐聯合國代表團的三位代表亦有出席。三方人員就多項有關中國、香港及澳門的婦女議題交流意見。

徵詢意見

10. 請委員備悉本文件的內容。

婦女事務委員會秘書處

2015 年 5 月

**59th Session of UNCSW
Round table with ministerial participation on
National mechanisms for gender equality: advocates for
action and accountability, catalysts for change
11 March 2015
Speaking Points for DS(W)1**

Chair, your Excellencies, distinguished delegates:

- Thank you. I am honored to have this opportunity to speak on the mechanisms for gender equality in Hong Kong, a special administrative region of China.
- The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government spares no effort in promoting gender equality in Hong Kong. We have been faithfully implementing the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law and other local legislation.

- In response to the recommendation of the CEDAW Committee, a high-level central mechanism, the Women's Commission, has been set up in Hong Kong since 2001 to take a strategic overview of women's issues, develop a long-term vision and strategy for the development and advancement of women, and advise the Government on the policies and initiatives that are of concern to women. In addition, gender focal points (GFPs) have been appointed across Government bureaux and departments. 85% of these GFPs are officers at the directorate level. GFPs have also been appointed in all our 18 District Councils.
- In Hong Kong, the freedom of speech, of the press, of religious belief, of choice of occupation, etc. is enjoyed by everyone regardless of gender. The rights of both genders' freedoms are well protected by the Basic Law and Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance.
- Both men and women are entitled to 12-year free education,

and we are now looking into the possibility of extending to 15-year free education. Women accounted for 54.1% of the university undergraduates in 2013. Both men and women also enjoy a comprehensive range of affordable, accessible and quality healthcare services. Equal employment opportunities and related employment protection for both genders are provided by various pieces of local legislation including the Employment Ordinance and the Sex Discrimination Ordinance. 44.6% of the working population in the third quarter of 2014 was women, with a growing number of women taking up professional and senior positions.

- 2015 marks the twentieth year since the adoption of Beijing Platform For Action. 2015 is also an important year for women's development in Hong Kong. In this January, the Chief Executive of the HKSAR has announced in his Policy Address two policy initiatives on women development as recommended by the Women's Commission.

- First, starting from April 1st, all bureaux and departments in the HKSARG will be required to apply gender mainstreaming to formulating major government policies, initiatives and legislation. Institutionalising gender mainstreaming can enhance our policy formulation process during which government officers will be conscious of assessing gender implications as part of their daily work. It also provides an enabling environment to ensure that women and men have equitable access to, and benefit from, society's resources and opportunities.
- Secondly, also starting from April 1st, we will raise the gender benchmark for appointing women to Government advisory and statutory bodies (by 5 percentage points) from 30% to 35%. Government advisory and statutory bodies are important entities which involve the participation of a wide cross-section of the community and relevant organisations in the policy-formulation and public service planning processes. The raise in the gender benchmark

will be beneficial to the well-being of women by enhancing their social participation and better reflect the perspectives and concerns of both genders.

- Promoting gender equality is an issue very close to our hearts. With society's concerted efforts, we will continue to help women realise their due status, rights and opportunities in all aspects of life.
- Thank you.