



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF *MACAU*¹

Protection of the child deprived of, or at risk of being deprived of, the family of origin COUNTRY SITUATION

October 2006

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A. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

GENERAL SITUATION

Macau, another former colony, reverted to Chinese sovereignty in 1999, after 400 years of Portuguese rule. Beijing promised to uphold Western-style freedoms for at least 50 years. Similarly to Hong Kong, Macau is governed by the “one country, two systems” principle, under which it has a large degree of autonomy.

Sources : BBC Country profiles: [Macau](#).

¹ ISS/IRC's decision to divide China's country situation into several parts does, in no way, result from a political choice and perspective of the country's situation, but merely from an intention to enable a more concise and clear reading of the document.

CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF THEIR FAMILY AND ACTUAL RESPONSES

In Macau, the social protection regime applies where minors have been victims of ill-treatment or abandonment, helplessness or other situations that have endangered their well-being, health, moral upbringing and education. It also applies to cases of abusive exercise of parental authority. In these cases, the Court may apply one or more the following measures:

- ✚ Assistance to the minor's parents, guardian or any entity to whom the minor is entrusted: Measures of a social, psycho-pedagogical and financial nature.
- ✚ Entrustment of the minor to a third person: Placement of the minor under the care of a person who does not belong to his/her family, but with whom the minor has established an emotional relationship. Its purpose is to provide the minor and the family with assistance of a social and psycho-pedagogical nature, namely making them attend training programmes in view of enhancing parental responsibilities, as well as providing financial support when necessary. The person to whom the minor is entrusted can be a prospective adopter chosen by the Social Welfare Institute.
- ✚ Assistance for autonomous living: It consists of providing the minor who has attained the age of 15 years financial support, as well as psycho-pedagogical and social guidance in order to enable the minor to progressively acquire autonomy.
- ✚ Entrustment of the minor to a family: This consists of placing the minor in the care of a person or a family that is qualified by the Social Welfare Institute, who will integrate the minor into their own family life. This measure enables the minor to receive the necessary and adequate care and education.
- ✚ Entrustment of the minor to an institution: It involves the placing of the minor under the care of an entity that has the conditions to receive children *on a permanent basis*. Institutions that take care of children or youth who find themselves temporarily or permanently deprived of their families should provide these with a living structure that is as close as possible to a real family, while offering them emotional stability, as well as educational conditions in order to enable them a physical, intellectual and moral development and their integration into society. These homes cooperate with the families or replace them, completely or partially, when all other social actions have failed. It should be stressed that the "Regulations for the establishment and operation of the homes for children and young people" were adopted in May 1999. The objective of these is the improvement of the existing facilities and of those to be created in the future, thus providing the sheltered with an adequate and qualified service. There are presently eight homes for children and young people in Macau, with the capacity to receive 540 children. The Social Welfare Institute subsidises and supervises these institutions.

Sources : [Concluding Observations](#), CRC/C/CHN/CO/2, 24 November 2005; [Second Periodic Report: Macau Special Administrative Region](#), CRC/C/83/Add.9 Part II, 27 September 2004.

Comments of ISS/IRC:

The child protection system of Macau includes family and institutional measures. Although institutions still appear to accommodate an important number of children deprived of a family, it is nonetheless important to stress that efforts have been made to improve the living conditions in these institutions and to bring them closer to a family environment. However, it is unfortunate to notice that a placement in an institution may be considered a permanent placement.

ADOPTION

Central Authority	Instituto de Acção Social (see <i>Protagonists</i>).
Simple / full adoption	Through adoption, the adoptee is granted the status of son/daughter of the adopter and integrates with his/her descendants the family of the adopter. The relationship between the adoptee and his/her natural ascendants and collaterals is thereby dissolved, without prejudice to the prohibition of marriage (art. 1838 Civil Code [Código Civil, CC]). Adoption is not revocable, not even with an agreement between the adoptee and the adopter (art. 1841 CC).
Adoptability	<p>Only the following persons may be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a child of unknown or deceased parents; (b) a child who has received the prior consent for adoption; (c) a child who has been abandoned by his/her parents; (d) a child whose parents, by action or omission, put at risk his/her safety, health, moral development or education, to such an extent that they seriously jeopardised the affective bonds inherent to filiation; (e) a child who has been placed with a person or institution for at least six months prior to the application for guardianship, due to the obvious lack of interest of his/her parents, to such an extent that they seriously jeopardised the affective bonds inherent to filiation (art. 1831 CC). <p>Institutions which are aware of minors in one of the above-listed situations must inform the official social welfare authority, which will assess the situation and decide on adequate actions to be taken (art. 141 DL N° 65/99/M).</p>
Adopter(s)	Two persons who have been married for over three years and have not been <i>de facto</i> separated, or who have lived in civil partnership for over five years, and who are both over the age of 25 years, may adopt jointly. The following may also adopt: (a) an individual aged over 28; (b) anyone over the age of 25, if the adoptee is the son/daughter of his/her spouse; (c) anyone over the age of 25, if he/she has been living in civil partnership with the mother/father of the adoptee for over three years. Only those not aged over 60 at the time of the adoptee's placement with them may be able to adopt. Except in exceptional circumstances, the age difference between the adopter and the adoptee must be of a minimum of 18 years and a maximum of 50 years (art. 1828 CC).
Consent	For an adoption, it is necessary to seek the consent of: (a) the adoptee, if aged 12 and above; (b) the adopter's spouse; (c) the adoptee's parents, even if they are minors and even if they do not have parental responsibility, except if the adoptee's legal guardianship has already been decided (the mother cannot consent to an adoption within six weeks of the child's birth); (d) of the relative who cares for the child or is his/her guardian. The tribunal may dispense with the consent (a) of those persons who should give it, but are considered deprived of their mental abilities or difficult to be heard; or (b) of parents, relatives or guardians who might put the child at risk or who have placed the child with a person or institution (art. 1833 CC). Furthermore, the judge will have to hear (a) the adoptee, if aged over seven and under 12; and (b) the children of the adopter and the

	<p>adoptee aged over 12, except if these lack the mental abilities to do so or are difficult to be heard (art. 1836 CC).</p> <p>Consent is revocable within two months; after that, it may only be revoked if the child has not yet been placed with someone in view of adoption (art. 1835 CC).</p> <p>The conditions for giving consent are detailed in art. 135 of DL N° 65/99/M.</p>
<p>Principle of subsidiarity</p>	<p>When adoption in Macau is possible, a placement abroad in view of adoption is prohibited. Domestic adoption is considered possible when, at the time of requesting legal guardianship, there are applicants usually resident on the territory, for whom the wish is to proceed, taking account of the child's interests (art. 162 DL N° 65/99/M).</p>
<p>Domestic adoption procedure</p>	<p>Institutions, which are aware of adoptable children and those persons who care for a minor who may be adopted, must inform the official social action authority, which will proceed to an evaluation of the situation. The official authority must, within 15 days, inform the Public Ministry and the competent tribunal of these communications, of the assessment carried out and of the measures taken (art. 141 DL N° 65/99/M). The assessment of the child's situation includes, in particular, information about his/her health, development, and family and legal situation. This assessment must be carried out without undue delay (art. 142 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>Nobody may adopt without their intention being communicated to the official social action authority (art. 138 DL N° 65/99/M). [See <i>AAB</i> below]. Once the communication has been received, the official authority must proceed to the assessment of the wishes of the applicants within three months. This assessment includes the evaluation of the personality and health of the prospective adopter and, if necessary, of the minor, his/her ability to care for and educate the child; the family and economic situation of the applicant and the determining reasons for the adoption application. The authority will then inform the concerned person of its decision (arts. 1825 CC and 139.2 DL N° 65/99/M). The refusal to admit the application or to confirm the child's placement with the adopter may be appealed within 20 days, in accordance with the terms of art. 140 DL N° 65/99/M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p>The child is then placed with the prospective adopter, with a view to his/her future adoption, by <i>confiança administrativa</i> (administrative guardianship) or <i>confiança judicial</i> (legal guardianship) (art. 143 DL N° 65/99/M). For the adoption to be decided, the adoptee must have been placed with the adopter for a term sufficient to evaluate the creation of a bond. The adoption implies that the adoptee will have been placed with the adopter, with a view to his/her future adoption, by administrative or legal guardianship, except if the special law dispenses with the guardianship (art. 1827 CC).</p> <p>Administrative guardianship results from a decision of the official social action authority, which places the child with the previously selected applicant, or which confirms the placement of the child in his/her care. This will only take place when those who are the legal representatives of the child, or who have the child in their care, do not oppose it. The social action authority informs the Public Ministry of its decision, as well as the Civil Register, and provides the applicant with the certificate of conditions (art. 144 DL N° 65/99/M). Furthermore, the person with whom the child is placed with a view to adoption may request the judge to appoint him/her as</p>

	<p>provisional guardian of the child until the adoption (art. 145 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>Legal guardianship of a child may be requested by the Public Ministry, the official social action authority, the applicant who has administrative guardianship of the child or the director of the institution the child was placed with. When the request has been submitted, the parents – or the relatives or guardian – are required to appear to express any opposition, except if they have already previously consented. The judge appoints the provisional guardian of the minor in his/her decision on legal guardianship (arts. 146-150 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">---</p> <p>Once the administrative or legal guardianship has been established in favour of particular persons, the official authority proceeds to monitoring the situation of the child during a pre-adoptive period of maximum one year, and to preparing a social report. When the conditions for the adoption have been ascertained, or that the pre-adoptive period is completed, the official authority prepares the conclusions of the social report within 30 days and informs the applicant of the result (art. 151 DL N° 65/99/M). The adoption may be requested once the above notification has been issued or when the deadline for the preparation of the report has expired. If adoption has not been requested within this time limit, the official authority reevaluates the situation (art. 152 DL N° 65/99/M).</p>
Decision	<p>The adoptive relationship is created by judicial decision (art. 1825 CC). Before issuing the decision, the other procedures and decisions must have been completed and complied with, and the Public Ministry must have been heard (art. 159 DL N° 65/99/M). The adoption is decided when it offers real benefits for the adoptee, when it is founded on legitimate intentions, when it does not cause any unfair sacrifices for the other children of the adopter or the adoptee's children, and when it is reasonable to believe that a bond similar to that of filiation will be established between the adopter and the adoptee (art. 1826 CC).</p> <p>The adoption decision may be reviewed (a) if the adopter's or the adoptee's parents' consent was missing, if necessary and not dispensed with; (b) if the adoptee's parents' consent was illegally dispensed with, without the conditions having been ascertained; (c) if the adopter's consent was mistakenly vitiated; (d) if the consent of the adopter or the adoptee's parents was determined by moral pressure; or (e) if the adoptee's consent was necessary but omitted (art. 1842 CC). The time limit for review is of six months from the date of knowledge of the adoption for those persons whose consent was missing under (a) and (b); of six months from the date at which the legal flaw ceased for those persons whose consent was vitiated under (c) and (d); and of six months from the date of knowledge of the adoption by the adoptee under (e) (art. 1843 CC).</p>
AAB	<p>The expression of the wish to adopt is directly submitted to the official social action authority by the competent services of the country or territory of usual residence of the applicant or by the intermediary bodies authorised to act in adoptions. The official authority then proceeds to its evaluation, within 10 days, and communicates its decision to the body which supplied the application (art. 163 DL N° 65/99/M).</p>
Intercountry adoption	<p>The official social action authority prepares an assessment which includes the identity of the child, an assessment of the possibility for</p>

<p>(Macau: country of origin)</p>	<p>adoption, the characteristics of the social environment and personal and family development of the child, the medical history of the child and his/her family, as well as all other aspects necessary to evaluate the viability of adoption. The official social action authority submits the assessment's report to the body which has submitted the request for adoption (art. 164 DL N° 65/99/M). When the viability of the adoption has been decided, the official social action authority sends a copy of the report to the Public Ministry and takes the necessary measures to request legal guardianship. In its decision, the judge decides on the viability of adoption on the territory and abroad, as well as on the conditions of the placement abroad (art. 165 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>The placement of the child abroad may only be authorised (a) if consents have been provided (or dispensed with); (b) if the competent services, in accordance with the law of the country of usual residence of the adopters, have stated the latter are eligible to adopt and the adoption is possible in that country or territory; (c) when a period of joint living for the child and the adopter – sufficient to evaluate the creation of a bond – is foreseen; (d) when they are signs that the future adoption really benefits the adoptee, that it is founded on legitimate intentions and that it is reasonable to believe that a bond similar to that of filiation may be created between the adoptee and the adopter; and (e) if the adoption produces the same effects as those provided for in the law of Macau (art. 166 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>When legal guardianship and the placement abroad have been decided, the official social action authority and the competent body which submitted the application take the necessary measures for obtaining the child's authorisation to leave Macau and to enter and stay in the country or territory of residence of the prospective adopter (art. 167 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>During the pre-adoptive period, the official social action authority monitors the evolution of the situation, thanks to regular contacts with the competent body of the country or territory of usual residence of the applicant. If it is decided that the situation does not meet the child's best interests, measures must be taken for his/her protection, in order to implement an alternative life plan, which protects his/her interests. The official social action authority provides the judge who decided on the child's legal guardianship with all these informations. The judge will also receive a copy of the foreign adoption decision (arts. 168-169 DL N° 65/99/M).</p>
<p>Intercountry adoption (Macau: receiving country)</p>	<p>An individual who usually resides in Macau and wishes to adopt a child who is usually resident abroad must submit his/her application to the official social action authority, which will proceed to assessing the request, with a view to deciding on the applicant's ability to adopt (art. 171 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>When a suitable applicant has been selected, the official authority transfers his/her application and evaluation to the competent services of the country or territory of habitual residence of the adoptee or to the body authorised to act in these matters (art. 172 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>During the pre-adoptive period, the official social action authority monitors the situation of the child, and offers information relating to the monitoring of the situation to the competent body of the country or territory of residence of the child (art. 174 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>The official social action authority sends an authenticated copy of the adoption decision to the competent body of the country or territory of</p>

	residence of the adoptee (art. 175 DL N° 65/99/M). However, if the adoption must be decided by the competent body of the country or territory of residence of the child, the applicants are provided with the necessary support by the official social action authority; and the adoption is automatically recognised in Macau, with all its effects (art. 176 DL N° 65/99/M).
Matching	<p>Macau = country of origin – The real viability of the adoption project is analysed by the official authority of the Territory, taking account of the applicant's ability and the characteristics of the child (art. 164 DL N° 65/99/M).</p> <p>Macau = receiving country – The official authority analyses the viability of the adoption project, taking account of the applicant's ability and the report on the situation of the child, prepared by the competent body of his/her country or territory of residence. The official authority must communicate its conclusions on the adoption's viability to the competent body of the country or territory of residence of the child (art. 173 DL N° 65/99/M).</p>
Additional information	The identity of the adopters may not be revealed to the natural parents of the adoptee, except if they explicitly declared not to be opposed to this revelation. The natural parents of the adoptee may oppose the revelation of their identity to the adopters by express declaration (art. 1837 CC).

Sources : [Código Civil, Decreto-Lei N° 39/99/M](#) [Civil Code; Decree-Law N° 39/99/M] ; [Decreto-Lei N° 65/99/M](#) [Decree-Law N° 65/99/M].

Comments of ISS/IRC:

Macau seems to address the post-adoption period insufficiently, as much in the monitoring of adoptions as in the services offered to children, adoptive parents and families of origin. These are essential in ensuring that the adoption develops in the best possible manner and that the interests and the rights of the child are protected. Resort to qualified post-adoption support services must be made available, in order to provide replies to questions and to explore or resolve the issues which may arise. In Macau, this comment is particularly valid for the post-adoption monitoring of domestic adoptions.

Furthermore, it is worrying to notice that in cases of adoptions in China by residents of Macau, the Serviço de Apoio a Crianças e Jovens (Support Service to Children and Young People) of the Instituto de Acção Social (Institute of Social Action) of Macau believes that during the period of validity of the applicants' certificate of eligibility, these may go themselves to China to select a child to adopt (« Once being studied and confirmed that the applicant is eligible and suitable to adopt, a certificate will be issued by Social Welfare Bureau to serve as a proof of his/her ability to undertake an adoption (...) During this period, he/she can go by himself/herself to China to select the child intended to adopt » (www.ias.gov.mo/web2/en/service/service_young-e.htm)). Matching must be the proposition of an adoptive family for the child, appropriate for the life, characteristics and needs of the child. Matching must be the responsibility of a team, and not be left to a sole individual. In particular, matching must never be left to the sole initiative of prospective adoptive parents, in the form of a choice of a child amongst others, during visits to child institutions, visits to families in the country of origin, or in a catalogue.

B. LEGISLATION : BASIC SUMMARY²

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS	Signature (s) Ratification (r) Accession (a) In force (f)	Websites
The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (THC) of 1993	1 January 2006 (f) 16 September 2005 (r) 30 November 2000 (s) Declaration	http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index_en.php?act=conventions.status&cid=69
The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 1989	2 March 1992 (r) 29 August 1990 (s) Declaration Macau Reservation	http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/ratification/11.htm
Optional Protocol to the CRC, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography of 2000	3 December 2002 (r) 6 September 2000 (s) Declaration Hong Kong and Macau	http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/ratification/11_c.htm
The Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children of 1996	-	http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index_en.php?act=conventions.status&cid=70
Council of Europe Convention on Contact concerning Children of 2003 (n° 192)	-	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=192&CM=8&DF=8/30/2006&CL=ENG

Special Administrative Region of Macau

The Macau SAR has been formally established, and the Basic Law of the Region, adopted at the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress in March 1993, has entered into force. The Chinese government implements the fundamental 'one country, two systems' policies of administration of Macau by the people of Macau and of a high level of autonomy in Macau, in compliance with the Basic Law. The Region enjoys a high level of autonomy and its political, economic, cultural and educational systems are similar to those of the Hong Kong SAR (see <http://www.china.org.cn/english/feature/38094.htm>).

LEGISLATION OF MACAU	Available at ISS/IRC Hard copy (h) Electronic version (e)	Websites
Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	English: e Portuguese: e. [Lei Básica da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau da República Popular da China].	http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/1999/leibasica/index_uk.asp and http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/1999/leibasica/index.asp
Civil Code, Decree-Law n° 39/99/M	Portuguese: h; e [Código	http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/1999/leibasica/index.asp

² Not checked with the authorities of the concerned country.

	Civil, Decreto-Lei n° 39/99/M].	ov.mo/bo/i/99/31/codcivpt/default.asp
Law N° 6/94/M on family policy	Portuguese: h; e [Lei n° 6/94/M de bases da política familiar].	http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/94/31/lei06.asp
Law-Decree N°65/99/M	Portuguese: h; e [Decreto-Lei n° 65/99/M].	http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/99/43/declei65.asp
Penal Code	Portuguese: h (art. 135); e [Código Penal].	http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/95/46/codpenpt/default.asp
Code on the Civil Register	Portuguese: h (arts. 76-88); e [Código do Registro Civil].	http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/i/99/42/codregcivpt/default.asp

- Boletim Oficial da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau: <http://www.imprensa.macao.gov.mo/bo/pt/>.

C. PROTAGONISTS

CENTRAL AUTHORITY

Macau Special Administrative Region

Instituto de Acção Social (Social Welfare Bureau of the Department of Social Affairs and Culture)
Estrada do Cemiterio, nr 6
Macau
People's Republic of China
Tel.: +853 574 067
Fax: +853 559 529
E-mail: kenny@iasm.gov.mo

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Competent Authority in the Macau Special Administrative Region to issue an Adoption Certificate:
Instituto de Acção Social (Social Welfare Bureau of the Department of Social Affairs and Culture)
Estrada do Cemiterio, nr 6
Macau
People's Republic of China
Tel.: +853 574 067
Fax: +853 559 529
E-mail: kenny@iasm.gov.mo

D. APPENDICES

1. MONTHLY REVIEWS

See *Country situation of Mainland China*.

2. DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

China's **second periodic report** was considered at the Committee on the Rights of the Child's 40th session (19-20 September 2005). The Committee invited China to submit its **third and fourth periodic reports in one consolidated report by 31 March 2009**.

- For documents of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, see : <http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf>

Second Periodic Report :

- ▶ Concluding Observations: China (including the SARs of Hong Kong and Macau), CRC/C/CHN/CO/2, 24/11/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Concluding Observations of the consideration of the report submitted under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: China (including the SARs of Hong Kong and Macau), CRC/C/OPSC/CHN/CO/1, 24/11/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 1062nd meeting, held on 19 September 2005, CRC/C/SR.1062, 27/09/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 1063rd meeting, held on 19 September 2005, CRC/C/SR.1063, 23/09/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 1064th meeting, held on 20 September 2005, CRC/C/SR.1064, 03/10/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 1065th meeting, held on 20 September 2005, CRC/C/SR.1065, 26/09/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ List of issues, CRC/C/Q/CHN/2, 15/06/2005, [E I F I S](#)

Initial Report :

- ▶ Concluding Observations: China, CRC/C/15/Add.56, 07/06/1996, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 298th meeting, held on 28 May 1996, CRC/C/SR.298, 19/06/1996, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 299th meeting, held on 28 May 1996, CRC/C/SR.299, 31/05/1996, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Summary record of the 300th meeting, held on 29 May 1996, CRC/C/SR.300, 20/06/1996, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ List of issues, CRC/C.12/WP.5, 12/02/1996, [E I F I S](#)

3. PERIODIC REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Second periodic report and Initial Report under the Optional Protocol

- ▶ Second Periodic Report, CRC/C/83/Add.9, 15/07/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Second Periodic Report: SAR of Hong Kong, CRC/C/83/Add.9 (Part I), 24/09/2004, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Second Periodic Report: SAR of Macau, CRC/C/83/Add.9 (Part II), 27/09/2004, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Initial Report submitted under the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, CRC/C/OPSA/CHN/1, 01/09/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Initial Report submitted under the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: SAR of Macau, CRC/C/OPSA/CHN/1/PartII, 03/06/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Written replies, CRC/C/RESP/89, 05/08/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Written replies: SAR of Hong Kong, CRC/C/RESP/89 (II), 30/08/2005, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Written replies: SAR of Macau, CRC/C/RESP/89 (III), 30/08/2005, [E I F I S](#)

Initial Report:

- ▶ Initial Report : China, CRC/C/11/Add.7, 01/08/1995, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Initial Report of the People's Republic of China in relation to its SAR of Macau, 17/05/2002, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Report of the SAR of Hong Kong relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, [E I F I S](#)
- ▶ Written replies, 17/05/1996, [E I F I S](#)

4. ALTERNATIVE REPORTS

- ▶ [China: Right to Education, The Rights of Children Affected by Aids](#), Human Rights Watch, June 2005
- ▶ [NGO Report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights with additional views and general support from 19 organisations working for and with children and youth, January 2005
- ▶ [Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the People's Republic of China: A parallel NGO Report](#), Human Rights in China, July 2005

5. OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- The United Nations Human Rights System
<http://www.hri.ca/fortherecord2003/bilan2003/vol3/chinarr.htm>
General information.


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