

## IDERD Info Pack 「國際消除種族歧視日」資訊包

The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (IDERD) is celebrated every year on March 21. This important day, established by the United Nations in 1979, is an effort to mobilise the global community to step up efforts to eradicate racism and all types of racial prejudice.

Since then, racist laws and practices have been abolished in many countries. An international framework for fighting racism, guided by the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, has been put in place. The Convention is now nearing universal ratification. Yet many individuals, communities and societies continue to suffer from the injustice and stigma that racism brings in all regions.

聯合國於1979年將每年3月21日定為「國際消除種族歧視日」，呼籲國際社會加倍努力，消除一切形式的種族歧視。

自此，許多國家已廢除種族主義的法律和慣例，並在《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》的指導下，建立了一個反對種族主義的國際框架。如今，絕大多數的國家已簽署《公約》，但世界不同角落，仍有許多個人、群體和社區遭受種族主義帶來的不公和恥辱。



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To mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (IDERD) 2023, the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) is inviting schools to join hands with us to highlight the importance of racial equality and inclusion by taking part in the **Racially Friendly Campus Recognition Scheme**. Details on how to join the scheme can be found here. Even if you do not wish to join the scheme, your school could organise some of the activities suggested below to celebrate this day.

為響應2023年「國際消除種族歧視日」，平等機會委員會（平機會）誠邀全港師生攜手推動種族多元共融。為提高學生和教職員對種族多元共融的認識，我們誠邀貴校參加「**種族友善校園嘉許計劃**」。嘉許計劃詳情如下頁。即使貴校無意參與嘉許計劃，也可以考慮舉辦下列活動。

### School-based activities to celebrate IDERD

- Assembly
- Collaboration with NGOs
- Competition
- Discussion
- Exhibition
- Movie screening
- or any other arts/sports/leisure activities

### 學校響應「國際消除種族歧視日」活動

- 早會分享
- 與非政府組織合作
- 比賽
- 討論
- 展覽
- 電影放映
- 或任何其他藝術／體育／休閒活動



## Participating schools must undertake the following activities in March to be recognised under the scheme:

- Display the poster on IDERD provided by EOC in the school campus
- Organise at least one event to mark IDERD
- Share photos of students with schoolmates/teachers of different ethnicities, preferably using the EOC e-frame in the school website or any other publication or platform
- If applicable, encourage students to upload pictures with friends of different ethnicities, preferably using the EOC e-frame, on social media with the hashtag #IDERD@EOC or #AllRacesAsOne (Optional)
- Nominate one or more teaching staff and students to attend the EOC's "All Races As One" Seminar for Schools on Saturday, 18 March 2023

### 參與嘉許計劃的學校只須於三月份進行下列活動:

- 在校園內展示由平機會派發的「國際消除種族歧視日」海報
- 舉辦至少一項響應「國際消除種族歧視日」的活動
- 在學校網站、刊物或任何其他平台分享不同種族學生或師生的照片，如能使用平機會提供的照片邊框素材更佳
- 如可行，鼓勵學生上傳與不同種族朋友的照片到社交媒體，使用平機會提供的照片邊框素材為佳，並使用hashtag標籤#IDERD@EOC或#AllRacesAsOne（非必要項目）
- 提名教職員／學生（可多於一名）參加平機會於2023年3月18日（星期六）舉辦的《共融校園、無分種族》研討會



平等機會委員會  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION

## About the Equal Opportunities Commission

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), established in May 1996, is a statutory body responsible for implementing the Sex Discrimination Ordinance, the Disability Discrimination Ordinance, the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance and the Race Discrimination Ordinance in Hong Kong. The EOC works towards the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital status, pregnancy, breastfeeding, disability, family status and race. We also aim to eliminate sexual harassment, breastfeeding harassment and harassment and vilification on the grounds of disability and race.

### 關於平等機會委員會

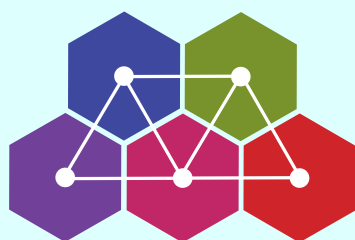
平等機會委員會（「平機會」）於1996年5月成立，是香港的法定機構，負責實施並執行反歧視法例，包括《性別歧視條例》、《殘疾歧視條例》、《家庭崗位歧視條例》和《種族歧視條例》。平機會致力消除基於性別、婚姻狀況、懷孕、餵哺母乳、殘疾、家庭崗位及種族的歧視，消除性騷擾、基於餵哺母乳的騷擾，以及基於殘疾及種族而作出的騷擾及中傷。



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## About the Race Discrimination Ordinance

The Race Discrimination Ordinance (RDO) protects people against discrimination, harassment, and vilification on the ground of their race. "Race" means the race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin of a person. Under the RDO, it is unlawful to discriminate, harass or vilify a person on the ground of his/her race in prescribed areas of activities, including employment, education, provision of goods, services and/or facilities and etc.



### 關於《種族歧視條例》

《種族歧視條例》保障任何人不會基於其種族而遭受歧視、騷擾及中傷。在《種族歧視條例》下，使人受害歧視亦屬違法。某人的「種族」指該人的種族、膚色、世系、民族或人種。根據《種族歧視條例》，在訂明活動範疇內，任何人基於某人的種族而歧視、騷擾及中傷該人，即屬違法。訂明活動範疇包括僱傭、教育，以及貨品、服務及／或設施的提供等等。