

社評
雙語道

立法打擊網絡性騷擾 保青少年健康成長

Legislation Needed to Combat Online Sexual Harassment against Young People

原文

下文摘錄自2022年5月18日香港《文匯報》：

一項調查推算，全港有13萬名中學生曾遭受網絡性騷擾，情況不容忽視。本港對互聯網資訊缺乏監管，一直為各界所詬病。今年的施政報告提出保障網絡安全，保安局已牽頭有關立法的準備工作。立法保護青少年免受網絡性騷擾和網絡欺凌刻不容緩，各部門要通力協作，與時並進加快立法進程，保障本港青少年身心健康成長。

香港救助兒童會及香港大學的一項調查發現，過去一年，本港每10名中學生就有4名遭受至少一次虛擬性騷擾，包括非情願地收到網上性裸露內容、性誘惑等，即相等於全港有13萬名中學生曾遭受網絡性騷擾。調查亦顯示，去年每5名香港兒童之中就有1人遭受網絡欺凌。利用網絡已成為生活密不可分的一部分，青少年對手機、網絡依賴更重，經常會瀏覽網頁，很容易接觸到各式各樣的資訊。傳統媒體例如報刊、電視、電影，政府設立了嚴格的分級制度，要求內容提供者甄別受眾的年齡，藉以保護青少年。但本港至今欠缺針對網絡的法律規管，青少年使用網絡保護毫無保障可言。

對此，首先是要完善網絡監管立法。內地有在監管色情或暴力影片資訊上相對嚴格，最新修訂的《未成年人保護法》和《預防未成年人犯罪法》於去年6月1日正式實施，規定禁止製作、複

製、發布、傳播或者持有有關未成年人的淫穢色情物品和網絡資訊，同時明確網絡遊戲、網絡直播、網絡音視頻、網絡社交等網絡服務提供者，必須上線「青少年模式」，不單在內容方面進行規範，且對使用時間、功能等也有所規管。本港應參考內地的保護青少年措施，認真研究立法規管網絡的可行性。

對色情淫褻內容，本港並非全然無法可依。涉及色情的網上資訊，都屬《淫褻及不雅物品管制條例》監管。條例的第二十一條規定，任何人如在香港發布淫褻物品，不論是否知道該物品是淫褻物品，均屬犯罪，最高可判處罰款100萬元及監禁三年。《防止兒童色情物品條例》第三條規定，任何人發布兒童色情物品均屬犯罪，最高可判處罰款200萬元及監禁8年。不過，本港極少就網上色情內容提出檢控，因為有關法例主要規管傳統媒體或刊物，面對網絡的海量內容，只有內容提供者的伺服器設於香港才能受到監管，搜證和監控有相當難度。

網絡發展一日千里，立法規管必須與時俱進。針對青少年的網絡性騷擾和網絡欺凌變本加厲，保安局應盡早牽頭落實施政報告的建議，啟動相關立法，在立法過程中，教育局、創科局、資料辦都要充分配合，參考內地和海外的相關法例，盡早展開公眾諮詢、凝聚共識和民意支持，為立法創造有利環境，同時政府可設立兒童網絡安全專員，更有效地保護下一代。



◆如何保護青少年免受網絡性騷擾，需要特區政府各部門通力協作，加快立法進程。

網上圖片

譯文

According to a survey, it is estimated that 130,000 secondary school students in Hong Kong have been sexually harassed on the internet. Such situation must not be ignored. Hong Kong's lack of regulation on information published on the internet has drawn criticism from various sectors. Safeguarding cyber security is one of the issues raised in this year's Policy Address. There is an urgent need to enact legislation to protect young people from on-line sexual harassment and cyber bullying. All concerned Government departments should work together, keep abreast with the development of the society, and speed up the legislative process to ensure young people's health and wellness.

A survey conducted by Save the Children and the University of Hong Kong revealed that 4 out of every 10 secondary school students in Hong Kong have, in the past year, at least once experienced virtual sexual harassment, including unwanted exposure to sexual and nudity content, and sexual solicitation. That means 130,000 secondary school students in Hong Kong were sexually harassed on virtual platforms. The survey also found that 1 in 5 teenagers in Hong Kong faced cyber bullying last year. The internet has become an in-

extricable part of life. It is easy for young people, who rely on mobile phones and the internet more than ever before, to come across various kinds of information by browsing the web. For traditional media, such as newspapers, television, and film, the Government has established strict classification systems and required content providers to classify their content based on the age of their target audience, in order to protect young people. However, Hong Kong is lacking laws to regulate the internet and thus fails to provide any protection to young people concerning their use of the internet.

Regarding this issue, the first step that needs to be made is to improve legislations to regulate the internet. The Mainland has a relatively stringent system to regulate online pornographic or violent videos or content. The newly amended Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors, and Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency were implemented on 1st June 2021. These laws prohibit the making, reproduction, publication, dissemination or possession of obscene and erotic articles or online content involving minors. It is stipulated that providers of different online services, such as online games, live streaming, online audio

and video information, and social media services, should activate "the minor protection mode" on their platforms to enable regulation on their content as well as the time of usage and functions available. The Hong Kong Government should seriously study the feasibility of enacting legislation to regulate the internet, with reference to the measures implemented in the Mainland to protect young people in this regard.

In fact, Hong Kong is not without laws to regulate pornographic and obscene content. Pornographic information on the internet is regulated by the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance. According to Section 21 of the Ordinance, any person who publishes any obscene article in Hong Kong, whether or not he knows that it is an obscene article, commits an offence and is liable to a fine of \$1 million and 3 years of imprisonment. Also, Section 3 of the Prevention of Child Pornography Ordinance provides that any person who publishes any child pornography commits an offence and is liable to a fine of \$2 million and 8 years of imprisonment. However, prosecutions against crimes involving online pornographic content are rare, because the above ordinances mainly regulate traditional media and publications. In the face of the enormous amount of

content on the internet, the relevant authorities are only able to regulate service providers who have their servers located in Hong Kong, and thus resulting in considerable difficulties for them to gather evidence and monitor any illegal activities.

The internet is developing rapidly, and the laws in Hong Kong must stay abreast with such development. Problems with online sexual harassment against young people and cyber bullying among them have been getting worse. The Security Bureau should take the lead in implementing the recommendations in the Policy Address and initiate the legislative procedure as soon as possible. In the course of law-making, the Education Bureau, the Innovation and Technology Bureau and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer will have to co-operate fully with the Security Bureau. With reference to the existing legislations in the Mainland and other countries, the relevant departments should launch public consultation, achieve consensus and gain support from the public, in order to create favourable conditions to enact relevant legislation in Hong Kong. At the same time, the Government may set up a cyber security commission for children to protect the young generation in a more effective manner.

議息聲明術語多 識英文都未必明

恒 大譯站

隔星期一見報

投資外匯的朋友想必知道，美元近期可謂一枝獨秀，美匯指數屢創新高，於本年5月挑戰105的高位後才稍為回落。我也不得不模仿財經記者說：「美國息口持續向上，聯儲局縮表（reducing the size of the Federal Reserve's Balance Sheet）勢在必行，美元強勢當可持續……大家要密切留意聯邦公開市場委員會（Federal Open Market Committee，簡稱FOMC）舉行議息會議後發出的聲明（statement）。」

不管是財經記者、KOL，還是小投資者，都把FOMC、議息、縮表等縮略語掛在口邊。究竟這些財經術語是什麼意思呢？從事翻譯工作，對這些術語總不能一知半解，人云亦云。筆者想先申報利益。我並非證監會認可人士，不能向各位提供投資意見，下文談及的都是翻譯和財經概念。

大家都知道聯儲局是美國聯邦儲備局的縮略語，聯儲局相當於美國的中央銀行，職責之一是執行貨幣政策（Monetary Policies），而利率則是主要的貨幣政策工具。簡而言之，減息可以提振經濟，加息可以壓抑通脹。負責決定息口走向的，便是FOMC。問題來了：新聞報道提及加息、減息，指的究竟是哪一種利息呢？原來FOMC每次舉行會議所「議」的「息」，不是一般的存款利率或貸款利率，而是指聯邦基金利率（Federal Funds Rate），這個利率是FOMC建議商

業銀行在同業市場拆出或拆入短期資金所收取/支付的利息。問題又來了：為什麼一家商業銀行要向另一家商業銀行拆入/拆出資金呢？

一般來說，中央銀行都會規定，每當客戶把款項存入商業銀行，後者要按法例規定把一定百分比的存款留作準備金，以供客戶提取，餘下的則可向客戶放貸。如果一家商業銀行手上的流動資金較中央銀行規定的準備金多，便可以向其他商業銀行拆出（即借出），賺取利息；相反，如果一家商業銀行手上的流動資金較中央銀行所規定的準備金少，便要向其他商業銀行拆入（即借入），以符合中央銀行的要求。商業銀行向同業所收取或支付的利息，在香港稱為銀行同業拆息（Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate, HIBOR），在美國則稱為聯邦基金利率。

請注意：聯邦基金利率理論上由商業銀行自行決定，不一定要按照FOMC建議，但商業銀行都要把儲備金存放於聯邦儲備銀行（Federal Reserve Banks），FOMC可以通過調節貨幣供應，令聯邦基金利率達到它所建議的水平，成為整個金融市場利率水平的指標。

這裏順帶一提，FOMC舉行議息會議後都會發出聲明（statement），這份聲明當然以英文寫成。不知道財經記者、KOL、小投資者可有細閱聲明全文？原文內容的「技術含量」頗高，即使讀者的英語說得不錯，如果對財經一竅不通，多半會看不懂。大家從中文媒體上看到的，其實是FOMC會後聲明的中文撮譯。說到這裏，大家也許會問：那麼縮表又是什麼意思呢？篇幅所限，我們留待下次再談吧！

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趣談英語

逢星期一見報



LearnEnglish Teens

Film review

Look at the film review and do the exercise to improve your writing skills.

Film Review: The Hunger Games (Sci-fi adventure, 2012)
In the future the USA is a new country called Panem. Every year the Capital of Panem chooses 12 boys and 12 girls to go on a TV show called The Hunger Games. In this TV show the teenagers have to fight until there is only one person left. Katniss goes on the show and she has to run fast and fight to save her life.
I love the actors in this film. Jennifer Lawrence, Liam Hemsworth and Josh Hutcherson are fantastic as Katniss, Gale and Pecta. My favourite character is Katniss because she is very good at running and fighting. Also, I think the film is good because it is exactly the same as the book. But you don't have to read the book before you watch this film. The effects are amazing and they make this film a bit scary. It will make you sit on the edge of your seat. Some people say it's a violent film but it's not really such a violent film.
It's has romance, great acting and promotes women which is an important message. This film will make you think a lot and I recommend it to everyone. I give the film five stars, go and watch it when you can!



Write about it!

What kind of films do you like? Write about a film you saw recently. Use the review above as an example and try to write about 150 words.

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