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Road
Safety
Bulletin

66

道路安全通訊

遵守交通燈號

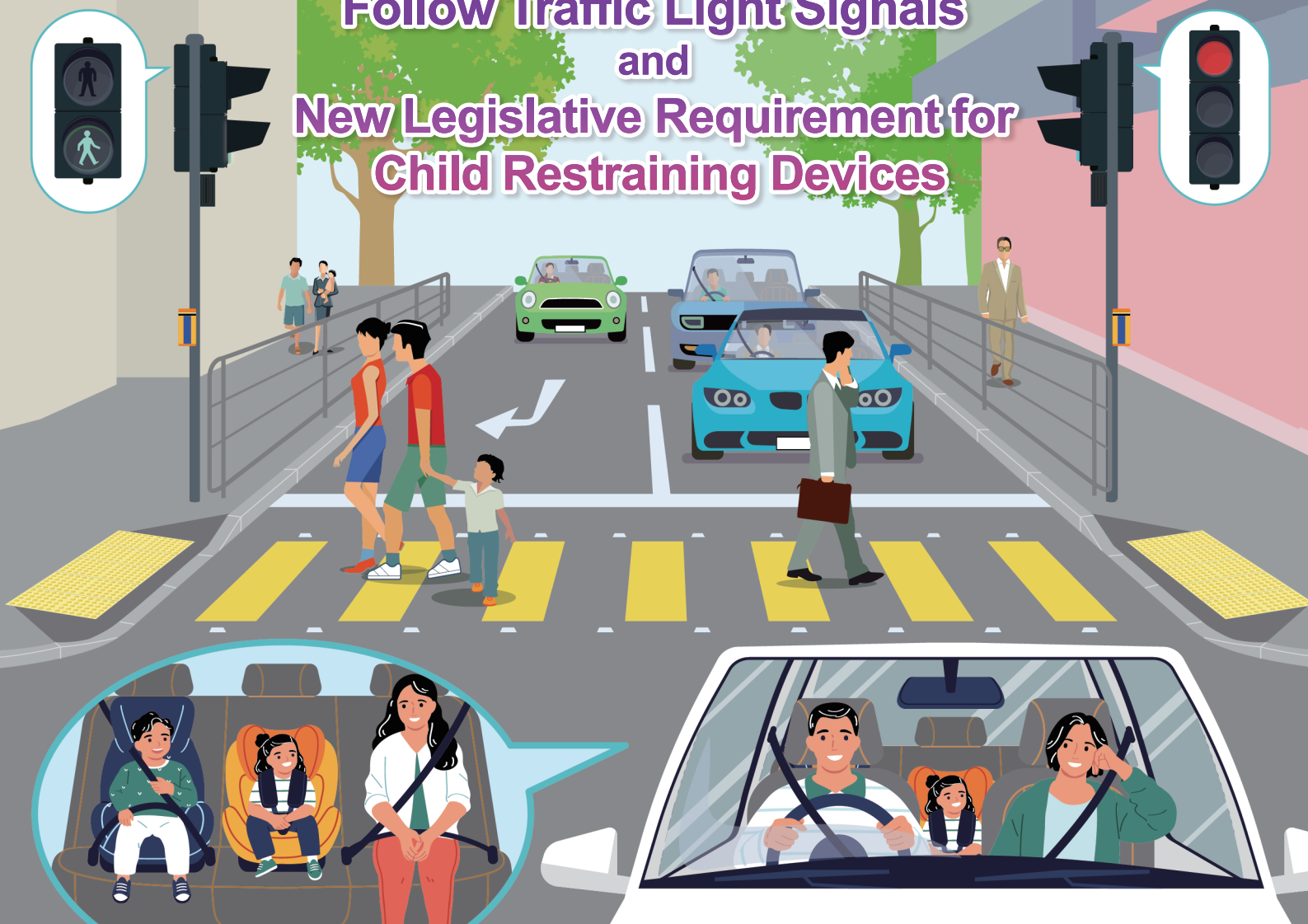
及

兒童束縛設備的新法例要求

Follow Traffic Light Signals

and

New Legislative Requirement for
Child Restraining Devices



編輯
Editor



運輸署
Transport Department

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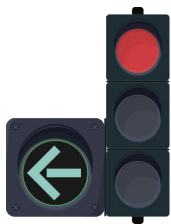


道路安全議會
Road Safety Council

<http://www.roadsafety.gov.hk>

箭嘴燈號

Arrow Light Signals



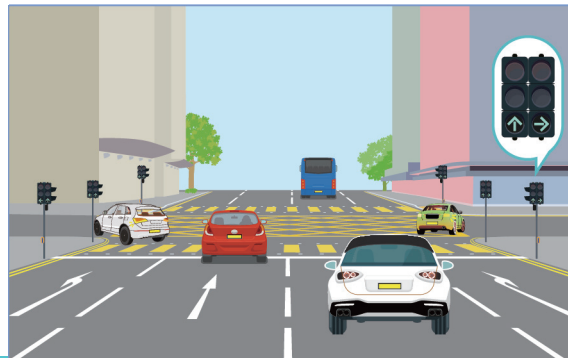
- 當綠色箭嘴燈號亮起而紅色燈號仍然亮着時，表示在安全情況下，司機可依照適用於本身行車線的箭嘴燈號所示方向行駛，無須理會其他燈號。

Whilst a green arrow lights up when the red light is still showing. Drivers may proceed in the direction shown by the arrow applicable to the driver's lane and safe to do so, disregard of other lights may be showing.



- 有些路口設有兩組不同的交通燈號，以控制不同行車線的車輛，司機只須遵守適用於本身行車線的交通燈號。

At some junctions, different traffic lanes may be controlled by different traffic light signals. Drivers need to obey the traffic light signals that is applicable to the driver's lane.



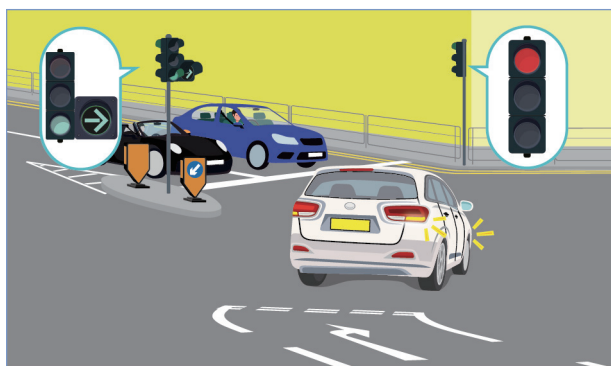
「右轉袋口位」交通燈號

Traffic Light Signals at "Right-turn Pocket"



- 當綠色燈號亮着時，而右轉箭嘴燈號熄滅，右轉車輛可前進駛入「右轉袋口位」，並在安全情況下（例如迎面行車線沒有車輛準備通過路口）可以右轉，而往其他方向的車輛則可以前進。

When green light shows and right-turn arrow is off, proceed from the right-turn lane to the 'Right-turn pocket', turn right when it is safe to do so (e.g. there are no vehicles in opposite direction going to cross the junction). Other traffic movements are allowed to proceed as well.



- 當右轉箭嘴燈號也同時亮起，表示迎面車輛已按其紅色燈號指示停止前進，在安全情況下可以右轉。

When right-turn arrow shows as well, it indicates the opposing traffic is stopped by red light. Turn right if safe to do so.

黃色燈號知多些

Know More about Amber Light Signal

- 黃色燈號亮着時，必須在「停車」線前停車，除非車輛過於接近「停車」線導致不能安全地停下。

Stop behind the 'Stop' line when amber light shows, unless the vehicle is too close to the 'Stop' line that it is not possible to stop safely.

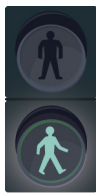


行人交通燈號

Pedestrian Traffic Light Signals



- 「紅色人像」燈號亮起時，切勿橫過馬路。
Must not cross the road when 'Red man' light shows.



- 「綠色人像」燈號亮起時，如情況安全，可橫過馬路。
Cross the road if it is safe to do so when 'Green man' light shows.



- 「綠色人像」燈號閃動時，切勿開始橫過馬路。如正在橫過馬路，應保持穩步繼續步行至馬路中央的安全島或對面的行人路。

根據《道路交通（交通管制）規例》，行人必須遵守有關的交通燈號。若行人無合理辯解而違反此規例，法庭最高可判處第1級罰款（現時為2,000元）。

According to the Road Traffic (Traffic Control) Regulations, pedestrians must follow relevant traffic light signals. If a pedestrian contravenes this regulation without reasonable excuse, the court may impose a maximum fine at Level 1 (\$2,000 at present).

Must not start to cross the road when flashing 'Green man' light shows. If you are already crossing, continue to cross at a steady pace until reaching the central refuge island or footpath landing at the end of crossing.

過馬路安全貼士

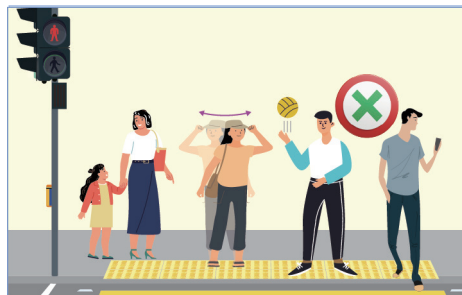
Safety Tips for Crossing Roads



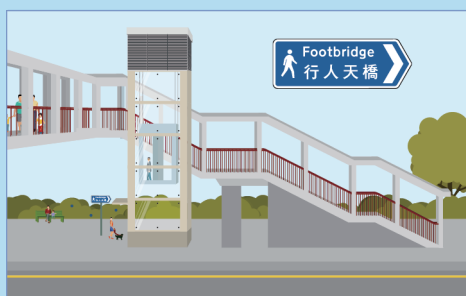
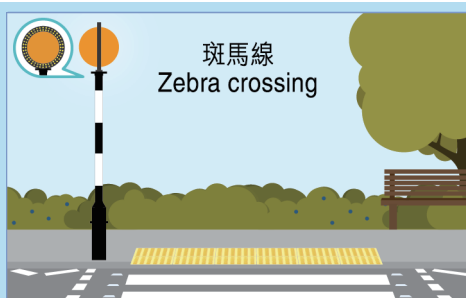
- 切勿貪一時方便或從停定車輛之間的空隙橫過馬路。
Do not jaywalk or cross road by emerging from gaps between stationary vehicles.



- 切勿走入車輛的「盲點」，特別是大型車輛靠近車頭前方的範圍。
Do not enter 'blind spots' of vehicles, in particular areas in front of large vehicles.



- 橫過馬路前，環顧四周交通情況，在安全情況下才可前行。
Observe surrounding traffic conditions before crossing the road. Cross only if it is safe to do so.



- 使用行人過路設施橫過馬路，包括行人天橋、行人隧道、斑馬線及「綠色人像」過路處。即使可能要多走幾步，亦要使用這些設施。
Use pedestrian crossing facilities, including footbridges, subways, zebra crossings and 'Green man' crossings. Use these facilities even if a detour may be required.



- 過馬路時，仍須繼續留意四周交通情況，切勿進行其他會分散注意力的活動，例如使用流動電話 / 智能設備或影響聽覺的音響設備等。
Keep paying attention to surrounding traffic conditions, and do not carry out any other activities that cause distractions, such as using a mobile phone / smart device, listening to audio device that impairs listening etc., when crossing the road.

兒童束縛設備的新法例要求

New Legislative Requirement for Child Restraining Devices (CRDs)

新修訂的法例要求

Newly Amended Legislative Requirement

- 由2025年11月1日起，私家車8歲以下兒童乘客除非身高達1.35米，否則必須使用兒童束縛設備。
Starting from 1 November 2025, child passengers aged below eight must use CRDs in private cars, unless they reach a body height of 1.35m.



- 任何私家車司機無合理辯解而違反有關規例，即屬犯罪，法庭最高可判處第1級罰款（現時為2,000元）。
Any driver of a private car, who contravenes the regulation, without reasonable excuse, commits an offence and the court may impose a maximum fine at Level 1 (\$2,000 at present).

法定免責辯護

Statutory Defences

- 乘客是在緊急情況下被運送（例如接載兒童緊急就診）；或
The passenger concerned is being transported in an emergency (such as carrying a child passenger for emergency treatment); or
- 私家車司機有合理理由相信乘客已年滿8歲或身高達到1.35米或以上。
The driver of a private car has a reasonable ground to believe that the passenger concerned has attained 8 years of age or is of 1.35m or above in height.

選購及使用兒童束縛設備

Choosing and Using CRDs

- 選擇兒童束縛設備時，應首要是按產品適用的身高及 / 或體重範圍來挑選，年齡僅作參考，並須符合法例所列明的規格或標準。
Select CRDs based on the height and / or weight range for which the product is suitable, and use age as a reference only. CRDs must comply with the specifications or standards listed in the legislation.
- 兒童束縛設備於交通意外受到撞擊後，表面可無受損跡象，但機械結構可能已出現損壞，導致保護效能受損，故不宜再用。
CRDs may show no signs of damage on the surface after a collision in traffic accident, but the mechanical structure may have been damaged, resulting in loss of protective capability, so they should not be used again.
- 有些供兒童束縛設備採用便攜式的設計，例如安全帶調節器、穿戴式安全約束背心及兒童增高座位。如果有兒童偶爾會乘坐私家車，司機或家長可考慮採用這類裝置較為輕巧、方便攜帶的替代選項。然而，惟由於此類設備不設椅背，左右兩側欠缺保護墊，與設有椅背的安全座椅相比，此類設備在側面撞擊時的保護能力一般較弱。
Some CRDs are designed to be more portable, such as seat belt adjuster, wearable safety restraint vest and booster etc. If children will occasionally travel by private cars, drivers or parents can consider adopting these lightweight and portable products as alternatives. However, these devices lack backrests and side protection pads. Compared to child car seats with backrests, these devices generally offer weaker protection against side impact.
- 選購兒童束縛設備時，應充份了解安裝及使用方法。
Fully understand how to install and use CRDs when purchasing.

聯絡我們 Contact us

如對本道路安全通訊有任何意見，可與運輸署聯絡（電郵：rssd@td.gov.hk）。

If you have any comments on this Road Safety Bulletin, please contact Transport Department (email: rssd@td.gov.hk).