## 2012 年法定假期

- 1. 1月1日
- 2. 農曆年初一 (1月23日)
- 3. 農曆年初二 (1月24日)
- 4. 農曆年初三 (1月25日)
- 5. 清明節 (4月4日)
- 6. 勞動節 (5月1日)
- 7. 端午節 (6月23日)
- 8. 香港特別行政區成立紀念日 (7月1日)
- 9. 中秋節翌日 (10月1日)\*
- 10. 國慶日 (10月1日)\*
- 11. 重陽節 (10月23日)
- 12. 冬節 (12月21日) 或 聖誕節 (12月25日)(由僱主選擇)

\*請注意,2012年的中秋節翌日及國慶日適逢在同一日(即 2012年 10 月 1 日),如僱員在該日放取其中一天法定假日後,應於該假日翌日補放另一法定假日。該補假須並非法定假期日、另定假日、代替假日或休息日的日子。總括而言,僱員應享有的 12 天法定假期日並不會因 2012年的中秋節翌日及國慶日適逢在同一日而減少。

任何僱員,都可享有上述法定假日,如法定假日適逢僱員的休息日,應於休息日翌日補假。該補假須並非法定假期日、另定假日、代替假日或休息日的日子。如僱員已按連續性合約受僱滿3個月,便可享有假日薪酬,款項相等於僱員於假日前12個月的每日平均工資。

## **Statutory Holidays for 2012**

- 1. The first day of January (1 January)
- 2. Lunar New Year's Day (23 January)
- 3. The second day of the Lunar New Year's Day (24 January)
- 4. The third day of Lunar New Year's Day (25 January)
- 5. Ching Ming Festival (4 April)
- 6. Labour Day (1 May)
- 7. Tuen Ng Festival (23 June)
- 8. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day (1 July)
- 9. Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival (1 October)\*
- 10. National Day (1 October)
- 11. Chung Yeung Festival (23 October)
- 12. Chinese Winter Solstice Festival (21 December) or Christmas Day (25 December)(at the option of the employer)

\*According to the Employment Ordinance, if the day following the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival falls on a Sunday, then the day of that Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival Day shall be a statutory holiday.

All employees are entitled to the above statutory holidays. If the statutory holiday falls on a rest day, a holiday should be granted on the day following the rest day which is not a statutory holiday or an alternative holiday or a substituted holiday or rest day. An employee having been employed under a continuous contract for not less than 3 months is entitled to the holiday pay which is equivalent to the daily average wages earned by the employee in the 12 month period preceding the holiday.