

2013 年的法定假日

2013 年的 12 天法定假日是：

1 月 1 日
農曆年初二 (2 月 11 日)
農曆年初三 (2 月 12 日)
農曆年初四 (2 月 13 日) *
清明節 (4 月 4 日)
勞動節 (5 月 1 日)
端午節 (6 月 12 日)
香港特別行政區成立紀念日 (7 月 1 日)
中秋節翌日 (9 月 20 日)
國慶日 (10 月 1 日)
重陽節 (10 月 13 日)
冬節 (12 月 22 日) 或 聖誕節 (12 月 25 日) (由僱主選擇)

*根據《僱傭條例》，如該年的農曆年初一適逢星期日，有關的法定假日將改為農曆年初四。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 2013

The 12 statutory holidays for 2013 are:

1. The first day of January (1 January)
2. The second day of Lunar New Year (11 February)
3. The third day of Lunar New Year (12 February)
4. The fourth day of Lunar New Year (13 February) *
5. Ching Ming Festival (4 April)
6. Labour Day (1 May)
7. Tuen Ng Festival (12 June)
8. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day (1 July)
9. The day following the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival (20 September)
10. National Day (1 October)
11. Chung Yeung Festival (13 October)
12. Chinese Winter Solstice Festival (22 December) or Christmas Day (25 December)
(at the option of the employer)

* According to the Employment Ordinance, if the Lunar New Year's Day falls on a Sunday, then the fourth day of Lunar New Year 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 a 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.