

聘用外籍家庭傭工注意事項

Notes to Employment of Foreign Domestic Helper (“FDH”)

1. 支付傭工工資 Payment of wages:

- a. 最好每月以支票或自動轉賬方式支付。不過，僱主必須得到傭工的同意才可以用上述方式支付工資。否則，僱主須以現金支付工資。Employer (“ER”) is advised to pay wages by cheque or by autopayment into your FDH’s bank account. To do this, ER has to obtain your FDH’s consent beforehand. If your FDH does not prefer such methods of payment, ER should pay him/her wages in legal tender.
- b. 僱主須保留支付工資的紀錄，例如有關的銀行結算單。僱主亦應準備工資及膳食津貼的收據，並要求傭工簽署確認已收到款項。ER is required to keep records of wage payments, e.g. relevant bank statements. ER should also provide a receipt for payment of wages and food allowance and ask your FDH to acknowledge receipt of the amount.

2.

休息日 Rest Days	僱主必須每七天期間給予傭工最少一天休息日。 ER should provide your FDH at least one rest day in every period of seven days for the FDH.
法定假日 ^ Statutory Holidays	所有外籍家庭傭工，不論服務年資的長短都有權享有法定假日。傭工如在法定假日之前已獲僱主連續僱用滿3個月，便可享該假日的假日薪酬。 All FDHs, irrespective of their length of services are entitled statutory holidays. If the FDH has been employed continuously by the ER for 3 months preceding any of these holidays, he/she is entitled to the holiday pay.
有薪年假 # Annual Leave	傭工為同一僱主每工作滿12個月後，便有權享有有薪年假。年假日數會按受僱年資由7天遞增至上限14天。 A FDH is entitled to paid annual leave after serving every period of 12 months with the same ER. The FDH’s entitlement to paid annual leave will increase progressively from 7 days to a maximum of 14 days according to the length of service.

^ 2026年的15天法定假日是: The 15 statutory holidays for 2026 are:	
1	1月1日 The first day of January (1 January)
2	農曆年初一 (2月17日) Lunar New Year’s Day (17 February)
3	農曆年初二 (2月18日) The second day of Lunar New Year (18 February)
4	農曆年初三 (2月19日) The third day of Lunar New Year (19 February)
5	清明節 (4月5日) Ching Ming Festival (5 April)
6	復活節星期一* (4月6日) Easter Monday* (6 April)
7	勞動節 (5月1日) Labour Day (1 May)
8	佛誕 (5月24日) The Birthday of the Buddha (24 May)
9	端午節 (6月19日) Tuen Ng Festival (19 June)
10	香港特別行政區成立紀念日 (7月1日) HKSAR Establishment Day (1 July)
11	中秋節翌日 (9月26日) The day following the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival (26 September)
12	國慶日 (10月1日) National Day (1 October)
13	重陽節 (10月18日) Chung Yeung Festival (18 October)
14	冬節 (12月22日) 或 聖誕節 (12月25日) [由僱主選擇] Chinese Winter Solstice Festival (22 December) or Christmas Day (25 December) [at the option of the employer]
15	聖誕節後第一個周日 (12月26日) The first weekday after Christmas Day (26 December)

服務年期 Years of Service	#每年可享有的有薪年假日數 Annual Leave Entitlements
1	7
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10
6	11
7	12
8	13
9或以上 (9 or above)	14

*根據《2021年僱傭（修訂）條例》，2026年起新增復活節星期一為法定假日。

請注意：

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。

參考例子：

某僱員的休息日是星期日，由於重陽節（10月18日）這日的法定假日適逢星期日，僱主應於翌日補假（即10月19日），但這日須並非法定假日、另定假日、代替假日或休息日的日子。

*According to the Employment (Amendment) Ordinance 2021, Easter Monday is the newly added statutory holiday from 2026 onwards.

Please note:

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 average daily wages earned by the employee in the 12-month period preceding the holiday.

Reference example:

An employee is granted rest days on Sundays. As the Chung Yeung Festival (18 October) falls on Sunday, the employer should grant a holiday on the next day (i.e. 19 October), but this day should not be a statutory holiday or an alternative holiday or a substituted holiday or a rest day.