的工 Taxi



早期的士 The taxi(s) in the early days



的士早期使用的機械收費錶 Mechanical taximeter in the early days



的士第二代的機械收費錶 The second-generation mechanical taximeter



過海的士站 Cross-harbour taxi stand

香港的士為乘客提供「點到點」的個人化公共交通服務。

The Hong Kong taxi provides personalized point-to-point public transport service.

早期的士分為港島區及九龍區的士,車牌都是黑底白字(俗稱「黑牌」),不同的士公司有不同車身顏色。另有必需電話預約的電召車(俗稱「紅牌」)及收費較平、在街上兜客的普通私家車(俗稱「白牌」)。

In the early days, taxis were differentiated into Hong Kong and Kowloon taxis. Their licence plate bore white alphabets and numerals on a black ground. (commonly known as "hak pai"). Different taxi companies have the bodies of their taxis painted in different colours. In addition, there were radio hire cars (commonly known as "hung pai"), which only accept telephone orders, and ordinary private cars (commonly known as "pak pai"), which only ply for hire and charged lower fare.

1964 政府以招標方式發出的士牌照(即現時的市區的士,俗稱「紅的」)
The Government issued taxi licences (which is the urban taxi now and commonly called "red taxi") by tender

1976 推出新界的士(俗稱「綠的」),只在新界西北及東北鄉郊地區提供服務,及只可沿指定路線接載乘客往返市區某些主要交通設施。

The New Territories taxi (commonly called the "NT taxi" or "green taxi") was introduced to serve the rural districts in the north-west and north-east New Territories, and to the major transport infrastructures in the urban areas via specified routes.

1983 推出大嶼山的士(俗稱「藍的」),只可在大嶼山營運。
The Lantau taxi (commonly called the "blue taxi") was introduced to serve the Lantau Island only.

80年代中期 為減低的士經營成本,四座位的士引進香港。

1990年代 四座位的士由於不受乘客歡迎,漸漸被淘汰。

1980's 4-seater taxi was introduced in order to reduce the operating cost 1990's 4-seater taxi was subsequently phased out due to unpopularity.

1995 運輸署設立過海的士站,乘客在此的士站登車過海,只須付單程隧道費。
The Transport Department designated cross-harbour taxi stands where the passengers are only required to pay a single tunnel toll for a cross-harbour trip.