

[About Us](#)[Work passes](#)[Employment practices](#)[Workplace safety and health](#)[More](#) ✓[myMOM Portal](#)

## Types of compensation under WICA

The Work Injury Compensation Act lets employees claim for medical leave wages, medical expenses and lump sum compensation for permanent incapacity, if any, or death.

There are limits to each type of compensation.

### What you can claim

If you are covered by the Work Injury Compensation Act ([WICA](#)), you can claim for the following types of compensation benefits:

- **Medical leave wages** for days you were issued with medical leave or light duty, due to the work injury or disease.
- **Medical expenses**, including your hospital bills, medication and other charges, due to the work injury.
- **Lump sum compensation** for **permanent incapacity**, **current incapacity** or **death**.

**Temporary incapacity** refer to an injured employee being temporarily unable to perform work and earn their usual wages after being placed on medical leave.

Compensation for such work injuries consists of:

- Medical leave wages for working days covered by doctor-granted MC, light duty or hospitalisation leave, up to one year from the date of the accident.
- Medical expenses related to work accident for medical treatment received within one year from the date of the accident, or up to a maximum of \$45,000, whichever is reached first.



### Medical leave wages

Medical leave wages are payable only for working days covered by MC, hospitalisation leave or light duty granted by Singapore-registered doctor or dentist. It is **not payable** for non-working days (e.g. rest days and public holidays).

Medical leave wages are compensation and not income. Compensation is not taxable, and both employers and employees don't need to contribute to CPF.

#### Note

For light duties, medical leave wages refer to any **shortfall** between the actual wages and the average monthly earnings (AME). Employers and employees should still contribute CPF, for the actual wages paid while on light duties.

WICA entitles you to medical leave wages according to the following rates and limits.

#### For hospitalisation leave

Days	Employee gets	Employer pays
Up to 60 days	Full <a href="#">AME</a>	Full AME
61 <sup>st</sup> day to 1 year of accident	2/3 AME	2/3 AME


**For outpatient MC or light duties**

Days	Employee gets	Employer pays
Up to 14 days	Full AME  <b>For light duties:</b> Full AME or actual wages, whichever is higher	<b>For MC:</b> Full AME  <b>For light duties:</b> Employee's actual wages + any shortfall  Shortfall = AME – actual wages for that period
15 <sup>th</sup> day to 1 year of accident	2/3 AME  <b>For light duties:</b> 2/3 AME or actual wages, whichever is higher	<b>For MC:</b> 2/3 AME  <b>For light duties:</b> Employee's actual wages + any shortfall  Shortfall = 2/3 AME – actual wages for that period

**Note**

You should be resting during your medical leave period. If you wish to return to work, please consult your treating doctor that you are fit for work. Once you have returned to work, your subsequent medical leave will no longer be claimable.

**Tip**

Use the  [light duty calculator](#) to find out your wages during light duties.



For light duty wages, if AME is higher than actual wages, employers can claim the difference from their insurers.

**Example**

Injured worker takes	Injured worker should be paid
10 days outpatient medical leave	10 days outpatient medical leave: Full AME
+	First 60 days hospitalisation leave: Full AME
71 days hospitalisation leave	Remaining 11 days hospitalisation leave: 2/3 of AME
5 days outpatient leave	5 days outpatient leave: Full AME
+	9 days light duties: Full AME
15 days light duties	Remaining 6 days light duties: 2/3 AME

If you are given light duties, you must return to work for light duties or take leave. If you are absent from work without leave, you won't be able to get compensation under WICA.

If the employer has no suitable light duties for you, you should inform your doctor.

**Don't work for employer anymore**

If you no longer work for your employer, you are still entitled to medical leave wages for:

- MC or hospitalisation leave for the work injury.
- Light duties issued when you were working for that employer.

### How it's calculated

Medical leave wages are calculated based on your average monthly earnings (AME). This may be different from your gross monthly salary.

AME is computed based on your earnings over the past 12 months before the accident date.

Generally, it includes overtime pay and bonuses, but excludes transport allowances and reimbursements.

| Calculate your AME

### When to pay

Medical leave wages must be paid by your employer **by your next pay day**.

| Calculate your medical leave wages

### Medical expenses

Your employer will be required to pay for medical expenses related to a work accident up to the maximum limit, which is **\$45,000 or 1 year** from the date of the accident, whichever comes first.


Examples of eligible medical expenses include:


- Medical consultation fees
- Ward charges
- Treatment fees
- Medical report fees
- Emergency medical transport charges (e.g. ambulance)
- Cost of medicine
- Artificial limbs
- Surgical appliances
- Treatments that facilitate early return to work, claimable charges include those for case management, functional capacity evaluation and worksite assessment
- Dental charges


You can claim these medical expenses only if your treatment is prescribed and billed by a **Singapore-registered doctor or dentist**:

- Physiotherapy
- Occupational therapy
- Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)

#### Note

Singapore-registered medical doctors are medical practitioners registered under the [Medical Registration Act 1997](#) .


For accidents from 1 September 2020, employers must compensate for any medical treatment and leave issued by dentists registered under the [Dental Registration Act 1999](#) .

<b>Type of treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiotherapy</li> <li>• Occupational therapy</li> <li>• Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)</li> </ul>
<b>Medical expenses claimable under WICA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment is performed at restructured and private hospitals, which are licensed under the <a href="#">Healthcare Services Act 2020</a> .</li> <li>• Treatment that is performed at other locations by a registered medical practitioner (Medical Registration Act 1997) and registered dentist (Dental Registration Act 1999) recognised under WICA.</li> </ul>

## Lump sum compensation

If you are covered by WICA, you or your family can claim a lump sum in the event of **permanent incapacity**, **current incapacity** or **death**.

### Permanent incapacity and current incapacity

<b>When a claim is payable</b>	When an injury or illness has a permanent effect on an employee's ability to work
<b>Who receives the compensation</b>	Injured employee
<b>How compensation is calculated</b>	<p>Amount payable = Employee's average monthly earnings × age multiplying factor × % permanent incapacity</p> <p> Estimate compensation for permanent incapacity</p>




### Changes to compensation limits

	<b>Accidents before 1 Jan 2020</b>	<b>Accidents from 1 Jan 2020</b>
<b>Minimum compensation</b>	\$88,000 × (% permanent incapacity)	\$97,000 × (% permanent incapacity)
<b>Maximum compensation</b>	\$262,000 × (% permanent incapacity)	\$289,000 × (% permanent incapacity)

#### Note


- If the doctor or dentist awards **100% PI**, an additional 25% will be added on top of the compensation amount.
- A notice of assessment ([NOA](#)) or notice of computation (NOC) will be issued to notify all parties involved of the lump sum compensation.
- The insurer must pay the employee **within 21 days** from the date of service on the NOA or NOC.

### Permanent incapacity vs current incapacity

Permanent incapacity (% PI) is based on a doctor's assessment after the medical condition has stabilised. It is based on the [assessment guide on traumatic injuries and occupational diseases for WIC](#) .

As most injuries stabilise within 6 months from the date of accident, compensation may be based on the extent of incapacity at the 6-month mark. This is known as current incapacity.

### Death

<b>When a claim is payable</b>	When an injury causes death
<b>Who receives the compensation</b>	Family or dependants of deceased employee
<b>How compensation is calculated</b>	<p>Amount payable = Employee's average monthly earnings × age multiplying factor</p> <p> Estimate compensation for death</p>

**Changes to compensation limits**

	Accidents before 1 Jan 2020	Accidents from 1 Jan 2020
Minimum compensation	\$69,000	\$76,000
Maximum compensation	\$204,000	\$225,000

**Note**

From 1 November 2025, the maximum compensation limits for:

- Death will increase to \$269,000.
- Permanent incapacity will increase to \$346,000.
- Medical expenses will increase to \$53,000.

**Related questions**

**What should I do if my company does not have light duties for my injured employee?**

**What is the difference between MC and light duty?**



**Can I claim for medical bills and certificates from Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) practitioners recognised under WICA?**

**Which hospitals or wards can my injured employee be admitted to for claiming compensation under WICA?**

**What should I do if I have a workplace accident and don't have enough sick leave?**

**Must I pay my injured employee their medical leave wages and medical expenses if their employment is terminated after the work accident?**

**When will employers be able to claim reimbursement for light duty compensation from insurers?**

[Report vulnerability](#)  [Privacy](#) [Terms of use](#) [Legislation](#) [Sitemap](#) [Supported browsers](#)

© 2024 Government of Singapore  
Last Updated: 28 October 2024