Singapore Salary Payment Deadlines: A Payroll Map

Description

Ordinary salary is generally due within seven days after the end of the salary period, while overtime pay is due within 14 days. Final salary has a different deadline depending on who ended employment and whether notice was served.

This guide is for an employee or payroll manager checking when ordinary, overtime or final salary must be paid. Its job is specific: identify the correct deadline and assemble records before escalating a late payment. Use the table first, then the worked example and checklist; keep any calculation as a labelled estimate until the controlling body or live service confirms it.

Singapore salary payment deadlines: the decision table

Situation	Practical next step
Normal monthly payroll	Pay within 7 days after the salary period ends
Overtime earned in the period	Pay within 14 days after the salary period ends
Employee resigns and serves notice	Pay on the last day of employment
Employee resigns without notice	Pay within 7 days of the last day

The table separates the common branches that lead to different outcomes. It is not a substitute for reading the current source: re-open the cited authority on the day the decision is made, especially where a deadline, rate, eligibility rule, opening condition or safety instruction is involved.

Start with the controlling rule

Write the salary period and payday as separate dates. A contract saying â??monthlyâ?• does not permit an employer to choose an indefinite payment date after the period closes. [MOM paying-salary guide](#).

Overtime has its own 14-day outer deadline. Keep approved hours, roster, rate and calculation beside the ordinary salary record so the two components are not silently merged. TADM employee employment-claim service.

These two checks define the readerâ??s starting position. Record the date and the facts used, because a later application, booking or dispute is easier to resolve when the original basis is visible.

Apply the rule to the real decision

When an employee serves the required resignation notice, final salary is due on the last day. If the employee leaves without serving notice, MOM states a seven-day deadline after the last day. MOM paying-salary guide.

For dismissal or employer termination, final salary should be paid on the last day; if that is not possible, MOM states within three working days. Record why same-day payment was not possible. TADM employee employment-claim service.

Do not compress separate conditions into a single yes-or-no answer. Work through the eligibility, timing, amount and evidence questions in that order, and stop if a live record does not match the assumption.

Build the evidence trail

A payroll map should include deductions, unpaid leave and notice pay separately. The deadline does not decide whether a disputed deduction is lawful. MOM paying-salary guide.

Employees should retain the contract, key employment terms, payslips, bank statements, rosters, timesheets and termination correspondence. Reconstructing the record months later is harder. TADM employee employment-claim service.

Save the relevant confirmation, receipt, official result or case reference. This is not administrative decoration: it is the record that allows the authority, provider or household to reconstruct what happened.

Know the limit of the answer

Raise a clear internal query first: salary period, amount expected, amount received and the deadline relied on. Keep the response and any promised payment date. MOM paying-salary guide.

If the issue remains unresolved, use TADMâ??s official route and limitation guidance. Do not delay because a manager has made an undocumented promise. TADM employee employment-claim service.

This guide resolves the general task for a Singapore reader. It does not replace an individual notice, contract, clinical assessment, legal advice or an officerâ??s direction at the point of service.

Worked Singapore example

A monthly salary period ends on 30 June. Ordinary salary is generally due by 7 July and overtime by 14 July. If the employee served notice and leaves on 31 July, final salary should be paid that day. These dates illustrate the rule; weekends, contract facts and the exact exit route must be checked.

The example shows the method, not a promised outcome. Replace its dates, balances, prices, route conditions or personal facts with the readerâ??s own information. Where the example performs arithmetic, it is an editorial calculation and should be reconciled against the live statement, bill or official calculator.

Action checklist

1. Identify the salary period
2. Separate ordinary and overtime amounts
3. Classify the employment exit
4. Calculate calendar days and working days correctly
5. Reconcile payslip and bank credit
6. Raise a written payroll query
7. Preserve records for any TADM claim

Work through the list in sequence. If one item cannot be verified, record the gap and use the official contact route rather than guessing. Keep screenshots only as supporting evidence; the live authority page and issued document remain controlling.

Two original tools in this guide

A four-scenario salary deadline matrix. This converts the source material into a reusable decision aid. Copy it into a note or spreadsheet and enter only verified personal inputs.

A worked June-to-July payroll calendar. This is the final control before an irreversible payment, submission, booking, journey or household decision. It is an editorial framework derived from the sources, not an official form.

Primary-source ledger

Official or primary source	Material claims checked
MOM paying-salary guide	Monthly, overtime and final-salary deadlines for different exits.
TADM employee employment-claim service	Salary-related claim route, filing time limits and supporting evidence.

Each inline link sits beside the claim it is intended to support. Both source pages were opened during the evidence pass. If a page is revised after publication, use the latest controlling text and treat this articleâ??s worked examples as historical calculations rather than fresh official advice.

Errors that change the outcome

- Counting from the usual payday instead of period end
- Applying the seven-day ordinary deadline to overtime
- Using one final-pay rule for every exit
- Ignoring an unexplained deduction because payment was on time
- Waiting without preserving rosters and messages

The recurring failure is to act on a familiar label without checking its definition. Preserve the original notice, policy wording, booking terms, eligibility record or authority response so that a later review starts from evidence rather than memory.

Continue with the next useful step

For the adjacent task, read the itemised payslip requirements. If the decision moves into another stage, continue with the key employment terms record. These links were selected for reader progression, not as mechanical category links.

Questions readers ask

When is monthly salary due?

Generally within seven days after the end of the salary period. MOM paying-salary guide.

When is overtime pay due?

Within 14 days after the end of the salary period. TADM employee employment-claim service.

What if an employer dismisses an employee?

Final salary is due on the last day, or within three working days if same-day payment is not possible. MOM paying-salary guide.

Accuracy note: This article was checked against the linked primary sources on 2026-07-21. Individual facts and live services can change. No interview, first-hand use, first-hand meal, price check or field observation is claimed unless expressly stated.

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