

## Special Payment Analysis

## Title

Summary	Must be completed
Timeline	A timeline would be useful
Risks	<ul> <li>Of making the Special Payment</li> <li>Of not making the Special Payment</li> </ul>
Potential costs	<ul><li>Of making the Special Payment</li><li>Of not making the Special Payment</li></ul>
Proposed funding source	e.g. departmental budget, Central Reserve request
The Accountable Officer view	Must be completed
Lessons learned	Actions to be taken to reduce the risk of repeat payments of this type in the department – may not be able to be completed for early interim payments.
The PAO view	May not be needed
Law Officers Advice	Must be completed
Senior P&CS view (Chief People and Transformation Officer or delegate)	Must be completed for payments to staff
Treasury View	To be completed by Strategic Finance
The CoM and Ministerial view	May not be needed
PFM requirements	Delete anything that doesn't apply
-	Category 2 – notification needed
	Treasury and Exchequer must be notified, prior to making any binding commitment, using the Special Payment template, but is not required to endorse where:
	(A) a special severance payment (i.e., a payment to a departing employee in excess of contractual entitlement) is proposed of up to £10,000



(B) an ex-gratia payment is proposed where there is no potential precedent for further expenditure and the proposed payment is up to $\pm 10,000$ (and more than $\pm 1,000$ )
(C) an asset is proposed to be acquired for an essential and sound business or policy reason and the proposed purchase price does not exceed the highest independent valuation obtained. Where the seller will not accept a lower price, this may be taken as the valuation.
(D) an asset is proposed to be acquired for a non-essential but sound business or policy reason and the proposed purchase price does not exceed the highest independent valuation obtained, or there is a material possibility that the asset (including any and all associated costs) would incur a higher cost through further negotiation or an alternative process e.g., compulsory purchase. Where the seller will not accept a lower price, this may be taken as the valuation
(E) an insured payment is proposed that is recommended by the Law Officers' Department and is not more than the maximum amount proposed by the States' insurers (up to £1 million, including costs).
Category 3 – endorsement needed
Treasury and Exchequer is required to endorse, prior to making any binding commitment, where:
(A) a special severance payment (i.e., a payment to a departing employee in excess of contractual entitlement) is proposed of £10,000 or more
(B) an ex-gratia payment is proposed of £10,000 or more
(C) an asset is proposed to be acquired for an essential and sound business or policy reason and the proposed purchase price is higher than the highest independent valuation obtained, or where no independent valuation has been obtained, and there is a material possibility that the asset could be acquired at a lower price through further negotiation or an alternative process e.g., compulsory purchase. Where the seller will not accept a lower price, this may be taken as the valuation
(D) an asset is proposed to be acquired for a non-essential but sound business or policy reason, but the proposed purchase price is higher than the highest independent valuation obtained, or where no independent valuation has been obtained, and there is a material possibility that the asset could be acquired at a lower price through further negotiation or an alternative process e.g. compulsory purchase. Where the seller will not accept a lower price, this may be taken as the valuation.
(E) an insured payment is proposed that is more than £10,000 and is higher than the amount recommended by the Law Officers' Department and/or by the States insurers
(F) a high value settlement (above £1m, including costs) is proposed.



Accounting disclosure requirements	To be completed by Strategic Finance – if needed
Conclusion	To be completed by Strategic Finance