

Agenda Item 4-D (Updated-Approved)

Use of Experts Project – Part 2: Proposed Revisions and New Section (Clean)

SECTION 220

PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

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Requirements and Application Material

General

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Using the Work of Others

R220.7 A professional accountant who intends to use the work of others, whether internal or external to the employing organization, or other organizations, shall exercise professional judgment to determine the appropriate steps to take, if any, in order to fulfill the responsibilities set out in paragraph R220.4.

220.7 A1 For the purposes of this section, the work of others excludes the work of an external expert. When a professional accountant intends to use the work of an external expert, the requirements and application material set out in Section 290 apply.

220.7 A2 Factors to consider when a professional accountant intends to use the work of others include:

- The reputation and competence of, and resources available to, the other individual or organization.
- Whether the other individual is subject to applicable professional and ethics standards.

Such information might be gained from prior association with, or from consulting others about, the other individual or organization.

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PROPOSED NEW SECTION 290

USING THE WORK OF AN EXTERNAL EXPERT

Introduction

- 290.1 Professional accountants are required to comply with the fundamental principles and apply the conceptual framework set out in Section 120 to identify, evaluate and address threats.
- 290.2 Using the work of an external expert might create threats to compliance with the fundamental principles, particularly the principles of integrity, objectivity and professional competence and due care.
- 290.3 This section sets out requirements and application material relevant to applying the conceptual framework in relation to using the work of an external expert.

Requirements and Application Material

General

- 290.4 A1 A self-interest threat to compliance with the principles of integrity and professional competence and due care is created if a professional accountant performs a professional activity for which the accountant has insufficient expertise.
- 290.4 A2 An action that might be a safeguard to address such a threat is to use the work of an external expert for the professional activity who has the competence, capabilities and objectivity to deliver the work needed for such service.
- 290.4 A3 An external expert might be used to undertake specific work to support a professional activity performed by a professional accountant. Such work can be in a field that is well-established or emerging. Examples of such work include:
- The valuation of assets such as complex financial instruments, land and buildings, plant and machinery, jewelry, works of art, antiques, intangible assets, assets acquired in business combinations, and assets that may have been impaired.
 - The valuation of liabilities such as those assumed in business combinations, those from actual or threatened litigation, environmental liabilities, site clean-up liabilities, and those associated with insurance contracts or employee benefit plans.
 - The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - The measurement of pollutants emitted to air, water and soil.
 - The valuation of products and materials designed along principles for a sustainable economy.
 - The estimation of oil and gas reserves.
 - The interpretation of contracts, laws and regulations, including tax laws and regulations, tax treaties and bilateral agreements.
 - Assessment and evaluation of IT systems, including those related to cybersecurity.

290.4 A4 This section does not apply to the use of information provided by individuals or organizations that are external information sources for general use. They include, for example, those that provide industry or other benchmarking data or studies, such as information about employment statistics including hours worked and compensation per week by geographical area, real estate prices, carbon emissions by vehicle type, mortality tables, or other datasets for general use.

Agreeing the Terms of Engagement with an External Expert

R290.5 If the professional accountant has identified an external expert to use for a professional activity, the accountant shall agree the terms of engagement with the external expert, including the nature, scope and objectives of the work to be performed by the external expert.

290.5 A1 In agreeing the terms of engagement, matters that the professional accountant might discuss with the external expert include:

- The intended use and timing of the external expert's work.
- The external expert's general approach to the work.
- Expectations regarding confidentiality of the external expert's work and the inputs to that work.
- The expected content and format of the external expert's completed work, including any assumptions made and limitations to that work.
- Expectations regarding the external expert's communication of any non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations committed by the employing organization, or those working for or under the direction of the employing organization, of which the external expert becomes aware when performing the work.

Evaluating the External Expert's Competence, Capabilities, and Objectivity

R290.6 The professional accountant shall evaluate whether the external expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity for the accountant's purpose.

290.6 A1 A self-interest, self-review or advocacy threat to compliance with the principles of integrity, objectivity and professional competence and due care might be created if a professional accountant uses an external expert who does not have the competence, capabilities or objectivity to deliver the work needed for the particular professional activity.

290.6 A2 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the competence of the external expert include:

- Whether the external expert's credentials, education, training, experience and reputation are relevant to, or consistent with, the nature of the work to be performed.
- Whether the external expert belongs to a relevant professional body and, if so, whether the external expert is in good standing.
- Whether the external expert's work is subject to professional standards issued by a recognized body, or follows generally accepted principles or practices, in the external expert's field or area of expertise.
- Whether the external expert can explain their work, including the inputs, assumptions and methodologies used.

- Whether the external expert has a history of performing similar work for the professional accountant's employing organization or other clients.
- 290.6 A3 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the capabilities of the external expert include:
- The resources available to the external expert.
 - Whether the external expert has sufficient time to perform the work.
- 290.6 A4 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the objectivity of the external expert include:
- Whether the external expert is subject to ethics standards issued by a body responsible for issuing such standards in the external expert's field of expertise.
 - Whether the external expert or their employing organization has a conflict of interest or other interests in relation to the work the external expert is performing at the entity.
 - Whether the professional accountant knows or is aware of any bias that might affect the external expert's work.
 - Whether the external expert will evaluate or rely on any previous judgments made or activities performed by the external expert or their employing organization in undertaking the work.
- 290.6 A5 Other interests that might impact the level of threat to an external expert's objectivity include significant financial interests such as those arising from compensation, fees or incentive arrangements linked to financial and non-financial information and decision making.
- 290.6 A6 Examples of previous judgments made or activities performed by an external expert or their employing organization that might create a self-review threat to the external expert's objectivity include:
- Having advised the entity on the matter for which the external expert is performing the work.
 - Having produced data or other information for the entity which is then used by the external expert in performing the work or is the subject of that work.
- 290.6 A7 Information about the external expert's competence, capabilities and objectivity might be obtained from various sources, including:
- Personal association or experience with previous work undertaken by the external expert.
 - Inquiry of others within or outside the professional accountant's employing organization who are familiar with the external expert's work.
 - Discussion with the external expert about their background, including their field of expertise and business activities.
 - Inquiry of the external expert's professional body or industry association.
 - Articles, papers or books written by the external expert and published by a recognized publisher or in a recognized journal or other medium.
 - Published records, such as legal proceedings involving the external expert.

- Inquiry of management of the employing organization and, if different, the entity at which the external expert is performing the work regarding any interests and relationships between the external expert and the employing organization or the entity.
- The internal controls, policies and procedures of the professional accountant's employing organization.

R290.7 The professional accountant shall not use work of the external expert if:

- (a) The accountant is unable to obtain the information needed for the accountant's evaluation of the external expert's competence, capabilities and objectivity; or
- (b) The accountant determines that the external expert is not competent, capable or objective.

Potential Threats Arising from Using the Work of an External Expert

290.8 A1 Threats to compliance with the fundamental principles might still be created from using the work of an external expert even if a professional accountant has satisfactorily concluded that the external expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity for the accountant's purpose.

Identifying Threats

290.9 A1 Examples of facts and circumstances that might create threats to a professional accountant's compliance with the fundamental principles when using an external expert's work include:

- (a) Self-interest threats
 - A professional accountant has insufficient expertise to understand and explain the external expert's conclusions and findings.
 - A professional accountant has undue influence from, or undue reliance on, the external expert or multiple external experts when performing a professional activity.
 - A professional accountant has insufficient time or resources to evaluate the external expert's work.
- (b) Advocacy threats
 - A professional accountant promotes the use of an external expert who has known bias towards conclusions potentially advantaging or disadvantaging the employing organization.
- (c) Familiarity threats
 - A professional accountant has a close personal relationship with the external expert.
- (d) Intimidation threats
 - A professional accountant feels pressure to defer to the external expert's opinion due to the external expert's perceived authority.

Evaluating Threats

290.10 A1 Factors that are relevant in evaluating the level of such threats include:

- The scope and purpose of the external expert's work.
- The impact of the external expert's work on the professional accountant's engagement.
- The nature of the professional activity for which the external expert's work is intended to be used.
- The professional accountant's oversight relating to the use of the external expert and the external expert's work.
- The appropriateness of, and transparency over, the data, assumptions and other inputs and methods used by the external expert.
- The professional accountant's ability to understand and explain the external expert's work and its appropriateness for the intended purpose.
- Whether the external expert's work is subject to technical performance standards or other professional or industry generally accepted practices, or law or regulation.
- Whether the external expert's work, if it were to be performed by two or more parties, is not likely to be materially different.
- The consistency of the external expert's work, including the external expert's conclusions or findings, with other information.
- The availability of other evidence, including peer-reviewed academic research, to support the external expert's approach.
- Whether there is pressure being exerted by the employing organization to accept the external expert's conclusions or findings due to the time or cost spent by the external expert in performing the work.

Addressing Threats

290.11 A1 An example of an action that might eliminate a familiarity threat is identifying a different external expert to use.

290.11 A2 Examples of actions that might be safeguards to address threats include:

- Consulting with qualified personnel within the employing organization who have the necessary expertise and experience to evaluate the external expert's work, obtaining additional input, or challenging the appropriateness of the external expert's work for the intended purpose.
- Using another external expert to reperform the external expert's work.
- Agreeing with management of the employing organization additional time or resources to complete the activity.

Other Matters

External Experts in Emerging Fields or Areas

- 290.12 A1 Expertise in emerging fields or areas might evolve depending on how laws, regulations and generally accepted practices develop. Emerging fields might also involve multiple areas of expertise. There might therefore be limited availability of external experts in emerging fields or areas.
- 290.12 A2 Information relating to some of the factors relevant to evaluating the competence of an external expert in paragraph 290.6 A2 might not be available in an emerging field or area. For example, there might not be public recognition of the external expert, professional standards might not have been developed, or professional bodies might not have been established in the emerging field. In such circumstances, a factor that might assist the professional accountant in evaluating an external expert's competence is the external expert's experience in a similar field to the emerging field, or in an established field, that provides a reasonable basis for the external expert's work in the emerging field.

Using the Work of Multiple External Experts

- R290.13** When a professional accountant uses the work of more than one external expert in the performance of a professional activity, the accountant shall consider whether, in addition to the threats that might be created by using each external expert individually, the combined effect of using the work of the external experts might create additional threats or impact the level of threats.

Inherent Limitations in Evaluating an External Expert's Competence, Capabilities or Objectivity

- 290.14 A1 Paragraph R113.3 sets out communication responsibilities for the professional accountant with respect to limitations inherent in the accountant's professional activities. When using the work of an external expert, such communication might be especially relevant when there is a lack of information to evaluate the external expert's competence, capabilities or objectivity, and there is no available alternative to that external expert.

Communicating with Management and Those Charged with Governance When Using the Work of an External Expert

- 290.15 A1 The professional accountant is encouraged to communicate with management, and where appropriate, those charged with governance:
- The purpose of using an external expert and the scope of the external expert's work.
 - The respective roles and responsibilities of the accountant and the external expert in the performance of the professional activity.
 - Any threats to the accountant's compliance with the fundamental principles created by using the external expert's work and how they have been addressed.

Documentation

- 290.16 A1 The professional accountant is encouraged to document:

- The results of any discussions with the external expert.
- The steps taken by the accountant to evaluate the external expert's competence, capabilities and objectivity, and the resulting conclusions.
- Any significant threats identified by the accountant in using the external expert's work and the actions taken to address the threats.