

# APES 225 Valuation Services

[Supersedes APES 225 Valuations Services issued in July 2008]

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### 1. Scope and application

- 1.1 Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (APESB) issues professional standard APES 225 Valuation Services (**the Standard**), which is effective for Valuation Engagements or Assignments commencing on or after 1 September 2012. Earlier adoption of this Standard is permitted.
- 1.2 APES 225 sets the standards for Members in the provision of quality and ethical Valuation Services. The mandatory requirements of this Standard are in **bold** type, preceded or followed by discussion or explanations in grey type. APES 225 should be read in conjunction with other professional duties of Members, and any legal obligations that may apply.
- 1.3 **Members in Australia shall follow the mandatory requirements of APES 225 when they provide Valuation Services.**
- 1.4 **Members outside of Australia shall follow the mandatory requirements of APES 225 when they provide Valuation Services, to the extent to which they are not prevented from so doing by specific requirements of local laws and/or regulations.**
- 1.5 **Members shall be familiar with relevant professional standards and guidance notes when providing Professional Services. All Members shall comply with the fundamental principles outlined in the Code.**
- 1.6 The Standard is not intended to detract from any responsibilities which may be imposed by law or regulation.
- 1.7 All references to professional standards and guidance notes are references to those provisions as amended from time to time.
- 1.8 In applying APES 225 Members should be guided not merely by the words but also by the spirit of the Standard and the Code.

### 2. Definitions

For the purpose of this Standard:

**Assignment** means an instruction, whether written or otherwise, by an Employer to a Member in Business relating to the provision of services by a Member in Business. However, consultations with the Employer prior to such instruction are not part of an Assignment.

**Calculated Value** means an estimate of value of a business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset that results from a Calculation Engagement. A Calculated Value may either be a single amount or a range.

**Calculation Engagement** means an Engagement or Assignment to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the Member and the Client or Employer agree on the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures the Member will employ. A Calculation Engagement generally does not include all of the Valuation Procedures required for a Valuation Engagement or a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

**Client** means an individual, Firm, entity or organisation to whom or to which Valuation Services are provided by a Member in Public Practice in respect of Engagements of either a recurring or demand nature.

**Code** means APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

## Valuation Services

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**Conclusion of Value** means an estimate of value of a business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset that results from a Valuation Engagement or a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement. A Conclusion of Value may either be a single amount or a range.

**Contingent Fee** means a fee calculated on a predetermined basis relating to the outcome or result of a transaction or the result of the work performed. A fee that is established by a court or other public authority is not a Contingent Fee.

**Employer** means an entity or person that employs, engages or contracts a Member in Business.

**Engagement** means an agreement, whether written or otherwise, between a Member in Public Practice and a Client relating to the provision of Professional Services by a Member in Public Practice. However, consultations with a prospective Client prior to such agreement are not part of an Engagement.

**Firm** means

- (a) a sole practitioner, partnership, corporation or other entity of professional accountants;
- (b) an entity that controls such parties, through ownership, management or other means;
- (c) an entity controlled by such parties, through ownership, management or other means; or
- (d) an Auditor-General's office or department.

**Independence means**

- (a) Independence of mind - the state of mind that permits the provision of an opinion without being affected by influences that compromise professional judgment, allowing an individual to act with integrity, and exercise objectivity and professional scepticism; and
- (b) Independence in appearance - the avoidance of facts and circumstances that are so significant a reasonable and informed third party, having knowledge of all relevant information, including any safeguards applied, would reasonably conclude a Firm's, or a member of the Engagement team's, integrity, objectivity or professional scepticism had been compromised.

**Limited Scope Valuation Engagement** means an Engagement or Assignment to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the scope of work is limited or restricted. The scope of work is limited or restricted where the Member is not free, as the Member would be but for the limitation or restriction, to employ the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures that a reasonable and informed third party would perform taking into consideration all the specific facts and circumstances of the Engagement or Assignment available to the Member at that time, and it is reasonable to expect that the effect of the limitation or restriction on the estimate of value is material. A limitation or restriction may be imposed by the Client or Employer or it may arise from other sources or circumstances. A limitation or restriction may be present and known at the outset of the Engagement or Assignment or may arise or become known during the course of a Valuation Engagement. A Limited Scope Valuation Engagement may also be referred to as a "restricted-scope valuation engagement" or an "indicative valuation engagement".

**Member** means a member of a professional body that has adopted this Standard as applicable to their membership, as defined by that professional body.

**Member in Business** means a Member employed or engaged in an executive or non-executive capacity in such areas as commerce, industry, service, the public sector, education, the not for profit sector, regulatory bodies or professional bodies, or a Member contracted by such entities.

**Member in Public Practice** means a Member, irrespective of functional classification (e.g. audit, tax or consulting) in a Firm that provides Professional Services. The term is also used to refer to a Firm of Members in Public Practice and means a practice entity as defined by the applicable professional body.

**Premise of Value** means an assumption regarding the most likely set of transactional circumstances that may be applicable to the subject valuation; e.g. going concern or liquidation.

**Professional Services** means services requiring accountancy or related skills performed by a professional accountant including accounting, auditing, taxation, management consulting and financial management services.

**Terms of Engagement** means the terms and conditions that are agreed between the Client and the Member in Public Practice for the Engagement.

**Valuation** means the act or process of determining an estimate of value of a business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset by applying Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures. A Valuation does not involve the verification of information in respect of the business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset being valued.

**Valuation Approach(es)** means a general way(s) of determining an estimate of value of a business, business ownership interest, security, or intangible asset using one or more Valuation Methods.

**Valuation Engagement** means an Engagement or Assignment to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the Member is free to employ the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods, and Valuation Procedures that a reasonable and informed third party would perform taking into consideration all the specific facts and circumstances of the Engagement or Assignment available to the Member at that time. Where a Member has entered into a Valuation Engagement but during the course of performing the Valuation Engagement the Member becomes aware of a limitation or restriction that, if it had been known at the time the Engagement or Assignment was entered into, would have made the Engagement or Assignment a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement then the Valuation Engagement will become a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

**Valuation Method(s)** means, within Valuation Approaches, a specific way(s) to determine an estimate of value of a business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset.

**Valuation Procedures** means the act, manner and technique of performing the steps of a Valuation Method.

**Valuation Report** means any written or oral communication by the Member containing a Conclusion of Value or a Calculated Value.

**Valuation Service** means a service provided by a Member to a Client or Employer in performance of a Valuation Engagement, Limited Scope Valuation Engagement or a Calculation Engagement.

### **3. Fundamental responsibilities of Members**

**3.1 A Member providing a Valuation Service shall comply with Section 100 Introduction and Fundamental Principles of the Code and relevant law.**

**3.2 Members in Public Practice shall comply with Section 220 Conflict of Interest and Section 280 Objectivity – All Services in the Code.**

### Public interest

- 3.3 In accordance with Section 100 *Introduction and Fundamental Principles* of the Code, a Member shall observe and comply with the Member's public interest obligations when providing a Valuation Service.

### Professional Independence

- 3.4 When engaged to perform a Valuation Service which requires Independence or purports to be independent, the Member in Public Practice shall comply with Independence as defined in this Standard.
- 3.5 A Member in Public Practice shall not act as an advocate in respect of a Valuation Service which requires Independence or purports to be independent.

### Professional competence and due care

- 3.6 A Member providing a Valuation Service shall maintain professional competence and take due care in the performance of the Member's work in accordance with Section 130 *Professional Competence and Due Care* of the Code.
- 3.7 Where a Valuation Service requires the consideration of matters that are outside a Member's professional expertise, the Member shall seek expert assistance or advice from a suitably qualified third party on those matters outside of the Member's professional expertise or decline the Valuation Service. The Member shall disclose in any Valuation Report or other relevant communications the extent of the reliance upon the advice of such a third party.
- 3.8 When planning to use the work of a suitably qualified third party, a Member shall assess the professional competence and objectivity of the third party, the engagement terms of the third party and on completion the appropriateness and reasonableness of the work performed.
- 3.9 In undertaking a Valuation Service, a Member should consider the contents of any guidance in respect of Valuation matters issued by the professional accounting bodies and appropriate regulatory authorities.

### Confidentiality

- 3.10 In accordance with Section 140 *Confidentiality* of the Code, a Member who acquires confidential information in the course of professional work for a Client or Employer shall not use that information for any purpose other than the proper performance of professional work for that Client or Employer.
- 3.11 Unless the Member has a legal obligation of disclosure, a Member shall not convey any information relating to a Client's or Employer's affairs to a third party without the Client's or Employer's permission.
- 3.12 Where a Client has given a Member in Public Practice permission to disclose confidential information to a third party, it is preferable that this permission is in writing. Where oral permission is obtained, a contemporaneous note should be made and kept on file by the Member recording the relevant details of the Client's approval.
- 3.13 Where a Member provides confidential information in accordance with a legal obligation of disclosure, the Member shall notify the Client, Employer or

relevant third party as soon as practicable, provided that there is no legal prohibition against such notification.

#### **4. Professional Engagement and other matters**

**4.1** A Member in Public Practice shall document and communicate the Terms of Engagement to provide the Valuation Service in accordance with APES 305 *Terms of Engagement*.

**4.2** A Member in Public Practice shall include the following in the Terms of Engagement:

- (a) a statement as to which type of Engagement the Member has been engaged to perform;
- (b) the definitions of a Valuation Engagement, a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement and a Calculation Engagement;
- (c) for a Valuation Engagement, a statement that if the Member becomes aware during the course of performing the Valuation of a limitation or restriction that could have a material impact on the estimate of value, then the Engagement will become a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement;
- (d) for a Calculation Engagement, a statement as to which Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures the Member has been engaged to perform;
- (e) for a Valuation Service which requires Independence or purports to be independent, a statement confirming the Member's Independence and the Member's compliance with the Independence requirements of this Standard; and
- (f) a statement that the Valuation Service will be conducted in accordance with this Standard.

**4.3** A Member in Public Practice who is approached by a potential Client to undertake a Valuation Service shall comply with the requirements of Section 210 *Professional Appointment* of the Code.

**4.4** A Member in Public Practice who has utilised the services of a third party in connection with the performance of a Valuation Service, such as a valuer of property, plant and equipment, shall not disclose the opinion or the name of that third party without the prior consent of that party unless the Member has a legal obligation of disclosure.

**4.5** A Member shall gather sufficient and appropriate evidence by such means as inspection, inquiry, computation and analysis to provide reasonable grounds that the Valuation Report and the conclusions therein are properly supported. When determining the extent and quality of evidence necessary the Member shall exercise professional judgement, considering the nature of the Valuation, the type of Valuation Service and the use to which the Valuation Report will be put.

### 5. Reporting

5.1 Generally when a Member in Public Practice provides a Valuation Service, the Member should prepare a written Valuation Report. However, this Standard recognises that a Member may issue a Valuation Report orally where instructed to do so by the Member's Client or where there are circumstances that would justify issuing a Valuation Report orally rather than in writing.

5.2 **Where a Member in Public Practice prepares a written Valuation Report in respect of a Valuation Service, the Valuation Report shall clearly communicate:**

- (a) **The name of the party engaging the Member;**
- (b) **A description of the business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset being valued;**
- (c) **The date at which the value has been determined;**
- (d) **The date on which the Valuation Report has been issued;**
- (e) **The purpose for which the Valuation Report has been prepared;**
- (f) **The name and qualifications of the Member(s) responsible for the Valuation;**
- (g) **The scope of the Valuation, including any limitations or restrictions;**
- (h) **The Premise of Value adopted in the Valuation (e.g. going concern premise or liquidation premise);**
- (i) **Whether the Valuation was undertaken by the Member acting independently or not;**
- (j) **The Valuation Approach(es), Valuation Method(s) and Valuation Procedures adopted in determining the estimate of value and a description of how they were applied;**
- (k) **The specific information on which the Member has relied and the extent to which it has been reviewed (e.g. the documents reviewed, the individuals interviewed, the facilities visited, the reports of other experts relied upon, and management representations);**
- (l) **A description of the material assumptions applied in the Valuation and the basis for those assumptions;**
- (m) **A Conclusion of Value for a Valuation Engagement or a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement, or a Calculated Value for a Calculation Engagement;**
- (n) **All qualifications that materially affect the Conclusion of Value or Calculated Value;**
- (o) **For a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement, that if a Valuation Engagement had been performed the results may have been different;**
- (p) **For a Calculation Engagement, that if a Valuation Engagement had been performed the results may have been different;**
- (q) **Where a Member has prepared a Valuation Report requiring Independence or purporting to be independent, that the compensation to be paid to the Member is not contingent on the conclusion, content or future use of the Valuation Report; and**
- (r) **That the Valuation Service was conducted in accordance with this Standard.**



- 5.3 Where a Member in Public Practice communicates the Valuation Report orally, the Member shall communicate the elements noted in paragraph 5.2, as appropriate in the circumstances, and document the oral communication, the reasons for issuing an oral report and the work performed in accordance with this Standard and the Firm's policies and procedures established under *Documentation of APES 320 Quality Control for Firms*.
- 5.4 In addition to the minimum requirements of a Valuation Report set out in paragraph 5.2, the Member in Public Practice shall consider including the following information in a Valuation Report, as appropriate:
- (a) A description of other Valuation Approaches or Valuation Methods considered and the reasons why they were not considered relevant for the Valuation;
  - (b) Sufficient details of the Valuation calculations to allow a reader to understand how the Member determined the Conclusion of Value or Calculated Value;
  - (c) A summary of relevant financial information; and
  - (d) A summary of the relevant industry.
- 5.5 A Member in Business who undertakes a Valuation Service should prepare a Valuation Report taking into consideration the requirements and guidance of paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4 of this Standard, as appropriate, and to the extent practicable.

## 6. Documentation

- 6.1 A Member performing a Valuation Service shall prepare working papers that appropriately document the work performed, including the basis on which, and the method by which, any calculations, determinations or estimates used in the provision of the Valuation Service have been made.

## 7. Use of a glossary of business valuation terms

- 7.1 When issuing a Valuation Report, a Member shall clearly define the Valuation terms used.
- 7.2 Members are encouraged to use as far as practicable terms that are in general use for Valuation Services. Members are referred to the *International Glossary of Business Valuation Terms* which are included in the valuation standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators.

## 8. Professional fees

- 8.1 A Member in Public Practice providing Valuation Services shall be remunerated for such services by way of professional fees computed in accordance with Section 240 *Fees and other Types of Remuneration* of the Code.
- 8.2 A Member in Public Practice shall not enter into a Contingent Fee arrangement or receive a Contingent Fee for a Valuation Service which requires Independence or purports to be independent.

### ***Conformity with International Pronouncements***

The International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants (IESBA) has not issued a pronouncement equivalent to APES 225.

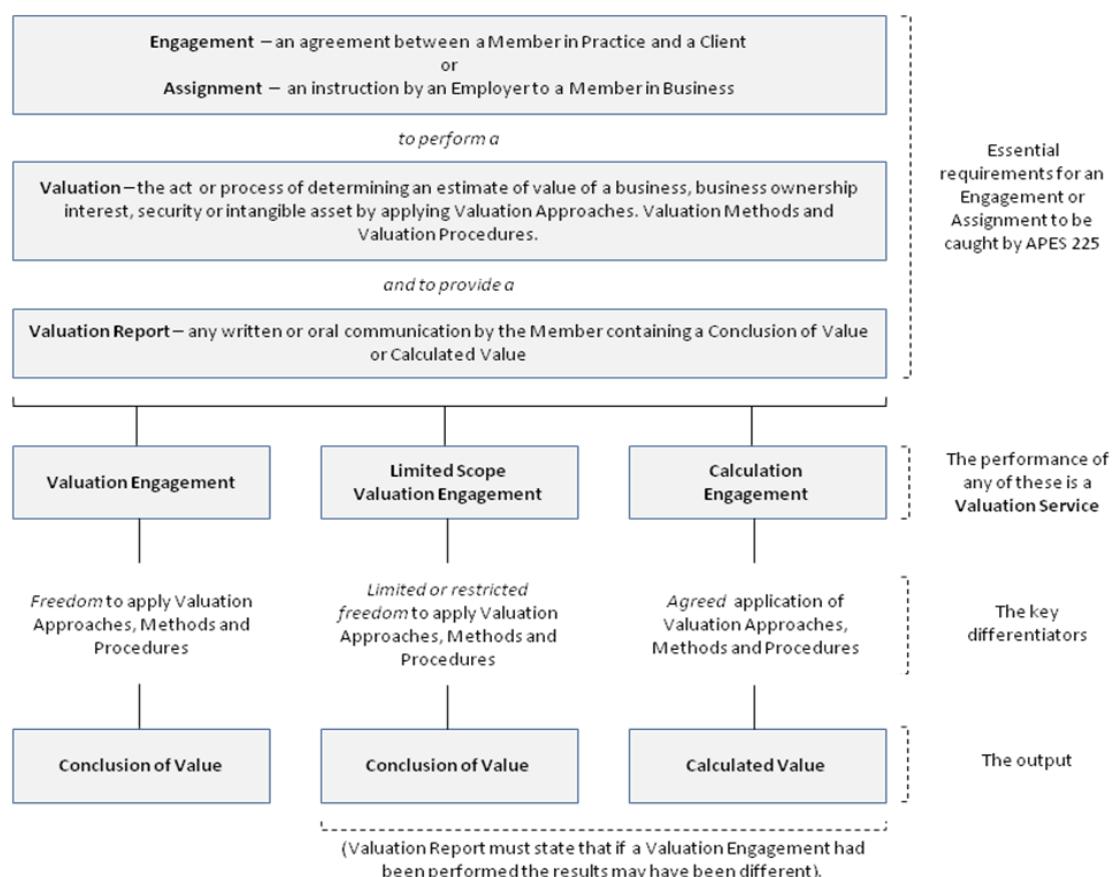
## Appendix 1: Schematic and Examples

This Appendix contains a schematic and some examples to assist or determine whether a particular service is a Valuation Service for the purposes of APES 225 and, if so, whether the Engagement or Assignment is a Valuation Engagement, Limited Scope Valuation Engagement, or Calculation Engagement.

Members are cautioned that the determination of whether a particular service is a Valuation Service under this Standard is a matter to be judged based on the particular facts and circumstances. The examples contained in this Appendix are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be, and cannot be, all inclusive. The examples are not a substitute for reading the full text of APES 225 and applying the Standard to the particular circumstances to determine whether the Member is providing a Valuation Service. In all of the examples presented below it is assumed that there are no unmentioned facts which would be relevant to the consideration as to whether the service provided is a Valuation Service.

### Schematic

The following schematic provides an overview of what constitutes a Valuation Service and what differentiates the three types of Engagement or Assignment.



### Examples

No	Title	Conclusion
1	Valuation of equity for capital gains tax	Valuation Engagement
2	Valuation of equity where industry not analysed	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
3	Valuation Engagement becomes Limited Scope Valuation Engagement	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
4	Valuation of equity for capital gains tax where Valuation date is eight years ago and information lost	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
5	Valuation of equity for capital gains tax where records are sparse	Valuation Engagement
6	Valuation of equity for capital gains tax with limited time	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
7	Valuation of shareholding for capital gains tax with assumption on the value of all equity	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
8	Valuation of shareholding for capital gains tax with assumptions on the value of all equity and percentage discounts for the lack of control and marketability	Calculation Engagement
9	Valuation of Employer's intangible assets for tax consolidation	Valuation Engagement
10	Limited scope Valuation for mergers and acquisitions advice	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
11	Estimate of price for advice on sale of a company	Not a Valuation Service
12	Limited scope Valuation of Employer's business for potential sale	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
13	Limited scope Valuation for estate planning advice	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
14	Valuation assumptions for estate planning advice	Not a Valuation Service
15	Independent expert report for takeover offer	Valuation Engagement
16	Independent expert report for scheme of arrangement	Valuation Engagement
17	Independent expert report for the compulsory acquisition of securities	Valuation Engagement
18	Audit procedures on Valuation assertions	Not a Valuation Service
19	Audit procedures on Client's Valuations	Not a Valuation Service
20	Limited scope Valuation of Employer's business	Limited Scope Valuation Engagement
21	Opinion as receiver and manager on realisable value of business	Not a Valuation Service
22	Opinion as expert witness on lost profits	Not a Valuation Service
23	Opinion as expert witness on value of business	Valuation Engagement

### **Example 1 Valuation of equity for capital gains tax**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to perform a Valuation as at today's date of the issued share capital of a company for the purpose of capital gains tax and to provide a written report to the Client. There is no restriction or limitation placed on the Member in choosing the appropriate procedures or approach to use.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 2 Valuation of equity where industry not analysed**

*Facts:* The facts are the same as for Example 1 except that the scope of work is limited in that the Member is instructed not to perform any analysis of the industry within which the business of the company operates. In the absence of this instruction the Member would have considered it appropriate to perform an analysis of the industry. The lack of analysis on the industry would reasonably be considered to have a material impact on the estimate of value.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation where the scope of work is limited or restricted, and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 3 Valuation Engagement becomes Limited Scope Valuation Engagement**

*Facts:* The facts are the same as for Example 1 except that after agreeing the Terms of Engagement, which provides for a Valuation Engagement, during the course of performing the Valuation the Member becomes aware of a limitation. The Member intended to value the equity in the company using the income approach and for that purpose intended to estimate the company's expected future cash flows. The Member made relevant enquiries of the Client for the purpose of estimating the expected future cash flows. However, the Client decided not to respond to the Member's enquiries but instead instructed the Member to adopt the Client's existing forecast of cash flows so as to contain professional costs.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member was initially engaged to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Valuation Engagement. The Client's subsequent instruction to adopt the Client's existing forecast of cash flows amounts to a limitation on the scope of work because it restricts the Member's freedom to employ the Valuation Procedures that are reasonable and appropriate taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances of the Engagement and the instruction could have a material impact on the estimate of value. Accordingly, from that moment the Engagement ceased to be a Valuation Engagement and became a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 4 Valuation of equity for capital gains tax where Valuation date is eight years ago and information lost**

*Facts:* The facts are the same as for Example 1 except that the valuation date is eight years ago and there is less information available now due to the subsequent destruction of many documents in accordance with the company's document retention policy and the departure of key staff. Despite this, there are some relevant documents, including financial statements for the three years up to the valuation date. The relative lack of information means that the Member is not able to choose the Valuation Approaches and Valuation Methods that the Member would otherwise consider appropriate, and is not able to apply Valuation Procedures to the extent to which the Member would otherwise consider appropriate.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report. A hypothetical seller and a hypothetical buyer standing at the valuation date eight years ago would have had more information available to them than the Member has now for the purpose of performing a Valuation at a date eight years ago. The scope of work is limited or restricted because the relative lack of information restricts the Member's freedom to choose and apply Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures. Accordingly, the Engagement is a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 5 Valuation of equity for capital gains tax where records are sparse**

*Facts:* The facts are the same as for Example 1 except that the company maintains records that are very sparse (albeit compliant with legal requirements).

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report. The sparse nature of the company's records does not amount to a limitation or restriction on scope because a hypothetical seller and a hypothetical buyer do not have any better information available to them. The fact of the sparse records is a characteristic of the company being valued and, therefore, is something that will be reflected in the estimate of value. The Engagement is a Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 6 Valuation of equity for capital gains tax with limited time**

*Facts:* The facts are the same as for Example 1 except that the Member is required to deliver a Valuation Report within a period of time that is too short to allow the Member to perform all of the Valuation Procedures that the Member otherwise considers appropriate.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report. The scope of work is limited or restricted because the short timeframe restricts the Member's freedom to choose and apply Valuation Procedures. Hence the Engagement is a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 7 Valuation of shareholding for capital gains tax with assumption on the value of all equity**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to perform a Valuation of a shareholding in a company for the purpose of capital gains tax and to provide a written report to the Client. The Member is instructed to assume a particular figure for the value of all of the issued share capital of the company.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the scope of work is limited or restricted in that the Member is instructed to assume the value of all of the issued share capital. Otherwise the Member is free to apply the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures the Member considers appropriate in determining an estimate of value of the shareholding. This freedom means the engagement is not a Calculation Engagement. The Engagement is a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement because the scope of work is limited or restricted.

### **Example 8 Valuation of shareholding for capital gains tax with assumptions on the value of all equity and percentage discounts for the lack of control and marketability**

*Facts:* The facts are the same as for Example 7 except that in addition to being instructed to assume a particular figure for the value of all of the issued share capital of the company, the Member is instructed to assume particular percentage discounts for the lack of control and marketability associated with the shareholding.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and provide a Valuation Report where the scope of work is limited or restricted in that the Member is instructed to assume the value of all of the issued share capital and to assume certain percentage discounts for the lack of control and marketability associated with the shareholding. The Engagement is a Calculation Engagement because the Member and the Client have agreed the Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures the Member will apply, thereby eliminating the Member's freedom to choose. The performance of the Calculation Engagement is a Valuation Service.

### **Example 9 Valuation of Employer's intangible assets for tax consolidation**

*Facts:* A Member in Business is assigned by the Member's Employer to perform a Valuation of the intangible assets of a company acquired by the Employer for the purpose of tax consolidation and to provide a written report to the Employer.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 10 Limited scope Valuation for mergers and acquisitions advice**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to provide mergers and acquisitions advice to a Client contemplating a potential acquisition of a business. Part of the instructions includes performing an indicative Valuation of the target business and providing an oral Valuation Report.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service to the extent of the indicative Valuation. The Member has been engaged to perform an indicative Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 11 Estimate of price for advice on sale of a company**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to provide advice and assistance with respect to the sale of a company. As part of the sale process the Member is asked to provide generic valuation statistics and parameters relevant to the industry in which the company operates.

*Analysis:* This is not a Valuation Service. Even if some Valuation Procedures are conducted the Member has not been engaged to perform a Valuation or to provide a Valuation Report. The Member has been engaged to provide ancillary services related to the sale of a company.

### **Example 12 Limited scope Valuation of Employer's business for potential sale**

*Facts:* A Member in Business is assigned by the Member's Employer to perform an indicative Valuation of a business owned by the Employer for the purpose of its potential sale and to provide an oral report to the Employer.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been assigned to perform a Limited Scope Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report to the Member's Employer, which constitutes a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 13 Limited scope Valuation for estate planning advice**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to provide estate planning advice. As a required input to providing that advice, the Member performs an indicative Valuation of a business and provides an oral Valuation Report to the Client.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service to the extent of performing the indicative Valuation of the business and providing the Valuation Report, which constitutes a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 14 Valuation assumptions for estate planning advice**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to provide tax advice in respect of an estate planning engagement. As part of the estate planning process, the Member provides assumptions of values of the assets to assess the potential tax consequences. The Member is not involved in determining the value of the estate.

*Analysis:* This is not a Valuation Service. Even if some Valuation Procedures are conducted the Member has not been engaged to perform a Valuation or to provide a Valuation Report. The Member has been engaged to provide tax advice in respect of estate planning.



### **Example 15      Independent expert report for takeover offer**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged by a Client who is the target of a takeover offer to prepare an independent expert report on whether the takeover offer is “fair and reasonable”. As noted in paragraph RG 111.10 of ASIC’s Regulatory Guide 111 “Content of Expert Reports”, an offer is “fair” if “the value of the offer price or consideration is equal to or greater than the value of the securities the subject of the offer”. The Member will perform a Valuation of the securities for the purpose of assessing if the offer is “fair”. In accordance with section 640 of the Corporations Act 2001, the independent expert’s report will accompany the target’s statement that will be sent to the shareholders of the Client.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service to the extent of performing the Valuation of the securities and providing the Valuation Report. Although the Member has been engaged to express an opinion on whether the takeover offer is “fair and reasonable”, the accepted meaning of “fair” (as stated in ASIC’s Regulatory Guide 111) clearly implies that a Valuation is to be performed. Thus the Member has been engaged, in part, to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 16      Independent expert report for scheme of arrangement**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged by a Client who is the target of a friendly takeover to be achieved by way of a scheme of arrangement, to prepare an expert’s report on whether a scheme of arrangement is “in the best interests of the members of the company” in accordance with clause 8303 of Schedule 8 of the Corporations Regulations 2001. As noted in paragraph RG 111.16 of ASIC’s Regulatory Guide 111 “Content of Expert Reports”, in such a case the expert is expected to provide an opinion as to whether the proposal is “fair and reasonable” as that phrase is understood for the purpose of section 640 of the Corporations Act 2001. The Member will perform a Valuation of the securities for the purpose of assessing if the offer is “fair”. The expert’s report will, if the court directs, accompany the explanatory statement and notice of meeting sent to shareholders of the company.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service to the extent of performing the Valuation of the securities and providing the Valuation Report. Although the Member has been engaged to express an opinion on whether the proposal is “in the best interests of the members of the company”, accepted practice (as stated in ASIC’s Regulatory Guide 111) implies that a Valuation is to be performed. Thus the Member has been engaged, in part, to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 17      Independent expert report for the compulsory acquisition of securities**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged by a Client who has acquired 90% of the securities of a particular class of a company and wishes to issue a notice to acquire compulsorily the balance of the securities. The Member is engaged to provide an expert’s report under section 667A of the Corporations Act 2001 on whether “the terms proposed in the notice give a fair value for the securities concerned”. In accordance with section 664C, a copy of the expert’s report will be sent to each holder of securities.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report, which constitutes a Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 18      Audit procedures on Valuation assertions**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to perform an audit. The Member will perform procedures to test the valuation assertions (as defined in Australian Auditing Standard ASA 500 *Audit Evidence*) of the financial statement balances as part of the audit Engagement. The results of these procedures will be documented in the Member's working papers and will not be communicated to the Client.

*Analysis:* This is not a Valuation Service. The Member has not been engaged to perform a Valuation or to provide a Valuation Report. The Member has been engaged to perform an audit and the procedures to test the valuation assertions (as defined in the Auditing Standards) are only performed as part of the audit Engagement.

### **Example 19      Audit procedures on Client's Valuations**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to perform an audit. The Member will audit/review the valuation models or calculations prepared by the Client to test assets (including goodwill) for impairment as part of the Member's audit procedures in accordance with Auditing Standards. The procedures performed will be documented in the Member's working papers and will not be communicated to the Client.

*Analysis:* This is not a Valuation Service. The Member has not been engaged to perform a Valuation or to provide a Valuation Report. The Member has been engaged to perform an audit and the procedures to test impairment are only performed as part of the audit Engagement.

### **Example 20      Limited scope Valuation of Employer's business**

*Facts:* A Member in Business is assigned to perform an indicative Valuation of the business of the Employer as part of the Employer's procedures in respect of testing assets (including goodwill) for impairment for financial reporting purposes.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service. The Member has been assigned to perform an indicative Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report which constitutes a Limited Scope Valuation Engagement.

### **Example 21      Opinion as receiver and manager on realisable value of business**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged by a secured creditor as a receiver and manager of the assets and undertaking of a company. In reporting to the Client the Member expresses an opinion on the amount that might be realised from the sale of the company's business.

*Analysis:* This is not a Valuation Service. Even if some Valuation Procedures are conducted the Member does not perform a Valuation and is not engaged to provide a Valuation Report. The Member has been engaged to perform an insolvency service and the opinion was expressed as part of performing that service.

### **Example 22      Opinion as expert witness on lost profits**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to act as an expert witness in litigation and to express an opinion on the quantum of damages suffered by the plaintiff as a result of an alleged wrong-doing by the defendant. The Member is instructed that the damages are to be determined by reference to lost profits and that the court must award damages as a once-off lump sum. In performing this task, the Member:

- (a) will calculate the lost profits caused by the alleged wrong-doing by comparing the profits that the plaintiff would have earned but for the alleged wrong-doing with the profits that the plaintiff will earn given the alleged wrong-doing; and
- (b) will calculate the present value of those lost profits.

The Member will provide a written report and may later give oral evidence at the court hearing.

*Analysis:* This is not a Valuation Service because the Member has not been engaged to perform a Valuation (i.e. the Member has not been engaged to determine an estimate of value of a business, business ownership interest, security or intangible asset).

### **Example 23      Opinion as expert witness on value of business**

*Facts:* A Member in Public Practice is engaged to act as an expert witness in litigation and to express an opinion on the quantum of damages suffered by the plaintiff as a result of an alleged breach of contract by the defendant. The Member is instructed that the damages are to be determined by reference to the value of the plaintiff's business before the alleged breach of contract and the Member is instructed to express an opinion on that value. The Member will provide a written report and may later give oral evidence at the court hearing.

*Analysis:* This is a Valuation Service because the Member has been engaged to perform a Valuation and to provide a Valuation Report which constitutes a Valuation Engagement. It is a Valuation because the Member has been engaged to determine an estimate of value of a business by applying Valuation Approaches, Valuation Methods and Valuation Procedures.

## APPENDIX 2

### Summary of revisions to the previous APES 225 (Issued July 2008)

APES 225 *Valuation Services* originally issued in July 2008 has been revised by APESB in May 2012. A summary of the revisions is given in the table below.

Table of revisions\*

Paragraph affected	How affected
1.1	Amended
2 – Definition of Calculation Engagement	Amended
2 – Definition of Firm	Amended
2 – Definition of Limited Scope Valuation Engagement	Amended
2 – Definition of Premise of Value	Added
2 – Definition of Valuation	Amended
2 – Definition of Valuation Engagement	Amended
3.8	Amended
4.2	Added
4.4	Amended
4.5	Amended
5.2(h)	Amended
5.2(i)	Amended
5.2(j)	Amended
5.2(k)	Amended
5.2(o)	Amended
5.2(p)	Amended
5.2(q)	Amended
5.2(r)	Amended
6.1	Amended
Appendix 1 (Schematic Diagram and 8 additional examples developed)	Amended
Appendix 2	Added

\* Refer *Technical Update 2012/1*