Desktop Review – Impact of AI and Sustainability on Forensic Accounting and Valuation Services in Jurisdictions

Technical Staff have performed a desktop review to gather information in other jurisdictions that consider the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Sustainability on forensic accounting and valuation services. APESB Technical Staff search focused on finding guidance for accountants on performing these services in the relevant country.

The details of guidance from professional bodies, standard setters, regulators, and courts are set out in the table below.

Table 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI) guidance

	Name	Website Link	Relate to	Entity	Type	Ethical considerations when using AI
1.	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) & The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)	Guidelines for Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Forensic and Valuation Services Engagements	Forensic Accounting & Valuation Services	Professional Body	Guidance	In October 2025, the AICPA released new guidance to help members navigate the integration of AI into forensic and valuation services. The Guide note the use of AI as a tool in forensic and valuation services engagements introduces specific risks and professional responsibilities. These include consideration of the AICPA Professional Code of Conduct and the "Compliance With Standards Rule" (ET sections 1.310.001 and 2.310.001). Note: This document is AICPA-CIMA's members' access only. As such, the Technical Staff are unable to review the document for this research.
2.	International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC)	Navigating the Rise of AI in Valuation: Opportunities, Risks, and Standards	Valuation Services	Standard Setter	Perspectives Paper	In July 2025, the IVSC published a Perspectives Paper, Navigating the Rise of Artificial Intelligence in Valuation: Opportunities, Risks, and Standards, which examines the growing use of AI and related technologies in valuation and highlights both the potential benefits and critical challenges. The paper makes clear that while AI can be a powerful tool to support valuers, it cannot replace them. The latest edition of International Valuation Standards (IVS) (effective 31 January 2025) also affirms that professional judgement and scepticism are essential to ensuring valuations remain fit for purpose, regardless of the technology used.

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3.	NSW Supreme Court	Supreme Court Practice Note SC Gen 23 - Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen AI)	Forensic Accounting Services	Court	Court Practice Note	This Practice Note was issued on 28 January 2025 and commenced on 3 February 2025. Specifically, for Expert Reports: • The Court prohibits the use of Gen AI to draft or prepare the content of an expert report (of any part of an expert report) without prior leave of the Court (paragraph 20). • If an expert witness obtains prior leave to use Gen AI, the expert witness must then disclose it in the report (paragraph 22).
4.	Land and Environment Court of NSW	Practice Note - Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen AI)	Forensic Accounting Services	Court	Court Practice Note	This Practice Note was issued on 3 February 2025 and commenced on that date. Specifically, for Expert Reports: • The Court prohibits the use of Gen AI to draft or prepare the content of an expert report (of any part of an expert report) without prior leave of the Court (paragraph 20). • If an expert witness obtains prior leave to use Gen AI, the expert witness must then disclose it in the report (paragraph 22).
5.	District Court of NSW	General Practice Note 2 - Generative AI Practice Note and Judicial Guidelines	Forensic Accounting Services	Court	Court Practice Note	This Practice Note was issued on 18 December 2004 and commenced on 3 February 2025, stating that the District Court adopts Supreme Court Practice Note SC Gen 23 - Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen AI) in its current form and that it may be amended from time to time. Specifically for Expert Reports: • The Court prohibits the use of Gen AI to draft or prepare the content of an expert report (of any part of an expert report) without prior leave of the Court (paragraph 20). • If an expert witness obtains prior leave to use Gen AI, the expert witness must then disclose it in the report (paragraph 22).
6.	Queensland Court	The Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) Guidelines for Responsible Use by Non-Lawyers	Forensic Accounting Services	Court	Guidance	Issued on 15 September 2025, these guidelines apply to civil and criminal proceedings in Queensland courts and tribunals. It was noted that some non-lawyers are using Generative AI chatbots (such as ChatGPT, Claude, Microsoft Copilot or Google Gemini) to help prepare court documents. These guidelines have been developed to assist non-lawyers who represent themselves or others, ensuring the responsible use of

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						Generative AI chatbots in court and tribunal proceedings. It emphasises that Generative AI is not a substitute for a qualified lawyer and cannot provide tailored legal advice.
7.	Supreme Court of Victoria	Guidelines for Litigants: Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in Litigation	Forensic Accounting Services	Court	Guidance	Issued in May 2024, these guidelines have been developed to assist litigants in the Supreme Court of Victoria. Key considerations for using AI tools in legal settings include: • Aware of the privacy and confidentiality of information and data provided to an external program. • The use of AI should be disclosed to other parties and the Court. • Generative AI does not relieve the responsible legal practitioner of the need to exercise judgment and professional skill in reviewing the final product to be provided to the Court. • AI is not presently used for decision making nor used to develop or prepare reasons for decision because it does not engage in a reasoning process nor a process specific to the circumstance before the Court. • Particular caution needs to be exercised if generative AI tools are used to assist in the preparation of affidavit materials, witness statements or other documents created to represent the evidence or opinion of a witness.
8.	Victorian Legal Services Board and Commissioner (AU)	Statement on the use of artificial intelligence in Australian legal practice	Forensic Accounting Services	Regulator	Statement on the use of AI	In December 2024, the Law Society of NSW, the Legal Practice Board of WA, and Victorian Legal Services Board and Commissioner produced a Statement on the use of AI in Australian legal practice to help lawyers understand their expectations when using AI tools to assist them in their legal work. The Statement notes that lawyers must continue to maintain high ethical standards and comply with professional obligations under relevant legal profession uniform laws, including: • Maintaining client confidentiality • Providing independence advice • Being honest and delivering legal services competently and diligently

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						• Charging costs that are fair, reasonable and proportionate Key considerations for lawyers who use AI in their practice include: • Implementing clear, risk-based policies • Limiting the use of AI tools • Being transparent

Table 2: Sustainability guidance

	Name	Website Link	Relate to	Entity	Type	Ethical considerations when using AI
1.	International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC)	IVSC ESG Survey 2024	Valuation Services	Standard Setter	Perspectives Paper	In January 2025, the IVSC published a Perspectives Paper titled "The Integration of ESG in Valuation Practices – IVSC Global Survey 2024." This report provides a detailed analysis of how ESG factors are being considered in valuation practices across different regions and markets. The paper notes that the most frequently cited challenge to integrating ESG considerations into valuations was the lack of standardised metrics for measuring ESG impacts (page 8). The paper also notes the obstacles that need to be overcome (page 14): • *Standardisation of ESG Metrics* – requires more consistent and comparable assessments across different markets and asset classes • *Enhanced Professional Development* – increased access to training programs designed to equip professionals with the skills to integrate ESG considerations into work effectively • *Greater Engagement with Stakeholders* – to align expectations and understanding of the importance of ESG in valuations
2.	ASA CBV Institute IVAS RICS	New ESG Guidance for Valuation Professionals Released	Valuation Services	Professional Body	Guidance	In July 2025, the American Society of Appraisers (ASA), Chartered Business Valuators Institute (CBV Institute), Institute of Valuers and Appraisers, Singapore (IVAS), and Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) jointly released ESG Guidance for the Business Valuation Professionals 2025 to gather ESG information during the valuation process. Developed with the support of IVSC, this first-of-its-kind collaboration builds on the ESG-related considerations in International Valuation Standards (IVS) (effective 31 January 2025). The guidance would help businesses preparing to comply with new sustainability reporting standards and requirements, such as the IFRS 1 Sustainability Disclosure Standards (IFRS S1 and S2), the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (EU ESRS), and the US SEC 2 climate-related disclosure requirements.