Table 2Possible Key Building Blocks for Independence of IA practitioners

For both individuals and review bodies

	Institutional and legal provisions Formal independence	How it works in practice Independence in practice
Status and powers the specialist has independent status and powers	 Independence is guaranteed by certification/accreditation systems Adheres to a Code of Ethics Signs a 'conflict-free declaration' - no current or past professional conflicts with the project 	 Has no interest in the project, plan, etc. being assessed Chooses its own references & approach Can provide evidence of its independence in practice (products and actions)
Financial independence the specialist is financially independent		 Ensures a sufficient budget for the review Is autonomous in the internal allocation of budgets)
Organisational autonomy the specialist operates autonomously	 Appoints its own staff, Board and Chairman Has rules on incompatibility of functions 	 Stands up well to political pressure, e.g. on the conclusions of the assessment
Knowledge and expertise the specialist has sufficient professional knowledge and expertise to carry out his/her mission	 There are requirements for professional expertise through certification or accreditation systems. Access to information is formally guaranteed, including the right to gather information 	• The Chairman, Board and staff also have appropriate professional expertise
Justification and transparency the specialist can justify himself and is transparent	 Certification or accreditation systems require regular external financial and quality audits Complaints mechanism in place 	 External financial and quality audits are carried out on a regular basis Includes high-quality consultations in its assessments and provides responses to those consulted

• The complaints mechanism is used regularly