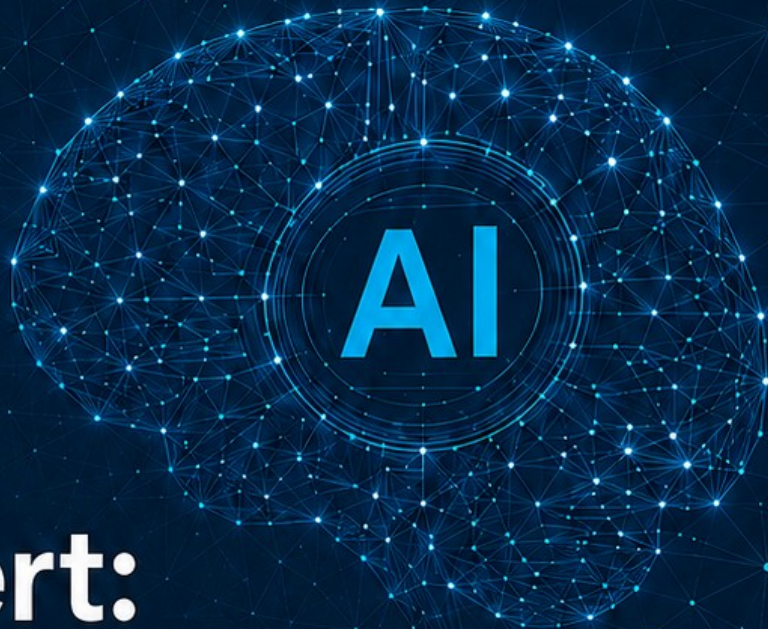




AI and the Delay Expert: Turning Professional Guidance into Defensible Practice

A practical response to The Academy
of Experts' January 2026 guidance on
artificial intelligence



By Dr Stuart Carmichael
PhD, MSc, FCIQB, MAE

Executive Summary

The Academy of Experts' January 2026 guidance on the use of artificial intelligence is a timely and welcome framework for expert witnesses. Its central message is clear: AI may assist the expert, but it must not replace the expert's judgement.[3]

For delay experts, the practical question is not simply whether AI may be used. It is how AI-assisted work can be controlled, validated, recorded and explained in a way that preserves independence and withstands scrutiny in cross-examination.

This article considers how the Academy's guidance can be translated into practical working protocols for forensic delay analysis, particularly where experts are dealing with programme data, critical path assessment, counterfactual modelling, team-assisted analysis and disclosure.

For readers less familiar with delay analysis or AI terminology, a Glossary of Terms is included at Appendix 1.

1. Introduction

Artificial intelligence is no longer a peripheral issue for expert witnesses. The Academy of Experts recognises that AI tools are increasingly being used by legal professionals, members of the judiciary and expert witnesses to assist with their work. Its January 2026 guidance is therefore a timely contribution to an area where technology is developing quickly and professional expectations are still forming.[1]

The guidance is carefully framed. It is directed at expert witnesses acting as independent experts in legal proceedings, rather than advisory experts. It also makes clear that it is not intended to replace human judgement. Instead, it provides guidance for experts considering how AI may affect their duties, their relationships with clients and instructing solicitors, and the preparation of their work. [2]

That distinction matters. The use of AI does not alter the expert's primary duty. The guidance states that experts remain ultimately responsible for their work product, cannot divest responsibility or evade their duties by using AI, and must not treat AI as a substitute for their own opinion.[3] The real question is therefore not whether AI can produce useful outputs, but whether the expert can understand, verify and justify any output that informs their work.

For delay experts, this is not a theoretical issue. Complex construction disputes often require the expert to review large volumes of programme data, contemporaneous records, progress updates, correspondence and technical evidence. In some cases, the expert may need to reconstruct an as-built programme, evaluate competing critical paths, test delay events, or consider counterfactual scenarios. These are precisely the types of tasks where AI may appear attractive, but where the expert must be especially careful to maintain control over the analysis.

This article does not criticise the Academy's guidance for being broad. A professional body guidance note must necessarily apply across many expert disciplines. Rather, the purpose is to build on the guidance by considering what it means in practice for delay experts. In particular, it examines three operational questions:

- what constitutes adequate human oversight in data-heavy delay analysis;
- how AI-assisted scenario modelling can be controlled where counterfactual analysis forms part of the methodology; and
- how a named expert can maintain a reliable audit trail where assistants or team members use AI during the preparation of expert evidence.

2. The Academy's Guidance: A Useful Baseline

The Academy's guidance provides a broad framework for expert witnesses considering the use of AI. Although it is comprehensive as a professional framework, it is not framed as a discipline-specific technical manual. That is understandable given its intended application across expert witness disciplines. The guidance sets out the principal issues that experts should consider before using AI, including permissibility, purpose, tool selection, risk classification, safeguards, liaison with instructing lawyers, record keeping, team use and disclosure.[4]

Its central professional principle is straightforward: the expert remains responsible for their own work. AI may assist, but it must not replace the expert's opinion or reasoning. The expert must apply appropriate professional oversight to any AI-generated output used in the course of their work.[5]

The guidance also recognises that AI may be used for legitimate purposes, including self-education, data analysis, quality control, summarising content, generating analysis or visuals, and improving communication. At the same time, it identifies serious risks, including hallucination, confidentiality and privilege, bias, privacy, intellectual property and regulatory compliance.[6]

The examples table is particularly useful. It treats basic internet searching and grammar checking as very low risk; transcription, summarising non-sensitive documents and document organisation as low risk; research assistance on familiar topics and pattern analysis of non-critical datasets as medium risk; analysis used in part to inform an expert opinion and scenario modelling as high risk; AI drafting substantive analysis or opinion as extreme; AI writing the entire expert report as prohibited or extreme; and inputting confidential case data into public AI tools as prohibited.[7]

That is a sensible baseline. The guidance does not suggest that all AI use is improper. Nor does it prohibit AI-assisted analysis altogether. Instead, it requires experts to identify the purpose of use, assess the risk, apply safeguards, keep records, maintain human oversight and remain prepared to explain their approach. For delay experts, the practical issue is how those general principles should be applied to programme data, critical path analysis, counterfactual modelling and team-assisted expert work.

3. Methodological Issues for Delay Experts

3.1 Adequate human oversight in data-heavy disciplines

The Academy's guidance states that experts must maintain adequate human oversight when using AI tools, and that they must satisfy themselves that the AI output is appropriate, reliable and accurate. It also suggests regular testing of the AI tool or regular checks of its output.[8]

The principle is sound, and the guidance also recognises that oversight should be proportionate to the nature and risk of the AI use.[8] However, from the perspective of data-heavy expert disciplines, the guidance necessarily leaves open how such oversight should be applied in practice. In forensic delay analysis, an expert may be dealing with thousands of activities, logic links, constraints, calendars, progress updates and critical path movements. The guidance does not specify what would amount to defensible "regular testing" or "regular checks" in that context.

This is not a criticism of the principle itself. It is a practical gap between general guidance and technical expert work. In a complex delay analysis, adequate oversight may require more than a general review of AI outputs. It may require targeted validation of high-impact data points, sample-based checks, parallel manual verification of selected outputs, and clear records showing how the expert satisfied themselves that the AI-assisted processing was reliable.

3.2 Scenario modelling and counterfactual analysis

The guidance treats the use of AI to recreate scenarios, including counterfactual scenarios used as the basis for analysis underpinning the expert's opinion, as high risk. The examples table also identifies scenario modelling using agent or simulation tools as high risk because of the risk of hidden assumptions or errors.[9]

This creates a discipline-specific tension for delay analysts. In several recognised forms of forensic delay analysis, counterfactual modelling, such as "but-for" or collapsed as-built analysis, may form a central part of the methodology. The issue is not that the guidance wrongly identifies this as high risk; indeed, the warning is sensible and notably stops short of prohibition.

From a delay expert's perspective, the difficulty is that the guidance does not explain what safe AI-assisted scenario modelling would look like where counterfactual analysis is a necessary part of the expert's work. That is an operational point inferred from the general nature of the guidance, rather than a limitation expressly acknowledged in the TAE document.

For delay experts, additional safeguards may be required. These could include documenting the assumptions imposed on the AI tool, retaining records of prompts and outputs, separately validating any generated scenarios against the underlying programme records, and ensuring that the expert can explain each analytical step without relying on the AI tool as a black box.

3.3 Team-assisted AI work and internal audit trails

Delay experts often work with teams. Assistants may undertake document review, data collation, programme checks, chronology preparation or preliminary analysis. The Academy's guidance

recognises this issue and states that the named expert must understand if and how team members have used AI in connection with their work. It also states that the named expert should discuss this with team members early and ensure that those team members follow the guidance.[10]

That direction is important, but from a procedural perspective it leaves open the specific mechanisms by which a named expert should audit AI-assisted work undertaken by a team. This is an inference drawn from the general nature of the guidance, rather than a stated limitation within the document itself.

Standard professional delegation principles remain relevant: the named expert remains responsible for the opinion expressed. However, AI introduces an additional category of risk, particularly where generated or summarised outputs may appear plausible but are not supported by the underlying material.

For that reason, testifying experts may need to develop internal AI audit trails. These should record which tools were used, by whom, for what purpose, on what material, with what prompts, and with what verification checks. In larger expert teams, this type of AI-use log may become necessary to demonstrate that the named expert maintained proper control over the analysis before incorporating team-assisted work into a final report or determination.

4. Practical Safeguards for Delay Experts Using AI

Risk Area	Practical Issue for Delay Experts	Suggested Safeguard
Programme data extraction and review	Large programme datasets may include thousands of activities, logic links, constraints, calendars, progress updates and critical path movements.	Use targeted validation of high-impact critical path data, manual checks of a defined risk-based sample, and record the verification method used.
Critical path analysis	AI-assisted data processing may identify patterns or apparent critical paths that require expert interpretation.	Validate outputs against native programme files, contemporaneous records and the expert's own assessment of causation.
Counterfactual modelling	"But-for" or collapsed as-built analyses may require testing hypothetical scenarios, but hidden assumptions can materially affect the conclusion.	Document all assumptions and parameters imposed on the AI tool, retain prompt/output logs, and independently validate generated scenarios against the underlying programme records.
Team-assisted analysis	Assistants may use AI during preliminary review, creating a risk that unsupported outputs enter the expert's analysis.	Require a matter-specific AI-use log for all team members, including tool used, purpose, source material, prompts, outputs relied upon and verification checks completed.
Confidentiality and privilege	Expert materials may include privileged documents, confidential project records, settlement material and legal strategy.	Use only approved, secure AI environments. Do not upload privileged or confidential material into public tools unless expressly authorised by instructing solicitors and the client.
Disclosure and cross-examination	The line between administrative support, analytical assistance and substantive opinion generation may be challenged.	Prepare a standard AI-use declaration identifying the tool category, purpose of use, extent of reliance, safeguards applied and confirmation that the expert retained independent professional judgement.

5. Practical Recommendations for Testifying Experts

5.1 Create a matter-specific AI use plan

Before using any AI tools on a specific instruction, an expert should prepare a matter-specific AI use plan. This should identify the legal, regulatory and contractual context of the dispute, the purpose for which AI is to be used, the proposed tool, the risk classification and the safeguards required.

For complex infrastructure or construction disputes, tasks should be categorised by reference to the Academy's risk classifications. Administrative formatting, translation or organising non-confidential documentation may be lower risk, provided they do not involve confidential, privileged, sensitive or substantively analytical material. Research assistance should be treated with care, even on familiar topics, because of the risk of hallucinated or unreliable sources.

Where AI assists in processing large datasets to inform an opinion, or recreates hypothetical situations such as counterfactual scenarios, the guidance treats that use as high risk.[9] Such use is not prohibited, but it requires enhanced scrutiny. The expert must understand the method, validate the results and retain full responsibility for the analysis.

Risk classifications should be reviewed periodically as AI tools and their capabilities develop. However, improved model capability does not by itself remove risks relating to confidentiality, reproducibility, hidden assumptions, accountability or the potential influence of an output on the expert's opinion. The assessment should therefore remain task-specific and context-specific.

The plan should draw a firm line at extreme and prohibited uses. AI should not be used to draft substantive reasoning or conclusions in a way that replaces the expert's own judgement. Complete or majority outsourcing of the expert report to AI is inconsistent with the expert's professional duties.[7] Public or unsecured AI tools should not be used for confidential case data.

5.2 Maintain an AI use register

Experts should maintain a live AI use register for each matter. This should record:

- the specific AI tool and model version used;
- the purpose of the task and the source material considered;
- the input parameters, core prompts or system constraints applied;
- the outputs generated and the date of generation; and
- the verification checks undertaken before any output was relied upon.

Where available, the register should also record relevant model configuration settings and retain the specific output and supporting analysis relied upon. Exact reproduction may not always be possible because models may subsequently be updated and probabilistic systems may generate different outputs even when given the same prompt.

This type of register is not merely administrative. It creates a defensible audit trail. It helps the expert explain how AI was used, why it was used, what safeguards were applied and how the expert satisfied themselves that the output was reliable.

5.3 Apply risk-based validation checks

Full manual verification may be impracticable when handling large project datasets. For that reason, experts should adopt a structured, risk-based validation approach.

For lower-risk summary or data collation tasks, limited spot checks may be sufficient, provided no sensitive or analytical material is involved. For high-risk data processing, programme analysis or critical path assessment, validation should be more rigorous. This may involve testing a defined risk-based sample of the AI's output against the underlying project records, together with parallel manual verification of selected high-impact data points.

The validation method should be recorded in the AI use register.

AI may also be used as a challenge or quality-control tool to test human analysis, identify inconsistencies and propose alternative explanations. This reciprocal checking can strengthen the review process, but it does not replace the named expert's responsibility to evaluate the evidence, verify the analysis and form an independent opinion.

5.4 Control team use of AI

Team members should not use AI tools on an ad hoc basis. Any AI-assisted task undertaken by assistants should be recorded in the matter's AI use register.

Before any team-assisted work is incorporated into the final analysis, the principal expert should review the verification checks completed by the assistant and satisfy themselves that unsupported AI outputs have not affected the analysis.

5.5 Prepare for disclosure and cross-examination

The line between administrative AI support, analytical assistance and substantive opinion generation may well be tested in cross-examination. The expert should therefore be ready to explain what AI was used for, what it was not used for, what safeguards were applied, and how the expert retained independent professional judgement.

Where appropriate, an AI-use declaration in an expert report could state:

- the categories of AI tools used and their purpose;
- the extent to which those tools were used in the analytical process;
- the safeguards and verification protocols applied; and
- confirmation that the final conclusions and opinions represent the independent professional judgement of the named expert.

6. A Delay Expert's AI Use Checklist

Before using AI on any expert instruction, a delay expert should be able to answer the following questions clearly and contemporaneously.

6.1 Permission and scope

- Am I permitted to use AI under the engagement terms, applicable procedural rules, professional duties and any client-specific restrictions?
- Have I discussed the proposed AI use with instructing solicitors where the use is high-risk, sensitive or potentially disclosable?
- Have I clearly defined what AI will be used for, and what it will not be used for?

6.2 Risk classification

- Is the proposed use administrative, analytical, high-risk, extreme or prohibited?
- Does the task involve confidential, privileged, sensitive or substantively analytical material?
- Could the AI output influence my opinion, even indirectly?

6.3 Tool selection

- Is the selected AI tool suitable for the task?
- Do I understand broadly how the tool works, what it processes, and what type of output it produces?
- Am I using a secure environment appropriate for confidential project material?

6.4 Programme data and delay analysis

- If AI is being used to process programme data, have I checked the output against the native programme records?
- Have I validated critical path-related outputs, logic assumptions, calendars, constraints and progress data?
- Have I separately reviewed any AI-assisted conclusions against contemporaneous project records?

6.5 Counterfactual and scenario modelling

- If AI is being used to assist with “but-for”, collapsed as-built or other scenario modelling, have I recorded all assumptions and parameters?
- Can I explain how the scenario was generated without relying on the AI tool as a black box?
- Have I independently checked that no hidden assumptions or unsupported logic have affected the result?

6.6 Verification and audit trail

- Have I recorded the AI tool used, the purpose, the prompts or parameters, the outputs and the date of use?

- Have I carried out risk-based validation checks before relying on any output?
- Have I kept enough records to explain the process to instructing solicitors, the opposing expert, the tribunal or the court?

6.7 Team use

- Are any assistants or team members using AI on the matter?
- Have they recorded their AI use in the matter-specific AI use register?
- Have I reviewed and verified any AI-assisted work before incorporating it into my own analysis?

6.8 Report disclosure and cross-examination

- Does my report need an AI-use declaration?
- Can I explain what AI was used for, what it was not used for, and the safeguards applied?
- Can I confirm that my final opinions remain my own independent professional judgement?

Core principle: AI may assist the delay expert, but it must not replace professional judgement, evidential reasoning or independent opinion.

7. Wider Developments: Disclosure and Professional Expectations

Since the publication of the Academy's guidance, wider developments have reinforced the need for practical AI governance in expert evidence. The Civil Justice Council's interim consultation on AI and court documents proposed changes to PD35 under which experts would explain what AI use had been made, other than for transcription or other administrative uses, and identify the AI tools used.[11] FOIL has similarly supported the principle that AI-generated material may be included in expert reports where an appropriate declaration explains the AI use and the tools used.[12]

These developments support the practical need for matter-specific AI use records, validation checks and disclosure-ready explanations. They also reinforce the distinction at the heart of the Academy's guidance: AI-assisted work is not necessarily improper, but the expert must remain able to explain what was used, why it was used, how it was checked and whether it had any bearing on the expert's opinion.

The same direction can be seen in professional and arbitral guidance. RICS has introduced a global professional standard on the responsible use of AI in surveying practice, published in September 2025 and effective from 9 March 2026, with mandatory requirements and best-practice expectations for members and regulated firms.[13] In arbitration, the CI Arb Guideline on the Use of AI in Arbitration provides a framework for managing AI use in arbitral proceedings, including general recommendations and template procedural materials.[14]

Recent litigation also illustrates the point. In the United States, a dispute over AI prompts used by an expert witness has shown how AI inputs may become relevant to methodology and disclosure. In that case, the issue arose because the AI prompts were said to relate to how an expert used AI to sort

through a large collection of documents.[15] For delay experts, that reinforces the importance of maintaining prompt logs and audit trails where AI has been used for anything more than purely administrative support.

Taken together, these developments suggest that the central question for experts is no longer simply whether AI was used, but whether its use can be explained, justified and verified.

8. Conclusion

The Academy of Experts' guidance is a timely and important contribution to the developing practice of expert evidence in the age of AI. It rightly recognises that AI may assist experts in dealing with information, data, quality control, summarisation and communication, while also identifying serious risks including hallucination, confidentiality, privilege, bias, privacy, intellectual property and regulatory compliance.[6] Most importantly, it reaffirms the central principle that the expert remains ultimately responsible for their work product and that AI is not a substitute for the expert's own opinion.[3]

For delay experts, the challenge is not simply whether AI can be used. In many cases, AI-assisted tools may be helpful, particularly where the expert is dealing with large volumes of project records, programme data, progress updates and contemporaneous correspondence. The more difficult question is how that use can be controlled, validated and explained.

AI-assisted analysis is not, in itself, improper. However, it must not become a substitute for expert reasoning. A delay expert who uses AI must still be able to explain the methodology, test the outputs, identify the assumptions, validate the results against the underlying records, and demonstrate that the final opinion is their own independent professional judgement.

The practical way forward is therefore not to reject AI, nor to use it casually. Expert witnesses should adopt matter-specific AI use plans, maintain AI use registers, apply risk-based validation checks, control team use of AI and prepare disclosure-ready records.

In that sense, the Academy's guidance should be seen as the starting point rather than the final word. It provides the framework. The next task for specialist expert disciplines is to translate that framework into practical protocols capable of withstanding scrutiny in cross-examination. For delay experts, that means treating AI as an assistant to disciplined analysis, not as a replacement for professional judgement, evidential reasoning or expert independence.

References

- [1] The Academy of Experts, *Guidance for Expert Witnesses on the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)*, January 2026, Introduction.
- [2] Ibid., Introduction.
- [3] Ibid., Section A, paragraph 2.1.
- [4] Ibid., Section B, paragraphs 1.1 and 2.1.
- [5] Ibid., Section A, paragraph 2.1; Section B, paragraph 2.1(i).
- [6] Ibid., Section A, paragraphs 2.2 and 3.3.
- [7] Ibid., Examples Table, PDF p. 15.
- [8] Ibid., Section B, paragraph 2.1(i).
- [9] Ibid., Section B, paragraph 1.1(iii)(b)(iii); Examples Table, PDF p. 15.
- [10] Ibid., Section B, paragraph 2.1(viii).
- [11] Kennedys, *AI and the expectations for expert witnesses – part 2*, 7 April 2026.
- [12] FOIL, *The Academy of Experts: Guidance for Expert Witnesses on the use of Artificial Intelligence*, 5 May 2026.
- [13] RICS, *Responsible use of artificial intelligence in surveying practice*, published September 2025, effective 9 March 2026.
- [14] Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, *Guideline on the Use of AI in Arbitration*, 2025, updated September 2025.
- [15] Reuters, *Group fights Shell Oil bid for AI prompts used in climate lawsuit*, 2 June 2026.

Acknowledgements: The author is grateful to colleagues at Resolute Management Consultancy for their comments on an earlier draft, and particularly to Renbo Huang for his observations on model versioning, reproducibility and AI-assisted quality control.

Author's note: *AI-assisted research and drafting tools were used during the preparation of this article to support source review, structure and editorial refinement. The final analysis, professional judgement and conclusions are my own.*

Appendix 1: Glossary of Key Terms

1) **Agentic AI**

An AI system designed to carry out tasks with a degree of autonomy. In the context of expert work, this may include tools that plan steps, interact with data sources, or generate outputs through a sequence of actions. This creates additional risk because the expert must understand not only the output, but also the process by which it was produced.

2) **AI use declaration**

A statement in an expert report, where appropriate, explaining whether AI was used, what it was used for, the extent of reliance, the safeguards applied, and confirming that the final opinions remain those of the named expert.

3) **AI use plan**

A matter-specific plan prepared before AI is used on an expert instruction. It should identify the purpose of AI use, the proposed tool, the risk classification, confidentiality controls, validation checks, team-use rules and disclosure considerations.

4) **AI use register**

A live record of AI use on a matter. It should record the tool used, the purpose of use, the source material considered, prompts or parameters used, outputs generated, dates of use, team members involved and verification checks undertaken.

5) **As-built programme**

A programme or schedule showing how the works actually progressed. In delay analysis, an as-built programme may be reconstructed from contemporaneous project records, progress updates, site reports and other evidence.

6) **Black box**

A tool or process whose internal method or reasoning cannot be adequately explained. In expert evidence, reliance on a black box is risky because the expert must be able to explain and defend the methodology used to reach their opinion.

7) **But-for analysis**

A form of counterfactual analysis that asks what would have happened “but for” a particular delay event or set of events. It is used to test causation by comparing actual progress with a hypothetical scenario in which the relevant event did not occur.

8) **Collapsed as-built analysis**

A retrospective delay analysis method in which delay events are removed from an as-built programme to test what the completion date might have been had those events not occurred. It is a form of counterfactual modelling and depends heavily on the reliability of the as-built programme and the assumptions used.

9) **Contemporaneous records**

Records created at or around the time of the events being analysed. These may include

progress reports, site diaries, correspondence, meeting minutes, notices, photographs, inspection records and programme updates.

10) Counterfactual

A hypothetical scenario used to test what might have happened if certain facts or events had been different. In delay analysis, a counterfactual may be used to consider what the project completion date or critical path might have been without a particular delay event.

11) Counterfactual modelling

The process of creating and testing a hypothetical project scenario. For example, a delay expert may model what the programme might have looked like if a particular delay had not occurred. Because the result depends on assumptions, logic and data selection, counterfactual modelling requires careful validation and explanation.

12) Critical path

The sequence of activities that determines the earliest possible completion date of a project, or a relevant section of the works. Delay to critical path activities will usually delay completion unless mitigation, resequencing or other changes occur.

13) Critical path analysis

The process of identifying and assessing the activities that control project completion. In forensic delay analysis, this may involve reviewing planned logic, actual progress, programme updates, constraints, calendars, mitigation and changes to the critical path over time.

14) Disclosure-ready records

Records kept in a form that can be explained to instructing solicitors, the opposing expert, the court or tribunal if required. In the AI context, this may include AI use registers, prompt logs, validation checks and records of human review.

15) Expert judgement

The independent professional judgement of the named expert. AI may assist with information processing or analysis, but the opinion expressed in an expert report must remain the expert's own.

16) Hallucination

An AI output that appears plausible but is false, unsupported or fabricated. In expert work, hallucinations are particularly dangerous because they may include invented facts, sources, citations, assumptions or summaries.

17) Human oversight

The active involvement of the expert in controlling, reviewing, checking and validating AI-assisted work. Human oversight requires more than simply reading an AI output; the expert must satisfy themselves that the output is reliable and appropriate before relying on it.

18) Logic links

Relationships between activities in a programme. Logic links define how activities are sequenced and can influence the critical path and the assessment of delay.

19) Native programme records

The original programme files or records produced in the project scheduling software, rather than summaries, extracts or screenshots. Native records may be important because they can contain activity logic, calendars, constraints, progress data and other information that may not appear in simplified outputs.

20) Programme data

Information contained within or derived from a project programme, including activities, durations, logic links, calendars, constraints, progress updates, float, milestones and critical path information.

21) Prompt log

A record of the prompts or instructions given to an AI tool. In expert work, prompt logs can help explain how AI was used and whether the output was checked before being relied upon.

22) Prompt/output log

A record of both the prompts given to an AI tool and the outputs generated. This can form part of the audit trail where AI has been used for anything more than purely administrative support.

23) Risk-based sample

A selected sample of data or outputs chosen for checking because of their importance, risk or potential effect on the analysis. It focuses on items that could materially affect the expert's conclusions.

24) Risk-based validation

A checking process proportionate to the significance and risk of the AI-assisted task. Low-risk administrative use may need only limited checks, while high-risk analytical use may require more detailed verification against source records.

25) Scenario modelling

The process of modelling a possible or hypothetical sequence of events. In delay analysis, scenario modelling may be used to test alternative progress scenarios, causation, mitigation or the effect of particular delay events.

26) Substantive opinion

The expert's actual reasoning, conclusions and professional opinion on matters within their expertise. AI should not replace or generate the expert's substantive opinion.

27) Team-assisted analysis

Work undertaken by assistants or colleagues to support the named expert, such as document review, data collation, programme checking or preliminary analysis. Where AI is used by team members, the named expert must understand and control that use.