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# 2023 Inspection PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

(Headquartered in London, United Kingdom)

December 5, 2024

THIS IS A PUBLIC VERSION OF A PCAOB INSPECTION REPORT

PORTIONS OF THE COMPLETE REPORT ARE OMITTED FROM THIS DOCUMENT IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH SECTIONS 104(g)(2) AND 105(b)(5)(A) OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

2023 Inspection.....	2
Overview of the 2023 Inspection and Historical Data by Inspection Year .....	3
Part I: Inspection Observations.....	5
Part I.A: Audits with Unsupported Opinions .....	5
Part I.B: Other Instances of Non-Compliance with PCAOB Standards or Rules .....	5
Part I.C: Independence.....	6
Part II: Observations Related to Quality Control .....	8
Appendix A: Firm’s Response to the Draft Inspection Report.....	A-1

## 2023 INSPECTION

In the 2023 inspection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) assessed the firm's compliance with laws, rules, and professional standards applicable to the audits of public companies. Our inspection was conducted in cooperation with the Financial Reporting Council of the United Kingdom.

We selected for review three audits of issuers with fiscal years ending in 2022. For each issuer audit selected, we reviewed a portion of the audit. We also evaluated elements of the firm's system of quality control.

### 2023 Inspection Approach

In selecting issuer audits for review, we use a risk-based method of selection. We make selections based on (1) our internal evaluation of audits we believe have a heightened risk of material misstatement, including those with challenging audit areas, and (2) other risk-based characteristics, including issuer and firm considerations. In certain situations, we may select all of the firm's issuer audits for review.

When we review an audit, we do not review every aspect of the audit. Rather, we generally focus our attention on audit areas we believe to be of greater complexity, areas of greater significance or with a heightened risk of material misstatement to the issuer's financial statements, and areas of recurring deficiencies. We may also select some audit areas for review in a manner designed to incorporate unpredictability.

Our selection of audits for review does not necessarily constitute a representative sample of the firm's total population of issuer audits. Additionally, our inspection findings are specific to the particular portions of the issuer audits reviewed. They are not an assessment of all of the firm's audit work or of all of the audit procedures performed for the audits reviewed.

View the details on the [scope of our inspections and our inspections procedures](#).

# OVERVIEW OF THE 2023 INSPECTION AND HISTORICAL DATA BY INSPECTION YEAR

The following information provides an overview of our 2023 inspection as well as data from the previous inspection. We use a risk-based method to select audits for review and to identify areas on which we focus our review. Because our inspection process evolves over time, it can, and often does, focus on a different mix of audits and audit areas from inspection to inspection and firm to firm. Further, a firm's business, the applicable auditing standards, or other factors can change from the time of one inspection to the next. As a result of these variations, we caution that our inspection results are not necessarily comparable over time or among firms.

## Firm Data and Audits Selected for Review

	2023	2020
<b>Firm data</b>		
<b>Total issuer audit clients in which the firm was the principal auditor</b>	27	21
<b>Total issuer audits in which the firm was not the principal auditor</b>	114	147
<b>Total engagement partners on issuer audit work<sup>1</sup></b>	110	120
<b>Audits reviewed</b>		
<b>Total audits reviewed<sup>2</sup></b>	3	3
<b>Audits in which the firm was the principal auditor</b>	2	2
<b>Audits in which the firm was not the principal auditor</b>	1	1
<b>Integrated audits of financial statements and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR)</b>	3	3
<b>Audits with Part I.A deficiencies</b>	0	0
<b>Percentage of audits with Part I.A deficiencies</b>	0%	0%

<sup>1</sup> The number of engagement partners on issuer audit work represents the total number of firm personnel (not necessarily limited to personnel with an ownership interest) who had primary responsibility for an issuer audit (as defined in AS 1201, *Supervision of the Audit Engagement*) or for the firm's role in an issuer audit during the twelve-month period preceding the outset of the inspection.

<sup>2</sup> The population from which audits are selected for review includes both audits for which the firm was the principal auditor and those where the firm was not the principal auditor but played a role in the audit.

## Audit Areas Most Frequently Reviewed

This table reflects the audit areas we have selected most frequently for review in the 2023 inspection and the previous inspection. For the issuer audits selected for review, we selected these areas because they were generally significant to the issuer's financial statements, may have included complex issues for auditors, and/or involved complex judgments in (1) estimating and auditing the reported value of related accounts and disclosures and (2) implementing and auditing the related controls.

2023		2020	
Audit area	Audits reviewed	Audit area	Audits reviewed
Revenue and related accounts	2	Revenue and related accounts	2
Cash and cash equivalents	1	Business combinations	1
Investment securities	1	Investment securities	1
Allowance for credit losses	1	Allowance for loan losses	1
Goodwill and intangible assets	1	Goodwill and intangible assets	1

## PART I: INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

Part I.A of our report discusses deficiencies, if any, that were of such significance that we believe the firm, (1) at the time it issued its audit report(s), had not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support its opinion(s) on the issuer's financial statements and/or ICFR or (2) in audit(s) in which it was not the principal auditor, had not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to fulfill the objectives of its role in the audit.

Part I.B discusses certain deficiencies, if any, that relate to instances of non-compliance with PCAOB standards or rules other than those where the firm had not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support its opinion(s) or fulfill the objectives of its role in the audit(s). This section does not discuss instances of potential non-compliance with SEC rules or instances of non-compliance with PCAOB rules related to maintaining independence.

Part I.C discusses instances of potential non-compliance with SEC rules or instances of non-compliance with PCAOB rules, if any, related to maintaining independence.

Consistent with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("Act"), it is the Board's assessment that nothing in Part I of this report deals with a criticism of, or potential defect in, the firm's quality control system. We discuss any such criticisms or potential defects in Part II. Further, you should not infer from any Part I deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, that we identified a quality control finding in Part II. Section 104(g)(2) of the Act restricts us from publicly disclosing Part II deficiencies unless the firm does not address the criticisms or potential defects to the Board's satisfaction no later than 12 months after the issuance of this report.

### PART I.A: AUDITS WITH UNSUPPORTED OPINIONS

In the 2023 inspection, we did not identify any deficiencies that were of such significance that we believe the firm, (1) at the time it issued its audit report(s), had not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support its opinion(s) on the issuer's financial statements and/or ICFR or (2) in audit(s) in which it was not the principal auditor, had not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to fulfill the objectives of its role in the audit.

### PART I.B: OTHER INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH PCAOB STANDARDS OR RULES

This section of our report discusses certain deficiencies that relate to instances of non-compliance with PCAOB standards or rules other than those where the firm had not obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support its opinion(s) or fulfill the objectives of its role in the audit(s). This section does not discuss instances of potential non-compliance with SEC rules or instances of non-compliance with PCAOB rules related to maintaining independence.

When we review an audit, we do not review every aspect of the audit. As a result, the area below was not necessarily reviewed on every audit. In some cases, we assess the firm's compliance with specific PCAOB standards or rules on other audits that were not reviewed and include any instances of non-compliance below.

We identified the following deficiency:

In one audit, the firm did not adequately plan the audit to ensure that an unregistered firm that played a role in the audit would not violate the Act and PCAOB Rule 2100, *Registration Requirements for Public Accounting Firms*, by playing a substantial role. In this instance, the firm was non-compliant with AS 1015, *Due Professional Care in the Performance of Work*, and AS 2101, *Audit Planning*.

## PART I.C: INDEPENDENCE

This section of our report discusses instances of potential non-compliance with SEC rules or instances of non-compliance with PCAOB rules related to maintaining independence. An instance of potential non-compliance with SEC rules or an instance of non-compliance with PCAOB rules does not necessarily mean that the Board has concluded the firm was not objective and impartial throughout the audit and professional engagement period. Although this section includes instances of potential non-compliance that the firm brought to our attention, there may be other instances of non-compliance with SEC or PCAOB rules related to independence that were not identified through our procedures or the firm's monitoring activities.

### PCAOB-Identified

We did not identify any instances of potential non-compliance with SEC rules or instances of non-compliance with PCAOB rules related to maintaining independence.

### Firm-Identified

During the inspection, the firm brought to our attention that it had identified, through its independence monitoring activities, 14 instances across four issuers,<sup>3</sup> in which the firm or its personnel appeared to have impaired the firm's independence because it may not have complied with Rule 2-01(c) of Regulation S-X related to maintaining independence. Approximately 43% of these instances of potential non-compliance involved associated firms.

While we have not evaluated the underlying reasons for the instances of potential non-compliance, the number, large or small, of firm-identified instances of potential non-compliance may be reflective of the size of the firm, including any associated firms; the design and effectiveness of the firm's independence monitoring activities; and the size and/or complexity of the issuers it audits, including the number of affiliates of those issuers. Therefore, we caution against making any comparison of these firm-identified instances of potential non-compliance across firms.

The instances of potential non-compliance related to financial relationships and contingent fees:

- The firm reported 13 instances of potential non-compliance with Rule 2-01(c)(1) of Regulation S-X regarding financial relationships, all but five of which occurred at the firm or involved its personnel. Of these instances, four related to investments in audit clients and nine related to

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<sup>3</sup> The firm-identified instances of potential non-compliance do not necessarily relate to the issuer audits that we selected for review.

other financial relationships with audit clients. Nine of these instances related to a member of an engagement team.

- The firm reported one instance of potential non-compliance with Rule 2-01(c)(5) of Regulation S-X regarding non-audit services that the firm determined to be prohibited. This instance related to a service provided by an associated firm on a contingent fee basis for a company that was an affiliate of an issuer.

The firm has reported to us that it has evaluated the instances of potential non-compliance for issuer audit clients in which the firm was the principal auditor and determined in all instances that its objectivity and impartiality were not impaired. In addition, the firm reported to us that it has communicated the remaining instance of potential non-compliance to the principal auditor for the principal auditor to evaluate its objectivity and impartiality. The firm also reported to us that, where applicable, it has communicated all of these instances to the issuers' audit committees in accordance with PCAOB Rule 3526.



## PART II: OBSERVATIONS RELATED TO QUALITY CONTROL

Part II of our report discusses criticisms of, and potential defects in, the firm's system of quality control.

We include deficiencies in Part II if an analysis of the inspection results, including the results of the reviews of individual audits, indicates that the firm's system of quality control does not provide reasonable assurance that firm personnel will comply with applicable professional standards and requirements. Generally, the report's description of quality control criticisms is based on observations from our inspection procedures.

This report does not reflect changes or improvements to the firm's system of quality control that the firm may have made subsequent to the period covered by our inspection. The Board does consider such changes or improvements in assessing whether the firm has satisfactorily addressed the quality control criticisms or defects no later than 12 months after the issuance of this report.

When we issue our reports, we do not make public criticisms of, and potential defects in, the firm's system of quality control, to the extent any are identified. If a firm does not address to the Board's satisfaction any criticism of, or potential defect in, the firm's system of quality control within 12 months after the issuance of our report, we will make public any such deficiency.

## APPENDIX A: FIRM'S RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT INSPECTION REPORT

Pursuant to Section 104(f) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7214(f), and PCAOB Rule 4007(a), the firm provided a written response to a draft of this report. Pursuant to Section 104(f) of the Act and PCAOB Rule 4007(b), the firm's response, excluding any portion granted confidential treatment, is attached hereto and made part of this final inspection report.

The Board does not make public any of a firm's comments that address a nonpublic portion of the report unless a firm specifically requests otherwise. In some cases, the result may be that none of a firm's response is made publicly available.

In addition, pursuant to Section 104(f) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7214(f), and PCAOB Rule 4007(b), if a firm requests, and the Board grants, confidential treatment for any of the firm's comments on a draft report, the Board does not include those comments in the final report. The Board routinely grants confidential treatment, if requested, for any portion of a firm's response that addresses any point in the draft that the Board omits from, or any inaccurate statement in the draft that the Board corrects in, the final report.



Ms. Christine Gunia, Director  
Division of Registration and Inspections  
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board  
1666 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
United States of America

October 17, 2024

**Re: Response to Draft Report on 2023 Inspection of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP**

Dear Ms. Gunia

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (the “Firm”), we are pleased to provide our response to the draft report of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the “PCAOB”) dated September 18 2024 on the 2023 inspection of our Firm’s 2022 audits.

Bringing value to the capital markets by consistently performing high-quality audits remains our top priority, including addressing the matters raised in the report in a thorough and thoughtful way. In this regard, the inspection process provides a valuable opportunity to improve the quality of our audits. We have evaluated the observations set forth in *Part I: Inspection Observations* and have taken responsive actions, where appropriate. We recognise the importance of the inspection process and have taken the PCAOB’s insights into account in formulating our actions to continuously improve audit quality. We continue to support the PCAOB in its mission and are committed to furthering the public interest through the preparation of informative, accurate and independent audit reports.

Associated with items identified within *Part I.C: Independence* we believe independence and objectivity are hallmarks of our profession, and delivering engagements with objectivity and impartiality is a source of value to our stakeholders. Accordingly, as a firm and a group of professionals, we understand the value of demonstrating these values across all of our services. We have evaluated the instances of potential non-compliance with SEC or PCAOB independence rules included within the Report, noting that all of these were self-identified. When potential independence policy exceptions are identified, the matter is analyzed carefully with the Firm’s independence specialists as described on page 125 of our transparency report to determine whether an exception to independence rules or standards has, in fact, occurred. In all of the instances noted in the Report, the Firm and the relevant audit committee determined that notwithstanding the policy exceptions identified, the Firm’s objectivity and impartiality were not impaired in respect of the relevant audit. As part of our evaluation of these matters, root causes are assessed so that similar matters are appropriately mitigated in the future.

We look forward to continuing our dialogue with the PCAOB and would be pleased to discuss any aspect of this response or any other questions you may have.

Yours sincerely

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