NOTICE: This is an unofficial transcript of the portion of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's Standards and Emerging Issues Advisory Group meeting on May 9, 2024 that relates to the proposal, Firm and Engagement Metrics. The other topics discussed during the May 9, 2024 meeting are not included in this transcript excerpt. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board does not certify the accuracy of this unofficial transcript, which may contain typographical or other errors or omissions. An archive of the webcast of the entire meeting can be found on the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's website at:

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PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD

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STANDARDS AND EMERGING ISSUES ADVISORY GROUP

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MEETING

THURSDAY
MAY 9, 2024

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The Advisory Group met at the City Club, 555 13th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., at 9:00 a.m., Erica Y. Williams, Chair, presiding.

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this would help the Board with its regulatory mission. It would help investors, audit committees, and other stakeholders. And the comment period, again, closes on June 7th, so we encourage written comments and engagement. And thank you and we welcome your thoughts.

MS. VANICH: Thank you, Connor and Stephanie. I know we're running at time, but I do want to pause to see if anyone had any comments or questions.

Brian?

MR. Croteau: Yes, thank you very much. Maybe just a couple things on everything that's been covered so far, and maybe something that hasn't in detail.

So one, I know on your NOCLAR proposal, I appreciate that you had the roundtable and I appreciated the opportunity to participate in that. I know that you received a lot of feedback in comment letters and at the roundtable on some incredibly complex issues and I wondered if in kind of advancing that -- I know

in the past at least there have been some opportunities for this group to dialogue around some of the issues that have been raised, and perhaps even you may want to bounce ideas of various ways in which you may proceed off of this group. So I wondered if you might comment on whether there's any plans to do anything of that nature and certainly anything that this group can do. I know I'm sure we're all pleased to do that.

Then just on the measures, both at the firm and engagement level, I would submit -- and we'll certainly have our comment letter, but I would submit that it may be useful to engage with the firms of all sizes on this proposal and really go through each of the measures kind of individually.

And maybe a working session, even, to understand some of the complexity and differences among the firms because I do think -- we for instance provide a lot of transparency on our quality reports to audit committees and the like,

but when you get into how we compute some of our measures, there are reasons we do it certain ways that we think provide good transparency that would be different than probably another firm just based on their size, their structure, their organizational and other -- organizational structure and other factors the way they manage their business, that while you're trying to get to comparability I think you actually may end up with something that is less comparable and useful as a result.

And so it's incredibly complex. And we've started to go through and -- you know, you could spend a couple hours on each one of these and begin to talk about the various issues you might face and differences that you might face, even within our own firm, and then when you start thinking about how it compares to other firms.

So I think if you want to get a head start, I think spending some time on that type of session would be useful.

And then maybe just on the Investor

Advisory Group and the CAMs, it will be interesting to see what you do get there. One of the purposes I thought of CAMs all along has been to potentially even improve disclosure in the areas where matters are CAMs. Obviously it's to learn about the audit areas that were more sensitive, challenging, subjective, or complex in conducting the audit. Hopefully we're accomplishing that with CAMs.

I don't know that CAMs move markets and probably -- in most cases, probably shouldn't, if company disclosure is adequate and appropriate in the areas and there's not some unresolved reporting risk. So it will be very interesting if there are investors who suggest that they're actually investing based on CAM information and how they're doing that, but I don't think that -- if they're not, I think there's still value in CAMs which goes to again shining a light on areas of financial reporting that are more sensitive, consistent with probably often a company's critical accounting

estimates.

So I just suggest that perhaps there are other questions to ask besides whether you're making an investment decision as to whether there's value in current CAM reporting.

MS. VANICH: Thanks for that, Brian. Thank you for your comments and thank you for your participation at the roundtable we had on NOCLAR. Happy to take back your thoughts. I mean, at present we don't have additional outreach planned. We had the roundtable back in March and opened the comment period to allow people to comment on the topics of the roundtable. But again, happy to take that back.

Thank you for the comments on metrics. We do look forward to seeing everyone's comment letter and we'll follow up with comment letters as we see appropriate.

Jeff, I don't mean to call you out, and I don't -- but I don't want to speak for you.

I mean, I think when I -- as I understand, when I see that your request is about decision useful

information, it's not necessarily that people are basing investment decisions on that, but rather they find it useful and incremental to the company's disclosure.

MR. MAHONEY: That's correct, Barb.

It goes beyond investment decision making to include, for example, decision usefulness with respect to proxy voting.

MS. VANICH: Thank you.

John White?

MR. WHITE: Yes, when I was listening to Stephanie go through the 11 areas that you are going to be collecting information potentially, I just -- a comment from the audit -- from an audit committee perspective. I guess I've been a great proponent for audit quality indicators for a long time. Over a decade we've been talking about it at these meetings without actually going down that direction.

But from an audit committee

perspective, it seems to me that what audit

committees would like are two things: information

that will help them in selecting and retaining auditors, but probably more importantly, information that allows them to evaluate what I'll call the audit plan and oversee the auditors and figuring out what is -- what do they want in their audit.

And it's interesting. What you're doing is approaching this in a different way. I was assuming the PCAOB was just going to come out with audit quality indicators that would help audit committees in that way. This is collecting or putting into the public domain an enormous amount of information, but for it to be useful for audit committees somebody's got to digest it and collate it. And I don't know if I'm looking at my academic friends here. You may be salivating at the idea that you're going to get all this information.

But somebody -- and I don't -- I'm not sure whether it's the academic community or -- frankly, I would have thought it probably actually should be the PCAOB -- that needs to

take this information and help audit committees understand what it is -- I'm back to audit quality indicators. But help audit committees understand what it is that will help them get a better audit and oversee a better audit. But anyway, my audit committee view.

MS. VANICH: Thank you, John.

Sandy Peters?

MS. PETERS: Yes, I raised my card because you said, who's going to analyze the data, right? That's what we teach people to do, right? And I think that there will be analysis of the data. I think that -- I think one of the challenges in the discussion of the proposal is that everybody wants everything to be perfectly right and perfectly comparable right out of the gate. And we know it won't be, right? As investors, we know it won't be.

And as investors we deal with key performance indicators all day long, and they aren't comparable, right? It's about not only have the metric, but having a respectable

explanation of the metric so that investors can understand it, understand the issues at hand, and ask questions. I mean, they don't -- investors don't get to talk to the auditors, but they do get to talk to management.

And it's really about starting, not about perfection, right? Because I think if we seek perfection and perfect comparability, we're not going to have anything, right? And I think over time that there will be refinements and there will be things we learn and things we learn are more useful or not useful. But I don't think -- it seems as though the reason we've been talking about this for a decade is because it's like well, we have to find the perfect thing and we can't do anything until we do the perfect thing. And that's never how life works, right?

And so I would encourage us not to get lost in the weeds of it before we say there's truly something here. I mean, I was an audit partner. I know that the number of manager hours and manager and partner engagement was really

important, right, just as one example. So I guess I would be kind of cautious of us saying who's going to analyze the data? Someone will analyze the data and someone will find it useful. I know investors will.

Interestingly I've been doing some outreach for another -- as a member of -- I'm also a member of the PIOB. And it's really so much more apparent to me than I always ever thought about how little investors know about the audit, right? And this is just something to help them understand the audit better.

MR. WHITE: Just to understand, Sandy, what I'm suggesting is -- is that you want information for the audit committees at kind of an earlier stage than investors trying to influence things later.

MS. PETERS: No, I get that. And we want that as well, but we also -- investors also want to hold the audit committee accountable, right? And, I mean, if you look at what investors get to make a decision on the auditor

in the U.S., it's the audit opinion, mostly, with CAMs that describe what was done, not what was found. And an audit committee report that explains what was done, but not what was found, right? And so it's -- that is the -- pretty much the sum total of what they know about the audit, right? And we're just looking for more information to help -- this credence could be a little bit more transparent.

MS. VANICH: Thank you, both.

Last comment, Dane Mott. And then let's move on.

MR. MOTT: Sure. Yes, I just want to -- supportive of both of these things, both the CAMMYs, I guess, if this -- make them kind of an annual maybe.

(Laughter.)

MR. MOTT: But, today, CAMs are very boilerplate and kind of light on content, so I think kind of getting to a place where we raise them up and have good examples of best practice. Maybe that will kind of drive it. So it is more

decision useful for investors. And, granted, Ron said, well, are investors making investment decisions off this? Not necessarily, but it's kind of the mosaic theory. You need to look at all types of information.

And today the broad information we have are how much we pay for the audit, the name of the audit partner, and what the audit opinion was. And then you have kind of a history of whether there were restatements or internal control issues, but we don't have a lot to kind of work on to kind of get a sense for -- as investors, the ones who are ultimately paying for the audit, if we're paying for a good product. So having these starting set of 11 metrics is super helpful.

I can assure you, there will be data providers, because they're standardized, who will create these into databases that firms will subscribe to and will be looking across this data across firms and being able to do analysis of it. And we'll be able to comparison and contrasts

across similar firms and get a sense for if certain firms are -- kind of seem to have a more rigorous audit than others. And it will lead to better discussions between investors and audit committees and management teams.

So thank you for the great work.

MS. VANICH: Thank you. Let's now turn to our main topic of discussion today. As mentioned our Emerging Issues and Auditing
Subcommittee is going to lead the discussion.

Again, thank you for all the work you've put into this, Preeti, which go ahead and get us started.

MS. CHOUDHARY: Sure. Thank you, Barb.

Welcome, new members, to the SEIAG and existing members. My name is Preeti Choudhary.

I'm a full professor at the Dhaliwal-Reidy School of Accountancy at the University of Arizona and I'd like to just briefly mention the other team members that I've been working with. Brian Croteau has been representing the auditor's view,