Quarterly Outlook

March 2024

The SEC unveils its long-awaited climate rule and the PCAOB seeks additional feedback on its extensive proposal addressing noncompliance with laws and regulations.

US GAAP

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The SEC's climate rule is final. Companies now have clarity as to what transparency is required and can match the new requirements against an implementation timeline. While scaled back from the initial proposal, the final rules significantly expand the climate reporting required by registrants. This includes new financial statement disclosures and, in a separate section of the annual report, climate risk disclosures. Scopes 1 and/or 2 GHG emissions are required for larger registrants, if material, and will be subject to assurance.

In addition to issuing the long-anticipated climate rule, the SEC issued its special purpose acquisition company (SPAC) rules, which impact all stages of the SPAC lifecycle and better align the disclosure requirements for SPAC IPOs and de-SPAC transactions with traditional IPOs. Companies are also implementing the SEC's new compensation clawback rules but are raising questions about how to apply their new recovery policies.

The PCAOB hosted a day-long roundtable about its proposal on noncompliance with laws and regulations (NOCLAR) and briefly reopened the related comment period. The additional public outreach will allow the PCAOB staff to better understand the costs and benefits of the significant changes proposed as it strives to develop an operable standard that adequately safeguards investors' interests.

Meanwhile, the FASB continues apace in addressing its technical agenda – making headway on its disaggregation of income statement expenses and environmental credit programs projects and targeting a forthcoming ASU on profits interest awards before quarter-close.

Our Quarterly Outlook summarizes these accounting and financial reporting developments and others potentially affecting your company in the current period or near term.

Contents

1 Current quarter financial reporting matters

SEC mandates climate reporting and assurance

On March 6, 2024, the SEC issued its long-awaited climate rule, The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors.

The rule comprises disclosures with two distinct components:

- **Reg S-X financial statement disclosures**, which will be part of the audited financial statements and therefore in the scope of the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
- **Reg S-K climate-related disclosures** in the registrant's annual report or registration statement.

The two sets of disclosures are connected because the Reg S-K disclosures require quantitative and qualitative disclosure of any material expenditures incurred and material impacts on financial estimates and assumptions that directly result from certain items.

Financial statement disclosures

Certain disclosures (qualitative and quantitative) are required in a note to the financial statements for the registrant's most recent fiscal year and include disclosures about:

- severe weather events and other natural conditions (not defined):
  - expenditures, if the aggregate amount of expenditures expensed as incurred and losses is ≥ 1% of the absolute value of income or loss before income tax expense or benefit for the relevant fiscal year – subject to a de minimis amount of $100,000; and
  - capitalized costs, if the aggregate amount of capitalized costs and charges is ≥ 1% of the absolute value of stockholders' equity or deficit at the end of the relevant fiscal year – subject to a de minimis amount of $500,000;
- material effects on financial estimates / assumptions related to severe weather events and other natural conditions, or any climate-related targets or transition plans disclosed by the registrant; and
- carbon offsets or renewable energy credits / certificates if their use is a material component of the registrant's plans to achieve its disclosed climate-related targets or goals.

Climate risk disclosures

The climate risk disclosures outside of the financial statements are arranged under the broad categories of governance, strategy and risk management, which is consistent with the structure in the SEC's recent rule on cybersecurity reporting and disclosures.

These disclosures include the following governance and risk management disclosures:

- the board's oversight of climate-related risks and, if applicable, the (sub)committee responsible for such oversight and the process by which the board or such (sub)committee is informed about such risks;
- management's role in assessing and managing material climate-related risks, and the relevant expertise of such individuals; and
- the registrant's process for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks and integration into its overall risk management system or processes.

The disclosures also include quantitative and qualitative disclosure of any material expenditures incurred and material impacts on financial estimates and assumptions that directly result from the registrant's:

- activities to mitigate or adapt to climate-related risks;
- transition plan; and
- targets or goals, or actions taken to make progress toward achieving those targets or goals.

Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions

Large accelerated filers and accelerated filers (except for smaller reporting companies and emerging growth companies) are required to disclose gross scope 1 and/or scope 2 GHG emissions, if material. Limited assurance will be required three years after the disclosures are first required. For large accelerated filers only, reasonable assurance will be required four years after that.

The rules do not prescribe a specific approach to be followed, instead requiring the registrant to describe the methodology, significant inputs and significant assumptions used to calculate GHG emissions, including the:

- organizational boundaries;
- operational boundaries; and
- protocol or standard used, with details about the calculation approach, data and tools.

Phased transition

The earliest compliance date is the fiscal year beginning in calendar year 2025 for large accelerated filers. Registrants will first be required to present the financial statement disclosures and most climate risk disclosures. Other disclosures, including GHG emissions, follow one year later and assurance on GHG emissions three years after that. Other filers trail by one-to-two years to the extent requirements apply.

In the initial year of compliance, the financial statement and GHG emissions disclosures are required for the most recently completed fiscal year. In addition, if these disclosures were provided in a previous SEC filing for the historical year(s) presented, that historical disclosure is also required. Practically, for most registrants, that means these disclosures will be phased in over a two- to three-year period.

KPMG resources:

- Defining Issues, SEC mandates climate reporting and assurance
- Top 10 Q&A, About the SEC's climate rule
- Top 10 Q&A, Comparing sustainability reporting requirements
- Our series of live events, including our next webcast on understanding what the rule requires on March 26.

PCAOB seeks additional insight on NOCLAR proposal

On March 6, a diverse group of auditors, preparers, legal experts, investors and professors gathered for a virtual roundtable hosted by the PCAOB. The focal point of the dialogue was the PCAOB's proposal on noncompliance with laws and regulations (NOCLAR) – an extensive proposal that would significantly increase auditors' responsibilities related to NOCLAR. Although the proposal is targeted to auditors, the potential effects would be wide-reaching – extending to company management and audit committees alike.

The roundtable aimed to foster public outreach and facilitate discussions on various aspects of the proposal as the PCAOB staff strives to develop an operable standard that adequately safeguards investors' interests. Despite achieving some consensus, the discussions underscored the substantial work that remains before the Board can issue a final standard.

The varied perspectives on the proposal's key concepts, expressed at the roundtable and in submitted comment letters, underscore the significant challenges that remain in developing an updated NOCLAR standard. The Board also briefly reopened the comment period until March 18, which will likely yield additional suggestions and highlight persisting concerns that were on display during the roundtable.

The PCAOB's standard-setting agenda indicates that a final standard is anticipated in 2024. However, this timeline will depend on the Board's redeliberation of the feedback, the extent of changes made to the proposal, and the Board's decision on whether to re-propose. Whether re-proposal is necessary was yet another area where the panelists were divided.

KPMG resources: Hot Topic

SEC compensation clawback rules become effective; Tick Box clarifications

The national exchanges' (NYSE and Nasdaq) final compensation clawback listing standards became effective on October 2, 2023. Issuers were required to adopt their recovery policies by December 1, 2023 and have had many questions about how to apply their new recovery policies under the rules. Among them, issuers have asked about when to check Tick Boxes 1 and 2 in their annual report filing.

At the 2023 AICPA and CIMA Conference on Current PCAOB and SEC Developments, staff from the SEC's Division of Corporation Finance clarified that issuers should check Tick Box 1 for any annual financial statements that reflect an error in previously issued financial statements as defined by Topic 250 (accounting changes and error corrections). Tick Box 1 is not checked (1) for changes in accounting principle or (2) if there is an out-of-period adjustment reflected in current-year financial statements that does not change any prior-year financial statements.

An issuer checks Tick Box 2 if the financial statements included in the filing reflect the correction of one or more errors that required a recovery analysis – i.e. either a 'Big R' or 'little r' restatement to previously issued financial statements as defined in the rules.

There could also be circumstances where an issuer can check Tick Box 1 but not Tick Box 2. An issuer checks Tick Box 1 any time there is an error correction, regardless of materiality. The issuer checks Tick Box 2 only if those error corrections are Big R or little r restatements that require the issuer to perform an analysis under its recovery policy.

KPMG resources: Our Hot Topic addresses these implementation questions and more.

SEC finalizes SPAC rules

The SEC has adopted final rules and guidance to enhance investor protections in response to concerns arising from the surge in 2020 and 2021 of special purpose acquisition company (SPAC) IPOs and the subsequent acquisition of private operating companies (de-SPACs). Key provisions of the final rules include:

- **Enhanced disclosure.** The final rules require enhanced disclosures in SEC filings relating to a SPAC IPO and the subsequent de-SPAC transition. Among other things, those in scope of the rules will be required to disclose information about compensation earned by the sponsor, the existence of or potential for material conflicts of interest between sponsors of the SPAC and its officers and directors, the fairness of the transaction and the potential for dilution.
- **Aligning de-SPAC transactions with IPOs.** The rules include various new requirements to align the existing rules and disclosure requirements governing de-SPAC transactions with those of a traditional IPO, including:
  - moving up the timing of certain nonfinancial disclosures;
  - treating the private operating company as a 'co-registrant' in certain filings;
  - requiring re-evaluation of smaller reporting company status post de-SPAC; and
  - making a de-SPAC a 'sale'.
- **Increased transparency in using projections.** Financial projections are a common feature in SPAC-related and traditional IPO filings. In an effort to drive greater transparency in using financial projections, the rules (among other things) eliminate safe harbor provisions for those projections from SPAC-related filings, require SPACs to distinguish between projections based on historical results and those that are not, and provide more clarity when projections include non-GAAP measures.

Along with the final rules, the SEC issued guidance and views on several topics, including:

- use of projected financial information in all SEC filings pursuant to Reg S-K;
- potential underwriter status and liability in de-SPAC transactions; and
- determining if a SPAC meets the definition of an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The final rules apply to SPACs, private operating companies entering into business combinations with SPACs, shell companies and other SEC registrants using projections. They become effective on July 1, 2024; companies must generally comply with the rules on the effective date. Inline XBRL tagging is required for the enhanced disclosures beginning on June 30, 2025.

KPMG resources: Defining Issues

Other SEC headlines

SEC addresses professional skepticism and audit quality

SEC Chief Accountant Paul Munter issued a statement in which he emphasized the importance of high quality audits to investor protection, and that investors (not management) are the audit client. Munter stated that commitment to audit quality calls for the auditor to exercise objective, impartial judgment and rigorous professional skepticism, and identified specific areas in which increased professional skepticism is particularly important in the current environment. He also outlined strong practices in the exercise of professional skepticism by auditors and discussed the important role of the audit committee in promoting audit quality.

SEC share repurchase disclosure rule vacated

On December 19, 2023, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals issued its final opinion on the SEC's share repurchase disclosure modernization rule, vacating the rule entirely based on certain defects. This action was in response to the December 1, 2023 notification from the SEC's Office of General Counsel to the court that the SEC had failed to rectify the defects in the rule cited by the court by its imposed deadline. Previously, the court ruled the SEC acted arbitrarily and capriciously when it issued the modernization rule to amend its existing rules on share repurchase disclosures, giving the SEC 30 days to rectify the defects.

As a result of the court vacating the modernization rule, issuers should continue to provide share repurchase disclosures as required under the existing rules.

New SEC C&DIs – Form 8K disclosures for cybersecurity incidents

The SEC staff has released new Compliance & Disclosure Interpretations (C&DIs) regarding disclosure of material cybersecurity incidents on Form 8-K. The C&DIs provide guidance and staff views about reporting deadlines and materiality considerations when a registrant has requested that the Attorney General authorize the deferral of a filing because the disclosure would pose a substantial risk to national security or public safety.

KPMG resources: Defining Issues

SEC releases Fall 2023 regulatory agenda

In December 2023, the SEC issued its Fall 2023 regulatory agenda (rule list), which provides insight into various SEC priorities and the anticipated timing of rulemaking actions. According to the agenda, upcoming final rulemakings include cybersecurity, conflicts of interest and market structure. Anticipated proposals include incentive-based compensation arrangements, human capital management disclosure and corporate board diversity. Rulemaking actions may occur before or after the dates noted in the agenda.

Accounting for cessation of Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield Index (BSBY)

In November 2023, Bloomberg announced it would cease publishing all tenors of the Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield Index (BSBY) after November 15, 2024. The SEC staff has objected to companies applying the Topic 848 (reference rate reform) relief to the BSBY's cessation. Instead, other applicable US GAAP is applied.

Companies with contracts and/or hedging relationships that reference BSBY should consider the accounting guidance on:

- how to account for contract modifications; and
- how a hedging relationship is impacted.

Bermuda corporate income tax enacted

A new Bermuda corporate income tax (CIT) was enacted on December 27, 2023. The Bermuda CIT is intended to align as closely as possible to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) global anti-base erosion (GloBE) rules to support consistent and predictable tax outcomes.

The 15% statutory income tax rate will apply to certain Bermuda businesses that are part of multinational enterprise groups with annual revenue of at least €750 million in at least two of the four preceding fiscal years, subject to certain exemptions. The legislation is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025 with a five-year deferred effective date for certain groups with a limited international footprint.

The taxable income calculation begins with financial accounting net income or loss determined under certain acceptable financial accounting standards specified in the law. The CIT introduces an economic transition adjustment (ETA), which allows for an elective increase or decrease in the tax basis of assets and liabilities (excluding goodwill) held as of September 30, 2023 to fair value. The CIT also allows for an opening tax loss carryforward based on amounts generated after September 30, 2023. However, if an entity does not elect to have an ETA, the opening tax loss carryforward includes losses incurred in the five fiscal years preceding the effective date.

Companies subject to the legislation will be required to recognize Bermuda deferred taxes for the first time in the period that includes the enactment date. The CIT also includes various transition adjustments that may affect the recognition of deferred taxes in the period of enactment and should be considered as part of the initial measurement in the period that includes the December 2023 enactment date.

An entity should consider its future taxability, including eligibility for a five-year deferral of the effective date provided for in the law. Deferred taxes should be measured at a partial rate if only part of the income is subject to the full tax rate. The amount of deferred taxes recognized should be based on the elections the entity is expected to make. In addition, an entity should evaluate deferred tax assets for recoverability and consider the potential displacement of foreign tax credits.

The impact of the Bermuda CIT may extend beyond Bermuda entities. Owners and head offices should consider the effect of Bermuda deferred taxes on their home countries. Companies should also assess the impact of the new law on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and make appropriate disclosures in their financial statements. The impact of the CIT will depend on each company's specific circumstances, and estimates should be revised as new information becomes available.

KPMG resources: Web article

Monitoring highly inflationary economies – Ghana, Sierra Leone and Yemen

Ghana, Sierra Leone and Yemen were projected to have three-year cumulative inflation rates exceeding 100% before the end of 2023, according to the most recent International Practices Task Force (IPTF) discussion document (November 9, 2023) and the related data derived from the International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook Report Database – October 2023.

Companies should consider this information and other pertinent economic indicators to determine when the economies of these countries became highly inflationary in 2023. This is important because the financial statements of a foreign entity in a highly inflationary economy must be remeasured as if the functional currency was the reporting currency. Therefore, a reporting entity with a USD reporting currency for its consolidated financial statements would be required to use USD as the functional currency, instead of local currency, for its operations in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Yemen if management concludes these countries are highly inflationary.

KPMG resources: Handbook: Foreign currency

Standards effective in 2024

In the first quarter of 2024, calendar year-end public companies are required to adopt these accounting standards (except for ASU 2023-07 (segment reporting), which is first effective in 2024 for annual periods only, and interim periods beginning in 2025).

- **ASU 2023-07**, **Segment reporting: Improvements to reportable segment disclosures,** enhances segment reporting by expanding the breadth and frequency of segment disclosures required for public entities. The amendments also allow registrants to disclose multiple measures of segment profit or loss and require single reporting segment entities to apply Topic 280 (segment reporting) in its entirety.

- **ASU 2023-02, Expanding the proportional amortization method (PAM),** clarifies the criteria that a tax equity investment must meet to qualify for the PAM and expands the scope to allow an investor to elect the PAM for qualifying investments in tax credit programs beyond affordable housing programs. In addition, disclosures are required on an interim and annual basis for tax equity investments within tax credit programs for which the PAM is elected, regardless of whether the PAM is applied.

- **ASU 2023-01, Common control lease arrangements,** permits *private* companies to identify, classify and account for common control leases by using written terms and conditions between the parties, without regard to their legal enforceability. In addition, all lessees (public or private) will, in general, amortize leasehold improvements related to a common control lease over their 'useful life' to the common control group, regardless of the Topic 842 'lease term', if the lessees continue to control the use of the underlying leased asset.

- ASU 2022-03, **Fair value measurement of equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions,** clarifies that a contractual restriction on the sale of an equity security is an entity-specific characteristic and is disregarded in measuring the security's fair value.

Our ASU effective dates web page provides a complete list of accounting standards that companies are required to adopt in 2024 and beyond.

Other audit developments of interest to audit committees

PCAOB issues a proposal that would prohibit auditors from making false or misleading statements about PCAOB registration and oversight

The PCAOB has proposed a new rule to address false or misleading statements concerning a firm's PCAOB registration and oversight. The rule aims to enhance public understanding and investor protection by prohibiting registered firms from making false or misleading statements about their registration status to clients, potential clients or the public. The proposal also includes a mechanism for firms that fail to meet reporting requirements to be deemed withdrawn from PCAOB registration. The comment period ends April 12.

PCAOB previews its priorities for 2024 inspections and interactions with audit committees

The PCAOB has released a Spotlight publication, which outlines priorities for 2024 inspections and interactions with audit committees. The Spotlight highlights key risks the PCAOB will consider in the audits inspected, including:

- high interest rates and inflationary challenges;
- supply chain disruption and rising costs;
- business models significantly impacted by rapidly changing technology;
- geopolitical conflicts; and
- areas with a higher inherent risk of fraud, complex estimates or models, and presentations and disclosures that may be impacted by the complexities of a public company's activities.

The Spotlight also highlights certain enhancements to the PCAOB's 2024 inspection program such as increasing the number of audits reviewed, expanding the scope of inspection procedures and improving the timeliness of inspection reports. It also includes suggested questions for audit committees to consider in hiring auditors and overseeing the audit process.

2 Projects and agenda priorities

FASB makes steady progress on its technical agenda

The FASB continues to make progress on certain key projects outlined in its technical agenda. Here are the highlights.

- **Disaggregation—income statement expenses.** The Board met in January and discussed feedback received on the proposed ASU. At the meeting, the FASB generally affirmed the proposal, but directed the staff to perform additional outreach and research in various areas, including:
  - expense captions subject to disaggregation requirements;
  - required expense categories (excluding inventory and manufacturing expense);
  - selling expenses (i.e. additional clarifications, examples and potential disclosures for changes in an entity's selling expense definition); and
  - disclosure and further disaggregation of inventory and manufacturing expense.
- **Accounting for environmental credit programs.** Having previously discussed scope and recognition and measurement criteria, the Board continued deliberating this project in January – reaching tentative decisions on liability recognition and measurement, presentation and other select matters. The FASAC and PCC also met in December (separately) and discussed this project – both expressed support for it but raised concerns and questions regarding cross-cutting issues, such as this project's interaction with the FASB project on the accounting for government grants.
- **Hedge accounting improvements.** The Board met in February to discuss feedback on one issue in the 2019 proposed ASU on Codification improvements to hedge accounting related to contractually specified components in cash flow hedging of nonfinancial forecasted transactions. The Board agreed to a model for hedging nonfinancial components and to a clarification regarding hedging nonfinancial components in contracts accounted for as derivatives.

The FASB also met in December 2023 to discuss agenda prioritization and agreed not to add any new topics to its technical agenda at that time.

December FASAC meeting

The Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council (FASAC) met in December 2023 for its quarterly meeting and focused on two main topics.

- **Post-implementation review (PIR), Topic 606 (revenue recognition).** Council members generally agreed with the feedback received at the November 2023 public roundtable on Topic 606 implementation. They supported the principles-based revenue recognition model and noted that Topic 606 improved comparability of revenue information between entities and industries. While some members observed that removing industry-specific guidance and the judgment required under Topic 606 affected comparability in certain industries, they generally agreed that the principles-based standard provides more useful information to investors than the previous industry-specific guidance.

Council members also discussed implementation challenges in areas such as licensing, principal versus agent analysis, estimating variable consideration and incremental costs of obtaining a contract. The discussion included the possibility of adding illustrative examples and guidance to the Codification to address these ongoing challenges.

- **Accounting for environmental credit programs – scope, asset recognition and measurement.** Most council members indicated limited experience with environmental credit transactions, but investor members emphasized the need for more transparency and decision-useful disclosures.

  Council members generally agreed that the proposed definitions of 'environmental credit' and 'environmental credit obligation' were appropriate for the FASB project but raised concerns about certain cross-cutting issues (transferable tax credits, investments in partnerships generating environmental credits, and government grants). Council members found the asset recognition and measurement requirements operable, but some members suggested recognizing assets for voluntary environmental credits and measuring trade credits at fair value.

December PCC meeting

The Private Company Council (PCC) met in December 2023 and discussed various FASB projects as well as implementation observations and challenges for the three most recent, major accounting standards (revenue recognition, leases and credit losses). Key highlights are summarized below.

- **Stock compensation disclosures.** The PCC discussed adding a project on stock compensation disclosures to its technical agenda. Some members expressed support while others questioned the importance of the issue for private companies. Members also discussed the cost and complexity of preparing stock compensation disclosures but indicated no additional research would be required before adding a project to the PCC's technical agenda at a future FASB meeting.
- **Accounting for government grants.** The PCC discussed the Board's decision to add a project to the Board's technical agenda on the accounting for government grants received by business entities. Some members supported the Board's decision to have a separate, cost-accumulation model for grants related to assets while others preferred a single model with gross presentation of all grants recognized. Some PCC members that are users indicated that disclosing the ongoing impact of grants related to assets in periods after grant recognition could be decision-useful.
- **Implementation – Major accounting standards.** The FASB staff summarized feedback from the November 2023 public roundtable on Topic 606 (revenue recognition) implementation. The PCC discussed the potential for future standard-setting for private companies in certain areas – e.g. presentation of contract assets and liabilities.

The PCC also discussed implementation-related observations for Topic 842 (leases) and Topic 326 (credit losses), highlighting challenges in applying certain aspects of the standards – e.g. distinguishing between related-party leases and third-party leases under Topic 842. For Topic 326, members also discussed the importance of promoting awareness to private company stakeholders about available implementation guidance.

In addition, the PCC expressed general support for the FASB projects on profits interest awards (a final ASU is imminent) and accounting for environmental credit programs, and the proposed ASU on induced conversions of convertible debt instruments (comment period ends March 18).

3 Recommended reading and CPE opportunities

4 resolutions for ringing in the new global minimum tax

The start of 2024 marked a new era for corporate taxation as the OECD's Pillar Two tax regime – otherwise known as the global minimum tax – was enacted (or in the process of being enacted) in more than 50 jurisdictions, including all G7 economies except the US. The globally coordinated effort was introduced to ensure large multinationals pay a minimum tax rate of at least 15% in every jurisdiction in which they operate. KPMG US Washington National Tax Partner-in-Charge **Danielle Rolfes** shares how implementing Pillar Two will bring many challenges for in-scope multinationals, including a host of new reporting and compliance obligations to navigate. Read the article.

Guest post: Financial and sustainability reporting: Connectivity matters

Companies report essential strategic, sustainability and financial information to the capital markets, but too often the information in these three elements appears to be disconnected. So, what should companies be doing today? According to **Larry Bradley**, KPMG Global Head of Audit, they need to take a good, hard look at the story they're telling in the front part of their annual report and how their disclosures deliver a coherent and connected narrative. First, remember that financial statement disclosures matter. Second, think about the reporting process. To help companies provide connected information the world needs connected standard-setting. Get this right, and the annual report can build trust between management and investors. Read the article.

4 tax policies to watch in 2024

As we enter a new calendar year, it's critical for individuals and businesses to stay informed about upcoming developments in tax policy and leverage technology to model the potential ramifications, says **Rema Serafi**, KPMG US Vice Chair – Tax. In 2024, several key items will top the tax agenda, including the implementation of the OECD's Pillar Two initiative, green tax credits, the corporate alternative minimum tax, and energy, research and development incentives. Read the article.

Driving successful digital transformation and leveraging AI: A CFO's guide

Business leaders, including CFOs, need a comprehensive digital transformation vision to create value, meet shareholder and investor expectations and give their business a competitive advantage. Multiple functions within many organizations are looking to leverage new technologies to meet challenges such as shifting markets, rising customer expectations and new competition. A CFO is an integral resource for creating and overseeing a crossfunctional strategy that ensures their organization is making smart investments in the right places. Not to be overlooked are the ways in which AI can be used by the CFO function to help manage this transformation process. According to the 2023 KPMG US CEO Outlook, geopolitical uncertainty and emerging, disruptive technology were the top threats to growth over the next three years. Read more from **Sanjay Sehgal**, KPMG US Advisory Head of Markets.

Upcoming CPE opportunities

KPMG Executive Education's spring seminars are open for registration! The Public Seminars catalog contains descriptions of all live virtual and in-person courses. Please visit our website to see all course dates offered this spring or contact us-kpmglearning@kpmg.com for more information.

KPMG Executive Education will also host the **34th Annual Accounting & Financial Reporting Symposium** in Las Vegas December 4-5. KPMG and industry thought leaders will share insights on FASB and SEC developments, audit committee issues, federal tax policy, the economy and technical accounting hot topics. Discounts are available. Find out more information here.

KPMG Financial Reporting View (FRV) offers additional CPE opportunities, including registration information for upcoming Financial Reporting webcasts. The webcasts feature KPMG professionals discussing current and future accounting and financial reporting matters, and guidance for implementing new regulatory requirements and accounting standards.

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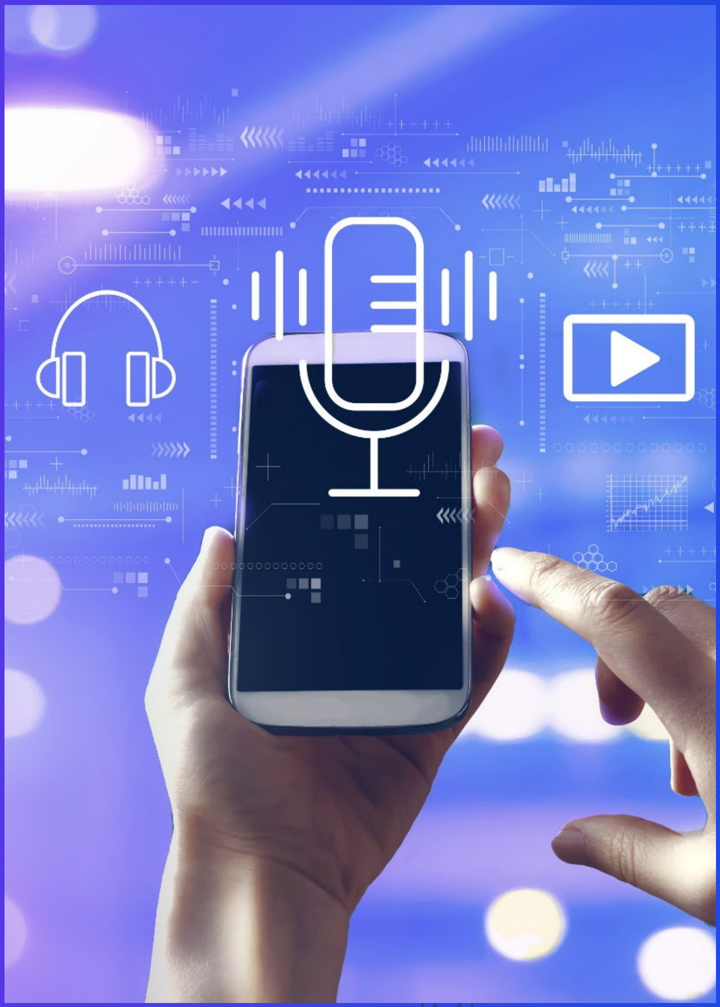
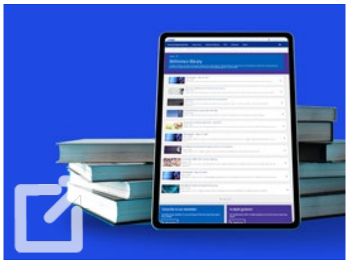


KPMG Financial Reporting View

Delivering guidance and insights, KPMG Financial Reporting View is ready to inform your decision making. Stay up to date with us.

Defining Issues

Our collection of newsletters with insights and news about financial reporting and regulatory developments, including Quarterly Outlook and FRV Weekly.



Handbooks

Our comprehensive in-depth guides include discussion and analysis of significant issues for professionals in accounting and financial reporting.

Hot Topics

Our detailed discussion and analysis on topical issues that are of significant importance to accounting and financial reporting professionals.

ASU effective dates table

Our ASU effective dates table has moved to our Financial Reporting View website to provide real time access.

Financial Reporting Podcasts

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CPE opportunities

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Acknowledgments

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