

2024 GLOBAL FINANCE TRENDS SURVEY REPORT

TRANSFORM

Assessing CFO and finance leader perspectives
and priorities for the coming year

protiviti®
Global Business Consulting

Speakers



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Protiviti

Agenda

Identify the top priorities for CFOs and finance leaders in the next 12 months, including data privacy, FP&A and strategic planning

Discuss ways finance organizations are utilizing Generative AI

Explain how finance teams are making meaningful progress in cost optimization

Outline the CFO-CISO partnership and their collaboration on evolving regulatory requirements, compliance risks, cybersecurity risks and data privacy expectations.

Discuss new cyber regulations and reporting requirements along with lessons learned.

Explain ESG data management for growing disclosure and reporting needs.

Methodology & Demographics

More than 950 (n=961) finance leaders worldwide, including CFOs, vice presidents of finance, and a broad range of finance directors and managers, participated in this year’s survey, which was conducted online in the second and third quarters of 2024

POSITION

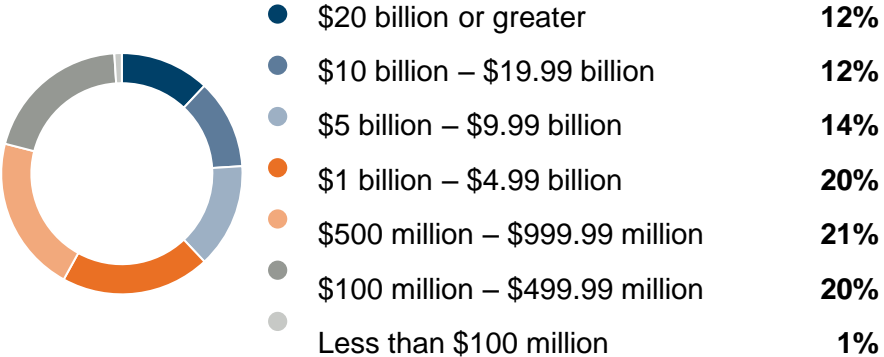
Chief Financial Officer	14%
Vice President, Finance	12%
Corporate Controller	11%
Budgeting/Planning Director/Manager	12%
Finance Process Director/Manager	11%
Financial Reporting Director/Manager	12%
Finance Transformation Director/Manager	9%
Finance Technology Director/Manager	8%
SEC Reporting Director/Manager	7%
Corporate Management	1%
Management Consultant	1%
Finance Staff	1%
Other	1%

INDUSTRY

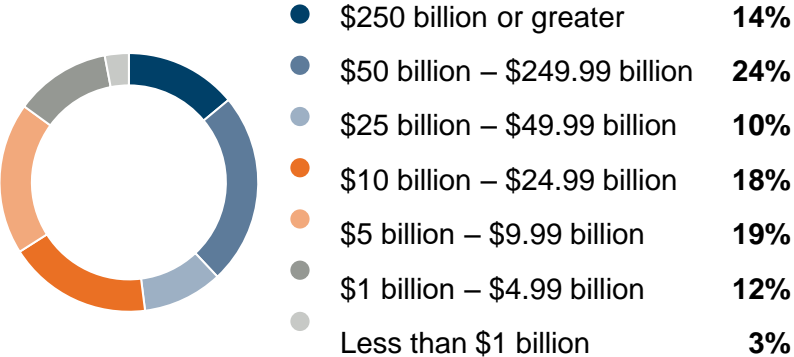
Manufacturing & Distribution	19%
Financial Services	18%
Technology, Media & Telecommunication	16%
Consumer Products & Goods	13%
Healthcare	13%
Energy & Utilities	12%
Government	9%

Methodology & Demographics

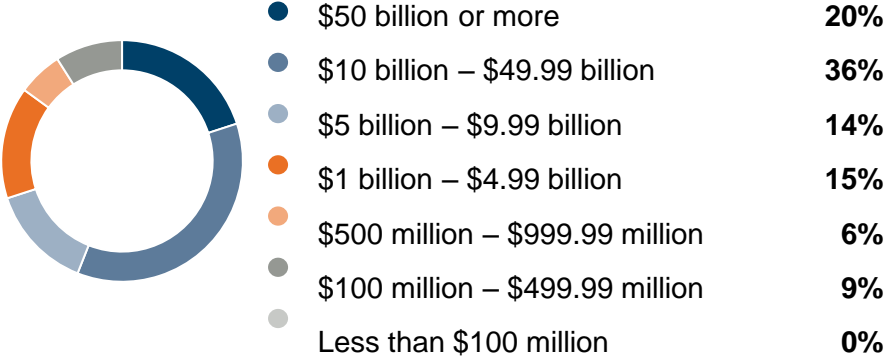
SIZE OF ORGANIZATION (OUTSIDE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES) — BY GROSS ANNUAL REVENUE IN U.S. DOLLARS



SIZE OF ORGANIZATION (WITHIN FINANCIAL SERVICES) — BY ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT IN U.S. DOLLARS

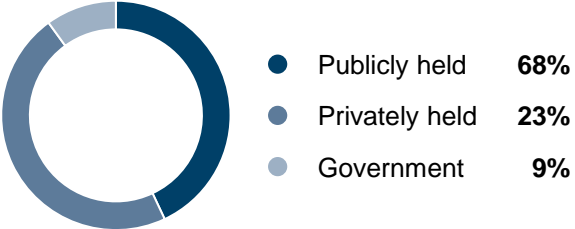


SIZE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCY — BY ANNUAL BUDGET IN U.S. DOLLARS

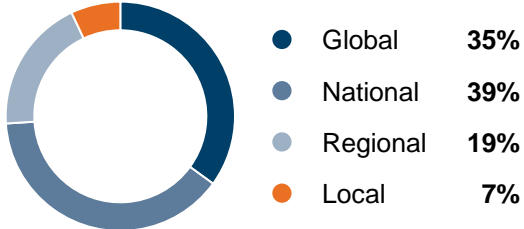


Methodology & Demographics

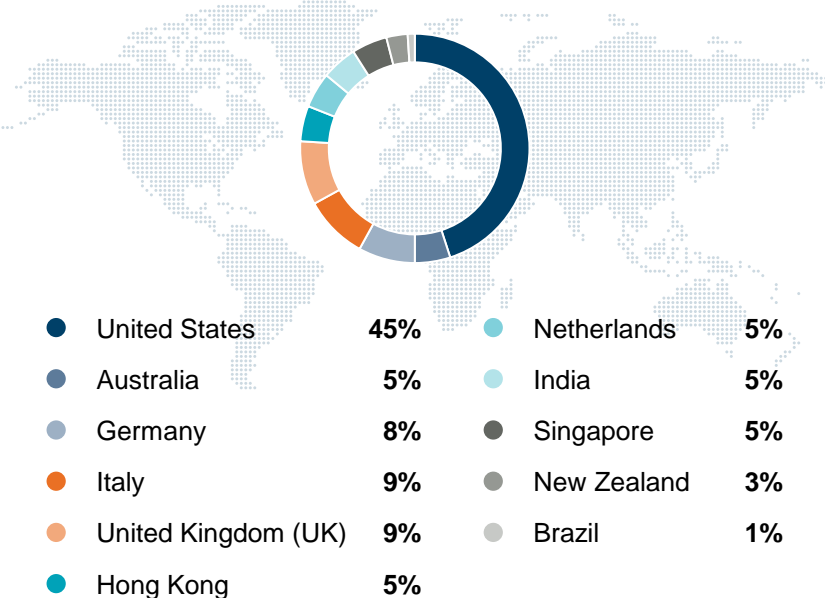
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION



SCOPE OF ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS



Top finance priorities

Question: Please rate the following areas based on a 10-point scale, where “1” reflects the lowest priority and “10” reflects the highest priority for the finance function to improve its knowledge and capabilities over the next 23 months

2024 rank	Area	2024	2023 rank**
1	Security and privacy of data	7.7	5
2	Financial planning and profitability analysis and reporting	7.7	N/A
3	Strategic planning	7.6	6
4	Routine reporting and closing activities	7.5	10
5	Process improvement	7.5	11
6	Leadership (within your organization)	7.4	23
7	Enhanced data analytics	7.4	7
8	Cloud-based applications	7.4	9

2024 rank	Area	2024	2023 rank**
9	ESG metrics and measurement	7.3	1
10	Changing demands and expectations of internal customers	7.3	15
11	Tax changes (formerly “National tax changes”)	7.3	8
12	The changing roles of human resources, leadership & development, and recruiting	7.1	13
13	Transaction planning and readiness	7.1	16
14	Mobile finance applications	6.9	12
15	Artificial intelligence (including generative AI)	6.9	N/A

* These rankings accurately reflect the full averages for each risk issue, despite the appearance of some virtual ties.

** In this year's survey, we consolidated and reduced the number of finance areas that respondents rated from 24 to 15.

Key findings

1

Security and privacy of data is the top priority

New cybersecurity disclosure requirements, rising threats of cyber warfare and extortion, and the soaring value of data assets have restored data security and privacy to the top of the CFO's priority list, with 61% of finance leaders and professionals rating this area as a high priority in the coming year.

2

Robust FP&A capabilities are now table stakes

Effective and technology-enabled FP&A is now an essential component of nearly all business units and organizational groups, as reflected in its high ranking on the list of finance priorities. This shift places two demands on finance leaders: 1) CFOs need to ensure that colleagues are performing FP&A with appropriate controls, rigor and relevance, and 2) CFOs need to integrate new KPIs into their own FP&A activities.

3

Generative AI moves forward in finance

Leading CFOs and finance organizations are progressing with the use of GenAI applications and other AI tools as they seek to move beyond efficiency gains to achieve higher-value long-term benefits. One in three finance organizations are employing generative AI, most often to support process automation and financial forecasting. Also of note, 58% of organizations that are using generative AI have achieved meaningful and measurable progress in their cost optimization efforts.

4

Enabling cost optimization is essential

A majority of finance organizations (57%) have achieved meaningful progress in cost optimization efforts through technology rationalization and utilization of cloud-based systems. A heightened global risk environment requires CFOs to improve organizational agility and resilience by simultaneously reducing costs and enhancing revenue via advanced finance automation, strategic sourcing and technology enablement activities.

5

CFOs continue to take charge of sustainability disclosures and reporting

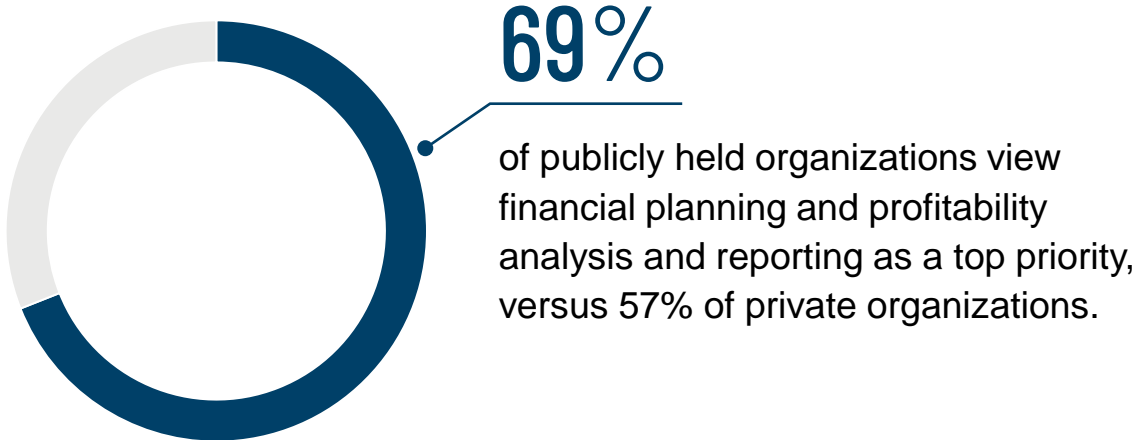
As more global regulatory bodies make sustainability disclosures and reports mandatory, and as stakeholder and ecosystem demands for ESG data increase, CFOs continue to drive ESG data management and reporting by applying their internal controls, data management, risk management and reporting competencies.

Top priorities – Key Themes

Top 10 Priority Areas		FP&A	AI	Cost Optimization	Non-Financial Reporting
1	Security & privacy of data		●		●
2	Financial planning and profitability analysis and reporting	●	●	●	
3	Strategic planning	●	●	●	
4	Routine reporting and closing activities	●	●		
5	Process improvement	●	●	●	●
6	Leadership (within your organization)	●	●		●
7	Enhanced data analytics	●	●	●	●
8	Cloud-based applications		●	●	
9	ESG metrics and measurements		●		●
10	Changing demands and expectations of internal customers	●	●		●

FP&A / Strategic Planning

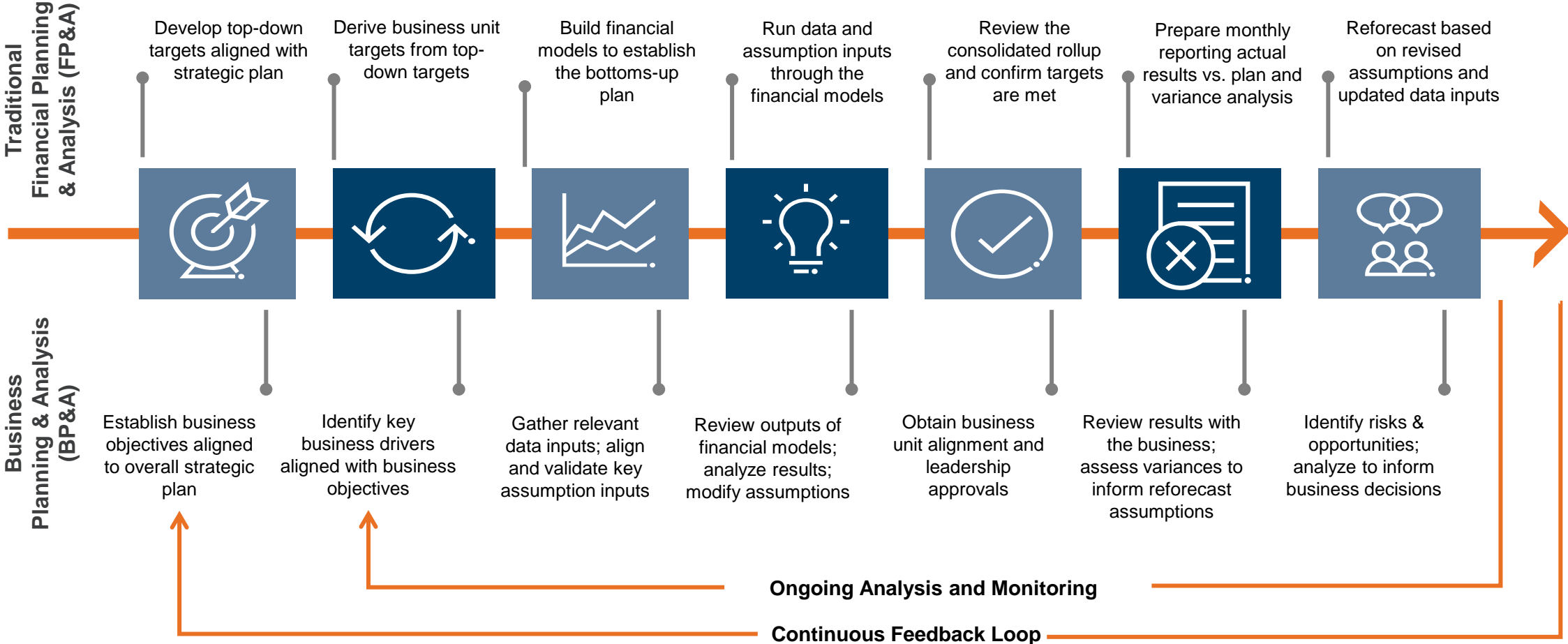
Perspective among public versus private organizations*



* Percentage reflects the number of respondents who rated each area at 8, 9 or 10 on our 10-point scale, where "10" reflects the highest priority for the finance function to improve its knowledge and capabilities over the next 12 months.



Integrate the Business into Planning & Analysis Processes



Robust FP&A Capabilities Are Now Tablestakes

BP&A Best Practices



Align Strategic and Financial Planning

- Set realistic financial targets aligned with strategic objectives
- Optimize cross-functional business partnerships
- Evaluate options and build contingency plans through scenario planning



Leverage Performance and Profitability Analyses

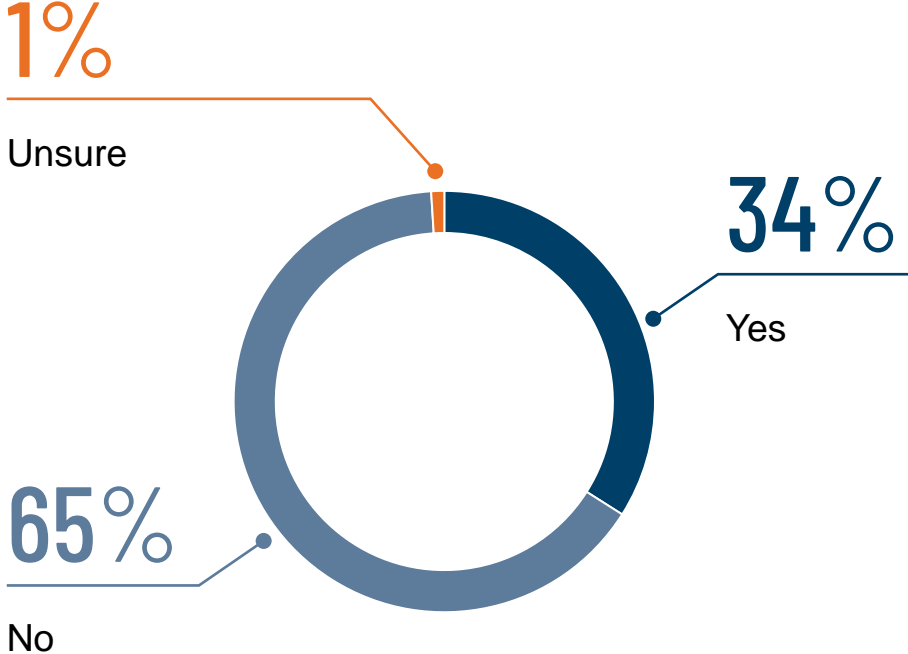
- Formalize and track agreed-upon performance metrics and KPIs
- Establish data quality, management, and governance strategies
- Incorporate advanced analytics to proactively manage risk and opportunity



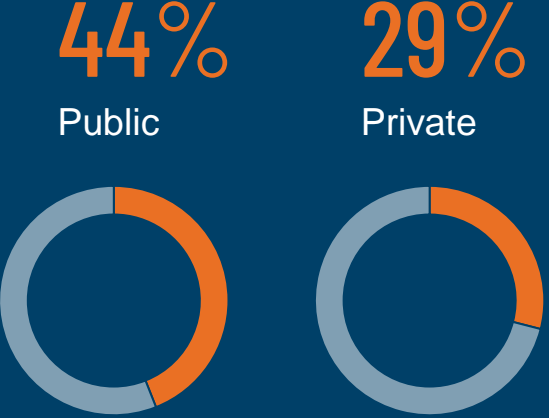
Adopt Technology and Embrace Innovation

- Invest in technology modernization
- Upskill talent to build AI/ML and advanced analytics skills sets
- Balance cost and benefits of implementing new technologies

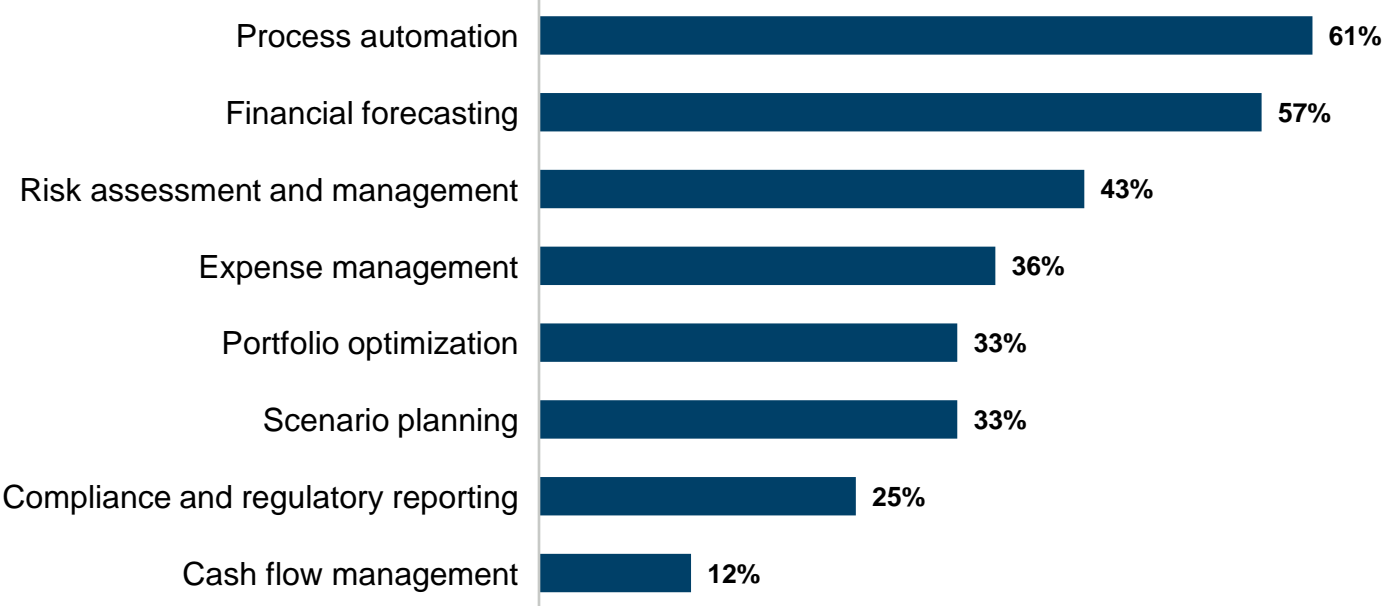
Is your finance organization currently employing generative AI?



Organization employing generative AI in finance



Top ways in which the finance organization is currently employing generative AI



21%

of organizations have achieved valuable cost and efficiency benefits and improved their finance projects through the use of AI and machine learning

AI and Machine Learning – Example use cases in finance



Order-to-Cash (OTC)

Order Management

- Automatically validate orders against predefined business rules
- Analyze historical data to prioritize high-value or urgent orders

Credit Management

- Analyze customer financial data, payment history, market conditions to assess credit risk / assign credit limits

Billing & Invoicing

- Modify billing cycles for specific customers based on payment behavior
- Create and send invoices automatically based on order data

Accounts Receivable Management

- Prioritize overdue accounts by predicting the likelihood of customer payment
- Analyze customer payment behavior to suggest optimal payment terms for each client



Procure-to-Pay (P2P)

Supplier Selection & Management

- Track supplier performance and recommend suppliers based on past performance, pricing, compliance

Procurement

- Predict supplier lead times to optimize order placement schedules
- Forecast price changes for raw materials or products

Purchase Orders & Invoice Processing

- Convert purchase requisitions into POs
- Match invoices with POs and delivery receipts

Payment Processing

- Monitor payment transactions for suspicious activities

Spend Analytics

- Predict future spending patterns based on historical data and market trends
- Identify areas for spend reduction, supplier consolidation, negotiating terms



Record-to-Report (R2R)

Reconciliations

- Compare data across multiple sources to identify and resolve discrepancies
- Match intercompany transactions and highlight discrepancies

Financial Close

- Automate close tasks including accruals, consolidations, eliminations
- Analyze historical close data to identify bottlenecks and recommend improvements for future close cycles

Financial Reporting

- Generate real-time financial reporting with dynamic insights
- Create insightful dashboards and visualizations that automatically update with financial data
- Automate tagging of financial data for regulatory reporting in formats (XBRL)



Business Planning & Analysis (BP&A)

Budgeting

- Analyze past expenditures to predicting future budget needs
- Allocate resources based on real-time data and predictive analytics

Variance Analysis

- Analyze variances between actual and forecasted financials, automatically generating explanations for differences

Financial Forecasting

- Analyze trends and promotional activities to generate demand plans
- Predict customer behavior patterns for revenue forecasts and retention strategies
- Simulate multiple scenarios with machine learning models

The Drive for Profitability – Focus on Topline Growth

Agile FP&A teams are well positioned to lead the drive for topline growth and profitability by providing valuable insights to optimize revenue and spend strategies

Revenue Forecasting

- Driver-based data-driven financial modeling
- Customer, segment, competitive analyses
- Collaborative business inputs across sales, marketing, operations, and finance



Product Mix Optimization

- Product and product segment profitability analysis
- Break-even analysis
- Product life cycle analysis

Pricing Analysis

- Strategic price optimization
- Competitive pricing analysis
- Price elasticity and sensitivity analysis
- Discounting and promotional analyses



57%

of CFOs and finance leaders report achieving meaningful, measurable progress in cost optimization in both technology rationalization and utilization of cloud-based systems.

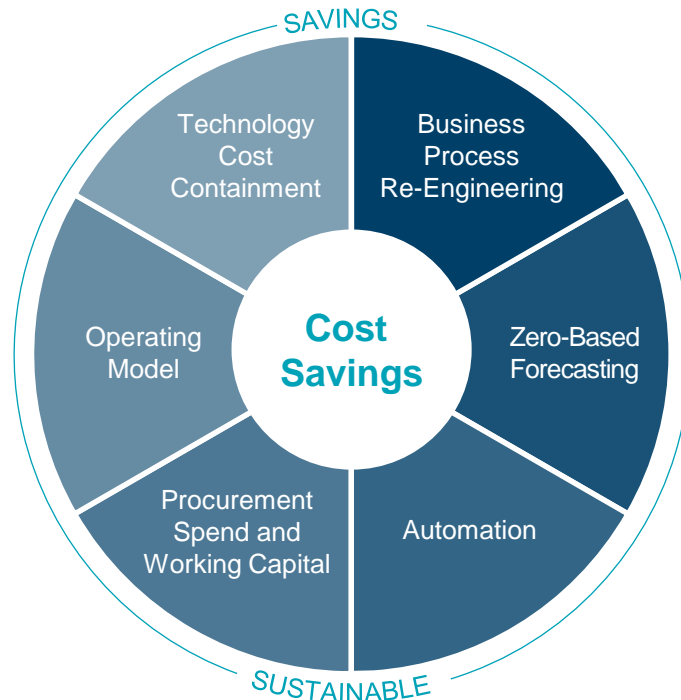


58%

Of organizations using generative AI* report that they have achieved meaningful and measurable progress in their cost optimization efforts.

Six Focus areas for Cost Optimization Sustainability

Six areas which each organization needs to take into consideration when addressing Cost Optimization.



- 1 Business Process Re-Engineering**

Business Process Reengineering contributes to Cost Optimization via waste identification and elimination. Through the reduction of manual processes or subprocesses and the elimination of unnecessary or redundant tasks efficiencies are gain in the ultimate support of cost decline.
- 2 Zero-Based Forecasting**

Zero-Based Forecasting allows functional units to budget for their immediate and long-term needs and not rely on historical budgets and trends. It helps to eliminate the “use it or lose it” mindset that leaders can have to ensure they getting similar funding in future periods.
- 3 Automation**

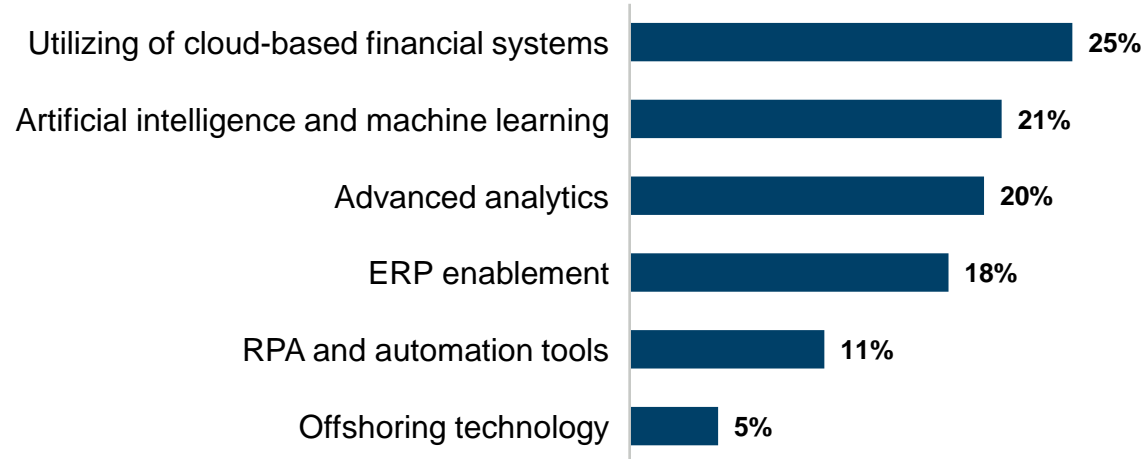
Implementing automation throughout the business (operations, finance, accounting) can reduce headcount and cost by eliminating the need for manual human intervention on repeatable processes and mundane tasks.
- 4 Procurement Spend and Working Capital**

Standing up a single Procurement function can aid in cost reduction through centralizing negotiations with suppliers via incentives and reducing overall consumption. Performing a Spend Analysis can also help identify root cause on spend leakage to be address and eliminate unnecessary and unwarranted costs.
- 5 Operating Model**

Developing & implementing a Target Operating Model helps to support scalability that is required to accommodate projected growth. These changes can lead to more positive customer and employee experiences leading to decreases in opportunity costs.
- 6 Technology Cost Containment**

As businesses and customers’ needs rapidly change the costs of implementing new Technology can begin to impact overall margins and profitably. Technology decisions should be not only be made to meet immediate goals but should also be focused on setting a sustainable and scalable IT architecture.

Which of the following technologies have you found to be most valuable in achieving cost and efficiency benefits and improving your finance projects?*



60%

of publicly held organizations have achieved measurable, meaningful progress in their cost optimization efforts by utilizing cloud-based systems.



61%

of finance leaders and professionals rate the security and privacy of data as a high priority for the finance organization in the coming year.*



65%

Of finance leaders and professionals in publicly held companies rate the security and privacy of data as a high priority for the finance organization in the coming year, versus 57% of private organizations.*

The CFO / CISO relationship

The relationship between the CFO and the CISO is significant in the way that it can shape the overall security posture of the organization. When it is strong and operating effectively the organization is better for it. The CFO and CISO can work together in several ways:

● **1.** NIST Cybersecurity Framework with Maturing Ratings



● **2.** Data Protection Program



● **3.** SEC Cybersecurity Disclosure Requirements with a Tabletop Exercise



SEC's Cyber Disclosure Ruling - Highlights



SEC's finalized Cyber Disclosure rule is effective

December 15, 2023 (for 10-K disclosures) and December 18, 2023 (for 8-K disclosures)



Key Highlights:

- ✓ Cybersecurity threats and incidents pose an ongoing risk to public companies, investors, etc.
- ✓ Adopted amendments increase reporting and disclosure requirements for SEC registered companies; including:
 - Concept of Materiality emphasized
 - Material cyber incidents must be disclosed within 4 business days (of determined material event given cyber processes)
 - Description of Cyber Risk Management and Governance (Board and Management) processes must be in 10-K

The SEC's Cyber Disclosure Rules: Lessons Learned So Far In Year One

The SEC's Cyber Disclosure Rules: Lessons Learned So Far In Year One - The Protiviti View



SEC Cyber Rules – Details

- The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted amendments to its rules on cybersecurity **risk management, strategy, governance and incident reporting** by public companies subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- The rules are intended to provide investors with greater information and transparency about cybersecurity risks and threats, a company's ability to identify and manage threats, and oversight and governance provided by senior leadership and the board of directors.

What are the key reporting requirements of the rules that organizations need to be aware of?

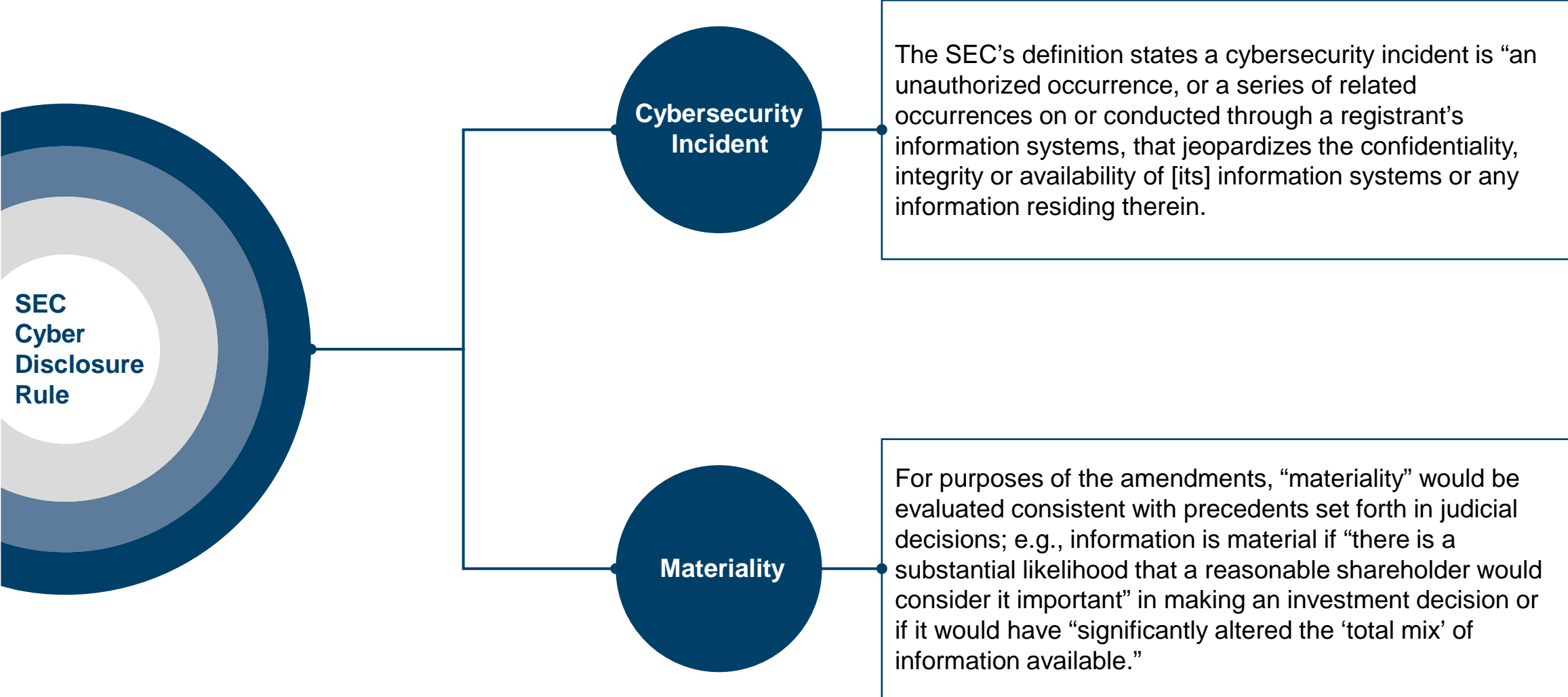
Reporting of Cybersecurity Incidents (8-K)

- Reporting should focus on the **nature, scope, and timing** of any incident or combination of incidents
- Materiality is to be determined using both **quantitative and qualitative** factors
- Reporting should include material incidents that occur at **third-party service providers** / vendors
- Reporting must be on Form 8-K no later than **4 business** days after determining the incident to be material

Risk Management and Governance Disclosure (10-K)

- Provide high-level descriptions of **cybersecurity risk management functions**
- Describe **Board Committee or Subcommittee structure** for overseeing cybersecurity risks and associated processes
- Specify **management positions / committees** responsible for assessing and managing cybersecurity risks

Key Definitions – Cyber Incident & Materiality



Defining Materiality Stakeholders

Who are the potential stakeholder groups to align a company’s definition of materiality?

Cybersecurity

Provide technical teams with the resources and tools to 1) determine materiality of a given incident and 2) make that determination without unreasonable delay.



Compliance

Ensure organizational policies and standards clearly align with incident response plans to support incident disclosure requirements.



Internal Audit

Confirm documented information of a material incident disclosure is fully complete, accurate and concise.



Legal

Evaluate what business criteria defines “material” incident, be subject to fines or sanctions and determine when incidents could pose a substantial risk to national or public safety.



Privacy

Ensure any applicable data implications as a result of a material incident are consistent with the company’s privacy policy.



ESG

Many organizational ESG programs disclose their cybersecurity and privacy programs within Forms 10-K and 20-F and can be utilized as an input to defining materiality regarding risk management, strategy and governance programs.



Accounting & Finance

Analyze direct costs such as those related to incident response, containment, remediation and recovery (including legal fees).



Business Leadership/Operations

Consider significant disruptions to a company’s operations and any material implications (e.g., downtime).



Incident Disclosure Requirements for 8-K Filings

Reporting should examine the impacts of a material cybersecurity incident and does not require reporting of details of the incident. Important aspects of reporting include the following:

Reporting should **focus on the nature, scope and timing** of any incident determined to be **material**.

Materiality is to be determined using both **quantitative and qualitative** factors.

Form 8-K (or Form 6-K for Foreign Private Issuers) will be leveraged for reporting and reports need to be filed **no later than four business days** after an incident is determined to be material in nature.

Reporting **should include cybersecurity incidents that occur at third-party service providers or vendors** if the impact of those incidents is determined to be material in nature.

Reporting **should include cybersecurity incidents that occur at third-party service providers or vendors** if the impact of those incidents is determined to be material in nature.

Risk Management & Governance Disclosure for Annual Filings Under Form 10-K

In order to provide sufficient information of their cybersecurity risk oversight or processes, the SEC new amendments require companies to specifically include:

A high-level **description of cybersecurity risk management** functions and how they have been integrated into overall risk management processes

Disclosure of **assessors, consultants, auditors and other third parties** engaged by the issuer to **assist with cybersecurity risk management** functions and processes

Whether any **risks from cybersecurity threats**, including those associated with previous incidents, have **materially impacted or are reasonably likely to materially impact the company's business strategy, operations or financial condition**

Overview of the **board committee(s) or subcommittee(s) responsible for overseeing, assessing and managing risks** from cybersecurity threats

The processes by which **management or its committees are informed about and monitor** cybersecurity, including the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of **cybersecurity incidents**..

SEC Cyber Rules – Disclosure Themes (10-K)

Since July 26, 2023, when the SEC updated its rules on cybersecurity risk management, strategy, governance, and incident reporting for public companies, a number of themes have emerged in reporting.



What are the key reporting themes noted in filings as of 1Q 2024?

Risk Management and Governance Disclosure (10K Item 1.C)

- Did not note significant changes to Risk Factors relating to Cybersecurity as a result of the new SEC guidance.
- Dependent upon the size and industry of the company, responsibility for oversight may be either at the Audit Committee level or designated sub-committee level.
- Filings to date indicate significant disparity (i.e.: quarterly, annually, bi-annually) in the frequency or cadence of cyber updates provided to the Audit Committee or designated sub-committee.

Cybersecurity 8-K Incident Reporting Update – October 2024

December 2023 – Though May 2024

- 65% of registrants disclosed they had not yet determined whether the incident had (or is reasonably likely to have) a material impact on its financial condition or results of operations.
- Approximately 12% of registrations disclosed that they believed that the incident had had no material impact (or reasonably likely impact).
- While the form must be filed within four days of determining the cybersecurity event is material, the filing ranged from one day to 43 days from the date the incident was detected, with an average of approximately 8 days.

May 2024 through October 2024

- Half the registrants that had filed had not yet determined whether the incident was material.
- At the time of the filing, 50% of registrants disclosed the incident has had (or is reasonably likely to have) a material impact on its financial statements.
- The filing ranged from 5 to 20 days from the date the incident was detected, with an average of approximately 12 days.

Overall Analysis Themes:

- Filings which identified "not yet determined" for either business / operation impact or financial statement impact declined between throughout 2024 indicating companies better identifying impact in their initial filings.
- Sharp increase in filings in our extended population due to the SEC guidance that came out in May 2024 regarding materiality.
- Overall, however, on a consolidated basis there is a 50-50 split in Issuers that filed Form 1.05 vs Form 8.01
- Less than 50% of Issuers filed an updated report on its cyber incident.
- SEC comment letters focusing on expanding disclosures, impact detail, and including qualitative assessment.

ESG Overview

“ESG” stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance – sustainability topics that present challenges and opportunities for an organization. These topics are ever-evolving and continue to shift as ESG programs are driven from the voluntary to regulatory space.



 Environmental	 Social	 Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Change & Emissions• Natural Resources• Pollution & Waste• Energy• Circular Economy• Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Rights & Stakeholders• Supply Chain• Human Capital & Workforce• Product Responsibility• Data Privacy & Protection• Diversity, Equity & Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business Ethics & Leadership• Risk & Internal Controls• Anti-Corruption & Compliance• Board Structure & Compensation• Management Structure & Pay• Transparency & Reporting

ESG Covers Topics Beyond Climate Change and Diversity, Equity, And Inclusion

ESG topics have a legacy in non-financial business reporting and disclosures; E and S topics continue to evolve and receive more scrutiny from global stakeholders, requiring robust data management and internal controls.

Environmental

- Climate change**
 - GHG emissions
 - Climate risk
 - Carbon pricing
 - Product LCA
 - Climate adaptation
 - Transition risks
- Natural resource use**
 - Sustainable materials
 - Water consumption
 - Land use
 - Water conservation
- Pollution**
 - Hazardous pollutants
 - Water discharges
 - Loss of containment
 - Hazardous wastes
- Energy**
 - Energy consumption
 - Energy efficiency
 - Renewable energy
 - R.E. mechanisms
- Circular economy**
 - Responsible sourcing
 - Reuse / recycling
 - Packaging efficiency
 - Waste reduction
- Biodiversity**
 - T&E species
 - Protected habitats
 - Deforestation
 - Nature-based solns.

Social

- Diversity, Equity & Inclusion**
 - Inclusion & belonging
 - Non-discrimination
 - Pay equity
 - Equal opportunity
- Data privacy & protection**
 - Data security
 - Customer privacy
 - Privacy laws
- Human rights & stakeholders**
 - Human rights assess.
 - Modern slavery
 - Indigenous rights
 - Child labor
- Human capital & workforce**
 - Remuneration
 - Working conditions
 - Health & safety
 - Training & education
 - Employee engagement
 - Works councils
- Supply chain**
 - Supplier diversity
 - Labor standards
 - Modern slavery
 - Supplier responsibility
- Product responsibility**
 - Product safety
 - Access & affordability
 - Access to communications

Governance

- Business ethics & leadership**
 - Business ethics
 - Sustainability strategy
- Risk & internal controls**
 - Enterprise risk mgmt.
 - Internal controls & audit
- Anti-corruption & compliance**
 - Corruption & bribery
 - Payments to governments
 - Whistle-blower protection
- Board structure & compensation**
 - Board diversity
 - Board independence
- Management structure & pay**
 - Reporting structures
 - Executive compensation
- Transparency & reporting**
 - Accounting and auditing
 - ESG disclosures

The Evolving Global ESG Regulatory Landscape

Mandatory requirements are here or coming















Further ESG requirements are to be expected

Memberships, commitments and agreements



















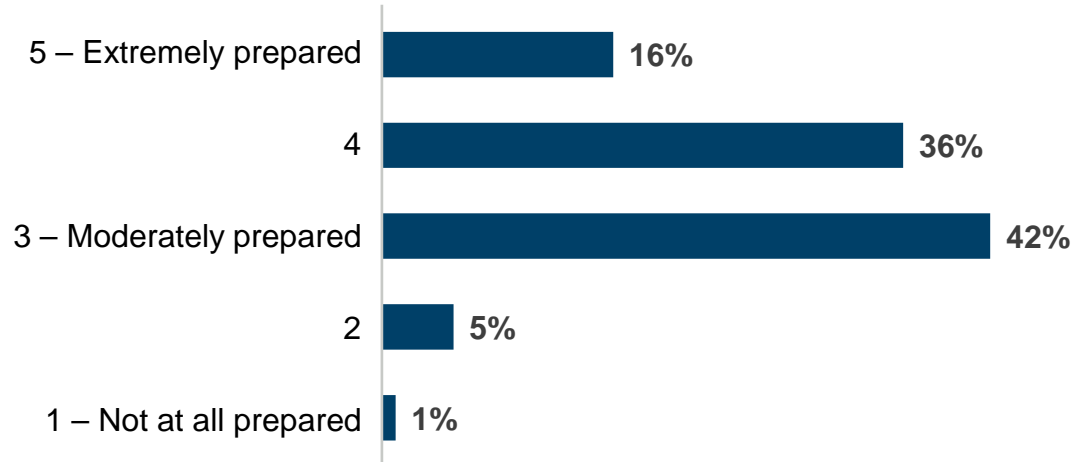




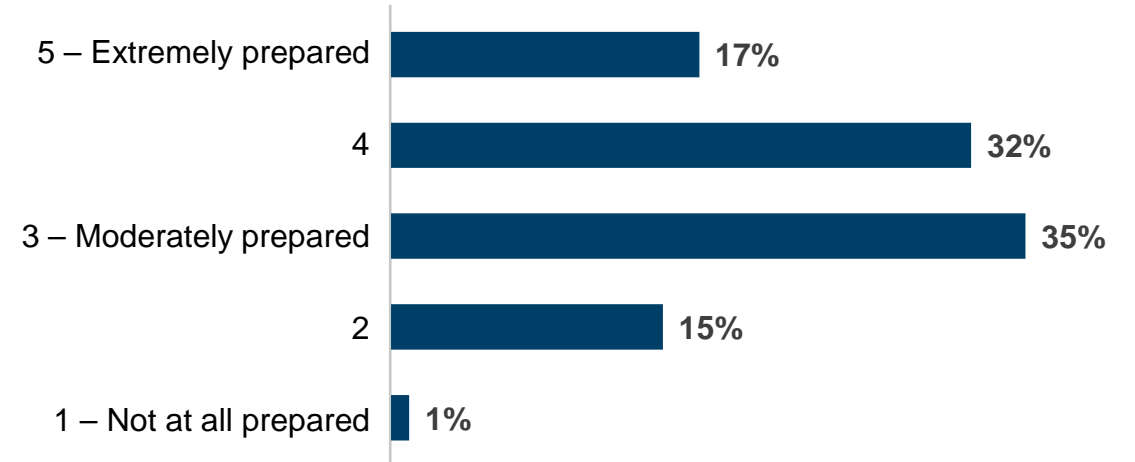
Assessing ESG readiness

While changing and evolving regulations provide some uncertainty for global ESG reporting readiness, survey respondents indicated that they are overall well-prepared for the anticipated reporting obligations.

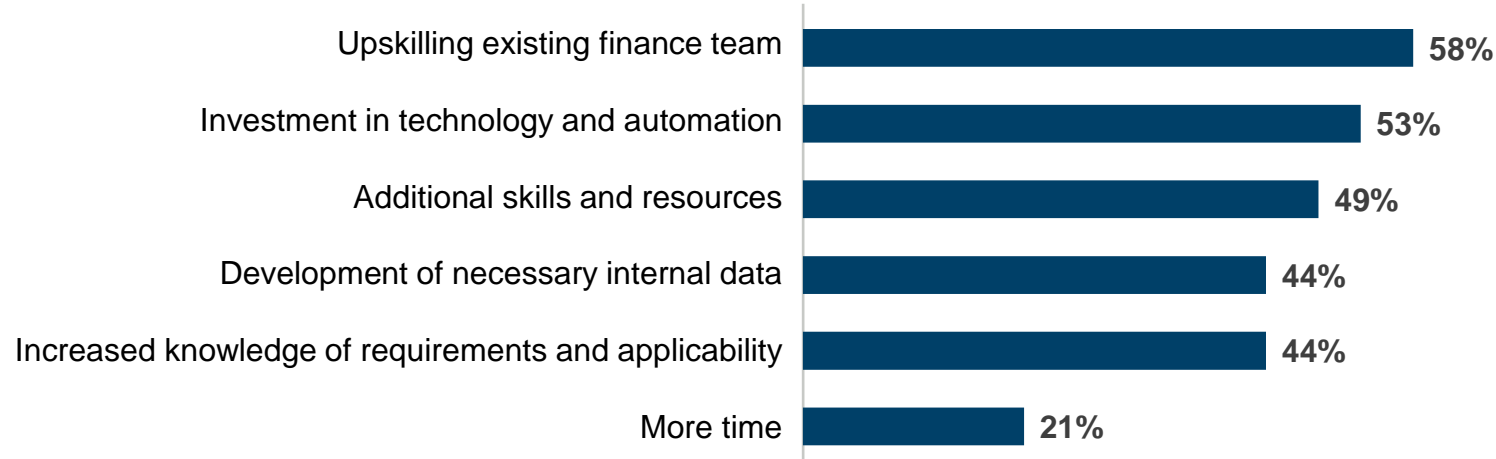
How prepared is *your organization as whole*, for ESG reporting?



How prepared is *your finance function* for ESG reporting?



Which of the following, if any, will help your organization improve its ESG disclosures and reporting capabilities?



59%

of publicly held organizations report a high level of preparedness for ESG reporting, compared with 47% of private organizations

ESG Reporting – Looking Forward



Key takeaways

- The regulatory landscape continues to evolve with an increasing focus on ESG processes, data, and reporting.
- Overall, companies may be feeling well-prepared for the upcoming regulations (namely SEC Climate Rule & EU's CSRD); however, continued monitoring and preparation will be required.
- Regardless of place in ESG reporting journey, investments into people and technology will be required to elevate current state to a future, steady-state likened to many financial reporting functions.

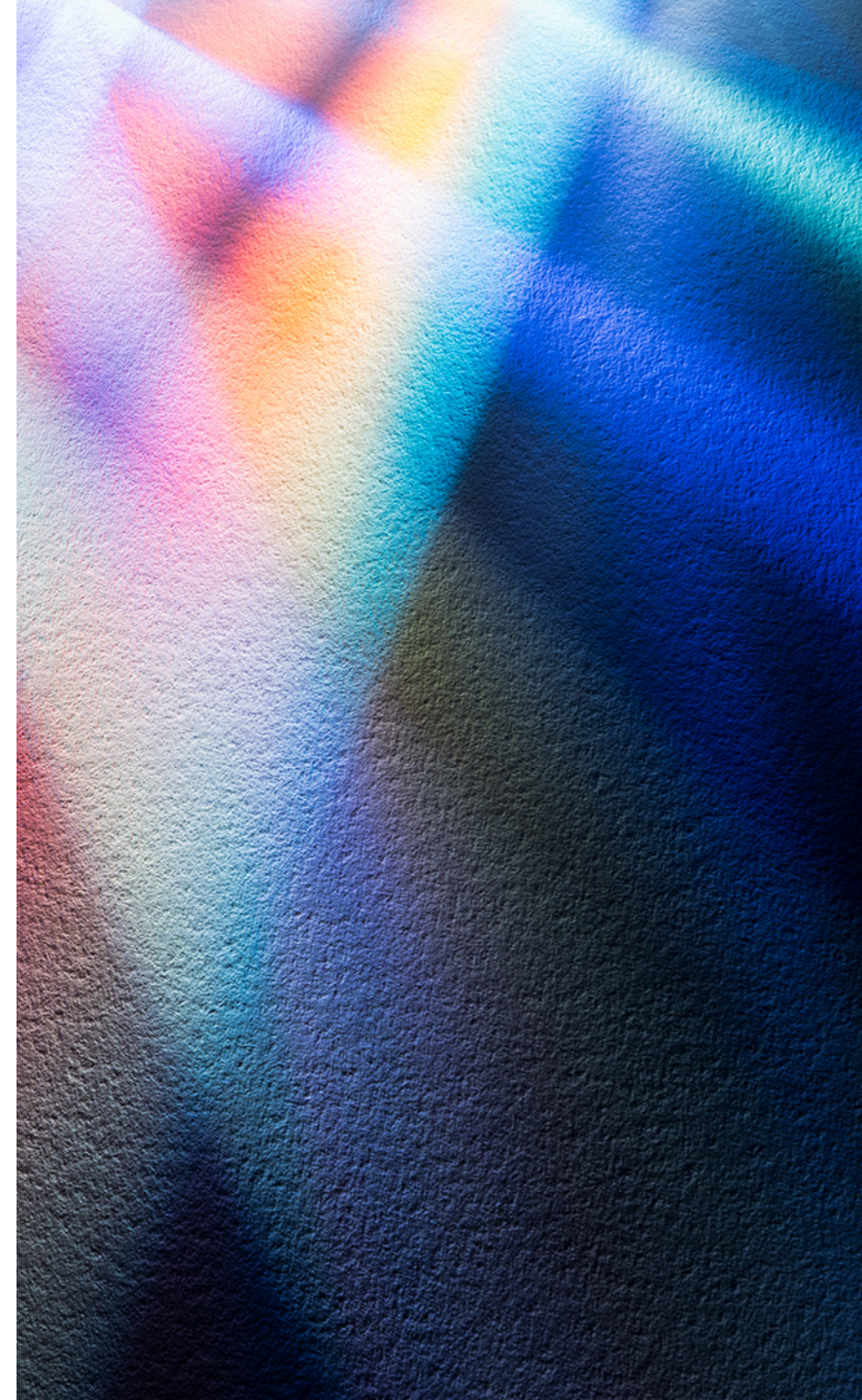


Your next steps

- Understand the applicable regulations to your company and your current place on the journey to compliance.
- Perform a self-assessment around your finance team's capabilities (or those you partner with) to determine any resource or skill gaps.
- Work with key stakeholders to create a central repository of ESG data and metrics and leverage existing processes and expertise to fulfill ESG reporting requirements.

Key Actions Items

- 1 Consider opportunities to integrate AI (including generative AI) tools and applications into forecasting activities throughout the order-to-cash cycle; demand projections, and sensitivity analyses.
- 2 Collaborate with HR partners to ensure recruiting, retention, upskilling and talent-sourcing activities satisfy the organization's growing appetite for FP&A skills across most groups.
- 3 Help ensure the relevance, accuracy and security of data used in business analyses throughout the organization.
- 4 Recognize the interrelated nature of cost optimization and technology enablement – and how these enablers of finance performance benefit from investments in AI machine learning, automation, cloud-based systems and other advance tools.
- 5 Elevate the CFO-CIO/CISO partnership by increasing the frequency of meetings; educating each other on their respective domains
- 6 Forge a “chain of accountability” that links required cyber incident disclosures to internal reporting processes that are designed to deliver necessary information in a timely manner to those making disclosure decisions..
- 7 Understand which ESG regulatory requirements and external influencers the organization may be subject to



Resources & Thought Leadership

FULL REPORT

[2024 Global Finance Trends Survey Report](#)



Our report provides an in-depth look at these and other priorities on the minds of CFOs and finance leaders worldwide, along with practical calls to action for them to address these challenges.

WEBINAR

[2024 Global Finance Trends Part 2: A tale of transformation for the CFO](#)



October 24 | CPE Available

[Register now](#) for our second webinar discussing the key results from our latest Global Finance Trends survey. In this session, we will focus on the CFOs role in the security and privacy of data and sustainability reporting and disclosures.

PODCAST

[Assessing CFO and finance leader perspectives and priorities](#)



Explore our latest Global Finance Trends Survey report revealing CFOs' top priorities, including data security and strategic planning—featuring insights from Protiviti experts Chris Wright and Nick Puetz in our new podcast.

Questions?

THANK YOU

Let us know how we can help.

