Current Developments for Registered Funds Summer 2026

Dear clients and friends

On behalf of PwC's Asset & Wealth Management Practice, it is our pleasure to share the 2026 Summer edition of **Current developments for the registered funds' industry** which includes featured articles on topics impacting the industry and fund boards, as well as links to recent publications of interest. **Advancements in ETFs, private markets, and tokenization** are reshaping asset and wealth management products, governance, profitability, and compliance areas. We will cover these topics in more detail in the following featured articles:

- **ETFs 2030: Capitalising on Disruptive Innovation –** explores the rapid growth of the ETF industry, highlighting the rise of active ETFs, digital asset ETFs, tokenization, AI-driven operational transformation, and expanding retail participation as key forces reshaping ETFs between now and 2030.
- **The $1 Trillion Opportunity: What it Takes for Private Markets to Enter 401(k) Plans** – outlines how regulatory developments, target-date fund adoption, and product innovation are opening the door for private markets investments in defined contribution retirement plans, while outlining the operational, fiduciary, liquidity, and transparency standards required for broad adoption.
- **PwC Report on Asset Tokenization – Minting the Future** – which outlines the six key drivers of tokenization, including technical maturity, operational benefits and regulatory clarity, as well as governance considerations.

Further, we cover navigating evolving governance expectations, emerging technologies, and increasing oversight responsibilities for boards within the Board Spotlight articles.

We hope that you will find this material to be informative and helpful. If you have questions or would like additional information, please contact me or any of the other industry leaders noted in the Contacts section.

Beth Savino

PwC Registered Funds Leader

LinkedIn

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ETFs 2030: Capitalising on Disruptive Innovation

The global exchange-traded fund (ETF) industry stands at a remarkable inflection point. Having weathered market volatility, regulatory change, and rapid technological evolution, ETFs have emerged not just as a dominant investment vehicle but as a platform for the next wave of financial innovation. PwC's report **ETFs 2030: Capitalising on Disruptive Innovation** offers a comprehensive look at where the industry is headed over the next five years — and what asset managers need to do to capitalize on the opportunities ahead.

$35 trillion in global ETF AuM by 2030

The numbers tell a compelling story. Global ETF assets under management (AuM) reached **$19.5 trillion** at the end of 2025 and are projected to climb to **$35 trillion or higher by June 2030**. This extraordinary growth trajectory reflects a fundamental shift in how investors — from institutional investors to everyday retail participants — choose to access markets.

Three primary forces are driving this expansion: investors increasingly choosing ETFs over traditional investment products, the growing penetration of ETFs into retirement accounts, and the accelerating conversion of legacy investment vehicles into ETF structures. Together, these trends suggest that the ETF industry's growth is not merely cyclical — it reflects a structural and lasting transformation in global investment behavior.

The Rise of Active ETFs

One of the most significant developments highlighted in the report is the explosive growth of **active ETFs**. Once considered a niche product, active ETFs have grown to **$1.7 trillion in AuM** at the end of 2025.

Perhaps more striking is the industry's confidence in their continued ascent: **60% of survey respondents** expect active ETF AuM to more than double, reaching at least **$4 trillion by June 2030**. This growth reflects investors' appetite for the best of both worlds — the transparency, liquidity, and cost-efficiency of the ETF structure, combined with the potential alpha generation of active portfolio management.

Digital Asset ETFs Enter the Mainstream

The report signals a defining moment for **digital asset ETFs**, which are rapidly moving from the margins of the investment landscape into the mainstream. Strong demand is anticipated across investor segments, and the industry is responding — building the infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and product pipelines needed to meet that demand.

This is not simply about Bitcoin or cryptocurrency exposure. The broader trajectory points toward a future where digital assets are a standard component of diversified ETF portfolios, accessible to retail and institutional investors alike through regulated structures.

"The ETF industry's next chapter will be defined not by those who simply manage the growth, but by those who actively shape it. As the report makes clear, the tools of disruption — AI, tokenization, digital platforms, and active management — are also the tools of opportunity." Melissa Chorey, PwC US ETF Leader

Tokenization: Revolutionizing the ETF Structure Itself

Beyond digital assets as an investment category, the report identifies **tokenization** as one of the most potentially transformative forces in the ETF industry's future. Tokenization — the process of representing ownership of assets on a blockchain — has the potential to fundamentally reshape how ETFs are created, distributed, traded, and owned.

The benefits are significant: borderless distribution, frictionless trading, fractional ownership, and enhanced settlement efficiency. For an industry built on accessibility and liquidity, tokenization could unlock entirely new investor segments and dramatically reduce the operational friction that currently limits ETF distribution in many markets. The report makes it clear that ETF managers who position themselves ahead of this shift will enjoy a meaningful first-mover advantage.

Artificial Intelligence (AI): Transforming Operations and Performance

Artificial intelligence features prominently throughout the report as a catalyst for operational modernization and competitive differentiation. ETF managers are increasingly deploying AI to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, optimize investment returns, and manage risk more effectively.

The implications extend across the value chain — from portfolio construction and index design to compliance monitoring, client reporting, and distribution. AI is not simply automating existing processes; it is enabling entirely new capabilities that were previously cost-prohibitive or technically impossible at scale. For ETF managers navigating margin pressures and rising investor expectations, AI represents both a lifeline and a competitive weapon.

The Retail Revolution

A major theme running through the report is the democratization of ETF investing — specifically, the dramatic growth of **retail investor participation**. Over **90% of survey respondents** anticipate significant demand from retail investors over the next two to three years.

Strategic Imperatives

There is a strategic call to action for ETF industry participants. Four imperatives stand out: **customize solutions** to meet the diverse needs of a broadening investor base; **strengthen retail market access** through digital platforms and simplified product design; **prepare for continuous disruption** from AI, tokenization, and evolving regulations; and **deliver more for less** — achieving operational excellence that allows managers to compete on both quality and cost.

The $1 Trillion opportunity: What it takes for private markets to enter 401(k) Plans

For decades, private markets — private equity, private credit, real estate, and infrastructure — have been the exclusive domain of pensions, endowments, sovereign wealth funds, and ultra-high-net-worth investors. Meanwhile, the 90 million Americans saving for retirement through 401(k) plans have been largely shut out of these return streams. That divide is now starting to close. According to PwC's recent report, **Private Markets in 401(k) Plans: The $1T Opportunity**, the convergence of regulatory tailwinds, product innovation, and demographic demand is poised to reshape the defined contribution (DC) landscape — and the prize is enormous.

A modest **5% allocation to alternative investments** across 401(k) and other tax-advantaged retirement vehicles could unlock **over $1 trillion in new assets under management (AUM) by 2030**. For the alternatives industry, that translates into **$7 billion to $19 billion in new annual revenue.**

But the opportunity isn't just about size — it's about composition. PwC's modeling suggests that roughly half of future private market AUM in DC plans would be concentrated among younger participants aged 20–40, with the remainder held by those aged 50 and older. That distribution makes intuitive sense: younger savers have the time horizon to absorb illiquidity, while older participants benefit from diversification as they approach retirement.

Why Target-Date Funds Are the Trojan Horse

If private assets are going to enter 401(k) plans at scale, they will likely arrive via **target-date funds (TDFs).** TDFs are already the dominant default investment in DC plans, capturing nearly two-thirds of 401(k) contributions today and projected to control about **70% by 2030**.

This matters because the report is emphatic on one point: **success in DC plans comes from being embedded**, not from being offered as a standalone choice on a fund menu. Most participants don't actively select investments — they rely on defaults. Any private markets product that requires active opt-in will struggle to gain meaningful scale. Embedding within TDFs, managed accounts, and model portfolios is the path to universality.

The Regulatory Tailwind

The regulatory environment is shifting in favor of private markets in DC plans. The **Department of Labor (DOL) created a potential safe harbor** for selecting designated investment alternatives in DC plans, which — if adopted by asset managers and plan sponsors — could meaningfully reduce fiduciary and litigation risk.

That said, the bar remains high. TDFs that include private assets must still meet **ERISA standards**, and there are nuanced tax considerations — including potential exposure to **unrelated business taxable income (UBTI)** and **unrelated debt-financed income (UDFI)** — when taxable private market structures feed into tax-exempt 401(k) plans. These technical issues are solvable, but they require thoughtful product engineering.

The Five Standards for Access

PwC's report frames the path forward through what it calls the **Five Standards for Consultant-Driven Access** — the criteria that investment consultants and plan fiduciaries will use to evaluate private market offerings:

Valuation is foundational. Consultants will demand plain-language explanations of valuation methodology, frequency, and limitations. Asset managers must select structures where valuation frequency aligns with participant transaction needs and stands up governance frameworks covering oversight, third-party providers, error handling, and auditability.

Liquidity is perhaps the most challenging area. Private assets are inherently illiquid, but DC plans require daily transactions — contributions, withdrawals, loans, and rebalancing. Solutions involve buffers, liquidity sleeves, and stress-tested rebalancing mechanisms that ensure participants can transact seamlessly without compromising the underlying portfolio.

Operational feasibility demands that products be designed for DC realities, including participant-level reporting, NAV timing, tax reporting, and ongoing monitoring. This is not trivial — most private market vehicles were built for institutional LPs, not for daily-valued, participant-directed plans.

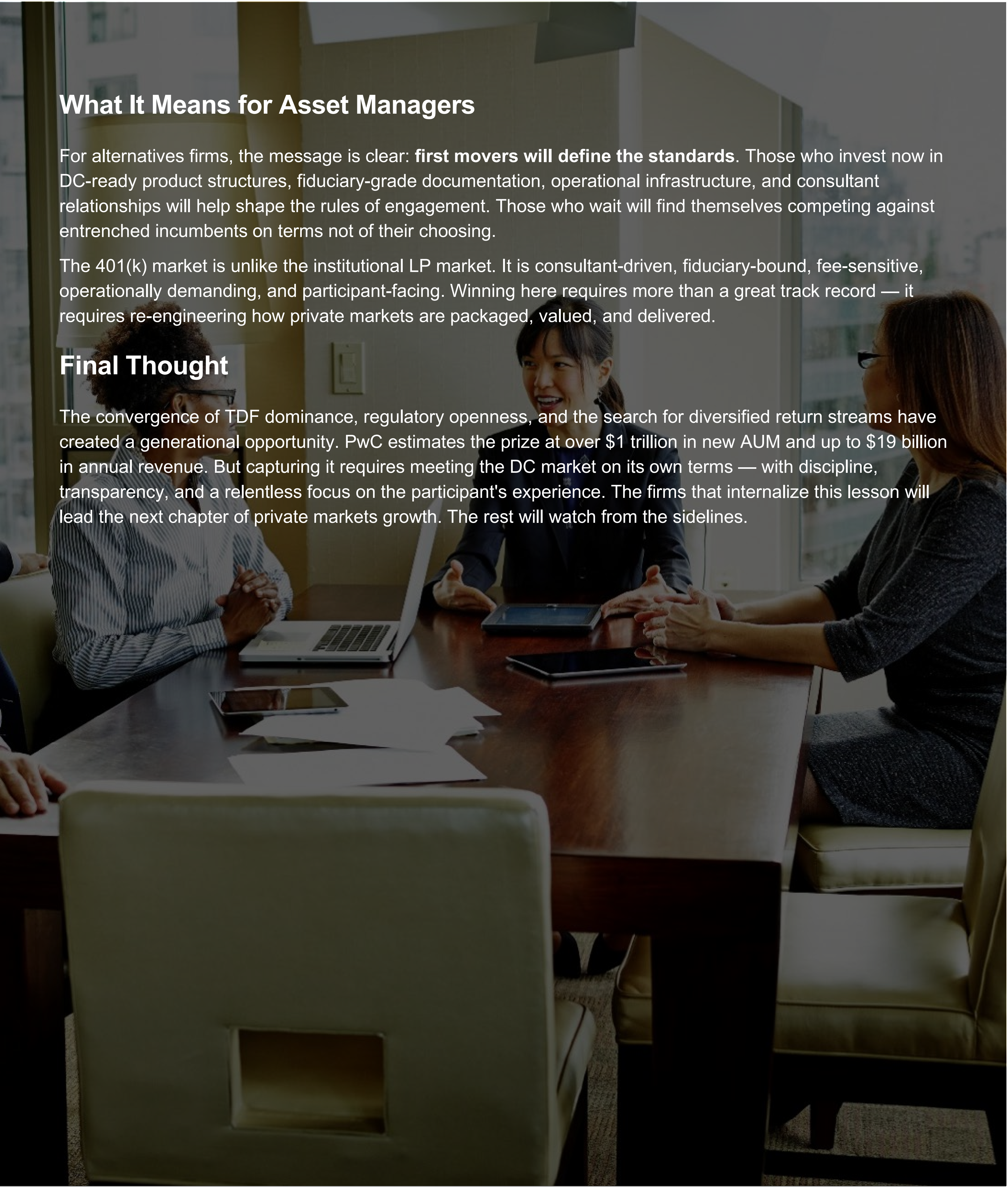
Participant experience is about trust. Asset managers need to assess participant awareness and comfort with private markets, identify appropriate participant segments, train call centers and HR teams to handle trust-sensitive questions, and design clear, consistent disclosures.

Fee transparency is non-negotiable. Amid sustained fee compression in DC defaults, managers must provide comprehensive transparency around the overall fees, demonstrate net-of-fees value relative to reasonable investment alternatives, and prepare fiduciary-grade materials articulating all-in net value, risks, and comparability.

The Era of Universal Asset Access

We frame this moment as the dawn of **Universal Asset Access** — the idea that the asset classes once reserved for sophisticated institutions are becoming available to everyday savers. This is a profound shift. For decades, the gap between institutional and retail returns has been driven, in part, by access. Closing that gap could meaningfully improve retirement outcomes for tens of millions of Americans.

But Universal Asset Access will not happen automatically. It depends on asset managers, recordkeepers, plan sponsors, and consultants working together to engineer products that meet the unique demands of the DC ecosystem.



What It Means for Asset Managers

For alternatives firms, the message is clear: **first movers will define the standards**. Those who invest now in DC-ready product structures, fiduciary-grade documentation, operational infrastructure, and consultant relationships will help shape the rules of engagement. Those who wait will find themselves competing against entrenched incumbents on terms not of their choosing.

The 401(k) market is unlike the institutional LP market. It is consultant-driven, fiduciary-bound, fee-sensitive, operationally demanding, and participant-facing. Winning here requires more than a great track record — it requires re-engineering how private markets are packaged, valued, and delivered.

Final Thought

The convergence of TDF dominance, regulatory openness, and the search for diversified return streams have created a generational opportunity. PwC estimates the prize at over $1 trillion in new AUM and up to $19 billion in annual revenue. But capturing it requires meeting the DC market on its own terms — with discipline, transparency, and a relentless focus on the participant's experience. The firms that internalize this lesson will lead the next chapter of private markets growth. The rest will watch from the sidelines.

PwC Report on Asset Tokenization – Minting the Future

Overview

Asset tokenization—the digital representation of asset ownership on a programmable blockchain ledger—has evolved from a speculative concept to a strategically critical capability for asset managers. PwC report **Minting the future-Asset tokenization is ready for its big moment** projects that **tokenized fund assets under management (AUM) will grow at a 41% CAGR to reach $715 billion globally by 2030**.

Six Key Drivers of Tokenization

1. **Technical Maturity:** Blockchain platforms have evolved into enterprise-grade infrastructure with sophisticated smart contracts, improved interoperability, and digital identity solutions for KYC/AML compliance.

2. **Operational Benefits**: Tokenization enables "atomic" (near real-time) settlement, transparent record-keeping, and automation of fund life cycles including capital calls and distributions.

3. **Regulatory Clarity**: Increasing clarity in the U.S. around digital assets and securities laws is removing barriers to adoption.

4. **Institutional Adoption**: Major financial institutions are committing resources to tokenized workflows, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of adoption.

5. **Market Demand**: Crypto-native, digital-first, and traditional investors are seeking the efficiency and 24/7 accessibility of tokenized products.

6. **DeFi Integration**: Integration with decentralized finance (DeFi) allows new levels of liquidity and utility, such as using tokenized real-world assets (RWAs) as collateral.

Key Benefits of Tokenization

Area	Impact
Distribution	Expands reach to global and digital-first investors; supports digital subscription models
Efficiency	Automates compliance and corporate actions; reduces manual intervention and back-office costs
Innovation	Enables bespoke instruments (custom indexes) and fractional ownership
Liquidity	Improves market visibility and simplifies subscriptions (though underlying redemption schedules remain)

Critical Challenges ("Speedbumps")

The report identifies three specific obstacles firms must overcome before scaling:

1 **Governance:** Smart contracts automate rules but cannot replace fiduciary judgment. Boards remain accountable for regulatory filings and fiduciary decisions.

2 **Settlement Mismatch:** Tokenized ownership records move in seconds, but traditional cash and security movements are much slower. Back-office processes must be rewired to avoid reconciliation breakdowns.

3 **Liquidity Expectations:** Firms must avoid promising liquidity that the underlying asset cannot support.

Primary Use Cases

- **Money Market Funds**: Issuing and holding fund shares in digital-native form
- **Collateral Management**: Using tokenized assets for intraday repo and collateral workflows to improve capital efficiency
- **Private Credit/Equity**: Tokenizing feeder funds to lower minimums and simplify subscriptions
- **DeFi Collateral**: Deploying tokenized Treasuries and RWAs as collateral in institutional and DeFi workflows

Strategic Takeaways

- **Not Just Technology:** Tokenization represents a fundamental shift in the financial ecosystem—firms treating it solely as an information technology project risk stalling modernization efforts.
- **Operational Alpha**: By reducing manual, error-prone processes, tokenization will help firms protect margins and improve auditability.
- **Universal Asset Access**: The report urges asset managers to realign business models around a seamless ecosystem where compliance is embedded and assets are easily transferable across platforms.

Conclusion

PwC's report positions tokenization as an inevitable evolution for asset management. Early movers who address governance, settlement, and liquidity challenges while building robust infrastructure will capture significant competitive advantages as the market scales toward $715 billion by 2030.

Board Spotlight...

Strengthening the Boardroom: A Look Inside the Nominating/ Governance Committee Guide

In today's complex landscape, few committees carry as much strategic weight as the nominating/governance (nom/gov) committee. PwC's **Serving on and chairing the nominating/governance committee** offers a practical roadmap for these committees as they navigate rising stakeholder expectations, evolving regulations, and increasing scrutiny over how boards function.

A Pivotal Role in Governance

The nom/gov committee sits at the heart of board composition, oversight structure, and accountability. Its' work directly shapes board effectiveness and decision-making quality. The guide underscores that committees today must respond to a shifting regulatory environment, increasingly assertive institutional investors, and heightened scrutiny of how boards oversee emerging risks.

Core Responsibilities

At its foundation, the committee oversees critical governance documents and annual processes, including:

- Articles of incorporation and by-laws
- Director codes of conduct and ethics
- Governance guidelines
- Director independence determinations
- Annual meeting and proxy matters

Building the Right Board

One of the committee's most consequential duties is shaping board composition. That means determining the appropriate board size and ensuring the mix of skills, experiences, and perspectives aligns with company strategy and stakeholder expectations. The guide stresses that **board refreshment and succession planning** are core priorities — striking a balance between continuity and the infusion of new skills. A sample board skills matrix in the guide appendix helps committees visualize gaps and strengths.

Continuous Learning and Assessment

Strong boards never stop evolving. The committee oversees:

- **Director education**, ensuring directors engage in continuous learning to stay current on emerging risks and trends
- **Board assessments**, using well-designed evaluation processes to enhance overall effectiveness

Governance Communication

Clear, consistent, and proactive governance communication is described as a defining indicator of board effectiveness. Transparency with shareholders and stakeholders is no longer optional — it's foundational to trust and credibility.

Practical Tools Included

To support implementation, the guide includes helpful appendices, such as a side-by-side comparison of **NYSE and Nasdaq governance requirements** and a **sample board skills matrix** committees can adapt for their own use.

Final Takeaway

The nom/gov committee's mandate has expanded well beyond ticking compliance boxes. Today's leading committees embrace transparency, accountability, and strategic foresight — actively shaping the board's ability to guide the company through change. For directors, governance professionals, and corporate secretaries, this guide is a timely reminder that strong governance starts with the people, processes, and culture in the boardroom.

Stronger Governance, Better Outcomes: A Modern Blueprint for Boards

In today's fast-moving business environment, governance can no longer be treated as a "set it and forget it" exercise. As strategies evolve, risks shift, and stakeholder expectations rise, boards must continually reassess whether their oversight approach is still fit for purpose. PwC's recent paper, **Governance Principles and Board Oversight**, makes a compelling case: strong governance isn't just a compliance checkbox—it's a strategic advantage.

Why Strong Governance Matters

Strong governance creates the accountability organizations need to support disciplined growth, strengthen organizational resilience, and build credibility with stakeholders. In other words, governance done well doesn't slow companies down—it enables them to move forward with confidence and earn the trust that fuels long-term value creation.

The COSO Framework: 12 Guiding Principles

To help boards navigate today's complex environment, the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) released **Governance: Guiding Principles for Board Oversight**, with PwC serving as the principal author.

The publication introduces **12 guiding principles** that offer a practical lens for board oversight, spanning eight critical areas:

- Governance structure
- Board composition
- Accountability
- Culture
- Strategy and performance oversight
- Stakeholder engagement
- Executive leadership and succession
- Risk oversight

Rather than prescribing a one-size-fits-all model, the guidance is designed as a flexible, easy-to-use reference. Boards can draw on it to intentionally evolve their governance over time in ways that reflect their unique strategy, risk profile, ownership structure, and operating complexity.

Governance Isn't Static

Perhaps the most important takeaway is the reminder that governance must evolve. As the report emphasizes, "Governance isn't static. As strategy evolves, risks change, and stakeholder expectations shift, boards need to step back and reassess whether their oversight approach remains fit for purpose."

This means directors should periodically pause and ask hard questions: Are we structured for the challenges ahead? Does our board composition reflect the skills we need today—and tomorrow? Are we engaging stakeholders meaningfully? Is our risk oversight keeping pace with emerging threats?

Translating Principles into Practice

Knowing the principles is one thing; operationalizing them is another. It helps organizations translate governance principles into practical approaches tailored to their circumstances and assess their effectiveness. By encouraging clients to ask, "Is our governance model still fit for purpose?", PwC helps boards strengthen decision-making, reinforce accountability, and support long-term value creation.

The Bottom Line

Boards that treat governance as a living, evolving practice—rather than a static framework—position their organizations to thrive amid change. The COSO/PwC guiding principles offer a practical roadmap for doing exactly that. Whether you're a seasoned director or a new board member, now is the time to step back, reassess, and ensure your governance model is built not just for today's challenges, but for tomorrow's opportunities.

The full COSO/PwC publication is available **Governance Guiding Principles for Board Oversight.**

Is Your Organization Ready for the Quantum Age? What Every Board Director Needs to Know

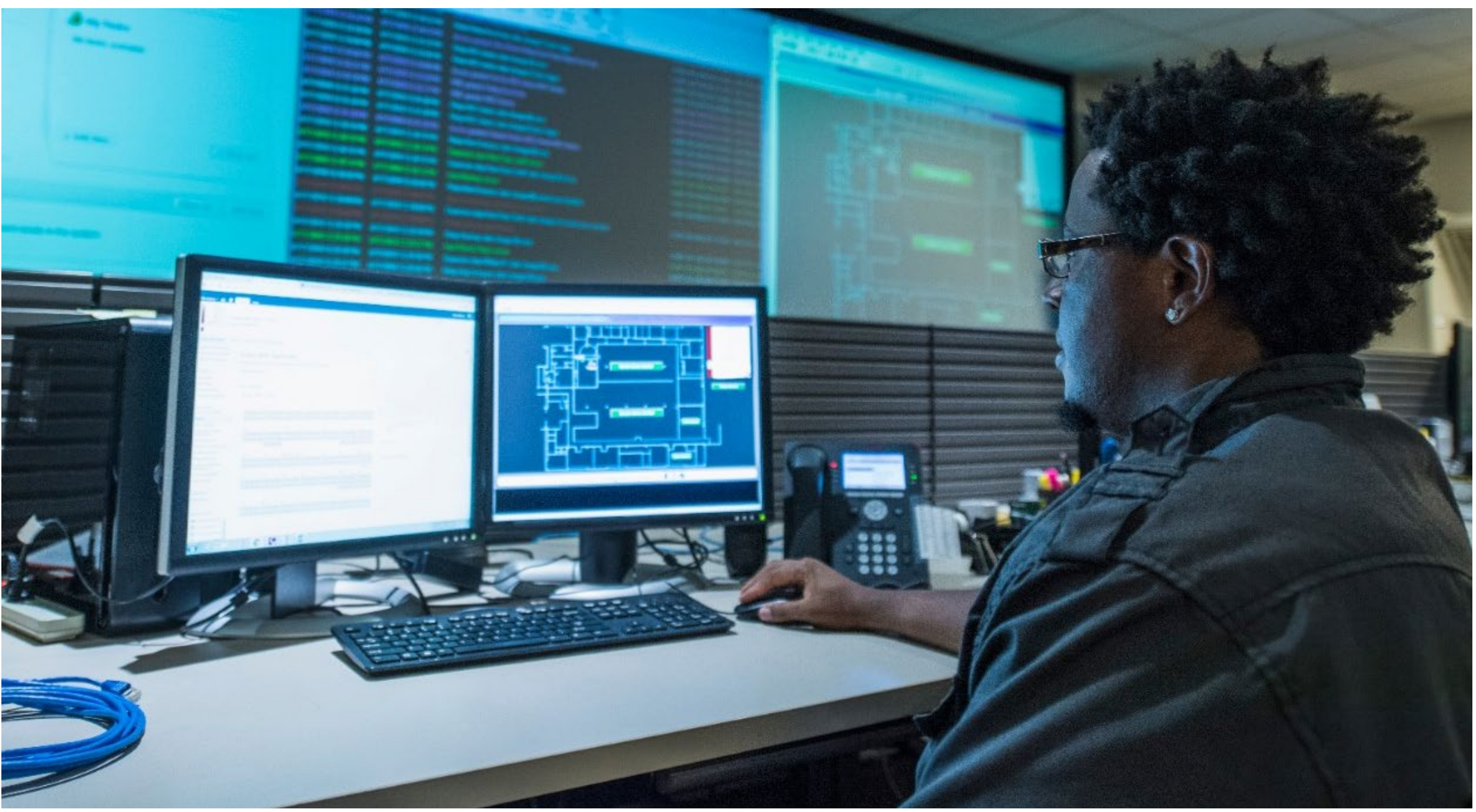
For decades, quantum computing lived in the realm of theoretical physics — a fascinating concept discussed in research labs and academic journals, far removed from the boardroom. That era is over. According to PwC's **What directors need to know about quantum computing**, quantum computing is no longer a distant horizon — it is a rapidly approaching reality that carries profound implications for cybersecurity, competitive strategy, and long-term organizational resilience.

Here's what every board director needs to understand — and act on — right now.

Quantum Computing Is Advancing Faster Than Most Realize

Quantum computing is advancing faster than most business leaders and board members appreciate, and organizations that wait for the technology to fully mature before engaging risk being caught dangerously unprepared.

Unlike classical computers that process information in binary bits — either a 0 or a 1 — quantum computers harness the principles of quantum mechanics to process vast amounts of data simultaneously. This gives them the potential to solve problems that are simply beyond the reach of today's most powerful supercomputers. The implications for industries ranging from pharmaceuticals and finance to logistics and national security are enormous.



The Security Threat Is Already Here

Sophisticated attackers are already executing what the industry calls **"harvest now, decrypt later"** strategies: stealing encrypted data *today* and storing it with the intention of unlocking it once quantum computing power becomes available.

This means that sensitive data being transmitted and stored right now — financial records, intellectual property, personal information, strategic plans — could be vulnerable to future decryption. For boards overseeing organizations that handle long-lived sensitive data, this is not a theoretical risk. It is an active one.

Compounding the challenge is the fact that transitioning to **quantum-safe cryptography** is not a software update — it is a complex, multi-year infrastructure overhaul. Organizations that haven't started planning this transition are already behind.

Quantum and AI: A Powerful Combination

One of the most forward-looking themes in the paper is the convergence of quantum computing and artificial intelligence. These two technologies are not competing forces — they are powerful complements. Quantum computing has the potential to dramatically accelerate AI workloads, enabling faster model training, deeper pattern recognition, and more sophisticated optimization than technology can achieve alone.

For boards already grappling with AI governance and strategy, this convergence adds a new dimension to the conversation. Quantum readiness is increasingly inseparable from AI transformation — and directors who think about one without considering the other may be missing a critical piece of the picture.

The Strategic Opportunity Is Just as Significant

While the security risks command immediate attention, the paper is equally emphatic about quantum computing's extraordinary strategic potential. Quantum computing enables organizations to simulate, predict, and optimize in ways that are simply impossible with classical computing.

Think drug discovery accelerated by simulating molecular interactions at atomic scale. Financial portfolios optimized across thousands of variables in real time. Supply chains modeled with a level of complexity that today's systems cannot touch. Global companies are already piloting quantum use cases with measurable results, and the competitive advantages for early movers could be substantial and lasting.

What Boards Should Be Asking Right Now

Boards are encouraged to ask management:

- **How are we tracking quantum developments** and their potential impact on our business model and competitive position?
- **What use cases are we piloting** where quantum computing could enhance innovation, efficiency, or decision-making — particularly in combination with AI?
- **What is our timeline and plan** for transitioning to quantum-safe cryptography?
- **Have we inventoried our cryptographic footprint** to identify the critical assets most exposed if our current encryption is broken?
- **Is our broader ecosystem quantum-ready** — including vendors, partners, and cloud providers?
- **Are we designing for crypto agility**, so that cryptographic methods can be updated without requiring a complete infrastructure rebuild?

These are not purely technical questions — they are strategic and governance questions that belong at the board level.

The Bottom Line for Directors

Quantum computing is rapidly joining AI, cybersecurity, and data governance as a boardroom topic that cuts across innovation, risk, and trust. Directors who develop even a foundational understanding of quantum's trajectory will be better positioned to oversee long-term investments in technology, talent, and infrastructure — and to ask the right questions before a crisis forces the issue.

The organizations preparing today will be positioned to lead as adoption scales. Those that wait may find themselves not just behind the curve — but fundamentally exposed. The quantum age is coming. The question is whether your board is ready to meet it.

Recent publications of interest – For the registered funds' industry

PwC's Wealth Management Insights 2026

The playing field for wealth managers and their clients is shifting profoundly. PwC's fifth Wealth Management Insights report reveals how client sentiment, portfolio strategies and the use of technology are evolving amid geopolitical tensions, market volatility and tech disruption.

Building resilience in shifting environments

How is the mood among investors? Where are they diversifying? What new asset classes are gaining favor? What are the up-and-coming investment regions? Where are wealth management clients choosing to live and work, and how is the industry responding? Are wealth managers keeping up with potentially lucrative emerging client segments?

Are they equipped to meet the sophisticated needs of entrepreneurs from industries such as tech, industry and financial services? And last but definitely not least, how are technologies such as AI and blockchain/tokenization reshaping the industry?

New world, new rules: Cybersecurity in an era of uncertainty

As boards and fund leaders continue to address evolving governance expectations, disruptive technologies, and emerging enterprise risks, cybersecurity and digital resilience remain central to effective oversight. Complementing several themes explored throughout this publication including governance modernization, reporting transparency, and preparedness for the quantum age. This Global Digital Trust Insights report examines how organizations are strengthening cyber resilience in an increasingly complex risk environment.

2026 Global Digital Trust Insights: C-suite playbook and findings

The report features perspectives from business and technology leaders across industries on topics such as AI-driven cyber risk, geopolitical uncertainty, data governance, and board-level accountability for digital trust. Great for those interested in further exploring how cyber strategy intersects with governance and long-term value creation.

Podcasts:

- **The Controller Agenda webcast - Modernization, M&A strategy, and the AI reality check**
- **SEC semiannual reporting proposal: Cutting quarters, not corners**
- **IFRS in focus: New guidance and issues shaping 2026 reporting**

PwC products, services, and insights

Asset & Wealth Managed Services

Asset & Wealth Managed Services is our digital ecosystem, seamlessly connecting and harnessing the power of your data.

See services

Viewpoint

A single platform that delivers a world of insights.

See product

Sightline

Sightline is your one connected and intuitive tax platform, giving 360 visibilities across your company's overall tax landscape.

See product

Master Data Management

Master Data Management is a cross-functional, tax and legal entity data management solution

See product

Partner Hub

Partner Hub standardizes tax information gathering and issuance of partnership-related information…

See product

Tax Managed Services

An operating model that helps address your challenges so you can focus on your strategic priorities

See services

Digital assets

Digital assets, such as cryptocurrency or NFTs, and the evolution of web3, AI, and the metaverse are game changers.

See services

Financial Services Risk and Regulatory

At PwC, we help our financial services clients transform risk management and reimagine investments in risk solutions to unlock opportunities that impact the bottom line.

See services

Contacts

If you have feedback, questions, or would like additional information, please contact us or any of our industry leaders noted.

Mike Georgiou

US Asset and Wealth Management Sector

Assurance Leader

mike.a.georgiou@PwC.com

Beth Savino

US Registered Funds' Leader

Partner

elizabeth.a.savino@PwC.com

Michael Spiryda

US Registered Funds Tax Leader

Partner

michael.spiryda@PwC.com

David Trerice

US Asset & Wealth Management

Governance Leader

david.l.trerice@PwC.com

Katie King

US Asset & Wealth Management

Partner

katie.a.king@PwC.com

Declan Byrne

Asset & Wealth Management

Global Assurance Leader

declan.m.byrne@PwC.com

Amber Wilczynski

US Asset & Wealth Management

Partner

amber.m.wilczynski@PwC.com

Melissa Chorey

US ETF Leader

Partner

melissa.m.chorey@PwC.com

Contributors

Bill Donahue	Caitlin Cohen	Morgan Davis	Katarina Kranjc
Managing Director	Director	Manager	Manager
bill.j.donahue@PwC.com	caitlin.enderle@PwC.com	morgan.d.davis@PwC.com	katarina.kranjc@PwC.com

pwc.com