



Day 1 – Tuesday 24 March 2026

The 17th annual PAS meeting was hosted by the State Audit Office of Hungary and chaired by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, Ireland. It took place in Budapest, Hungary 24 – 25 March 2026.

Agenda item 1a – Welcome and opening remarks by Dr László Windisch, President of the State Audit Office of Hungary (SAI Hungary).

The President of the State Audit Office of Hungary opened the meeting and welcomed PAS representatives to Budapest.

Agenda item 1b - Presentation of the agenda

The PAS Chair secretariat ('the Chair'), Ms Deirdre Quaid (SAI Ireland), presented the agenda and expressed her gratitude to the hosts for the warm welcome and excellent planning of the event. The Chair welcomed members and observers, with a special welcome to the newest members SAI Belgium and SAI Poland who were present at the meeting. The Chair also noted her thanks to SAI Ghana, SAI India and SAI Qatar for their contributions to the work of PAS upon the change in represents from their SAIs on the committee.

The PAS Chair, the Comptroller and Auditor General from SAI Ireland, joined the meeting by video link. He welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude to SAI Hungary for hosting the meeting.

Agenda item 1c – Opening remarks by Ms Helga Berger, Chair of the Professional Standards Committee.

Ms. Helga Berger addressed the meeting and emphasised the importance of the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) initiatives in ensuring that INTOSAI's pronouncements remain clear, accessible, and fit for purpose.

Agenda item 1d – Round table introductions

Twenty-six member SAIs and five observers as well as representatives from the Professional Standards Committee (PSC) attended the meeting. Please see participant list for a complete overview.

Agenda item 1e - Group Photo

A group photo of all participants was taken at the meeting venue.

Agenda item 2a – Annual PSC Chair address Presenter: Mr Alan Findlay – ECA

Alan Findlay presented an update on the Professional Standards Committee (PSC), focusing on the consolidated work plan adopted in January 2026 by the PSC Steering Committee. Alan outlined progress and linkages on the SDP initiatives, along with a recap on the purpose of each. A core group oversees the overall implementation of the SDP comprising goal chairs, the Forum of INTOSAI Professional Pronouncements (FIPP) leadership, the INTOSAI General Secretariat and project leads. The Core Group is temporary and will cease to exist once the initiatives are delivered. The Core



Group is intended to be agile and in position to identify and solve any problems that may arise. It was noted that the SDP initiatives are not intended change the way any stream of audit is conducted.

Alan proceeded to provide an update on the PSC SDP which has four objectives: continue developing the IFPP as principles-based; assure the consistency, professionalism, quality, and relevance of the IFPP; draft and present IFPP material in a meaningful way; and advocate for support and monitor the implementation of the IFPP by SAIs.

PSC has recently circulated a position paper on the revision of due process for comment. Due process has been in place for ten years. PSC hopes to form an ad hoc working group to oversee this work. It is not intended that due process will change fundamentally. The revision process will include consideration of the appropriate frequency at which a regular review of all pronouncements should be conducted, including consideration of how to manage maintenance of pronouncements where the original working group no longer exists. The initiating of projects outside the SDP will also be included in discussions. Ideally, all projects should be included as part of the SDP. It is intended that the revised due process will include a referral mechanism for intractable disagreements between FIPP and project groups.

The presentation concluded with an overview of the structure of the Professional Standards Committee, including where the new working group on due process will fit into the structure.

Please see PowerPoint presentation for more details.

Agenda item 2b – Updates on the SDP initiatives

Presenters: SAI Ghana, SAI Romania, SAI Sweden, ECA, SAI South Africa.

SAI Ghana provided an update on the 'G' *developing a better approach to providing guidance* initiative which aims to develop a more effective and coherent approach to providing guidance within the IFPP. It was noted that the project is currently facing time pressures, and members were encouraged to intensify efforts to meet deadlines.

SAI Romania provided an update on the 'P' *updating the content and presentation of the INTOSAI principles* initiative which focuses on clarifying and consolidating INTOSAI Principles within the IFPP. The expected outcome after targeted consultation across the INTOSAI community is an evidence-based assessment of how principles are used and understood as well as recommendations to PSC relating to future standard setting and improvements of the IFPP.

SAI Sweden provided an update on the 'I' *ensuring the clarity of the ISSAIs* initiative which focuses on improving the clarity of the ISSAIs by eliminating unnecessary repetition within the IFPP. Different approaches were discussed ranging from maintaining the current structure to a more radical approach of removing ISSAIs 200, 300 and 400. Next steps include consultations with other INTOSAI subcommittees.

ECA provided an update on the 'A' *improving accessibility to the pronouncements* initiative focusing on improving access to INTOSAI's professional pronouncements. Following consultations and analysis of the IFPP framework it was confirmed that based on the existing feedback gathered from users, maintaining a PDF-based approach is sufficient.



SAI South Africa provided an update on the 'T' *developing clear and consistent terminology for the IFPP* initiative which focuses on establishing clear and consistent terminology across the IFPP. Led by SAI Bahrain, the initiative has progressed from the project proposal phase in 2025 to the implementation stage in 2026. Work is currently focused on establishing a structured approach to identifying and standardising key concepts across audit types.

A discussion followed the initiative updates.

Please see PowerPoint presentations for more details.

Agenda item 3 – Panel Discussion – ‘Setting and maintaining standards – The challenges.

A discussion with Key players and stakeholders’

Panellists: Ms Deirdre Quaid (SAI Ireland), Ms Helga Berger (ECA), Mr Harpal Singh (IFAC), Mr Toma Donchev (University of National and World Economy, Bulgaria), and Mr Norbert Weinrichter (SAI Austria)

The discussion, moderated by the Chair, focused on how public sector standard setting is evolving in response to digitalisation, artificial intelligence, increasing expectations for public value, and resource constraints. Panellists emphasised the importance of stronger cooperation across INTOSAI bodies to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and maintain alignment while preserving the independence of subcommittees.

It was noted that the credibility and usefulness of the INTOSAI framework depends on standards being practical and capable of implementation by SAIs of varying size and capacity. Key themes included the need for more principle-based and user-friendly standards, improved competency frameworks, stronger governance and due process arrangements, enhanced stakeholder engagement, and more structured post-implementation review processes. The discussion also highlighted the importance of balancing methodological rigor with practical usability.

Agenda item 4a – The three lines model

Presenters: Mrs Katleen Seeuws – IIA

Katleen Seeuws presented recent developments related to the *Three Lines Model* and its implications for internal auditing. She explained that changing expectations around advisory services and risk management support have expanded the role of internal audit beyond traditional assurance activities. The revised model therefore reflects a broader governance and advisory function while continuing to reinforce the importance of independence and objectivity.

The presentation also outlined the IIA's governance and standard-setting processes, including approval mechanisms and due diligence by the global board. New internal audit standards, published in early 2024, reinforce the principles of independence and objectivity as core requirements for internal auditors. The importance of adapting the *Three Lines Model* appropriately within the public sector context was also underscored as was the importance of feedback on the revised model from key stakeholders.

**Agenda item 4b – PAS workplan – upcoming work****Presenter: Ms Deirdre Quaid – SAI Ireland**

The Chair briefly summarised the PAS workplan for the period 2026 to 2028, noting that it forms part of the consolidated PSC workplan. The Chair informed members that the Secretariat would be reach out to members over the coming months in relation to the planned activities and resourcing requirements.

Agenda item 4c – Closing remarks**Presenter: Ms Deirdre Quaid – SAI Ireland**

The Chair gave closing remarks and thanked all the presenters and participants for their input during the meeting.

Day 2 – Wednesday 25 March 2026

The Chair opened the meeting on day 2 and welcomed everyone back.

Agenda item 5 – Annual update from IDI**Presenter: Ms Maria Lucia Lima – IDI**

Maria Lucia Lima delivered the annual update from the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI). She highlighted the continued growth of the Professional Education Practitioner for SAI Auditors (PESA), which now includes participation from 128 SAIs and over 3,000 auditors. Updates were also provided on IDI's support for sustainable performance audit practices, including work on strategic audit planning, methodology development and strengthening follow-up systems. Maria also outlined developments relating to audit quality management, climate-related cooperative audits, and new guidance materials on areas such as materiality, fraud risk, and documentation.

The presentation also outlined several new initiatives. These include the pilot of the Audit Quality Management Specialist Certificate and expanded efforts in audit technology and artificial intelligence, including professional competency development of SAI auditors and leadership development in tech-related decision-making. Maria highlighted the ongoing SAI SDG Auditor Initiative, emphasizing the shift from auditing SDG targets to broader sustainability considerations, and the increasing role of SAIs in this area since 2016. Further initiatives include targeted support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and the AASuRe initiative, which focuses on developing audit and assurance frameworks for sustainability reporting work commencing in 2026.

Please see PowerPoint presentation for more details.

Agenda item 6a – Introduction to AI and thoughts on how AI will affect performance audit**Presenter: Mr Jan Roar Beckström – SAI Norway**

Jan Roar Beckström, Chief Data Scientist of SAI Norway, presented on the implications of artificial intelligence for performance auditing. He described AI as a transformative technology with significant potential to improve productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness across both the public sector and auditing. At the same time, he highlighted substantial risks, including bias, lack of transparency, and the "black box" nature of many AI systems. The presentation stressed the importance of maintaining meaningful human oversight and avoiding overreliance on automated outputs.

Jan also discussed practical considerations for auditing AI systems themselves, including questions relating to governance, transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and missed opportunities in public sector AI adoption. The presentation also addressed key considerations for auditing AI systems, referencing ISSAI 3000 and its focus on promoting economy, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, and transparency. Jan outlined practical audit questions related to the justification, design, transparency, and potential missed opportunities of AI use in the public sector.

Jan noted that, despite growing interest, many AI initiatives fail to deliver tangible value and that prerequisites for large-scale adoption—such as ethical frameworks, coordination, and infrastructure—are not yet fully in place. SAI Norway's AI strategy was also outlined, including plans to develop AI-supported audit tools, strengthen institutional capability by 2026, and position the Office as a leader in auditing AI by 2027.

A discussion followed the presentation around the opportunities for AI in performance auditing and the options currently available.

Agenda item 6b – Use of AI in Performance Auditing

Presenter: Mr Bhaskar Kalluru – SAI India, Mr Rahul Paravil – SAI India

Representatives from SAI India presented practical examples of AI integration into audit activities. The presentation highlighted how India's large-scale digital infrastructure and extensive data availability are supporting the gradual expansion of AI use within auditing. One case study demonstrated the use of image analytics and facial recognition techniques to identify duplicate or fraudulent beneficiaries in welfare schemes. A second example focused on the use of drone imagery and geospatial AI technologies to verify housing construction projects against official government records. These applications illustrated how AI can support evidence gathering, identify inconsistencies, and improve the targeting of audit interventions. Additional discussion covered the use of AI-driven verification workflows, large language models for audit domains, partnerships with academic institutions, and capacity-building initiatives, including structured training programmes and the development of internal AI expertise.

Agenda item 6c – How the NAO is planning for AI in its performance audit work

Presenter: Mr Matthew Wilkins – SAI UK

Matthew Wilkins of the UK National Audit Office outlined the organisation's pilot-based approach to introducing AI into value for money auditing. AI adoption has focused on the controlled testing of tools such as Microsoft Copilot and other machine learning applications. Initial pilots involving smaller groups were later formalised through the creation of a dedicated Copilot team to support experimentation and guidance. AI tools are currently being used across multiple stages of the audit process, including scoping, evidence analysis, drafting, quality assurance, and follow-up work. Matthew stressed that AI is intended to support productivity and audit quality rather than replace professional judgement. The presentation also highlighted challenges associated with hallucinations, risks to audit judgement, workforce implications, and the importance of encouraging a collaborative learning culture around AI usage.

A discussion followed the presentations around the use of copilot and its value to the audit community.

Please see PowerPoint presentations for more details on all presentations

**Agenda item 7a – Auditing Algorithms - Experiences on Auditing Algorithms and Artificial Intelligence in the Dutch Government – audit framework
Presenter: Dr Colin van Noordt – SAI Netherlands**

Dr. Colin van Noordt presented the experience of SAI Netherlands in auditing algorithms and AI systems within the Dutch central government. He explained that while AI systems are a subset of algorithms, audit approaches should address both simple and complex systems. Referring to a 2024 analysis, he noted that AI usage across government remains relatively limited, with most organisations using only a small number of AI systems. The presentation introduced the audit framework developed by SAI Netherlands in 2021, which provides a structured approach to assessing risks associated with algorithms and AI. Key findings highlighted recurring governance weaknesses, including insufficient accountability structures, inadequate IT controls, lack of systematic bias detection, and data protection concerns. It was emphasised that many risks arise not from technological complexity itself but from weaknesses in governance and oversight arrangements.

**Agenda item 7b – Leveraging AI in Performance Auditing: A Feasibility Study for the State Audit Office of Thailand
Presenter: Ms Khanamporn Philapurana – SAI Thailand**

Khanamporn Philapurana presented on the feasibility of using AI within performance auditing. Using a vehicle-based analogy, she explained the relationship between AI, machine learning, generative AI, large language models, and agentic AI. The presentation highlighted the growing ability of AI tools to review lengthy documentation, compare information against legal requirements, and generate draft audit material efficiently. Potential uses identified included coding support, tone adjustment, and large-scale document review. Significant attention was also given to governance and risk considerations, including data privacy, hallucinations, and accountability. The presentation stressed that confidential information should not be entered into public AI systems without safeguards and that all AI-generated outputs must be independently verified. Khanamporn identified human oversight and professional judgement as essential components of responsible AI use within auditing.

**Agenda item 7c – Survey results – Processing 3,595 documents (164,672 pages) in one night
Presenter: Mr Kristóf Kovács – SAI Hungary**

Kristóf Kovács presented an AI initiative undertaken by the State Audit Office of Hungary involving the analysis of approximately 35 years of archival audit reports, consisting of nearly 165,000 pages. The project addressed the limitations of manual document review by using AI-enabled infrastructure capable of processing large volumes of unstructured information overnight. A structured methodology using predefined prompts allowed key findings and financial information to be extracted and consolidated into standardised datasets for analysis. The initiative demonstrated significant efficiency gains and highlighted the broader potential of scalable AI-supported document processing for future audit activities. It was also noted that the tools and results have been made publicly available to support transparency and knowledge sharing. The results and tools developed have been made publicly available through Github, supporting transparency and knowledge sharing within the audit community.



Please see PowerPoint presentations for more details on all presentations

Agenda item 8a – AI and sustainability - the challenges for standard setters

Presenter: Mr Harpal Singh - IFAC

Harpal Singh of IFAC discussed the challenges that artificial intelligence and sustainability developments present for standard setters. He emphasised the need for robust due process arrangements capable of responding to rapid technological change while maintaining principle-based standards rather than overly reactive rule-setting. The presentation highlighted the importance of impact analysis, post-implementation review, and inclusive consultation processes, particularly considering the burden placed on smaller or resource-constrained organisations. It also addressed conceptual challenges in defining AI and distinguished between traditional analytics, machine learning, and generative AI.

In relation to sustainability, Harpal highlighted growing demand for comparable disclosures, interoperability between frameworks, and practical implementation guidance. Harpal emphasised the importance of practical guidance and profession-agnostic approaches, while noting that sustainability reporting and assurance remain an evolving field beyond current climate-related disclosures. Overall, the presentation stressed the importance of balancing adaptability, clarity, and robustness in future standard-setting activities.

Agenda item 8b – News from WGEPPP, including the use of AI in evaluation

Presenter: Dr. Andrea Haeuptli

Andrea Haeuptli presented an update on the activities of WGEPPP, focusing on the growing use of evaluation methods and artificial intelligence within performance auditing. Reference was made to the 2025 WGEPPP forum, which explored data analytics, collaboration between auditors and data specialists, and emerging AI applications in evaluation work. Examples presented included municipal budget analysis, electoral expense auditing, and procurement fraud detection through natural language processing. The concept of “agentic AI” was also introduced, referring to more autonomous AI systems capable of supporting audit tasks. Future plans include additional online knowledge-sharing sessions and the 2026 annual meeting in Rabat, which will focus on assessing whether public policies remain aligned with societal needs and priorities.

Agenda item 8c – IIA’s AI framework

Presenter: Mrs Katleen Seeuws – IIA

Katleen Seeuws presented the IIA’s updated AI Auditing Framework, highlighting the increasing importance of AI governance and assurance within organisations. The framework is designed to support auditors in understanding AI-related risks and assessing governance, risk management, and control arrangements. It is structured around governance, management, and internal audit responsibilities, aligned with the *Three Lines Model*. Key areas discussed included accountability, cybersecurity, data governance, lifecycle management, and risk-based auditing approaches. Risks associated with AI systems, including bias, hallucinations, privacy concerns, and lack of transparency, were also highlighted. The presentation further stressed the importance of stronger cooperation between internal auditors and SAIs in overseeing AI systems and governance arrangements within the public sector.

Agenda item 8d – Foresight Audits**Presenter: Dr. Nissren Mostafa – SAI Egypt**

Nissren Mostafa presented on the topic of foresight audits. Foresight audits aim to integrate strategic foresight into performance auditing highlighting the evolving role of SAIs from a traditional focus on “hindsight” towards incorporating “insight” and “foresight.” Drawing on INTOSAI’s Global Trends Report (2024), foresight was described as a structured approach to exploring possible futures through methods such as trend analysis and scenario building, with the aim of supporting proactive and informed decision-making. The presentation emphasised that foresight does not seek to predict the future, but rather to prepare institutions for emerging risks and opportunities, thereby enhancing the relevance, resilience, and strategic value of audit work in areas such as climate change, artificial intelligence, and public debt sustainability.

A case study on public debt sustainability illustrated how foresight-based auditing can contribute to stronger long-term planning and resilience. Key challenges identified included capacity and skill gaps, as well as methodological adjustments required to shift from retrospective to forward-looking auditing. The presentation also highlighted the need for additional methodological development, training, and capacity building within INTOSAI to support wider adoption of foresight auditing practices.

Please see PowerPoint presentations for more details on all presentations

Agenda item 9a – Aspects of forecasting labour market processes driven by automation – a critical analysis**Presenter: Mr Bálint Tamás Vargha – SAI Hungary**

Bálint Tamás Vargha presented a critical review of labour market forecasts relating to automation and artificial intelligence. The analysis addressed key questions regarding which occupations may be automated, the pace and extent of such changes, and their broader economic implications. The presentation examined methodologies used by several international organisations and highlighted significant differences in projected impacts. Concerns raised included inconsistent terminology, unrealistic assumptions regarding the pace of technological adoption, and insufficient consideration of economic and social factors. It was also noted that many studies fail to clearly distinguish between automation, robotisation, and artificial intelligence. The presentation concluded that forecasts relating to labour market impacts should be interpreted cautiously and critically assessed in light of their underlying assumptions and methodological limitations.

Agenda item 9b – PMF – pilot project performance audit cycle**Presenter: Ms Simon Vassallo – SAI Malta**

Simon Vassallo presented a pilot initiative in SAI Malta aimed at strengthening compliance with the SAI Performance Measurement Framework (SAI-PMF) through the development of an audit control document. The initiative originated from a 2021 internal SAI-PMF assessment, which indicated that while audit documentation was substantively adequate, it was not structured in a way that fully met PMF requirements. Following an internal assessment, SAI Malta developed an audit control document to centralise key audit evidence, approvals, and processes. The document functions as a live audit management tool throughout the audit cycle and is intended to improve transparency, quality assurance, and audit traceability. The initiative was presented as a practical solution to strengthen compliance with PMF requirements without requiring major restructuring of existing audit systems.

**Agenda item 9c – SAI Brazil’s citizen-centred performance audit model****Presenter: Mr Marcelo Eira – SAI Brazil**

Marcelo Eira presented SAI Brazil’s citizen-centered auditing initiative, which aims to strengthen public participation and improve the relevance and impact of audit work. A pilot project in the education sector combined consultations, online surveys, technical analysis, academic research, and stakeholder feedback to identify implementation challenges from the perspective of citizens and service users. Artificial intelligence was also used to support data analysis, adaptive questioning, and report drafting. The presentation highlighted how incorporating citizen perspectives can improve the quality and relevance of audit findings while supporting more evidence-based recommendations and greater engagement with affected communities.

Agenda item 10a - Any other business

There was no other business matters noted.

Agenda item 10b – Information about future meetings

The next meeting will take place in Malta in 2027 at the end of quarter 1 or early quarter 2, followed by Australia in 2028.

Agenda item 10c Closing remarks

The Chair thanked participants for their active contributions and constructive discussions throughout the conference. She also expressed appreciation to the State Audit Office of Hungary for hosting and organising the event.