

Transparency Report
Financial Year Ended
31 May 2011



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Introduction

As a consequent of the adoption of the EU's 8th Directive on transparency reporting along with the requirements in Swedish auditor's act (2001:883) and the Swedish auditor's ordinance (1995:665), the following pages describe how we have addressed the areas in these regulations which require auditors of public interest entities to publish on their websites annual reports and set out minimum requirements that such report must meet, including information about themselves, system of quality controls and independence procedures and practices.

Approved by the Board on 30 August 2011



Jan Berntsson

Managing Partner/Verkställande Direktör

Deloitte AB

Deloitte Network Description

Deloitte AB is the Swedish member firm (the "Firm") of the Deloitte Network. The "Deloitte Network" is an association of firms that are members of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, an English company limited by guarantee ("DTTL").

DTTL does not provide professional services to clients, or direct, manage, control or own any interest in any member firm or any member firm's affiliated entities. Member firms in the Deloitte Network provide services to clients, either directly or through their affiliates (member firms and their affiliates are collectively referred to herein as "Member Firms"). Member Firms operate under the Deloitte brand and related names, including "Deloitte," "Deloitte & Touche," "Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu," and "Tohmatsu."

Member Firms provide professional services in particular geographic areas and are subject to the laws, regulations and professional requirements of the jurisdictions in which they operate. Each Member Firm is structured differently in accordance with, among others, national laws, regulations and customary practices.

Member Firms are not subsidiaries or branch offices of DTTL and do not act as agents for DTTL or other member firms. Rather, they are locally-formed entities with their own ownership structure independent of DTTL that have voluntarily become members of the Deloitte Network with a primary purpose to coordinate their approach to client service, professional standards, shared values, methodologies, and systems of quality control and risk management. DTTL has adopted certain policies and protocols in each of these areas in an effort to establish a consistently high level of quality, professional conduct and service in all member firms. This structure confers significant strengths, combining high quality standards and methodologies with a deep understanding of local markets and a sense of responsibility and initiative among professionals who have a direct stake in the integrity and growth of their respective practices.

Governance structure of Deloitte AB

In Sweden, Deloitte AB provides services to clients. The principle services are Audit, Tax, Consulting and Financial Advisory. Deloitte AB operates from 30 offices located in Sweden.

Deloitte AB is a limited liability company owned by 80 auditors and specialists being partners in Deloitte AB. Deloitte AB is a registered audit firm.

Deloitte AB is the parent company of its wholly owned subsidiaries Deloitte & Touche ATR AB and Deloitte & Touche Sverige AB.

The partner meeting is according to agreement the supreme governing body whereas the shareholders' meeting is the supreme governing body of the Firm according to the Swedish Companies Act. Partner meetings are held annually and whenever necessary. In addition, there are two partner information meetings scheduled annually with comprehensive information to partners on the activities and substantive issues.

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer for Deloitte AB are elected for a period of three years.

The Board of Directors work to ensure that all-embracing principles are fulfilled and handles for a limited liability company customary governance issues. The Board of Directors shall hold 6 – 9 meetings per year. Two employee representatives are permanently invited to board meetings.

The Board of Directors consisted as of May 31, 2011 of the following members:

*Svante Forsberg, chairman,
Björn Sundkvist, deputy chairman,
Tommy Cronholm,
Mats Häggbring,
Birgitta Löf,
Jan Palmqvist,
Anna Pontén and
Torbjörn Svensson.*

Andreas Bråthe and Ester Sundström are employee representatives.

Jan Berntsson is the Chief Executive Officer/Managing Partner.

Lars Svantemark is Chief Operating Officer.

The Executive Group provides operational leadership and has authority and accountability for strategy execution and management of Deloitte AB's operations. The Executive Group shall hold 9 meetings per year and whenever necessary. The Executive Group consisted as of May 31, 2011 of the following roles:

*Chief Executive Officer, Jan Berntsson,
Chief Operating Officer, Lars Svantemark,
Head of Audit, Thomas Strömberg,
Head of Tax, Magnus Larsson,
Head of Consulting, Per-Ola Olsson,
Head of Financial Advisory, Ulf Nolén and
Human Resources and Talent Partner, Anna Pontén.*

There is a Leadership Group that consisted as of May 31, 2011 of Reputation and Risk Leader and Ethics Officer Partner (Björn Sundkvist), Head of Clients & Markets (Tommy Mårtensson), Head of Finance (Anders Utterström), Head of IT (Lars Leonardsson) and Head of Office Services (Michael Esplinger) in addition to the same roles as the Executive Group.

Jan-Hugo Nihlén is the Director of Independence.

Overview of Quality Control Procedures

DTTL has designed and implemented a comprehensive set of global quality control policies and procedures which meet the requirements of the International Standards on Quality Control issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Deloitte AB has adopted these policies and procedures and has supplemented them when necessary to comply with local laws and professional guidelines. When taken as a whole, this Overview provides a summary of the Firm's quality control procedures related to those engagements, and is organized into the following sections

Leadership responsibilities for the system of quality control

Ethical requirements

Human resources

Client and engagement acceptance and continuance

Engagement performance

Monitoring

Leadership Responsibilities for the System of Quality Control

The Firm maintains policies and procedures to promote an internal culture based on the recognition that quality is essential in planning and performing engagements. While the Firm's leadership assumes ultimate responsibility for the system of quality control, the Reputation and Risk Leader is assigned operational responsibility for the Firm's quality control system and has the necessary authority to assume those responsibilities.

Ethical Requirements

Ethics

The Firm maintains policies and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that it and its partners, professional staff, and support staff comply with relevant ethical requirements.

The ethical requirements for audit and related assurance services provided by the Firm are Far (the professional institute for authorised public accountants, approved public accountants and other highly qualified professionals in the accountancy sector in Sweden) Ethics Standards. The Firm also complies with the DTTL policies and procedures which incorporate the requirements and guidance set out in Parts A and B of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("Code") issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), a standard-setting body of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). When Far's Ethics Standards are more restrictive than the DTTL policies and procedures, the Firm follows the applicable Ethics Standards of Far.

The Firm has appointed an Ethics Officer Partner who is an experienced partner other than the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Partner (collectively referred to as "CEO") of the Firm, who has direct access to the CEO and the Firm's governing body. In addition, the Firm has developed and implemented its own code of conduct that describes, in some detail, critical professional behavior that reflects local customs, regulations, and legal requirements.

The Firm provides communication channels through which partners, professional and support staff can consult on and report ethical issues and situations. The Firm reinforces its commitment to ethics and integrity through communication tools, learning programs, compliance processes, and measurement systems.

The Firm requires all partners, professional and support staff to confirm annually that they have read and understood the code of conduct and understand that it is their responsibility to comply with the code.

Independence

The Firm has policies and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that it complies with applicable independence standards. These policies and procedures are based on the Code, and are enhanced, as appropriate, to reflect local standards or DTTL network policies that may be more restrictive.

The Firm's system of quality controls related to independence includes the following:

- Independence policies and procedures
- Deloitte Entity Search and Compliance (DESC) system, the Global Independence Monitoring System (GIMS) and Confirmations
- Business relationship assessments and monitoring
- Independence learning
- Monitoring of independence systems and controls relating to personal independence, and engagement and practice reviews
- Disciplinary measures and actions
- Assignment of responsibility for independence systems and controls
- "Tone-at-the-top" culture relating to independence

1: Independence Policies and Procedures

The Firm's independence policies and procedures cover the Firm, and the Firm's partners, professional and support staff, and certain relatives thereof, where applicable. These policies and procedures are, in some instances, more restrictive than the independence standards in the Code and contain specific independence requirements that are applicable when the Firm is to maintain independence with respect to an audit client ("restricted entity") and the client's affiliates.

Policies require that the Firm, and its partners and professional staff, determine, among other things, whether an entity is a restricted entity before the Firm, a partner or professional staff member (including, their spouse, spousal equivalent, and dependents) engage in certain transactions with the entity. The Firm, partners and managerial personnel enter their financial interests and brokerage accounts into a tracking system (the "Global Independence Monitoring System" or "GIMS"). GIMS enables an electronic review of financial interests and brokerage accounts to help identify if independence restrictions may affect the ability to hold such items. The Firm annually obtains confirmations from its partners, professional and support staff that such individuals are in personal compliance with the Firm's independence policies.

The Firm's independence policies and procedures are made available electronically to the Firm's partners, professional and support staff. Updates to these policies and procedures are also made and communicated

electronically to the Firm's partners, professional and support staff. Moreover, other independence-related materials are available on an independence website. Reminders on policy and other matters are routinely published as part of communications including notices of changes to internationally restricted entities.

Policies and procedures are in place at the engagement level to require the audit engagement partner to consider independence matters during the course of an audit engagement and to address the completeness of communications with the audit committee or those charged with governance, where required.

2: Deloitte Entity Search and Compliance System (DESC) system, the Global Independence Monitoring System (GIMS), and Confirmations

There are three related aspects of the Firm's systems and controls related to the Firm's independence and the personal independence of its professionals: DESC, GIMS, and the confirmation process. These three aspects support each other in that (1) partners and professional staff search DESC, (which includes a database of publicly-held restricted entities) and/or GIMS (which has a database of financial interests and brokerage accounts), to identify if an entity or its financial interests or brokerage accounts are restricted before acquisition; (2) partners and managerial personnel (including their spouse, spousal equivalent, and dependents) record their financial interests and brokerage accounts in their portfolios in GIMS; and (3) the Firm periodically confirms to DTTL its compliance and the compliance of its partners, professional and support staff with the Firm's independence policies.

Deloitte Entity Search and Compliance (DESC) system

Each DTTL member firm reports the names of its clients and their affiliates that meet the definition of an international restricted entity. The policy definition of an international restricted entity includes public audit clients, as well as other entities that may be of public interest. Such restricted entity information is recorded in the DESC system. DESC is operated by DTTL on behalf of the DTTL member firms, and the entity information provided by the Firm to DTTL is routinely monitored and updated to help ensure its accuracy and completeness, including periodic validation processes performed by engagement teams or the DTTL member firms. Updates to DESC's entity information are made daily based upon these processes. The Firm's partners and professional

staff access DESC on-line. Changes made to entity information in DESC are routinely circulated to the DTTL member firms.

DESC also has features that are used to request and document approvals related to providing services to an entity. In many jurisdictions, a restricted entity's audit committee must pre-approve services that will be delivered within the restricted-entity group. In other jurisdictions, similar approvals are needed which may not involve the audit committee. Where such features are enabled for the restricted entity and its corporate group, DESC's features establish a standard business process among the DTTL member firms whereby service requests are submitted to the lead client service partner, who is responsible for obtaining and documenting appropriate authorizations prior to approving the service request, and prior to providing the service.

Global Independence Monitoring System (GIMS) for financial interests and brokerage accounts

Each DTTL member firm also identifies and reports the publicly-available securities and brokerage accounts that are associated with an international restricted entity. Such securities and brokerage accounts are recorded in GIMS. GIMS is operated by DTTL on behalf of the DTTL member firms, and each DTTL member firm administers the related monitoring processes related to its partners and professional staff. Partners and professional staff search DESC for an entity, and/or GIMS for a security or brokerage account, before acquiring a financial interest or establishing a brokerage account, to determine if restrictions apply that affect them. This includes investments for or on behalf of a spouse, spousal equivalent, and dependent. Partners and managerial personnel enter defined types of such financial interests and accounts into their individual portfolios in GIMS for monitoring purposes.

GIMS assists partners and managerial personnel by identifying situations which may not comply with the Firm's policies so that the item may either be reviewed or corrected. When such a situation is detected, the system advises the individual that an independence-impairing situation may exist, and poses questions which aid the individual to determine whether the item is permitted in the particular circumstances or not. This includes generating notices to the individual in situations where a once-permissible holding becomes newly restricted, so that appropriate and timely actions can be taken. The Firm monitors and follows-up on such notices until the individual resolves the item.

Confirmations

The Firm annually obtains confirmations from its partners, professional and support staff. Annually, the Firm reports to DTTL that the Firm has taken appropriate steps to obtain sufficient evidence that it and its partners, professional and support staff comply with applicable independence requirements (including that the Firm itself is independent of restricted entities).

Consultation Network

The Firm communicates with its partners and employees regarding the consultation policies for independence matters and identifies the individuals who are to be contacted. Additionally, the Firm consults with DTTL's independence group and other member firms when the Firm determines that additional input or advice is needed under the circumstances.

3: Business relationship assessments and monitoring

The Firm has a business relationships assessments and monitoring process. The objective of such process is to ensure that any business relationship entered into with a restricted entity or its management or substantial stockholders does not impair independence with respect to that restricted entity. It is only persons who have been granted authority to sign on behalf of the Firm according to filed information with Bolagsverket who may sign agreements with business relationships. Agreement including larger amounts has to be co-signed by division head and in special cases also by the CEO. All agreements are kept in a searchable database enabling the Firm to check for Independence. All agreements must go through DCCS, The Deloitte Conflict Checking System, as the first step of the acceptance process. The Deloitte Conflict Checking System (DCCS) is designed to support the Firm's conflict checking business process to identify and manage potential conflicts relating to prospective engagements, business or financial relationships. No agreements will be approved without a positive DCCS assessment. See also section 8 below under heading Conflict of Interest.

4: Independence Learning

The Firm provides independence learning to its partners and professional staff.

Independence learning is provided as an instruction course for all new employees. They are also required to make self-studies which are followed up by a web based training ending with a test. When staff reaches the level of manager or partner they are obliged to take a web based training which is also followed up by a test. In the normal set of courses Independence training is included when necessary.

5: Monitoring of Independence Systems and Controls Relating to Personal Independence, and Engagement and Practice Reviews

Inspection of Personal Independence

On a periodic basis, the Firm inspects for compliance with the Firm's independence policies and procedures. The objective of the inspection and testing program is to determine whether the representations and information submitted by partners and professional staff relating to independence matters and the information contained in GIMS are accurate and complete.

Inspection of Firm's Compliance

The Firm is subject to a practice review at intervals not to exceed three years. Compliance with independence policies at both a firm level and at a client level is reviewed.

See further details of engagement and practice reviews in the Monitoring section below.

6: Disciplinary Measures and Actions

The Firm has disciplinary procedures in place to address non-compliance with the Firm's independence policies and procedures. These disciplinary procedures are designed to provide an appropriate response to breaches of such policies and procedures by partners, professional and support staff.

7: Assignment of Responsibility for Independence Systems and Controls

The Firm has assigned a Director of Independence who has the responsibility to implement and maintain quality controls over independence. More specifically, the Director of Independence is responsible for taking the lead on all significant independence issues within the Firm, including the implementation and maintenance of the Firm's business processes related to: (1) independence consultation, (2) independence learning programs, (3) restricted-entity information in DESC, (4) use and monitoring of the features of DESC, (5) use and monitoring of GIMS, (6) annual confirmations, (7) testing and inspection programs, and (8) disciplinary processes. Communication channels exist between the Firm's Director of Independence, Firm management and DTTL's independence group.

DTTL has assigned a senior leader and independence team that provide access to timely and accurate information designed to facilitate the independence function at the Firm level.

8: "Tone-at-the-Top" Culture Relating to Independence

Firm leadership reinforces the importance of compliance with independence and related quality control standards, thereby setting the appropriate "tone-at-the-top" and instilling its importance into the professional values and culture of the Firm. Strategies and procedures to communicate the importance of independence to partners, professional and support staff have been adopted, emphasizing each individual's responsibility to understand the independence requirements.

Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts are considered on all prospective engagements and prior to the Firm entering into a financial or business relationship with a third party. The Firm has policies and procedures in place to identify potential conflicts of interest in connection with the Firm either (i) accepting a prospective engagement or (ii) entering into certain business or financial relationships with another entity.

The Deloitte Conflict Checking System (DCCS) is designed to support the Firm's conflict checking business process to identify and manage potential conflicts relating to prospective engagements, business or financial relationships. For each new engagement or relationship opportunity, DCCS captures the principal parties to the engagement, the scope of work, engagement team and specific questions which are driven by the proposed service offering. As part of each conflict check recorded in DCCS there is an automated search of DESC to identify any potential audit/attest relationships. DCCS also provides an automated means of cross-border conflict checking. Overall DCCS provides a record of existing engagement, business and financial relationships which is automatically searched when proposing for new engagements or relationships.

Human Resources

Hiring

The Firm has established policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that it has sufficient partners and professional staff with the competencies, capabilities, and commitment to ethical principles necessary to:

- Perform engagements in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements; and
- Enable the Firm to issue reports that are appropriate in the circumstances.

Candidates applying for a Deloitte employment are interviewed at two or three different occasions, both by professionals/partners and by HR managers. In many cases, competency tests or cases are used to assess the candidate. For candidates with any previous experience, at least two reference calls are made. For manager and partner candidates, we perform a background check verifying the candidate's CV as well as assuring that there are no circumstances in the candidate's background that could harm the Deloitte brand.

Advancement

The Firm's policies and procedures for advancement have been established to provide reasonable assurance that professional staff selected for advancement have the qualifications necessary to fulfill the responsibilities they will be called on to assume. A few of the policies and procedures are identified below.

- Various professional staff levels within the Firm and descriptions of the related competencies required to perform effectively at each level have been established.
- Advancement policies and procedures that identify the experience and performance qualifications for advancement to each level have been established and communicated to the Firm's professional staff.
- Procedures for periodic performance evaluation have been established.
- A counseling program to assist professional staff in identifying realistic career paths and developing action plans to help realize professional goals has been established.

Professional Development

The purpose of the Firm's professional development program is to help partners and professional staff maintain and enhance their professional competence. To supplement on-the-job development, the Firm provides formal continuing professional development programs in relevant subject areas.

The firm has developed a competency model covering both technical, business and leadership skills. Expectations at different staff levels in each function are expressed in three groups: Serving our Clients, Developing our People and Growing our Business. The competency model is a combination of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that are necessary to perform the various roles within the Firm. As such, this competency model forms the basis for structuring the continuing professional development program.

All partners and professional staff are encouraged to take personal responsibility to ensure that their own continuing professional development and education is appropriate to their roles, responsibilities, and professional requirements. However, the Firm offers structured, formal learning programs such as internal or external courses, seminars, or e learning covering all areas of the competency model and participation by all employees is closely monitored.

Partner remuneration

The partner compensation model for the firm is based on the DTTL Member Firm Partner Compensation and Performance Management Guidelines.

Key principles for the partner compensation model are:

- Transparent
- Fair and equitable
- Be objective and eliminate bias
- An annual process
- Be clearly and concisely documented

Partners are assessed annually on their performance in quality service, professional competency, risk management and protecting our brand, leading people, operational excellence, market leadership and growth.

Instances of non-compliance with our policies and quality standards result in remedial actions, which may include compensation adjustment, additional training, additional supervision, or reassignment. A pattern of non-compliance or particularly serious non-compliance may result in actions that include termination from Deloitte.

The Executive Group evaluates individual partners and proposes remuneration changes. The process is reviewed by the Board's Compensation Committee, which is chaired by the Reputation and Risk Leader. The Compensation Committee also proposes compensation to the CEO and Chairman of the Board. The Board of Directors formally approves the final remuneration to all partners.

Client and Engagement Acceptance and Continuance

The Firm has rigorous policies and procedures in place for accepting prospective clients and engagements and assessing engagement risk, regardless of the proposed services to be rendered.

Engagement risk classification associated with accepting an engagement is assessed as either “normal,” “greater than normal,” or “much greater than normal” and is completed prior to the commencement of work. The engagement risk assessment process includes approval by the recommending partner and concurrence by at least one other Firm partner that the Firm may accept the client and the engagement. In addition, the decision to accept appointment is approved by the Firm’s Audit Risk Leader and/or Reputation and Risk Leader if engagement risk is assessed as “greater than normal” or “much greater than normal.”

On international engagements, engagement acceptance and continuance procedures are performed at the member firm level. The Firm does not assume the acceptability of a client and/or the engagement merely because it has been referred from another member firm.

In assessing acceptability of an engagement, we consider client and professional service risks, which generally include the following factors:

Management characteristics and integrity

Organization and management structure

Nature of the business

Business environment

Financial results

Business relationships and related parties

Prior knowledge and experience

The Firm’s engagement risk assessment procedures identify related risks and provide a basis for tailoring the audit approach in order to address engagement-specific risks.

The engagement risk assessment begins during the engagement acceptance/continuation process, and is an ongoing process that continues throughout the engagement. Risk assessment tools and programs are encompassed in the audit approach and common documentation to facilitate the comprehensive risk assessment for planning the audit once the engagement is accepted.

On an annual basis, engagements in process for more than one year are evaluated to determine if the Firm should continue the engagement. Factors discussed above are revisited to ascertain whether the relationship should continue.

In addition, any time an entity undergoes a significant change (e.g., change in ownership or management, financial condition, or nature of entity’s business), continuation of the relationship is reevaluated. Decisions of engagement continuance are concurred by one other partner.

Engagement Performance

Assignment of Partners and Professional Staff to Audit Engagements

The Firm assigns responsibility for each audit engagement to an audit engagement partner. The Firm's policies define the responsibilities of the audit engagement partner and those responsibilities are communicated to that partner. The identity and role of that audit engagement partner is communicated to key individuals of the client's management team and those charged with governance at the client.

The Firm also has policies and procedures in place so that partners and professional staff assigned to all audit engagements have the appropriate degree of proficiency for their role and the responsibilities to be performed.

An engagement team ordinarily includes one or more of each of the following: audit engagement partner, audit manager, field senior, and staff. However, the engagement team will be developed based on the size, nature, and complexity of the entity's operations. Every audit engagement team is under the control and supervision of the audit engagement partner to whom responsibility for the conduct of all audit services on the engagement is assigned. The audit manager assigned to the engagement is responsible for providing primary supervision and direction to the professional staff in the execution of the audit plan and in the performance of the audit engagement. The field senior is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the other members of the engagement team.

The audit engagement partner considers many factors to determine that the engagement team collectively has the appropriate capabilities, competencies, and time to perform the audit engagement. Factors considered in this determination include, among others:

- The size and complexity of the entity's business
- The applicable financial reporting framework used in preparing the financial statements
- Applicable independence considerations, including any possible conflicts of interest
- The qualifications and experience of professional staff

Audit Approach

The Firm utilizes a proprietary tool known as Audit-System/2 which includes the audit approach, common documentation, and enabling software technology. The

audit approach includes requirements and guidance to assist in the planning and performance of audit engagements and is based on the International Standards on Auditing issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of IFAC. The Firm has further supplemented these requirements and guidance to comply with the local Swedish auditing standards (RS) and other regulatory or statutory requirements. The common documentation and the enabling software technology are tools that enhance the consistent implementation of the audit approach and promote effectiveness and efficiency.

The following are the main elements of the audit approach:

Understanding of the entity and its environment

An understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, to assess the risks of material misstatement at the financial statement and assertion level is vital to performing an effective audit. The Firm's audit teams develop this understanding and assess financial statement risks in a number of ways, including analyzing financial information to identify trends and unusual balances; holding in-depth discussions with management and those charged with governance; considering the inherent nature of each financial statement component and the risks associated with that component; evaluating the reliability of internal control; assessing the extent to which technology is used in the financial reporting process; and reviewing internal audit findings.

As necessary, based on the nature of the entity's information systems and the extent to which technology plays a role in the transaction processing and financial reporting processes, information technology specialists may be involved in the audit engagement.

Testing the operating effectiveness of controls

The engagement team obtains an understanding of the entity's internal control in each audit engagement. For certain engagements, when required by local auditing standards or when included as a component of the financial statement audit procedures, engagement teams may also test the operating effectiveness of the entity's internal control in preventing or detecting and correcting material misstatements.

Audit procedures

Engagement teams develop the audit plan to address the risks associated with the entity, the audit engagement, and the financial statements as a whole.

Throughout the audit, engagement teams continually assess risk and how audit findings bear on the audit procedures. AuditSystem/2's framework allows partners and professional staff to modify the audit procedures to address issues that arise in the course of the audit.

Use of Experts

While the audit engagement partner retains responsibility for all aspects of the engagement, there are instances when the engagement team utilizes an expert. In such instances, an engagement team evaluates whether the expert has the necessary competence, capabilities and objectivity.

In evaluating whether or not the expert's work constitutes appropriate audit evidence in support of the financial information, the engagement team considers:

- The source data used;
- The assumptions and methods used and, if appropriate, their consistency with those used in the prior period; and
- The results of the expert's work in light of the engagement team's overall knowledge of the business and of the results of its audit procedures.

Engagement Documentation

The Firm maintains policies and procedures to support the assembly and archiving of audit files whereby the audit engagement team submits the audit files for archiving within the shorter of: (1) 60 days from the date of the report; or (2) the period set out in applicable professional standards and regulatory and legal requirements. The Firm's policies and procedures address the retention of documents (in paper and electronic form), including those that address the confidentiality, safe custody, integrity, accessibility and retrievability of archived documentation.

Engagement Team Reviews

A review of the audit documentation is required to be performed by a member of the engagement team who has more experience than the preparer. In some cases, elements of audit documentation may be reviewed by several team members.

Engagement Quality Control Reviews

Prior to the issuance of an Audit Report/Opinion, an engagement quality control review is performed for all audit and related assurance services, with limited exceptions. The review is performed by a partner or a manager who is not directly involved in the engagement and who has the appropriate experience and knowledge about applicable accounting and auditing standards and regulations. Appropriate experience and knowledge includes experience and knowledge of the entity's industry, economic environment, and accounting principles. For all public interest entities and all high risk engagements, the review is performed by a partner.

The reviewer is appropriately briefed by the engagement team and conducts the review in such a manner that sufficient knowledge and understanding is obtained in order to reach conclusions. The reviewer's responsibility is to perform an objective review of significant auditing, accounting, and financial reporting matters, to document the procedures the reviewer performed and to conclude, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances of which the reviewer has knowledge, that no matters that have come to his or her attention would cause the reviewer to believe that the significant judgments made and the conclusions reached were not appropriate in the circumstances.

Consultation Network & Differences of Opinions

The Firm has established a consultation network to assist in resolving issues identified by the engagement team. Consultations include technical accounting and auditing questions regarding the application and interpretation of applicable standards and reporting issues or on any other matter pertaining to an audit engagement that requires specialized knowledge.

To facilitate the technical consultation process, the Firm has a national accounting and auditing consultation structure. A National Professional Practice Director with specialized technical skills and experience is supported by subject matter resources in various areas, for example, such as regulatory filing requirements; technical auditing requirements; and complex accounting matters, etc.

The Firm maintains policies and procedures for the resolution of differences of opinion among partners and others who are assigned to the engagement team, including those who are in a consultative capacity.

Monitoring

Quality Assurance Review

The Firm's quality assurance review, or "practice review" as it is commonly referred to, covers the Firm's audit practice and is designed to assess the performance of every registered statutory auditor at least once over a three-year period. During that three-year period, at least one engagement for each partner is selected for review. Consideration is also given to assessing the performance of managers, particularly those managers who are partner candidates in the short term. We perform our practice review program on an annual basis and this annually includes review of a number of offices within the Firm. Our quality review includes a review of our system of quality control as well as a review of individual engagements.

The Firm is responsible for the practice review. DTTL provides guidance and oversight regarding the practice review plans and procedures. The general coordination and administration of the practice review program is the responsibility of the Firm's practice review director, in conjunction with the regional practice review director.

The practice review plan, process, and results are reviewed and approved by a partner from another member firm (the "concurring partner") every year. The concurring partner who is assigned this responsibility works closely with the Firm's practice review director and, the regional practice review director in overseeing the planning and performance of the review.

Types of Engagements Reviewed

The engagement selected for review include national engagements and inbound/outbound transnational engagements (audits of financial statements that are or may be used across national borders), including public interest entities, as well as a number of high risk audit engagements. Some sensitive and complex engagements (e.g., first-year engagements, situations where there is a change in control, or deteriorating financial condition) are also selected. All major industries served by the Firm or practice office are considered.

Scope of Practice Reviews

Reviewers are chosen from regional or international pools or from other practice offices within our Firm. The assignment of reviewers is based on skill level, industry knowledge, and experience on transnational engagements.

The reviews of individual engagements consist of discussions with the partner and/or manager responsible for the engagement and a review of related reports, working papers, and, where appropriate, correspondence files.

Engagements are reviewed to:

- Determine whether quality control procedures have been properly applied to such engagements,
- Assess the adequacy of implementation of the audit approach, including compliance with the policies and procedures contained in the Firm's policy manuals,
- Monitor compliance with applicable local laws, and
- Assess the overall quality of service provided to clients.

The overall risk management and quality control policies and procedures of practice offices within our Firm are also reviewed, including the following:

- Risk management program, including engagement acceptance and continuance
- Independence
- Recruitment and advancement
- Professional development
- Public filings in other countries
- Information technology specialist reviews
- Assignment of professional staff to audit engagements
- Consultation with Firm experts
- Consultation with outside experts
- Engagement quality control reviews

Results of Practice Reviews

The findings and recommendations resulting from the practice reviews are presented in a practice review report and management letter to the Firm's CEO.

The purpose of the management letter is to provide suggestions for improvement in response to findings noted. The Firm addresses findings in the practice review report by drawing up a detailed action plan setting out the action to be taken, the person(s) responsible, and the timing to implement the recommendations contained in the practice review management letter, where applicable.

In addition, the Firm communicates to the relevant partner and other appropriate personnel deficiencies (if any) noted as a result of the practice review and recommendations for appropriate remedial action. The Firm also on at least an annual basis communicates the results of the practice review and ongoing consideration and evaluation of its system of quality control to its partners and other appropriate individuals within the Firm.

Complaints and Allegations

The Firm's policies and procedures are designed to provide it with reasonable assurance that it deals appropriately with complaints and allegations that the work performed by the Firm failed to comply with professional standards, and regulatory and legal requirements, and allegations of noncompliance with the Firm's system of quality control.

External quality assurance review

The Firm's audit practice and its registered statutory auditors are subject to regular inspections by the Revisorsnämnden (Swedish Supervisory Board of Public Accountants). As part of its inspections, Revisorsnämnden, evaluates the Firm's quality control systems and reviews selected engagements. The last quality assurance inspection by Revisorsnämnden took place in 2009.

Information on the above mentioned regulator, can be found on its website. www.rn.se.

Effectiveness of quality control system

The results of the Practice Review program and external inspections are evaluated and communicated within the Firm to provide the basis for continuous improvement in audit quality, consistent with the highest standards in the profession.

The recent results of such monitoring, together with the recent feedback from independent regulatory inspections, provide the Firm with a basis to conclude that our internal control systems are designed appropriately and are operating effectively.

Financial Information

Financial information below stated for Deloitte AB per business area refers to the financial year ended on May 31 2011. Revenues disclosed include revenues from both audit and non-audit clients.

Business Area	Revenue 2010/2011
Audit	861
Tax	242
Consulting	142
Financial Advisory	128
Total	1 373

For more detailed financial information we refer to The Annual Accounts of Deloitte AB.

Public interest entity audit clients

In the financial year ended on May 31 2011, Deloitte AB performed statutory audits of the following public interest entities that had issued transferable securities admitted to trading on a regulated market:

ACAP Invest AB
Akademiska Hus AB
Alliance Oil Company Ltd
Atlas Copco AB
Atrium Ljungberg AB
Biotage AB
Björn Borg AB
Black Earth Farming Ltd
Cella Vision AB
Connecta AB
Dedicare AB
Digital Vision AB
Diös Fastigheter AB
Elekta AB
Fabege AB
Fast Partner AB
Fysikhuset Stockholm KB

Gunnebo AB
Heba Fastighets AB
Karolinska Development AB
Kefren Properties IX AB
Mekonomen AB
Microsystemation AB
Net Entertainment AB
Obducat AB
PartnerTech AB
Poolia AB
Probi AB
Rezidor Hotel Group AB
SAAB AB
SAS AB
Semcon AB
Sigma AB
Swedbank AB
Tele2 AB
Uniflex AB
Wihlborgs Fastigheter AB

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