

Internal control over financial reporting

The Electrolux Control System (ECS) has been developed to ensure accurate and reliable financial reporting and preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, generally accepted accounting principles and other requirements for listed companies. ECS adds value through clarified roles and responsibilities, improved process efficiency, increased risk awareness and improved decision support.

ECS is based on the framework for internal control issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The five components of this framework are control environment, risk assessment, control activities, monitor and improve and inform and communicate.

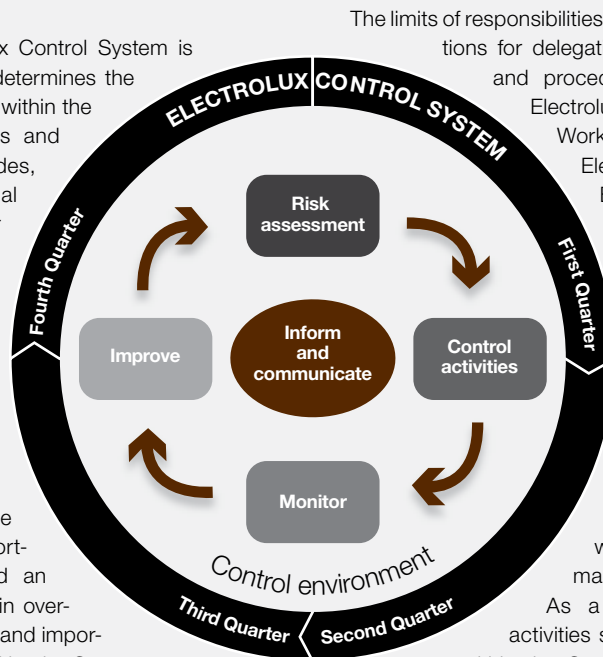


The objective of ECS is to quality assure the internal and external financial reporting.

Control environment

The foundation for the Electrolux Control System is the control environment, which determines the individual and collective behavior within the Group. It is defined by policies and procedures, manuals, and codes, and enforced by the organizational structure of Electrolux with clear responsibility and authority based on collective values.

The Electrolux Board has overall responsibility for establishing an effective system of internal control. Responsibility for maintaining effective internal controls is delegated to the President. The governance structure of the Group is described on page 78. Specifically for financial reporting, the Board has established an Audit Committee, which assists in overseeing relevant manuals, policies and important accounting principles applied by the Group.

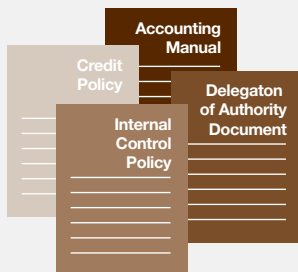


The limits of responsibilities and authorities are given in instructions for delegation of authority, manuals, policies and procedures, and codes, including the Electrolux Code of Ethics, the Electrolux Workplace Code of Conduct, and the Electrolux Policy on Corruption and Bribery, as well as in policies for information, finance and credit, and in the accounting manual. Together with laws and external regulations, these internal guidelines form the control environment and all Electrolux employees are held accountable for compliance.

Responsibility for internal control is defined in the Electrolux Internal Control Policy. All entities within the Electrolux Group must maintain adequate internal controls.

As a minimum requirement, control activities should address key risks identified within the Group. Group Management have the

Control environment – Example trade receivables



Accounting Manual

Rules for revenue recognition and calculation of provision for doubtful trade receivables.

Credit Policy

Rules for customer assessment and credit risk that clarify responsibilities and are the framework for credit decisions.


Delegation of Authority Document

Details the approval rights, with monetary, volume or other appropriate limits, e.g., approval of credit limits and credit notes.

Internal Control Policy

Details responsibility for internal controls. Controls should address the Minimum Internal Control Requirements (MICR) within every applicable process, for example "Order to Cash".

Electrolux Control System – Roles and responsibilities (for larger reporting units)

Role 	Sector/Group staff internal control coordinator	Reporting unit internal control coordinator	Process owner	Control operator	Management tester
Typically who	Senior person within the Finance organization in the Sector or Group Staff function.	Controller or CFO for the reporting unit.	Person with overall responsibility for the process, e.g., warehouse manager, purchase manager, sales manager.	Person performing the daily activities within the process, i.e. warehouse operator, accounts payable clerk, accounts receivable clerk.	Person with process knowledge but not performing daily activities in the process to ensure independence.
Main responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitor and report on the effectiveness of controls. * Identify skilled resources to ensure sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Plan, coordinate and monitor the timeliness of the documentation, testing and improvement of controls. * Support the process owners, control operators and management testers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ensure that controls are implemented within the process. * Execute remediation, i.e., improvement activities when controls have been tested and deemed not effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Document control descriptions. * Perform control activities. * Maintain evidence of controls performed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Perform testing of controls. * Document and report test results.

ultimate responsibility for internal controls within their areas of responsibility. Group Management is described on pages 90–91.

The Electrolux Control System Program Office, a department within the Internal Audit function, has developed the methodology and yearly time plan for maintaining the Electrolux Control System. To ensure timely completion of these activities, specific roles aligned with the company structure, with clear responsibilities regarding internal control, have been assigned within the Group, see table Electrolux Control System – Roles and responsibilities above.

Over the last years, training and support have been provided to the thousands of persons with assigned ECS roles globally. The objective of the training has been to educate in risk and internal control and provide hands-on tools and techniques in order to effectively carry out the assigned responsibilities. These training sessions have been a mix of regional training sessions, computer-based training modules and net meetings.

Risk assessment

Risk assessment

Risk assessment includes identifying risks of not fulfilling the fundamental criteria, i.e., completeness, accuracy, valuation and reporting, for significant accounts in the financial reporting for the Group. Risks assessed also include risk of loss or misappropriation of assets.

At the beginning of each calendar year, the Electrolux Control System Program Office performs a global risk assessment to determine the reporting units, data centers and processes in scope for the ECS activities. Within the Electrolux Group, a number of different processes generating transactions that end up in significant accounts in the financial reporting have been identified. For each process, key risks are identified and documented. See below examples of key risks within processes generating transactions to the significant account trade receivables.

All larger reporting units perform the ECS activities. These larger units cover approximately 75% of the total external sales and external assets of the Group.

ECS has been rolled out to almost all of the smaller units within the Group. The scope for these units is limited to the four major processes Closing Routine, Order to Cash, Manage Inventory and Procure to Pay and predetermined key risks within these. The scope is also limited in terms of monitoring as management does not formally have to test the controls.

Control activities

Control activities

Control activities mitigate the risks identified and ensure accurate and reliable financial reporting as well as process efficiency.

Risk assessment – Example trade receivables



Internal Control and Risk Management – Risks assessed

Closing Routine – Risks assessed

Manage IT – Risks assessed

Order to Cash – Risks assessed

Control activities – Example trade receivables

Process	Risk assessed	Control activity	Type of control
Internal Control and Risk Management	Risk of incorrect and inconsistent financial reporting.	Periodic controls to ensure that the Accounting Manual is updated, communicated and adhered to.	Entity-wide control
Closing Routine	Risk of incorrect financial reporting.	Reconciliation between general ledger and accounts receivable sub-ledger is performed, documented and approved.	Manual control
Manage IT	Risk of unauthorized/incorrect changes in IT environment.	All changes in the IT environment are authorized, tested, verified and finally approved.	IT general control
Order to Cash	Risk of not receiving payment from customers in due time.	Customers' payments are monitored and outstanding payments are followed up.	Manual control
Order to Cash	Risk of incurring bad debt.	Application automatically blocks sales orders/deliveries when the credit limit is exceeded.	Application control