

Transparency Report

This Transparency Report is published on behalf of Kesselman & Kesselman ("PwC Israel"), a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, in respect of the financial year ending June 30, 2017.

This Transparency Report is signed on behalf of PwC Israel.

PwC Network

PwC Network

PwC is a global network of separate firms, operating locally in countries around the world. PwC firms are members of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited and have the right to use the PricewaterhouseCoopers name. As members of the PwC network, PwC firms share knowledge, skills and resources. This membership facilitates PwC firms to work together to provide high-quality services on a global scale to international and local clients, while retaining the advantages of being local businesses -including being knowledgeable about local laws, regulations, standards and practice's.

Being a member of the PwC network means firms also agree to abide by certain common policies and maintain the standards of the PwC network. Each firm engages in quality control and compliance monitoring activities, covering the provision of services, ethics and business conduct, and the compliance with specific, strict standards for independence monitoring and protection.

PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited

PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited (PwCIL) is a UK private company limited by guarantee. PwCIL acts as a coordinating entity for PwC firms and does not practise accountancy or provide services to clients. PwCIL works to develop and implement policies and initiatives to create a common and coordinated approach for PwC firms in key areas such as strategy, brand, and risk and quality. PwC firms use the PwC name and draw on the resources and methodologies of the PwC network. In return, PwC firms are required to comply with common policies and the standards of the PwC network.

A PwC firm of PwCIL cannot act as agent of PwCIL or any other PwC firm, and it is only liable for its own acts or omissions and not those of PwCIL or any other PwC firm. PwCIL has no right or ability to control any member firm's exercise of professional judgement. The governance bodies of PwCIL are:

- **Global Board**, which is responsible for the governance of PwCIL, the oversight of the Network Leadership Team and the approval of Network Standards. The Board does not have an external role. Board members are elected by partners from all PwC firms around the world every four years.
- **Network Leadership Team**, which is responsible for setting the overall strategy for the PwC network and the standards to which the PwC firms agree to adhere.
- **Strategy Council**, which is made up of the leaders of the largest PwC firms of the network, agrees the strategic direction of the Network and facilitates alignment for the execution of strategy.
- **Network Executive Team** is appointed by and reports to the Network Leadership Team. Its members are responsible for leading teams drawn from Network firms to coordinate activities across all areas of our business.

The names and locations of EU/EEA audit firms within the PwC network, and their combined revenue during FY17 from the statutory audit of annual and consolidated financial statements is attached as Annex A.

Legal structure and ownership of the firm

Kesselman & Kesselman (PwC Israel) is a partnership. It is wholly owned by the partners of the firm.

Governance structure of the firm

The firm's senior partner, together with the executive forum, is responsible for managing and supervising the management of the business and affairs of the firm.

The responsibilities of the senior partner and the executive forum include establishing and determining the effectiveness of the firm's system of internal control, including those related to the quality of the firm's audit services.

Appointment of members to the executive forum is determined by the senior partner. The senior partner is elected by a partner vote every five years.

The firm has an Oversight Body (supervisory board) which represents the firm's partners in ensuring that the firm's senior partner and the executive forum are held accountable to the partners for their conduct of the firm's affairs.

Ethical requirements

At PwC, we adhere to the fundamental principles of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, which are:

- a. **Integrity** -to be straightforward and honest in all professional and business relationships.
- b. **Objectivity** -to not allow bias, conflict of interest or undue influence of others to override professional or business judgements.
- c. **Professional Competence and Due Care** -to maintain professional knowledge and skill at the level required to ensure that a client or employer receives competent professional service based on current developments in practise, legislation and techniques and act diligently and in accordance with applicable technical and professional standards.
- d. **Confidentiality** -to respect the confidentiality of information acquired as a result of professional and business relationships and, therefore, not disclose any such information to third parties without proper and specific authority, unless there is a legal or professional right or duty to disclose, nor use the information for the personal advantage of the professional accountant or third parties.
- e. **Professional Behaviour** - to comply with relevant laws and regulations and avoid any action that discredits the profession.

In addition, our Network Standards applicable to all Network firms cover a variety of areas including ethics and business conduct, independence, anti-money laundering, anti-trust/anti-competition, anti-corruption, information protection, firm's and partner's taxes, sanctions laws, internal audit and insider trading. We take compliance with these ethical requirements seriously and strive to embrace the spirit and not just the letter of those requirements. All partners and staff undertake regular mandatory training and assessments, as well as submitting annual compliance confirmations, as part of the system to support appropriate understanding of the ethical requirements under which we operate. Partners and staff uphold and comply with the standards developed by the PwC Network and leadership in PwC Israel monitors compliance with these obligations.

PwC Israel has adopted the PwC Network Standards, which include a Code of Conduct, and related policies that clearly describe the behaviours expected of our partners and other professionals- behaviors that will enable us to earn the trust that we seek. Because of the wide variety of situations that our professionals may face, our standards provide guidance under a broad range of circumstances, but all with a common goal- to do the right thing.

Upon hiring or admittance, all staff and partners of PwC Israel are provided with a copy of the PwC Global Code of Conduct. They are expected to live by the values expressed in the code in the course of their professional careers.

Independence

As auditors of financial statements and providers of other types of professional services, PwC firms and their partners and staff are expected to comply with the fundamental principles of objectivity, integrity and professional behavior. In relation to assurance clients, independence underpins these requirements. Compliance with these principles is fundamental to serving the capital markets and our clients.

The PwC Global Independence Policy, which is based on the IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, contains minimum standards with which PwC member firms have agreed to comply, including processes that are to be followed to maintain independence from clients, when necessary.

PwC Israel has a designated partner (known as the 'Partner Responsible for Independence' or 'PRI') with appropriate seniority and standing, who is responsible for implementation of the PwC Global Independence Policy including managing the related independence processes and providing support to the business. The partner is supported by a team of independence specialists. The PRI reports directly to the Head of Risk and Quality, a member of the firm's Executive Forum.

Independence policies and practices

The PwC Global Independence Policy covers, among others, the following areas:

- personal and firm independence, including policies and guidance on the holding of financial interests and other financial arrangements, e.g. bank accounts and loans by partners, staff, the firm and its pension schemes;
- non-audit services and fee arrangements. The policy is supported by Statements of Permitted Services ('SOPS'), which provide practical guidance on the application of the policy in respect of non-audit services to assurance clients; and
- business relationships, including policies and guidance on joint business relationships (such as joint ventures and joint marketing) and on purchasing of goods and services acquired in the normal course of business.

In addition, there is a Network Risk Management Policy governing the independence requirements related to the rotation of key audit partners.

These policies and processes are designed to help PwC comply with relevant professional and regulatory standards of independence that apply to the provision of assurance services. Policies and supporting guidance are reviewed and revised when changes arise such as updates to laws and regulations or in response to operational matters. PwC Israel supplements the PwC Network Independence Policy as required by local professional and regulatory rules.

Independence-related tools

As a member of the PwC Network, the firm has access to a number of tools which support PwC firms and their personnel in executing and complying with our independence policies and procedures. These include:

- The Central Entity Service ('CES'), which contains information about corporate entities including public interest audit clients and SEC restricted clients and their related securities. CES assists in determining the independence status of clients of the firm before entering into a new non-audit engagement or business relationship. This system drives the 'Independence List' and also feeds Independence Checkpoint;
- 'Independence Checkpoint' which facilitates the pre-clearance of publicly traded securities by all partners, directors and practise managers before acquisition and records their subsequent purchases and disposals. Where a PwC firm wins a new audit client, this system automatically informs those holding securities in that client of the requirement to sell the security where required;
- Authorisation for Services ('AFS') which is a global system that facilitates communication between a non-audit services engagement leader and the audit engagement leader, documenting the potential independence threats of the service and proposed safeguards, and acts as a record of the audit partner's conclusion on the acceptability of the service; and
- Global Breaches Reporting System which is designed to be used to report any breaches of external auditor independence regulations (e.g. those set by regulation or professional requirements) where the breach has cross-border implications (e.g. where a breach occurs in one territory which affects an audit relationship in another territory). It can also be used for intra-territory reporting (e.g. in a single territory situation) in the absence of a local equivalent alternative system or procedure.

PwC Israel also has a number of Israeli specific systems, which include:

- A rotation tracking process which monitors compliance with PwC Israel's audit rotation policies for Israel, engagement leaders and other key audit partners involved in an audit; and
- A database that records all approved business relationships entered into by PwC Israel. These relationships are reviewed on a six monthly basis to ensure their ongoing permissibility.

Independence training and confirmations

PwC Israel provides all partners and practice staff with annual or on-going training in independence matters. Training typically focuses on milestone training relevant to a change in position or role, changes in policy or external regulation and, as relevant, provision of services. Partners and staff receive computer-based training on PwC Global independence policy and related topics. Additionally, face-to-face training is delivered to members of the practice on an as-needed basis by PwC Israel's independence specialists

All partners and practice staff are required to complete an annual compliance confirmation, whereby they confirm their compliance with all aspects of the firm's independence policy, including their own personal independence. In addition, all partners confirm that all non-audit services and business relationships for which they are responsible comply with policy and that the required processes have been followed in accepting these engagements and relationships. These annual confirmations are supplemented by periodic and ad-hoc engagement level confirmations for PwC Israel's SEC clients

Independence monitoring and disciplinary policy

PwC Israel is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of its quality control system in managing compliance with independence requirements. In addition to the confirmations described above, as part of this monitoring, we perform:

- Compliance testing of independence controls and processes;
- Personal independence compliance testing of a random selection of, at a minimum, partners and managers as a means of monitoring compliance with independence policies; and
- An annual assessment of the firm's adherence with the PwC Network's independence risk management standard.

The results of PwC Israel's monitoring and testing are reported to the firm's management on a regular basis and annually.

The firm has disciplinary policies and mechanisms in place that promote compliance with independence policies and processes, and that require any breaches of independence requirements to be reported and addressed.

This would include discussion with the client's audit committee regarding the nature of the breach, an evaluation of the impact of the breach on the independence of the firm and the need for safeguards to maintain objectivity. Although most breaches are minor and attributable to an oversight, all breaches are taken seriously and investigated as appropriate. The investigations of any identified breaches of independence policies also serve to identify the need for improvements in PwC Israel's systems and processes and for additional guidance and training.

Acceptance and continuance process

Considerations in accepting and continuing an audit client relationship Our principles for determining whether to accept a new client or continue serving an existing client are fundamental to delivering quality which we believe goes hand-in-hand with our purpose to build trust in society. We have established policies and procedures for the acceptance of client relationships and audit engagements that consider whether we are competent to perform the engagement and have the necessary capabilities including time and resources, can comply with relevant ethical requirements, including independence, and have appropriately considered the integrity of the client. We reassess these considerations in determining whether we should continue with the client engagement and have in place policies and procedures related to withdrawing from an engagement or a client relationship when necessary.

Client and Engagement Acceptance and Continuance

PwC Israel has implemented a process to identify acceptable clients based on the PwC Network's proprietary decision support systems for audit client acceptance and retention (called Acceptance and Continuance ('A&C')). A&C facilitates a determination by the engagement team, business management and risk management specialists of whether the risks related to an existing client or a potential client are manageable, and whether or not PwC should be associated with the particular client and its management. More specifically, this system enables:

- **Engagement teams:**
 - to document their consideration of matters required by professional standards related to acceptance and continuance;
 - to identify and document issues or risk factors and their resolution, for example through consultation, by adjusting the resource plan or audit approach or putting in place other safeguards to mitigate identified risks or by declining to perform the engagement; and
 - to facilitate the evaluation of the risks associated with accepting or continuing with a client and engagement;
- **Member firms (including member firm leadership and risk management):**
 - to facilitate the evaluation of the risks associated with accepting or continuing with clients and engagements;
 - to provide an overview of the risks associated with accepting or continuing with clients and engagements across the client portfolio; and
 - to understand the methodology, basis and minimum considerations all other member firms in the Network have applied in assessing audit acceptance and continuance.

Learning and education

We, and the other PwC firms in the Network are committed to delivering quality audits around the world. To maximise consistency in the Network, a formal curriculum developed at the Network level provides access to courses covering the PwC audit approach and tools, updates on auditing standards and their implications, and areas of audit risk and engagement quality.

This formal learning is delivered using blended learning, which includes remote access and classroom learning. This learning supports our focus on audit quality and provides our practitioners with the opportunity to sharpen their professional judgement, scepticism, technical and professional skills.

Our Learning & Education leader then considers what additional training is appropriate -formal and/or informal -to address specific local needs in the way of videos, workshops and forums for staff to share their experiences. This training is then supplemented with learning from others, whether by receiving and discussing feedback, or by shadowing, observing and/or working with others in order to support them on the job.

PwC Audit

As a member of the PwC Network, PwC Israel has access to and uses PwC Audit, a common audit methodology and process. This methodology is based on the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), with additional PwC policy and guidance provided where appropriate. PwC Audit policies and procedures are designed to facilitate audits conducted in compliance with all ISA requirements that are relevant to each individual audit engagement. Our common audit methodology provides the framework to enable PwC member firms to consistently comply in all respects with applicable professional standards, regulations and legal requirements.

The PwC Audit Guide explains PwC's methodology. The Guide along with PwC's technology-based audit support tools, templates and content support engagement teams in conducting assurance and related services engagements.

Aura

As a member of the PwC Network, PwC Israel has access to and uses Aura, which is the application that powers PwC's audits and supports its Assurance practices. It provides engagement teams with an application that integrates a broad range of capabilities, including built-in tools to promote audit quality, consistency and ease of documentation. Aura also integrates with a variety of other tools and applications, creating one work space for client work. Our audit work is planned, executed and documented using Aura which supports teams in applying our methodology effectively, by creating a transparent linkage between risks identified and the work done to address those risks, as well as providing comprehensive project management capabilities.

Developed technology

We continue to invest in audit technology that builds quality into the audit and enhances our ability to provide insights to our clients. Our technology is built and implemented globally ensuring consistency across the PwC Network.

These new tools that enhance audit quality and efficiency through automation, connectivity and mobility include:

- *Aura Now* is an online, multi-engagement dashboard tool that allows teams to monitor progress towards completion and other key information across their portfolio of Aura engagement databases. It visualises the progress of an engagement, which enables our people to priorities their efforts. It also provides information regarding readiness for file archiving to assist in preparing for and timing of archiving the audit file.
- *Count* is an electronic portal that allows our teams to create instructions for our teams to execute and document all aspects of an inventory count observation electronically. It was built by PwC in response to feedback from teams that using a mobile device would improve the quality and execution of inventory counts.
- *Connect* is our collaborative workflow tool, providing fast, efficient and secure information sharing at every stage of the audit. It monitors the status of requests and information between our clients and the engagement team on a real time basis. Connect provides visibility for both our clients and us to be able check progress on the go, anytime, anywhere.
- *Halo* is our new data auditing suite of tools allowing us to identify and assess risks and determine where to focus audit efforts. The analytical and visualisation capabilities allow us to analyses patterns and trends, identifying unusual and high-risk transactions, and providing invaluable insight to both ourselves and our clients. Halo comprises of three key components -acquisition of client data, transformation of data and

applications for automated testing and analysis of data, for example, Halo for Journals allows engagement teams to gather all journal entries and utilise built-in functionality to apply engagement-specific criteria designed to focus testing on higher risk entries.

Monitoring of Assurance quality

We recognize that quality in the Assurance services we deliver to clients is key to maintaining the confidence of investors and other stakeholders in the integrity of our work. It is a key element to our Assurance strategy.

Responsibility for appropriate quality management lies with the Leadership of PwC Israel ("our firm"). This includes effective monitoring processes aimed at evaluating whether the policies and procedures which constitute our Quality Management System are designed appropriately and operating effectively to provide reasonable assurance that our audit engagements are performed in compliance with laws, regulations and professional standards.

Our firm's monitoring program is based on the PwC Network's Global Assurance Quality Review (GAQR) Program. This program which is based on professional standards relating to quality control including ISQC1, contains policies, procedures, tools and guidance which are used by PwC Network firms. The GAQR program is coordinated by a central team which consists of a GAQR Leader with a group of International Team Leaders (ITL) who are senior partners seconded to the GAQR central team by PwC member firms. Provision of oversight by the ITLs and their continuous involvement and support enable a consistent and effective performance of reviews across the PwC network.

Our firm's monitoring procedures include an ongoing assessment of the design and effectiveness of our quality management system, as well as a review of completed engagements (Engagement Compliance Reviews -ECR). The results of these procedures form the basis for the continuous improvement of our quality management system.

ECRs are risk-focused reviews of completed engagements covering, on a periodic basis, individuals in our firm who are authorized to sign audit or non-audit assurance reports. The review assesses whether an engagement was performed in compliance with PwC Audit guidance, applicable professional standards and other engagement related policies and procedures. Each signer is reviewed at least once every five years, unless a more frequent review is required based on the profile of that signer's client engagements.

Reviews are led by experienced Assurance partners, supported by independent teams of partners, directors, and senior managers and other specialists. Review teams receive training to support them in fulfilling their responsibilities, and utilize a range of GAQR-approved checklists and tools when conducting their review procedures.

The results of the quality reviews are reported to our firm's leadership who are responsible for analysing the findings and implementing remedial actions as necessary. In situations where adverse quality issues on engagements are identified, based on the nature and circumstances of the issues, the responsible partner or our firm's Assurance leadership personnel may be subject to additional mentoring, training or sanctions in accordance with our firm's accountability framework. Our monitoring activities have confirmed that our system of quality control is operating effectively.

Partners and employees of our firm are informed about the review results and the actions taken to enable them to draw the necessary conclusions for the performance of engagements. In addition, the GAQR Leader informs engagement partners of our firm who are responsible for group audits involving cross-border work about relevant quality review findings in other PwC firms which enables our partners to consider these findings in planning and performing their audit work.

Root cause analysis

We perform analyses to identify potential factors contributing to our firm's audit quality so that we can take actions to continuously improve. One of our primary objectives when conducting such analyses is to identify how our firm can provide the best possible environment for our engagement teams to deliver a quality audit. We look at audits both with and without deficiencies—whether identified through our own internal inspections process or through external inspections—to help identify possible distinctions and learning opportunities.

For individual audits, a team of reviewers that is independent from the engagement team identifies potential factors contributing to the quality of the audit. We consider factors relevant to technical knowledge, supervision and review, professional scepticism, engagement resources, and training, among others. Potential causal factors are identified by evaluating engagement information, performing interviews, and reviewing audit working papers, as appropriate to understand the factors that may have contributed to audit quality (the "why of the why").

In addition, the data compiled for audits both with and without deficiencies is compared and contrasted to identify whether certain factors appear to correlate to audit quality. Examples of this data include the hours incurred on the

audit, whether key engagement team members are in the same geography as the client, the number of years that key engagement team members have been on the engagement, the number of other audits that engagement partners are involved in, whether the engagement was subject to a pre-issuance review, and the timing of when the audit work was performed.

Our goal is to understand how quality audits may differ from those with deficiencies, and to use these learnings to continuously improve all of our audits. We evaluate the results of these analyses to identify enhancements that may be useful to implement across the practise. We believe these analyses contribute significantly to the continuing effectiveness of our quality controls.

External inspections

PwC Israel is subject to an annual quality review by the Peer Review Institute (a subsidiary of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel). During the period covered by this Transparency report, PwC Israel was not subject to the inspection of the Peer Review Institute.

PwC Israel is a public accounting firm registered in the US with the PCAOB; in UK with the FRC; and in Canada with the CPAB, and therefore is subject to inspections by these regulators. During the period covered by this Transparency report, PwC Israel was not subject to an inspection by the FRC.

PwC Israel is subject to an inspection by the PCAOB at least once every three years. During the period covered by this Transparency Report, PwC Israel was subject to an inspection by the PCAOB.

Public interest audit clients

During the period covered by this Transparency Report, PwC Israel has signed the audit report for Frutarom Ltd that has GDRs listed on the UK's London Stock Exchange.

Financial information

As mentioned above, during the period covered by this Transparency Report, PwC Israel prepared an audit report for Frutarom Ltd, a public-interest audit client incorporated outside the EU which has securities listed on an EU Regulated Market.

Total fee for auditing services, for audit related services and for tax services of Frutarom Ltd. in 2016 totaled US\$2,285 thousand (compared to US\$1,658 thousand in 2015) in Israel and in the subsidiaries abroad.

The overall fees for other services provided by PwC Israel, which are not included above totaled US\$455 thousand in 2016 (compared to US\$246 thousand in 2015) in Israel and in subsidiaries abroad.

The total audit services fees from Frutarom Ltd. is less than 5% of the total audit services fees of the firm.

Remuneration

Partners are remunerated solely out of the profits of PwC Israel. Audit partners are not permitted to be incentivised, evaluated or remunerated for the selling of non-audit services to their audit clients.

The final allocation and distribution of profit to individual Partners is made by the firm's senior partner, once their performance has been assessed and the annual financial statements have been approved. The oversight body approves the process and oversees its application.

Each Partner's remuneration takes into account three interrelated profit-dependent components:

equity unit income – reflecting the overall profitability of PwC Israel.

performance income – reflecting how a Partner and their team(s) has performed; and

responsibility income – reflecting the Partner's sustained contribution and responsibilities;

Each Partner's performance income is determined by assessing achievements against an individually-tailored balanced scorecard of objectives, based on the Partner's role and responsibilities.

Annex A

The Total turnover achieved by statutory auditors and audit firms (i.e. from EU or EEA Member States) that are members of the PwC network resulting, to the best extent calculable, from the statutory audit of annual and consolidated financial statements is approximately Euros 3 billion. This represents the turnover from each entity's most recent financial year converted to Euros at the exchange rate prevailing at that financial year end date.

List of audit firms and statutory auditors within the network i.e. from EU or EEA Member States as at 30 June 2017:

Member State	Name of firm
Austria	PwC Wirtschaftsprüfung GmbH, Wien
Austria	PwC Oberösterreich Wirtschaftsprüfung und Steuerberatung GmbH, Linz
Austria	PwC Kärnten Wirtschaftsprüfung und Steuerberatung GmbH, Klagenfurt
Austria	PricewaterhouseCoopers Vorarlberg Wirtschaftsprüfung GmbH, Dornbirn
Austria	PwC Steiermark Wirtschaftsprüfung und Steuerberatung GmbH, Graz
Austria	PwC Salzburg Wirtschaftsprüfung und Steuerberatung GmbH, Salzburg
Austria	PwC Österreich GmbH, Wien
Belgium	PwC Bedrijfsrevisoren bcvba/Reviseurs d'entreprises scrl
Belgium	PwC Audit Services SPRL
Bulgaria	PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit OOD
Croatia	PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o
Cyprus	PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited
Czech Republic	PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit s.r.o
Denmark	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Estonia	AS PricewaterhouseCoopers
Finland	PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Finland	PwC Julkistarkastus Oy
France	PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit SAS
France	PricewaterhouseCoopers Entreprises SARL
France	Diagnostic Révision Conseil SAS
France	PricewaterhouseCoopers PME Commissariat aux comptes
France	PricewaterhouseCoopers PME CAC
France	PricewaterhouseCoopers France
France	Ampersand Audit
France	Ampersand Associés
France	FNP Commissaires Associés
France	Fiduciaire d'Expertises Comptables et d'Etudes Economiques – Fidorex
France	Société Fiduciaire d'Expertise Comptable et de Révision – Sofecor
France	M. Philippe Aerts
France	M. Jean-François Bourrin
France	M. Jean-Laurent Bracieux
France	M. Didier Brun
France	M. Didier Cavanie
France	M. Hubert de Rocquigny
France	M. François Miane
France	M. Yves Moutou
France	M. Claude Palméro
France	M. Antoine Priollaud
Germany	PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Germany	Wibera WPG AG
Germany	PwC FS Tax GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Greece	PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditing Company SA
Hungary	PricewaterhouseCoopers Könyvvizsgáló Kft.
Iceland	PricewaterhouseCoopers ehf
Ireland	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Italy	PricewaterhouseCoopers Spa
Latvia	PricewaterhouseCoopers SIA
Liechtenstein	PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH, Vaduz
Lithuania	PricewaterhouseCoopers UAB
Luxembourg	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Malta	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Netherlands	PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Netherlands	Coöperatie PricewaterhouseCoopers Nederland U.A
Norway	PricewaterhouseCoopers AS
Poland	PricewaterhouseCoopers Polska sp. z.o.o.
Poland	PricewaterhouseCoopers sp. z.o.o.
Portugal	PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados-Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais do Contas Lda
Romania	PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit S.R.L.
Slovak Republic	PricewaterhouseCoopers Slovensko s.r.o.
Slovenia	PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o.
Spain	PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.
Sweden	PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
Sweden	Ohrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
UK	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
UK	PricewaterhouseCoopers AS LLP
UK	James Chalmers
UK	Richard Sexton