Financial statements

and joint management report

MLP SE 2017

Table of contents

Joint management report

The report of MLP SE on the situation of the company and Group are published as a joint management report in the MLP Annual Report 2017.

The financial statements and joint management report of MLP SE on the situation of the company and Group for the financial year 2017 are submitted to the operator of the electronic version of the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) where they are then published.

The financial statements of MLP SE, as well as the Annual Report of the MLP Group for the financial year 2017 are also available for viewing on the Internet at https://www.mlp-ag.com/investors/financial-publications/reports/.

Report by the Supervisory Board

In the 2017 financial year, the Supervisory Board reviewed the development of the company in depth and performed its supervisory duties to the full. It regularly advised and monitored the Executive Board in running the company's business.

Over the course of the last financial year, the Supervisory Board paid particular attention to the economic development, financial situation, prospects and further strategy of the company and advised the Executive Board on these topics. Its work in the 2017 financial year in particular focused on supporting the Executive Board in the strategic development of the company and of the MLP Group, implementing further measures to increase efficiency and assessing and monitoring the opportunity and risk position of the company and the Group.

The Supervisory Board advised the Executive Board particularly intensively on the change to the Group structure implemented in the 2017 financial year and also gave its consent for this change. As a result of the separation of business with the regulated banking and financial services business pooled under MLP Banking AG and other brokerage and consulting business pooled under MLP Finanzberatung SE, in addition to a tighter supervisory scope of consolidation compared to the scope of consolidation under commercial law or in line with IFRS, MLP expects to gradually increase free regulatory equity capital by approximately €75 million by the end of 2021. The Supervisory Board also submitted a proposal at the 2017 Annual General Meeting of MLP AG suggesting that the company change its corporate form to a Societas Europaea (SE). The Supervisory Board is convinced that the SE legal form supports the business activities and appearance of MLP the most effectively in terms of business and legal transactions. In addition, this new corporate legal form presents an opportunity to work with the workforce representatives to find a tailor-made model for operational and corporate employee participation in the form of a participation agreement.

The Supervisory and Executive Boards met regularly in the reporting year for discussions and joint consultations regarding business development, strategy and key events within the company. The Supervisory Board was directly involved in all decisions of fundamental importance to the company. The Executive Board regularly provided the Supervisory Board with written and oral reports in a timely and comprehensive manner on all relevant issues related to corporate planning, strategic development, the business situation and the position and overall development of the Group as a whole, including the risk situation, risk management, risk-bearing ability and compliance. The Supervisory Board was able to confirm the correctness of the corporate governance by the Executive Board. In 2017, the Executive Board also reported to and advised the Supervisory Board on the content and anticipated effects of legislative or regulatory proposals at national German or EU level, such as the implementation steps for the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II – MiFID II and the European Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD).

As had already been the case in the previous year, the change of corporate form from MLP AG to a European company (Societas Europaea) was addressed in depth during the meetings of the Supervisory Board and was also the object of multiple face-to-face meetings. The Supervisory Board discussed the preparation and execution of the change of corporate form in detail with the Executive Board, as well as the respective state of negotiations with the special negotiation committee. The focus at the regular Supervisory Board meeting held on March 15, 2017 was the change of corporate form to an SE. This change of corporate form was then proposed to the Annual General Meeting together with the Executive Board and was ultimately approved with 99.79% of the valid votes submitted at the Annual General Meeting.

The term in office of the Supervisory Board at MLP AG ended by operation of law as a result of the change in corporate form. As per the approved conversion plan, the newly formed Supervisory Board of MLP SE comprises the same members that previously sat on the equivalent body at MLP AG, namely D. Peter Lütke-Bornefeld, Dr h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger, Mrs Tina Müller, Dr Claus-Michael Dill, Mr Burkhard Schlingermann and Mr Alexander Beer. There were also no personnel changes to the company's Executive Board in the last financial year. However, new appointments were also necessary for the members of the Executive Board within the scope of the company's change of corporate form.

The Supervisory Board at MLP AG convened in three regular meetings and one extraordinary meeting in the 2017 financial year. With just a few exceptions, all members of the Supervisory Board took part in these meetings either in person or via telephone. In addition to this, the Supervisory Board at MLP SE convened in one constitutive meeting and two regular meetings in the 2017 financial year. All members of the Supervisory Board took part in these meetings either in person or via telephone. The Supervisory Board was also informed by the Executive Board of particularly important or urgent projects outside of the regular meetings. Where necessary, Supervisory Board resolutions were also passed as circular resolutions.

In addition to this, two meetings of the Audit Committee were also held in this year. All committee members took part in these meetings. The Personnel Committee convened twice in the last financial year.

Furthermore, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board met with the Chairman of the Executive Board on a regular basis to discuss various issues, in particular the business situation, special business transactions, regulatory changes and the overall situation of the Group. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board regularly informed the other members of the content of these meetings.

Supervisory Board meetings and important resolutions

On January 24, 2017, the Supervisory Board passed a resolution – based on a proposal of the Personnel Committee – to extend the appointment of Dr Uwe Schroeder-Wildberg as member of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer until December 31, 2022.

In an extraordinary meeting of the company's Supervisory Board, held on February 21, 2017, further tightening of cost management and a corresponding Executive Board proposal were then approved.

Following preparations in the meeting of the Audit Committee, the Supervisory Board meeting on March 15, 2017 focused on the audit and approval of the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016. The auditors participated in the meeting and provided detailed reports on the course and outcome of their audit of the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements. Following in-depth discussion, the Supervisory Board approved both the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2016. In addition to this, the Supervisory Board also reviewed the appropriateness of the Executive Board remuneration – as required in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code – as well as the variable remuneration components of the Executive Board for the 2016 financial year and approved them. The proposed resolutions for the company's Regular Annual General Meeting, including the proposal to change the company's corporate form to a Societas Europaea (SE), was another item.

The regular Supervisory Board meeting on May 10, 2017 primarily focused on discussing the results and business development from the first quarter of 2017.

The results of the second quarter, the business development in the first half of the year, reporting on the internal audit and risk controlling (including report on the notion of materiality, risk strategy and risk-bearing capacity concept) were all on the agenda of the regular Supervisory Board meeting on August 9, 2017.

The first MLP SE Supervisory Board met for its constitutive meeting on the same day. During this meeting, Dr Peter Lütke-Bornefeld was elected as Chairman and Dr h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger was elected as Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board. Dr Uwe Schroeder-Wildberg, Mr Manfred Bauer and Mr Reinhard Loose were then appointed to the first Executive Board of MLP SE. In addition, the period of their appointment was specified. In this meeting, the Supervisory Board also submitted its report on the formation audit with regard to the SE change of corporate form. Further items on the agenda included adopting the rules of procedure for the SE Supervisory Board, rules of procedure including allocation of duties for the Executive Board at MLP SE with a catalogue of transactions requiring approval, formation of the committees for the SE Supervisory Board and election of the committee members.

The first regular meeting of the Supervisory Board at MLP SE took place on November 9, 2017. The November meeting focused on the business results of the third quarter and the first nine months of the current financial year. Another focus of this Supervisory Board meeting was on evaluating the leadership and performance of the members of the Executive Board, which were discussed in a closed session without the members of the Executive Board.

At the meeting on December 19, 2017, discussions focused on the resolution regarding the Declaration of Compliance as per Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), alongside adherence to the regulations of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC). Extensive reporting was provided on the corporate governance process and the current Declaration of Compliance. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board addressed in detail and approved the strategy and budget of both the Group and the company for the 2018 financial year.

Supervisory Board committees

The Supervisory Board was regularly informed of the work carried out by its committees in 2017. The committees were reformed within the scope of the SE change of corporate form and the constitution of the SE Supervisory Board.

The Audit Committee held two regular meetings in the 2017 financial year. Representatives of the audit firm also took part in some of the meetings, providing the committee with detailed reports. In the presence of the auditors, the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Chief Financial Officer, the Audit Committee discussed the financial statements of MLP AG and MLP Group as well as the proposed appropriation of earnings. Furthermore, the relationship to the auditor, proposals for selecting the auditor, auditor fees, audit assignment and monitoring of the auditor's independence were the subject of extensive discussions. The Audit Committee received regular reports on the work of the Internal Audit and of the Compliance and Risk Management department and was informed of legal and regulatory risks and risks to reputation.

The Personnel Committee met twice in the reporting period and focused in particular on checking the appropriateness of Executive Board remuneration, as well as determining the bonus pool for the MLP Group. The committee also discussed and recommended to the plenary meeting of the Supervisory Board that the appointment of Dr Schroeder-Wildberg as a member of the Executive Board should be extended to December 31, 2022.

The Nomination Committee held one meeting in the 2017 financial year, in which a resolution was passed on the proposals of the Supervisory Board to the Annual General Meeting for election of the first Supervisory Board within the scope of the change of corporate form of MLP AG to a Societas Europaea (SE).

Corporate governance

The Supervisory Board regularly deals with the application of the corporate governance principles.

Last year, the Supervisory Board once again used its meeting on December 19, 2017 to discuss in detail the requirements of the German Corporate Governance Code (DCGK) in the version of February 7, 2017.

In the meeting held on December 19, 2017, the Supervisory Board reviewed the efficiency of its actions based on an evaluation form made available to the members of the Supervisory Board in good time prior to the meeting. The Supervisory Board also discussed procedures in the Supervisory Board, the information flow between the Committees and the Supervisory Board, and the timeliness and sufficient content of reporting by the Executive Board to the Supervisory Board on this occasion. Measures aimed at increasing efficiency were discussed and defined.

During the same meeting, MLP SE's Supervisory Board also satisfied itself that the company had met the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code (DCGK) as per its Declaration of Compliance pursuant to Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) in the last financial year and will continue to comply strictly with the recommendations of the Government Commission on the German Corporate Governance Code in the version of February 7, 2017. In December, the Supervisory Board and Executive Board issued a Declaration of Compliance pursuant to Section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and made it permanently available to the shareholders via its website.

In accordance with the German Corporate Governance Code government commission, we understand conflicts of interest to mean any special professional or private interests of any member of the Supervisory Board that could potentially pose a threat to or contradict the interests of the company. Conflicts of interest in this sense do not include plurality or the existence of various streams of interests when they express diversity in terms of the

Supervisory Board composition desired by the legislator or the German Corporate Governance Code government commission. There were no conflicts of interest in this sense in the last financial year. A summary of corporate governance at MLP, including the Declaration of Compliance from December 19, 2017, can be found in the Executive and Supervisory Board's corporate governance report. All relevant information is also available on our homepage at www.mlp-se.com.

Audit of the annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements for 2017

The financial statements and the joint management report of MLP SE as at December 31, 2017 have been compiled by the Executive Board pursuant to the German Commercial Code (HGB). The consolidated financial statements and the joint management report as of December 31, 2017 were drafted pursuant to Section 315a of the German Commercial Code (HGB) in line with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) as applied in the EU. As at December 31, 2017, KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin audited the financial statements and the joint management report of MLP SE in accordance with the principles of commercial law, as well as the Group financial statements and the joint management report in accordance with the principles of IFRS, issuing an unqualified auditor's opinion in each case. The auditor performed the audit in compliance with the basic principles of sound auditing practices determined by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (German Institute of Auditors).

The financial statements, together with the joint management report, the auditor's reports and the Executive Board's proposal for use of the unappropriated profit were made available to all Supervisory Board members in good time. The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board reviewed these documents in detail and reported to the Supervisory Board on its audit in addition to explaining the auditor’s report. The auditor also reported on the key results of the audit and on the fact that there are no significant weaknesses in the internal monitoring system, the risk management system or with regard to the compliance. The Audit Committee also reviewed the risk management system, the accounting processes and the effectiveness of the internal monitoring, risk management and auditing systems, as well as the relationship to the auditor, the proposals for selection of the auditor, the auditor's remuneration, the audit assignment and monitoring of the auditor's independence and the additional services performed by the auditor. The Supervisory Board also checked and discussed the documentation and reports in detail. In doing so, the Supervisory Board also focused on the key audit matters as described in the Auditors Report including the performed audit activities. In the presence of KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin, which reported on the key findings of its audit, the audit reports were reviewed in detail in the Supervisory Board meeting held on March 14, 2018. The Auditor reported on the scope, focus and relevant results of its audit and thereby also especially addressed the key audit matters and the audit activities. With regard to the financial statement of MLP SE these key audit matters especially comprised impairment on investments in affiliated companies. With regard to the group financial statements, the impairment of goodwill as well as the commission income from brokerage of old-age provision products were included. At this meeting, the Executive Board explained the financial statements of MLP SE and of the MLP Group, the risk management system, the accounting processes and the effectiveness of the internal monitoring, risk management system, audit system and compliance, in addition to giving detailed reports on the scope, focuses and costs of the audit.

The Supervisory Board concurred with the outcome of the auditor's audit and, on the basis of the final outcome of the Audit Committee's audit and its own audit, found no grounds for raising an objection. Accordingly, at its meeting on March 14, 2018, the Supervisory Board approved the annual financial statements and the joint management report MLP SE, as well as the consolidated financial statements and the joint management report in accordance with IFRS prepared by the Executive Board. The annual financial statements are therefore adopted. In addition, the Executive Board must also for the first time submit a report on a non-financial declaration or a non-financial Group declaration pursuant to Sections 289b and 315b of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The Supervisory Board has examined the non-financial report – prepared by a meeting of the Audit Committee - and did not have any objections.

After performing its own reviews, the Supervisory Board agreed with the Executive Board's proposal to pay out a dividend of €0.20 per share for the 2017 financial year. The equity and liquidity situation, future regulatory requirements and the company's budget, as well as the shareholders' interest in an appropriate dividend were included and weighed up against one another in its considerations.

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the Executive Board, the Management of the respective Group companies, as well as all employees and consultants of the MLP Group for their exemplary personal commitment and achievements in the 2017 financial year.

Wiesloch, March 2018

The Supervisory Board

Dr Peter Lütke-Bornefeld

Chairman

Corporate Governance

In December 2017, the Executive and Supervisory Boards issued the above Declaration of Compliance pursuant to § 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act ("Aktiengesetz") and made it permanently available to shareholders via the company's website. You can also view the text of the Declaration of Compliance of December 19, 2017 at www.mlp-se.com.

Profit & loss account for 2017

All figures in €'000

		Notes	2017	2016
1.	Revenue	[1]	5,610	5,669
2.	Other operating income	[2]	4,001	12,336
3.	Personnel expenses	[3]		
	a) Salaries and wages		-3,382	-3,203
	b) Social security contributions and expenses for old-age provisions and benefits of which for pensions € 1,548 thsd (previous year: € 706 thsd)		-1,632	-795
4.	Amortisation of intangible assets and tangible fixed assets	[4]	-2,554	-3,749
5.	Other operating expenses	[5]	-28,797	-10,571
6.	**Earnings before interest and tax**		**-26,754**	**-311**
7.	Income from profit and loss transfer agreements		22,088	23,568
8.	Transfer of losses		-3,374	-
9.	Other interest and similar income of which from affiliated companies: € 9 thsd (previous year: € 10 thsd)		112	197
10.	Interest and similar expenses of which to affiliated companies: € 19 thsd (previous year: € 24 thsd)		-789	-1,025
11.	Interest rate anomalies		-67	-25*
12.	**Finance cost**	**[6]**	**17,969**	**22,715**
13.	Income tax expenses	[7]	521	-4,041
14.	**Profit after tax**		**-8,264**	**18,363**
15.	Other taxes		-105	-144
16.	**Net loss/net profit**		**-8,369**	**18,219**
17.	Profit brought forward			
	a) Unappropriated profit in the previous year		18,228	15,569
	b) Dividend payout		-8,747	-13,120
18.	Additions to other retained earnings		-9,480	-2,440
19.	Withdrawals from other retained earnings		30,235	-
20.	**Unappropriated profit**	[18]	**21,867**	**18,228**

* In the previous year included in other interest and similar income.

Balance sheet as of December 31, 2017

Assets

All figures in €'000

		Notes	2017	2016
A.	**FIXED ASSETS**			
I.	**Tangible fixed assets**	[8]		
1.	Land, leasehold rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land		31,630	33,782
2.	Other fixtures, fittings and office equipment		2,330	2,532
3.	Payments on account and assets under construction		77	-
			34,037	**36,314**
II.	**Financial assets**	[9]		
1.	Shares in affiliated companies		232,319	248,038
2.	Other loans		10,000	10,000
			242,319	**258,038**
			276,356	**294,351**
B.	**CURRENT ASSETS**			
I.	**Receivables and other assets**			
1.	Receivables from affiliated companies	[10]	22,129	24,134
2.	Other assets	[11]	12,752	12,213
			34,881	**36,347**
II.	**Cash on hand and on deposit with the Deutsche Bundesbank, bank deposits and cheques**	[12]	**87,068**	**79,713**
			121,949	**116,060**
C.	**PREPAID EXPENSES**		**163**	**178**
D.	**EXCESS OF PLAN ASSETS OVER PENSION LIABILITIES**	[13]	**2,668**	**2,740**
			401,137	**413,329**

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

All figures in €'000

		Notes	2017	2016
A.	**Shareholders' equity**			
I.	**Share capital**	[14]		
	Ordinary shares		**109,335**	**109,335**
II.	**Capital reserves**	[16]	**139,068**	**139,068**
III.	**Retained earnings**	[17]		
1.	Statutory reserve		3,097	3,097
2.	Other retained earnings		102,189	122,944
			105,286	**126,041**
IV.	**Net accumulated losses / profit**	[18]	**21,867**	**18,228**
			375,556	**392,672**
B.	**Provisions**	[19]		
1.	Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		11,317	10,760
2.	Tax reserves		2,571	2,511
3.	Other provisions		3,949	3,809
			17,837	**17,080**
C.	**Liabilities**	[20]		
1.	Trade accounts payable		457	581
2.	Liabilities due to affiliated companies		6,594	2,120
3.	Other liabilities of which € 68 thsd from taxes (previous year: € 526 thsd)		693	876
			7,744	**3,577**
D.	**PREPAID EXPENSES**		**-**	**-**
			401,137	**413,329**

Notes to the financial statements of 2017

General information

General information on the company

As the parent company of the MLP Group, MLP SE (formerly MLP AG) has its registered office at Alte Heerstraße 40, 69168 Wiesloch. It is entered in the Mannheim Commercial Register under the number HRB 728672 (formerly: HRB 332697). The company's primary role is to manage the Corporate Group, which is active in the areas of consulting and brokerage of all kinds of financial and similar services. The financial year is the calendar year.

Accounting policies, estimates and assumptions

In preparing the annual financial statements, it is necessary to make estimates and assumptions which may affect the carrying amounts of the assets, liabilities and financial liabilities as of the balance sheet date as well as income and expenses for the year under review.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with § 242 et seq. and § 264 et seq. of the German Commercial Code (HGB), as well as the specific regulations of the German Stock Corporation Act that are also to be applied to companies with the legal structure of an SE. The company is a large stock corporation pursuant to § 267 (3) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The accounting policies used in the financial statements as of December 31, 2017 remained unchanged from the previous year.

The balance sheet is prepared in accordance with the system of classification set forth in § 266 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The profit & loss account is prepared in accordance with the nature of expense method outlined under § 275 (2) of the German Commercial Code (HGB), supplemented by § 277 (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for income from profit and loss transfer agreements. For a clearer presentation of the results of operations, the income statement has been extended to include the subtotals of "Earnings before interest and tax" and "Finance cost".

Pursuant to § 256a of the German Commercial Code (HGB), assets and liabilities held in foreign currency are converted at the average spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

There is a corporation and trade-tax affiliation in place between MLP SE (dominant enterprise) on the one side and MLP Banking AG, Wiesloch, FERI AG, Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, DOMCURA AG, Kiel and nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler, Kiel on the other. Tax expenses, insofar as they fall upon the consolidated tax group in the time period, are therefore only determined and disclosed at the level of the dominant enterprise. Taxes that fall in time periods prior to the existence of the consolidated tax group are disclosed at the level of the respective company. No tax allocations are made.

The values entered in the tables are generally given in thousands of euros (€'000). Any deviation from this style is noted directly in the relevant tables. Both single and cumulative figures are values with the smallest rounding difference. As a result, differences to reported total amounts may arise when adding up the individual values.

Disclosure of the accounting policies for individual balance sheet items

In preparing the financial statements, the following accounting policies were essentially applied:

Intangible assets and **fixed assets** are stated at historical cost less amortisation charges or at their lower fair value.

In addition to incidental acquisition costs, acquisition costs include the portion of sales tax incurred on additions and invoiced but not eligible for input tax deduction.

In line with the anticipated or average useful lives, assets are written down on a straight-line basis in accordance with § 253 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

Write-downs of additions to fixed assets are performed on a pro rata temporis basis.

Low-value assets up to an individual net value of € 150 are recognised as expenses to the full amount in the year they were acquired. For reasons of simplification, the collective item method is also applied in the trade balance sheet for assets with an individual net value of between € 150 and € 1,000. The collective item is recorded at a flat-rate of 20 % p. a. in the year of initial recognition, amortised over the four subsequent years and then ultimately recognised as a disposal following complete amortisation.

Advance payments for tangible fixed assets and intangible assets are recognised in the balance sheet at the level of the advance payments. Borrowing costs are not capitalised. The write-down of these assets starts with their completion or when they are ready for operational use.

Shares in affiliated companies are valued at their cost of acquisition or, in the case of an anticipated permanent impairment, the lower fair value.

Receivables and other assets are stated at face value or at the present value. Risk-carrying items are impaired where required.

The **cash on hand** and **bank deposits** are stated at face value.

Pursuant to § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the **excess of plan assets over pension liabilities** results from the netting of pension obligations with assets that serve exclusively to fulfil pension obligations and that are exempt from attachment by all other creditors. Assets of this nature represent plan assets in the sense of § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The assets represent reinsurance receivables for pension obligations. Pursuant to § 253 (1) Sentence 4 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), plan assets are measured at fair value. The fair value of a reinsurance receivable is made up of the actuarial reserves of the insurance contract plus any surplus arising from premium refunds (so-called irrevocably allocated surplus-sharing). The income from the change in fund assets reported by the insurance company is recognised in the income statement. Premium payments for the reinsurance policy, as well as benefit payments from the reinsurance policy are treated as transactions with no effect on the operating result (asset swap).

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations pursuant to § 253 (1) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) are calculated on the basis of the settlement value required using prudent business judgement. Utilising the option pursuant to § 67 (1) Sentence 1 of the Introductory Law to the German Commercial Code (EGHGB), the allocated value resulting from this change in provision accounting principles is distributed evenly over the maximum period of 15 years.

The necessary settlement value for pension obligations is calculated based on biometric probabilities (Heubeck 2005 G mortality charts). Anticipated future rises in pension payments are taken into account for the measurement of the provision. Due to the structure of the benefit obligations, pay rises have not been taken into account for the measurement. For former employees with vested pension rights or, upon commencement of pension payments, the present value of future pension benefits is applied. With active members of the pension scheme, the entry age normal method is used. This is a projected unit credit method. The going-concern value results from the difference between the present value of future pension benefits at the end of the financial year and the present value of the constant annual premiums for the respective pension recipients prior to termination of the employment relationship. Applying § 253 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the average market interest rate over the last ten financial years (until 2015 seven financial years), as published by the German Bundesbank, for an assumed term remaining to maturity of 15 years is used as the assumed interest rate. Pursuant to § 253 (6) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the difference between the provision recognised in accordance with the average market interest rate over the last ten financial years and the provision recognised in accordance with the average market interest rate over the last seven financial years is subject to a distribution restriction. Profits may only be distributed if the freely available provisions remaining after the profit distribution plus any profit brought forward and less any loss brought forward at least equal the difference determined in the sense of § 253 (6) Sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

Reinsurance policies have been concluded to cover a portion of the defined benefit plans. These reinsurance policies represent plan assets in the sense of § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and are netted against the corresponding pension provisions. Insofar as the respective plan assets exceed the pension provision in question, the surplus of assets is disclosed under the balance sheet item "Excess of plan assets over pension liabilities". Expenses and income from the interest expenses/discounting of pension obligations to be disclosed in the finance cost and from the plan assets to be offset pursuant to § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) are recorded in the income statement accordingly. Effects on income resulting from the change in the discount rate are recognised in the operating result.

Tax reserves and **other provisions** take into account all uncertain liabilities and impending losses from pending transactions. The provisions are carried at the amount that is deemed appropriate according to prudent business judgement. Depending on their time remaining to maturity other provisions are discounted using the average market interest rate over the last seven financial years, as published by the German Bundesbank.

Deferred taxes are determined using the balance sheet liability method (temporary concept). This requires examination of the differences in book values between the commercial carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and accrued and deferred items and their tax carrying amounts to determine temporary and quasi-permanent differences.

The combined taxation rate of 29.36 % (previous year: 29.36 %) was applied for the measurement of deferred taxes. Deferred tax liabilities from the excess of plan assets over pension liabilities and from pension provisions are more than compensated by deferred tax assets on reinsured assets. Further deferred tax assets result from the different levels of amortisation of land, leasehold rights and buildings, as well as differences in the way provisions are measured. Exercising the option as provided by § 274 (1) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the surplus in deferred tax assets arising after netting is not recognised in the balance sheet.

Notes to the profit & loss account

[1] Revenue

Revenue amounted to € 5,610 thsd in the financial year (previous year: € 5,669 thsd). They include the rental income in connection with letting the administration building in Wiesloch to MLP Finanzberatung SE, MLP Banking AG and MLP Hyp GmbH.

[2] Other operating income

All figures in €'000

	2017	2016
Incidental costs	2,593	3,083
Group allocations	767	772
Income from the reversal of provisions	365	619
Gains from the disposal of assets	0	3,928
Credits from legal proceedings	-	3,600
Other	276	334
	4,001	**12,336**

Incidentals costs essentially comprise incidental cost in connection with letting the administration building in Wiesloch to subsidiaries. Group allocations comprise costs passed on to MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch and MLP Banking AG, Wiesloch.

[3] Personnel expenses

All figures in €'000

	2017	2016
Salaries and wages	3,382	3,203
Social security contributions	84	89
Expenses for old-age provision	1,548	706
	5,013	**3,997**

The item of Salaries and wages includes the fixed and variable portion of employee remuneration. Old-age provision expenses are mainly attributable to pension commitments. Please refer to Note 13 and 19 for further details.

Determined pursuant to § 267 (5) of the German Commercial Code (HGT), the average number of full-time employees for the financial year 2017 was 6 employees (previous year: 7 employees). One of these employees was an executive employee (previous year: 2).

[4] Depreciation/amortisation

All figures in €'000

	2017	2016
Fixed assets	**2,554**	**3,749**

The development of fixed assets is disclosed in Note 8.

[5] Other operating expenses

All figures in €'000

	2017	2016
Merger loss	16,386	-
Group allocations	3,872	1,214
Consultancy	2,124	2,415
Administration operations	1,604	1,607
Third party services	748	800
Maintenance	633	1,075
Supervisory Board remuneration	610	609
Insurance	539	579
Premiums and fees	491	444
Other personnel costs	441	432
Entertainment expenses	291	236
Expenses pursuant to § 67 (1) Sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB)	231	231
Representation and advertising	225	225
Other	601	703
	28,797	**10,571**

The extraordinary expenses recorded under the item "Merger loss" is attributable to the merger of Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH with MLP SE. Group allocations comprise costs for services performed by MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch within the scope of outsourcing operating functions. Consulting expenses include general consulting costs and legal expenses. The item "Administration operations" comprises expenses for operating the administration buildings, as well as telephone and office costs. Other operating expenses include extraordinary expenses of around € 3,577 thsd within the context of the spin-off of the brokerage branch of activity and transfer into MLP Finanzberatung.

[6] Finance cost

Other interest and similar income essentially concern interest income from tax refunds of € 89 thsd (previous year: € 144 thsd). The amounts included from affiliated companies essentially come from the return on clearing accounts.

At € 711 thsd, interest and similar expenses are attributable to costs in connection with interest on provisions. € 651 thsd thereof (previous year: € 628 thsd) are interest charges for pension obligation provisions. The interest rate anomalies contain the negative interest from money market transactions.

As per the profit and loss transfer agreement concluded in 2011 between MLP SE and FERI AG, a profit of € 15,723 thsd (previous year: € 14,092 thsd) is to be transferred by FERI AG. Due to the control and profit transfer agreement in place between MLP SE on the one side and DOMCURA AG and nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler on the other, a profit of € 6,365 thsd is to be transferred and a loss of € 543 thsd assumed for the past financial year. (In the previous year, profit of € 2,701 thsd was transferred from Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH). In line with the profit/loss transfer agreement in place between MLP SE and MLP Banking AG, a loss of € 2,831 thsd from MLP Banking AG is to be assumed by MLP Banking AG for the past financial year. (In the previous year, profit of € 6,775 thsd was transferred from MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG). Please refer to Note 31 for details regarding the changes in Group structure.

[7] Income tax expenses

For the current financial year, € 0 thsd are attributable to corporation tax expenses (previous year: € 2,044 thsd) and € 84 thsd are attributable to trade tax expenses (previous year: € 2,021 thsd). The item also includes tax revenues of € 605 thsd (previous year: 24 thsd), which relate to previous years.

Notes to the balance sheet

[8] Intangible assets and fixed assets

Procurement and manufacturing costs

All figures in €'000

	Jan. 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Dec. 31, 2017
Intangible assets					
Purchased concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets, incl. licences on such rights and assets	27	-	-	-	27
	27	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27**
I. Fixed assets					
1. Land, leasehold rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land	67,117	104	-	-	67,221
2. Other fixtures, fittings and office equipment	18,146	99	41	-	18,203
3. Payments on account and assets under construction	-	77	-	-	77
	85,263	**280**	**41**	-	**85,502**
	85,290	280	41	-	85,529

Accumulated depreciation/amortisation

All figures in €'000

	Jan. 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Write-ups	Dec. 31, 2017
I. Intangible assets						
Purchased concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets, incl. licences on such rights and assets	27	-	-	-	-	27
	27	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27**
II. Fixed assets						
1. Land, leasehold rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land	33,335	2,257	-	-	-	35,591
2. Other fixtures, fittings and office equipment	15,614	298	39	-	-	15,873
3. Payments on account and assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
	48,949	**2,554**	**39**	**-**	**-**	**51,465**
	48,976	2,554	39	-	-	51,492

Carrying amounts

All figures in €'000

	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
I. Intangible assets		
Purchased concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and assets, incl. licences on such rights and assets	-	-
	-	-
II. Fixed assets		
1. Land, leasehold rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land	31,630	33,782
2. Other fixtures, fittings and office equipment	2,330	2,532
3. Payments on account and assets under construction	77	-
	34,037	**36,314**
	34,037	**36,314**

Assets are written down on a straight-line basis over the following time periods:

Useful life of fixed assets	2017	2016
Land, leasehold rights and buildings including buildings on third-party land		
Administration buildings	25-33 years	25-33 years
Land improvements	15-25 years	15-25 years
Other fixtures, fittings and office equipment		
Furniture and fittings	10-25 years	10-25 years
IT hardware, IT cabling	3-13 years	3-13 years
Office equipment, office machines	8, 10-13, 20 years	8, 10-13, 20 years
Cars	6 years	6 years

[9] Financial assets

Procurement and manufacturing costs

All figures in €'000

	Jan 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Dec. 31, 2017
III. Financial assets					
1. Shares in affiliated companies	249,021	111,887	127,606	-	233,302
2. Other loans	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
	259,021	**111,887**	**127,606**	-	**243,302**

Accumulated depreciation/amortisation

All figures in €'000

	Jan 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Write-ups	Dec, 31, 2017
III. Financial assets						
1. Shares in affiliated companies	984	-	-	-	-	984
2. Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	984	**-**	**-**	-	-	**984**

Carrying amounts

All figures in €'000

	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
III. Financial assets		
1. Shares in affiliated companies	232,319	248,038
2. Other loans	10,000	10,000
	242,319	**258,038**

Please refer to Note 31 for details on shares in affiliated companies. Other loans refer to a promissory note bond.

[10] Receivables from affiliated companies

This item is largely made up of receivables from FERI AG and DOMCURA AG in connection with the profit and loss transfer agreements in place between these companies and MLP SE. Further details can be found in Note 6.

[11] Other assets

As was the case in the previous year, other assets do not contain any items with more than one year remaining to maturity. The item is made up of income tax receivables/refund claims from advance tax payments for the current financial year and for years not yet assessed of € 11,881 thsd (previous year: € 12,090 thsd).

[12] Cash on hand and on deposit with the Deutsche Bundesbank, bank deposits and cheques

All figures in €'000

	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
Cash on hand, current account credit balance	32,068	24,713
Fixed-term deposits	55,000	55,000
	87,068	**79,713**

The current account credit balance and fixed-term deposits are held at domestic (German) credit institutions. The current account credit balances include balances due from affiliated companies of € 121 thsd.

[13] Excess of plan assets over pension liabilities

The netting of pension provisions with pledged plan assets per eligible recipient led to an excess of plan assets over pension liabilities of € 2,668 thsd (previous year: € 2,740 thsd).

Notes on offsetting transactions pursuant to § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB):

All figures in €'000	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
Settlement amount of offset liabilities	9,735	8,617
Acquisition costs, historical costs of assets	12,403	11,356
Fair value of assets	12,403	11,356
Offset expenses	364	344
Offset income	185	178

The offset expenses contain expenses from the accrued interest on pension obligations. The offset income contains income from the change in plan assets of reinsurance policies. Please refer to Note 19 for further details on measurement parameters of the settlement amount of offset liabilities.

[14] Share capital

The share capital of MLP SE comprises 109,334,686 (December 31, 2016: 109,334,686) no-par-value shares.

Authorised capital

Due to partial utilisation and the amendment resolution from July 27, 2015: A resolution passed by the Annual General Meeting on June 5, 2014 authorised the Executive Board, with the consent of the Supervisory Board, to increase the company's share capital by issuing new ordinary bearer shares on one or more occasions by up to € 20,543,052. in exchange for cash or non-cash contributions up to June 5, 2019.

[15] Treasury stock

The Annual General Meeting on June 29, 2017 authorised the Executive Board to buy back own shares on one or more occasions with a pro rata amount of capital stock represented by such shares of up to € 10,933,468.00 until June 28, 2022. So far no use has yet been made of this authorisation.

[16] Capital reserves

Capital reserves are established pursuant to § 272 (2) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) in compliance with § 150 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and remain unchanged at € 139,068,483.70 as of December 31, 2017.

[17] Retained earnings

Other retained earnings

Other retained earnings have changed as follows:

All figures in €'000

	2017	2016
As of January 1	122,944	120,504
Transfer from net profit	9,480	2,440
Withdrawal for dividend payout	-30,235	-
As of December 31	**102,189**	**122,944**

[18] Unappropriated profit

Unappropriated profit displayed the following development:

All figures in €'000

	2017	2016
Unappropriated profit as of January 1	18,228	15,569
Dividend payout	-8,747	-13,120
Withdrawal from retained earnings	30,235	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-9,480	-2,440
Net loss for the period (previous year: net profit)	-8,369	18,219
Unappropriated profit as of December 31	**21,867**	**18,228**

Profit distribution restriction as per § 268 (8) of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

The acquisition costs of the offset assets in the sense of § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) correspond to the fair value. The assets represent pledged reinsurance policies. Internally generated intangible assets and deferred tax assets are not capitalised, so there are no potential profits restricted for distribution.

Profit distribution restriction as per § 253 (6) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB)

Retained earnings of € 3,260 thsd (previous year: € 2,615 thsd) are barred from distribution pursuant to § 253 (6) of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

[19] Provisions

The provisions for pensions and similar obligations are € 11,317 thsd (previous year: € 10,760 thsd). The measurement of pension provisions was based on the following parameters:

	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
Assumed interest rate (average over the last 10 years)	3.68%	4.00%
Assumed interest rate (average over the last 7 years)	2.80%	3.24%
Anticipated rises in pension	1.50% bzw. 2.50%	1.50% bzw. 2.50%

Subject to the structure of the benefit obligations, the anticipated rises in pensions were derived from the development of the consumer price index and the collective bargaining agreements in the private insurance sector.

The difference between the provision recognised in accordance with the average market interest rate over the last ten financial years and the provision recognised in accordance with the average market interest rate over the last seven financial years is € 3,260 thsd (previous year: € 2,615 thsd).

Existing plan assets in the form of reinsurance policies are offset against the affected pension obligations pursuant to § 246 (2) Sentence 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The pension provisions not disclosed due to exercising the option pursuant to § 67 (1) Sentence 1 of the Introductory Law to the German Commercial Code (EGHGB) are € 1,618 thsd as of December 31, 2017 (previous year: € 1,849 thsd).

In the last financial year, the company recognised tax provisions totalling € 2,571 thsd (previous year: € 2,511 thsd), of which € 1,200 thsd (previous year: € 1,200 thsd) is attributable to corporation tax and € 1,371 thsd (previous year: € 1,311 thsd) to trade tax.

Other provisions essentially comprise provisions concerning human resources of € 2,818 thsd (previous year: € 2,776 thsd), amongst other things for variable remuneration, redundancy payments and holiday entitlements, as well as provisions for outstanding invoices of € 316 thsd (previous year: € 404 thsd).

[20] Liabilities

Composition of liabilities as of December 31, 2017

All figures in €'000

Liability type	Total amount	With a remaining term of...			Of which are colla-teralised liabilities	Type of collate ral
		up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years		
Trade accounts payable	**457**	457	-	-	0	-
Liabilities due to affiliated companies	**6,594**	6,594	-	-	0	-
Other liabilities	**693**	693	-	-	0	-
	7,744	**7,744**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**-**

Composition of liabilities as of December 31, 2016

All figures in €'000

Liability type	Total amount	With a remaining term of...			Of which are colla-teralised liabilities	Type of colla-teral
		up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years		
Trade accounts payable	**581**	581	-	-	0	-
Liabilities due to affiliated companies	**2,120**	2,120	-	-	0	-
Other liabilities	**876**	876	-	-	0	-
	3,577	**3,577**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**-**

Customary retentions of title are in place for trade accounts payable. Receivables from and liabilities due to affiliated companies are summed for each company and stated in a single figure as receivables or liabilities. The liabilities are essentially held against MLP Banking AG, Wiesloch and MLP Consult GmbH in Wiesloch.

The item "Other liabilities" essentially comprises liabilities from bonus payments for members of the Executive Board.

Miscellaneous information

[21] Corporate agreements

On April 19, 2011 a profit/loss transfer agreement in line with § 291 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) was concluded between MLP AG (now MLP SE) and FERI AG. The consent of the Annual General Meetings of MLP SE and FERI AG was given on June 10, 2011 and on June 8, 2011. The entry in the commercial register responsible for FERI AG took place on July 18, 2011.

On April 16, 2012 a control agreement in line with § 293 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) was concluded between MLP AG (now MLP SE) and FERI AG. The consent of the Annual General Meetings of MLP SE and FERI AG was granted on June 26, 2012 and on May 16, 2012 respectively. The entry in the commercial register responsible for FERI AG took place on July 30, 2012.

On April 18, 2007 and in accordance with § 291 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) a profit and loss transfer agreement was concluded between MLP AG (now MLP SE) and MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG (now MLP Banking AG). The consent of the Annual General Meetings of MLP SE and MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG (now MLP Banking AG) was given on May 31, 2007 and May 2, 2007. The entry in the commercial register responsible for MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG (now MLP Banking AG) took place on June 13, 2007.

On April 11, 2016 a control and profit/loss transfer agreement in line with § 293 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) was concluded between MLP AG (now MLP SE) and Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH. The consent of the Annual General Meeting of MLP SE and the shareholders' meeting of Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH was granted on June 16, 2016 and on April 29, 2016 respectively. The entry in the commercial register responsible for Schwarzer Familienholding AG was made on July 15, 2016. As a result of the merger of Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH with MLP SE in the financial year 2017, DOMCURA AG and nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler now operate in place of Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH.

[22] Outsourcing of operational functions

Due to cost considerations, MLP SE outsourced certain operational functions to MLP Finanzberatung SE and MLP Banking AG. This outsourcing affects services in the fields of risk management, IT, controlling, financial accounting, accounting, legal affairs, taxes, human resources, purchasing and building administration. The other risks that can occur when employing a workforce, such as human error or personnel bottlenecks, are taken into account.

[23] Off-balance-sheet transactions

Off-balance-sheet transactions

MLP SE has signed operating leasing agreements for the maintenance of their buildings and vehicles. The term of these lease agreements ranges from one to four years. The following obligations result from these agreements:

All figures in €'000

	Dec. 31, 2017			
	2018	2019	>2020	**Total**
Maintenance contracts	1,918	1,042	1,299	**4,259**
Vehicle leasing	51	34	29	**114**
	1,969	**1,076**	**1,328**	**4,373**

	Dec. 31, 2016			
	2017	2018	> 2019	**Total**
Maintenance contracts	2,847	1,203	754	**4,804**
Vehicle leasing	49	24	6	**79**
	2,896	**1,227**	**760**	**4,883**

Other financial liabilities not recognised in the balance sheet

Other financial commitments were as follows:

All figures in €'000

	Dec. 31, 2017			
	2018	2019	>2020	**Summe**
Purchase commitment	252	-	-	**252**
Other rents	13	13	13	39
	265	**13**	**13**	**291**

	Dec. 31, 2016			
	2017	2018	> 2019	**Summe**
Purchase commitment	536	-	-	**536**
Other rents	13	13	12	**38**
	549	**13**	**12**	**574**

[24] Executive Bodies of MLP SE

Executive Board	Mandates in other statutory Supervisory Boards of companies based in Germany	Memberships in comparable domestic and foreign control bodies of commercial enterprises
Dr. Uwe Schroeder-Wildberg, Heidelberg **Chairman** Responsible for Strategy, Sales, Communication, Policy/Investor Relations, Marketing, Sustainability	• FERI AG, Bad Homburg v. d. H. (Chairman)	-
Reinhard Loose, Berlin Responsible for Compliance, Controlling, IT, Group Accounting, Risk Management, Internal Audit, Legal, Human Resources	• DOMCURA AG, Kiel	-
Manfred Bauer, Leimen responsible for Product Management	• DOMCURA AG, Kiel (Chairman)	• MLP Hyp GmbH, Wiesloch (Supervisory Board)

Supervisory Board	Mandates in other statutory Supervisory Boards of companies based in Germany	Memberships in comparable domestic and foreign control bodies of commercial enterprises
Dr. Peter Lütke-Bornefeld, Everswinkel Chairman Formerly chairman of the Executive Board at General Reinsurance AG, Cologne	• VHV Vereinigte Hannoversche Versicherung a. G., Hannover (Chairman) • VHV Holding AG, Hanover (Chairman) • VHV Allgemeine Versicherung AG, Hanover • Hannoversche Lebensversicherung AG, Hanover • MLP Banking AG, Wiesloch (Chairman) (formerly MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG) • MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch (Chairman) (since November 17, 2017)	• ITAS Mutua, Trient, Italy (Member of the Governing Board)
Dr. h. c. Manfred Lautenschläger, Gaiberg Vice Chairman Formerly Chairman of the Executive Board at MLP AG, Wiesloch	-	• University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg (Supervisory Board)
Dr. Claus-Michael Dill, Murnau Formerly Chairman of the Executive Board at AXA Konzern AG, Cologne	• HUK-COBURG Holding AG, Coburg • HUK-COBURG Haftpflicht-Unterstützungs-Kasse kraftfahrender Beamter Deutschlands a.G., Coburg • HUK-COBURG-Allgemeine Versicherung AG, Coburg	• XL Catlin Re Switzerland AG, Zurich, Switzerland (Member of the Governing Board) • XL Group Ltd., Hamilton/Bermuda (Non-Executive Director) • XL Europe Re SE, Dublin, Ireland (Non-Executive Director) • XL Insurance Co. SE, London, UK (since September 1, 2017) (Non-Executive Director)
Tina Müller, Frankfurt am Main CEO at Douglas GmbH, Düsseldorf (since November 1, 2017)	• STADA Arzneimittel AG, Bad Vilbel	-

Burkhard Schlingermann, Dusseldorf **Employees' representative** Employee at MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch member of the works council of MLP SE and MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch	• MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG, Wiesloch (employees' representative) (until November 30, 2017) • MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch (employees' representative, deputy chairman) (since November 3, 2017)	-
Alexander Beer, Karlsruhe **Employees' representative** Employee of MLP Banking AG, Wiesloch	-	-

[25] Emoluments paid to members of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board

For the detailed structure of the remuneration system and the remuneration of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board, please refer to the remuneration report. The remuneration report is part of the joint management report.

Executive Board

The total remuneration for members of the Executive Board was € 2,569 thsd (previous year: € 2,443 thsd) of which € 1,345 thsd (previous year: € 1,344 thsd) is attributable to the fixed portion of remuneration and € 1,223 thsd (previous year: € 1,099 thsd) is attributable to the variable portion of remuneration. In the financial year, expenses of € 290 thsd (previous year: € 290 thsd) were accrued for occupational pension provision.

In the financial year no members retired from the Executive Board. As of December 31, 2017 pension provisions of € 11,317 thsd (previous year: 10,760 thsd) were in place for former members of the Executive Board as well as an excess of plan assets over pension liabilities of € 2,282 thsd (previous year: € 2,275 thsd). The provision for former members of the Executive Board, which is not yet recognised due to exercising the option pursuant to Article 67 (1) Sentence 1 of the Introductory Law to the German Commercial Code (EGHGB), is € 1,454 thsd (previous year: € 1,662 thsd).

Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board received non-performance-related remuneration of € 500 thsd for their activities in 2017 (previous year: € 500 thsd). In addition, € 18 thsd (previous year: € 17 thsd) was paid as compensation for expenses and training measures.

[26] Guarantees and other commitments

As of the balance sheet date, MLP SE and MLP Banking AG remained jointly and severally liable for the € 10,000 thsd line of credit granted to both companies by several financial institutions. As at December 31, 2017 this line of credit had not yet been drawn on. MLP SE does not currently anticipate any utilisation.

Within the scope of § 2a of the German Banking Act (KWG) in conjunction with Art. 7 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), MLP SE has issued a binding letter of comfort to MLP Banking AG, to the effect that it will promptly provide MLP Banking AG with equity within the scope of Art. 25 et seq. of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) up to the level required for MLP Banking AG at an individual institute level. Based on the current capital adequacy and the current risk situation at MLP Banking AG, MLP does not expect this financial guarantee to be exercised.

MLP SE has submitted a declaration of indemnification in accordance with §5 (10) of the statute of the depositor's guarantee fund of the Association of German Banks e.V. (BdB) for MLP Banking AG. MLP SE does not currently anticipate any utilisation.

On the balance sheet date, actions are pending due to incorrect disclosures in the capital market information published by the company. This predominantly concerns the years 2000 to 2002. However, MLP firmly believes that the actions will not be successful.

MLP SE is not liable in any situation other than those outlined above.

[27] Shareholders on the balance sheet date

All figures in €'000

	Ordinary shares		**Percentage of share capital**	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Number of shares	Number of shares	%	%
Dr. h. c. Manfred Lautenschläger	25,383,373	25,383,373	23.22	23.22
Other members of the Supervisory Board	190,055	190,055	0.17	0.17
Executive Board	21,254	21,254	0.01	0.01
Other shareholders	83,740,004	83,740,004	76.59	76.59
Total	**109,334,686**	**109,334,686**	**100.00**	**100.00**

[28] Auditor's fees

Expenses for fees in connection with the services of companies commissioned to perform the annual audit can be found in the corresponding disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

[29] Declaration of compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code

The Executive Board and Supervisory Board have issued a Declaration of Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code pursuant to § 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) and made it permanently available to shareholders on its website at www.mlp-se.com.

[30] Disclosures pursuant to §§ 21 (1), 22 German Securities Trading Act (WpHG)

The following disclosures contain the notifications pursuant to § 21 (1) and § 22 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) from both the current year and the previous year. Older notifications can be found in financial statements of previous years.

Harris Associates LP, Wilmington, Delaware, USA, informed us in line with § 21 (1) of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that its share of the voting rights in MLP AG, Wiesloch, Germany fell below the threshold of 5 % on February 1, 2016, and amounted to 4.97 % on that date. The voting rights were attributable to Harris Associates LP in line with § 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 1 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG). It is allocated voting rights from the following shareholders, each of whose share of the voting rights in MLP AG is 3 % or more: Harris Associates Investment Trust.

Harris Associates LP, Wilmington, Delaware, USA, informed us in line with § 21 (1) of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that its share of the voting rights in MLP AG, Wiesloch, Germany fell below the threshold of 3 % on February 19, 2016, and amounted to 1.46 % on that date.

Harris Associates Investment Trust, Boston, Massachusetts, USA informed us in line with § 21 (1) of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that its share of the voting rights in MLP AG, Wiesloch, Germany fell below the threshold of 3 % on February 15, 2016 and amounted to 2.84 % on that day.

FMR LLC, Wilmington, Delaware, USA, informed us in line with § 21 (1) of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that its share of the voting rights in MLP AG, Wiesloch, Germany fell below the threshold of 5 % on August 1, 2017, and amounted to 2.95 % on that date. The voting rights are attributable to FMR LLC in line with § 22 (1) Sentence 1 No. 6 in connection with Sentence 2 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG).

Internationale Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH, Dusseldorf, Germany, informed us in line with § 21 (1) of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that its share of the voting rights in MLP AG, Wiesloch, Germany exceeded the threshold of 3 % on June 19, 2017 and amounted to 5.03 % on that day.

[31] Investments in affiliated companies

The company's shareholdings are as follows as of December 31, 2017

Direct holdings

Name, registered office	Carrying amount Jan. 1, 2017	Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2017	Share	Shareholders' equity as of Dec. 31, 2017	Net profit/loss 2017
	€'000	€'000	%	€'000	€'000
MLP Finanzberatung SE, Wiesloch	-	88,778	100.0	16,756	16,085
MLP Banking AG, Wiesloch [1]	109,005	20,359	100.0	108,998	-2,831
MLP Consult GmbH, Wiesloch	2,350	2,350	100.0	2,311	-9
FERI AG, Bad Homburg [1]	118,082	118,082	100.0	19,862	15,723
Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH, Kiel[1]	18,601	-	-	-	-
DOMCURA AG, Kiel [1]	-	2,750	100.0	2,380	6,365
nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler, Kiel [1]	-	0	100.0	435	-543
	248,038	**232,319**			

1) A profit and loss transfer agreement is in place. Presentation of the net result for the year before profit transfer.

As per the resolution of the Annual General Meeting from June 29, 2017, MLP AG was converted to a Societas Europaea (SE) with effect from September 21, 2017. The change of the stock market listing was performed on September 22, 2017. The rights of the shareholders, the company's membership in the SDAX index and the stock exchange code remained unaffected by this.

On the basis of the merger agreement dated March 24, 2017, Schwarzer Familienholding GmbH was merged with MLP SE with retroactive effect from January 1. The entry was made on May 30, 2017.

Since this time, DOMCURA AG and nordias GmbH insurance brokers are 100 % subsidiaries of MLP SE alongside MLP Finanzberatung SE, MLP Banking AG and FERI AG.

Atrium 105. Europäische VV SE was acquired with effect from May 17, 2017. Atrium 105. Europäische VV SE was renamed MLP Finanzberatung SE with entry into the Commercial Register on July 6, 2017. In the financial year 2017, the brokerage branch of activity was spun off from MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG and transferred into MLP Finanzberatung SE in line with the spin-off and takeover agreement dated November 10, 2017, as well as the assembly decisions of the respective legal entities from November 10, 2017 and November 16, 2017. The banking branch of activity remained at MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG. MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG was renamed MLP Banking AG with entry into the Commercial Register on November 30, 2017. With effect from October 30, 2017 all regulated bank activities have been handled by MLP Banking AG, while the brokerage business has been managed by MLP Finanzberatung SE.

Indirect holdings

Name	Registered office	Share	Shareholders' equity as of Dec. 31, 2017	Net profit/ loss 2017
		%	€'000	€'000
MLPdialog GmbH (wholly-owned subsidiary of MLP Finanzberatung SE)	Wiesloch	100.0	968	251
TPC GmbH [1](wholly-owned subsidiary of MLP Finanzberatung SE)	Hamburg	100.0	314	282
ZSH GmbH Finanzdienstleistungen [1](wholly-owned subsidiary of MLP Finanzberatung SE)	Heidelberg	100.0	1,190	1,678
MLP Hyp GmbH (49.8 % subsidiary of MLP Finanzberatung SE)	Wiesloch	49.8	6,730	3,730
Uniwunder GmbH [4] (25.10 % stake held by MLP Finanzberatung SE)	Dresden	25.1	25	-
FERI Trust GmbH [1](Wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI AG)	Bad Homburg v. d. H.	100.0	8,386	5,746
FEREAL AG [1] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI AG)	Bad Homburg v. d. H.	100.0	1,949	235
FERI Trust (Luxembourg) S. A. (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI AG)	Luxembourg	100.0	21,060	14,318
CORESIS Management GmbH [2] (25 % stake held by FERI AG)	Bad Homburg v. d. H.	25.0	963	597
FPE Private Equity Beteiligungs-Treuhand GmbH [2](wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI Trust GmbH)	Munich	100.0	196	135
FPE Private Equity Koordinations GmbH [2] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI Trust GmbH)	Munich	100.0	79	50
FPE Direct Coordination GmbH [2] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI Trust GmbH)	Munich	100.0	12	-33
FERI Private Equity GmbH & Co. KG [2] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI Trust GmbH)	Munich	100.0	20	11
FERI Private Equity Nr. 2 GmbH & Co. KG [2] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI Trust GmbH)	Munich	100.0	4	-6
Michel & Cortesi Asset Management AG [2 3] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI AG)	Zurich	100.0	788 TCHF	222 TCHF
AIF Komplementär GmbH [2] (25 % stake held by FERI AG)	Munich	25.0	11	-14
AIF Register-Treuhand GmbH [2] (wholly-owned subsidiary of FERI AG)	Bad Homburg v. d. H.	100.0	0	-26
NORDVERS GmbH [1] (wholly-owned subsidiary of DOMCURA AG)	Kiel	100.0	26	319
Willy F.O. Köster GmbH [1] (wholly-owned subsidiary of nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler)	Hamburg	100.0	2,025	-60
Siebert GmbH Versicherungsmakler [1] (wholly-owned subsidiary of nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler)	Arnstadt	100.0	26	386
DIEASS GmbH [1](wholly-owned subsidiary of DOMCURA AG)	Kiel	100.0	26	-11
Portus Assekuranz Vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH [1] (wholly-owned subsidiary of DOMCURA AG)	Kiel	100.0	25	-16
Walther Versicherungsmakler GmbH [1](wholly-owned subsidiary of nordias GmbH Versicherungsmakler)	Hamburg	100.0	25	-34

1 A profit and loss transfer agreement is in place. Disclosure of net profit prior to profit transfer.
2 Shareholders' equity and net profit from the annual financial statements 2016.
3 Currency conversion rates as of the balance sheet date: € 1 = CHF 1.16928
4 Founded in 2016. Statement of initial capital. Financial statements are not available yet.

As of December 31, 2017, neither MLP SE nor the companies shown here possessed any other major holdings requiring disclosure under the provisions of § 285 No. 11 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The voting right granted under § 286 (3) Sentence 1 No. 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) was exercised.

[32] Proposal for the appropriation of MLP SE's unappropriated profit

Pursuant to § 170 (2) of the German Stock Corporation Act, the Executive Board proposes that the net profit of € 21,866,937.20 disclosed in the annual financial statements for the year ending on December 31, 2017 be used as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2017	**Dec. 31, 2016**
	€	**€**
Distribution to the shareholders	21,866,937.20	8,746,774.88

Transfer to retained earnings	-	9,480,000.00
Withdrawal from retained earnings	-	-
Profit brought forward	-	842.36
Net accumulated profit	21,866,937.20	18,227,617.24

[33] Events subsequent to the reporting date

There were no appreciable events after the balance sheet date affecting the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the MLP SE.

Wiesloch, March 1, 2018

MLP SE

Executive Board

Dr. Uwe Schroeder-Wildberg   Manfred Bauer

Reinhard Loose

As a result of our audit we have issued the following unqualified audit opinion:

Independent Auditor’s report

To MLP SE, Wiesloch

Report on the audit of the financial statements and of the management report

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of MLP SE, Wiesloch, comprising the balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 and the income statement for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2017, as well as the notes, including the presentation of the accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the joint management report of MLP SE and of the Group for the financial year from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. In accordance with the German legal requirements we have not audited the content of the non-financial declaration and the corporate governance statement which are included in the section "Non-financial aspects of business activities" and "Declaration on corporate governance" of the joint management report.

In our opinion, on the basis of the knowledge obtained in the audit,

– the accompanying financial statements comply in all material respects with the German commercial law regulations that apply to stock corporations, and in compliance with the German accounting policies, give a true and fair view of the assets and financial position of the company as of December 31, 2017, and of its financial performance for the financial year from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, and

– the accompanying joint management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the company's position. In all material respects, this joint management report is consistent with the financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion on the management report does not cover the content of the non-financial declaration and the corporate governance statement mentioned above.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) Sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the financial statements and of the joint management report.

Basis for the Opinions

We conducted our audit of the financial statements and of the joint management report in accordance with Section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the EU Audit Regulation (No. 537/2014; referred to subsequently as "EU Audit Regulation") and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer, IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and of the joint management report" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. In addition, in accordance with Article 10 (2) point (f) of the EU Audit Regulation, we declare that we have not provided non-audit services prohibited under Article 5 (1) of the EU Audit Regulation. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the financial statements and on the joint management report.

Key audit matters in the audit of the financial statements

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of shares in affiliated companies

With regard to the accounting policies applied, we make reference to the disclosures in the notes in the section entitled "Disclosure of accounting policies for individual balance sheet items", as well as to the disclosures with regard to shareholdings made in section 31 "Investments in affiliated companies".

FINANCIAL STATEMENT RISK

As of December 31, 2017, the financial statements of MLP SE recognise shares in affiliated companies of EUR 232.3 million under financial investments.

The shares in affiliated companies are recognised in the balance sheet at their acquisition costs or, if ongoing impairment in anticipated, at the lower fair value pursuant to § 253 (3) Sentence 4 of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The company uses the gross rental method to determine the fair value. Shares in affiliated companies are to be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication for impairment.

Calculation of the fair value in line with the gross rental method is complex and heavily dependent on both estimates and assessments of the legal representatives with regard to the assumptions made. There are significant margins of discretion when estimating future cash flows and long-term income growth rates, as well as when determining the capitalisation interest rate used for discounting. The company did not record any significant impairment losses on shares in affiliated companies in the financial year 2017.

There is a risk for the financial statements that the margin of discretion may not be exercised appropriately within the scope of applying the gross rental method and that the shares in affiliated companies may therefore be disclosed at a value that is too high.

OUR AUDIT APPROACH

Based on our risk assessment, as well as assessment of the risks of errors, we founded our audit opinion on both control-based audit procedures and statement-based audit procedures. For this reason our audit procedures as regards impairment testing of shares in affiliated companies included:

On the basis of the corporate planning approved by the Supervisory Board, also incorporating market data and publicly available information, we are convinced of the appropriateness of the forecast cash inflows used when calculating the value of the shares in affiliated companies, based on the expectations regarding the future development of revenue from the business activities of affiliated companies.

In order to assess the reasonableness of the assumptions used for preparing the corporate planning we have gained the required understanding of the planning procedure in discussions, amongst others, with legal representatives, representatives from the divisions and the controlling department, and we have discussed the anticipated cash flows and expected long-term growth rates with those responsible for the planning. In addition to this, we acknowledged the appropriateness of the valuation model together with our valuation experts and, using the calculation of dedicated scenarios based on the generally-accepted capitalised earnings method of MLP SE, assessed the appropriateness of the planning assumptions. We obtained assurance of the forecasting quality of the planning undertaken by the company by comparing planning figures from previous financial years with the results actually recorded and analysing any deviations detected.

Working together with our valuation experts we also compared the assumptions and parameters - such as and in particular the risk-free interest rate, the market risk premium and the beta factor - underlying the capitalisation interest rate with our own assumptions and publicly available data.

OUR OBSERVATIONS

The procedure underlying the impairment test of shares in affiliated companies is appropriate and in line with the valuation principles under German commercial law. The underlying discretionary decisions with regard to assumptions made when measuring the value of the shares in affiliated companies were exercised appropriately.

Other information

The legal representatives are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- the non-financial declaration and the corporate governance statement and
- the remaining parts of the annual report, with the exception of the audited financial statements and the joint management report and our auditor’s report.

Our opinions on the financial statements and on the joint management report do not cover the other information, and consequently we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in so doing, to consider whether the other information

- is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, with the joint management report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or
- otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of the legal representatives and of the Supervisory Board for the financial statements and the joint management report

The legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the German commercial law regulations that apply to stock corporations, and, in compliance with the German accounting policies, give a true and fair view of the assets and financial position of the company. In addition, the legal representatives are responsible for such internal controls as they have determined necessary in accordance with German accounting policies to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether intentional or unintentional.

In preparing the financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the company’s ability to continue as a going concern. They also have the responsibility for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition to this, they are responsible for securing the company's ability to continue as a going concern on the basis of the accounting policy, unless there are actual or legal circumstances for not doing so.

Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of the joint management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the company’s position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the legal representatives are responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the joint management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process for the preparation of the financial statements and of the joint management report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements and of the joint management report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the joint management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, whether it complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the financial statements and on the joint management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the EU Audit Regulation and in compliance with German Generally Accepted Standards for Financial Statement Audits promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements and this joint management report.

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and of the joint management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the joint management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of these systems of the company.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of estimates made by the legal representatives and related disclosures.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the legal representatives use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and in the joint management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained

up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to be able to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the company in compliance with the German accounting policies.
- evaluate the consistency of the joint management report with the financial statements, its conformity with law, and the view of the company's position it provides.
- perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the legal representatives in the joint management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the legal representatives as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with those charged with governance, inter alia regarding the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the audit committee with a statement that we have complied with the relevant independence requirements, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current reporting period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Other legal and regulatory requirements

Further information pursuant to Article 10 of the EU Audit Regulation

We were elected as auditor by the annual general meeting on June 29, 2017. We were commissioned by the Supervisory Board on June 30, 2017. We have been the auditor of MLP SE without interruption since the financial year 2011.

We declare that the opinions expressed in this auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the audit committee pursuant to Article 11 of the EU Audit Regulation (long-form audit report).

We performed the following services in addition to the audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements, as well as audit of the joint management report for the audited company or the companies controlled by this:

- audit of the closing balance sheet as per Section 17 (2) of the Transformation Act (UmwG) of MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG as of September 30, 2017,
- audit of MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG as per Section 36 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG),
- audit pursuant to the General Terms of Business of Deutsche Bundesbank in conjunction with the use of loan receivables to collateralise central bank lending (credit submission process) at MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG,
- audit of the listing of the amounts recognised as deductible items in connection with the cost allocation obligation of MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG as per Section 16j (2) Sentence 2 of the Financial Services Supervision Act (FinDAG),
- assuring the quality of the disclosure report as per Section 26a of the German Banking Act (KWG) drafted by MLP Finanzdienstleistungen AG.
- tax advisory services in connection with the general training measures on the investment tax reform at FERI Trust GmbH,
- assuring the quality in connection with the roll-out of the SAP authorisation concept at MLP Banking AG and
- audit of the dependent company report of MLP Finanzberatung SE.

German public auditor responsible for the engagement

The German public auditor responsible for the engagement is Dr. Georg Hübner.

Frankfurt am Main, March 6, 2018

KPMG AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

[Original German version signed by:]

Dr. Hübner	Hahn
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer

Responsibility statement

"To the best of our knowledge and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the company, and the joint management report gives a fair view of the performance of the business including business results and the overall position of the company, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the company."

Wiesloch, March 1, 2018

MLP SE

Executive Board

Dr. Uwe Schroeder-Wildberg Manfred Bauer

Reinhard Loose

Financial calendar 2018

FEBRUARY

February 28, 2018

Publication of results for the financial year 2017

Annual press conference and analyst conference in Frankfurt

MARCH

March 28, 2018

Publication of the Annual Report for the financial year 2017.

MAY

May 15, 2018

Publication of the results for the first quarter 2018.

JUNE

14. June 2018

Annual General Meeting (AGM) of MLP SE in Wiesloch

MLP SE holds its AGM at the Palatin Congress Center in Wiesloch

AUGUST

August 9, 2018

Publication of the results for the first half-year and the second quarter 2018.

NOVEMBER

14. November 2018

Publication of the results for the first nine months and the third quarter 2018.

More Information at www.mlp-se.com, Investors, Financial calendar

Imprint

Publisher

MLP SE

Alte Heerstraße 40

69168 Wiesloch

www.mlp-se.com

Contact

Investor Relations

Tel.: +49(0)6222-308-8320

Fax: +49(0)6222-308-1131

Public Relations

Tel.: +49(0)6222-308-8310

Fax: +49(0)6222-308-1131