

## Control system

The MLP Group employs comprehensive planning and control systems. Starting from our strategy and the estimates regarding future external framework conditions, we draw up target values for key controlling figures in the strategic and operational planning process. Any deviations from our targets then become transparent within the scope of ongoing controlling processes. Based on these developments, we then derive actions for our corporate management. We also continually monitor developments in the market and the competitive environment.

## Corporate management

The Executive Board at MLP SE assesses the performance of the various business segments and reaches decisions regarding resource allocation on this basis. Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and total revenue (sales revenue) represent the central benchmark at MLP for overall business development in the individual business segments. Alongside this, the Executive Board also receives regular information on the macroeconomic, political and legislative factors that influence developments in the individual consulting fields. Analysis of the old-age provision, wealth management, non-life insurance, health insurance, loans and mortgages, real estate brokerage and project development consulting fields is carried out with the objective of explaining the performance of the business segments in the past, anticipating changes in the environment and exerting targeted influence on the future development of the segments.

EBIT and revenue as central controlling parameters

The following overview clarifies which fields of consulting contribute to the development of revenue in the respective business segments.

	Financial consulting	Banking	FERI	DOMCURA	Holding
Old-age provision	x				
Wealth management		x	x		
Non-life Insurance	x			x	
Health Insurance	x				
Loans and mortgages	x	x			
Real estate brokerage	x				
Project development					x

In addition to the revenue from wealth management, interest income also plays an important part in the banking segment.

We require profitable growth and sustainable development of earnings in order to achieve a sustainable increase in company value and expand our market position.

Besides the important key performance indicators of EBIT and revenue, other KPIs include administration costs (defined as the sum of personnel expenses, other operating expenses, as well as depreciation and impairments), the return on equity, assets under management, brokered new business in the old-age provision business field, the existing non-life insurance policy portfolio and the number and turnover rate of consultants.

The objective of our corporate management is for all consultants and employees to actively support MLP's strategic goals and pledge to meet our service commitment. Our established central, strategic control instrument is the so-called "ISA" (Integrated Strategic Agenda). Major objectives are derived, and operational targets formulated on the basis of strategic challenges and success factors. At the end of the process, key performance indicators are used to evaluate whether the defined targets have been met. This way, the Group objectives are broken down across all Group companies and the key segments, thereby allowing each business unit to make its own contribution to meeting the defined targets. This ensures the end-to-end incorporation of all organisational units and integration into the planning and management process. The ISA grants all business segments the opportunity to get actively involved in planning targets. This promotes motivation among everyone involved and increases planning quality throughout the organisation. At the end of the ISA process, the extent to which the targets have been met by the units will be recorded using our established planning and reporting processes. ISA provides the Executive Board with a high degree of transparency in the value-added process.

The Executive Board at MLP SE and at MLP Banking AG has specified a risk strategy that is consistent with the business strategy and the risks resulting from it. The risk strategy encompasses the objectives of risk management for key business activities, as well as the measures for achieving these objectives. To this end, risk management is permanently anchored in MLP's corporate management strategy. The members of the Executive Board, general managers of Group companies and departmental heads are responsible for detecting and classifying risks as quickly as possible. Since ISA managers also bear risk and cost responsibility, we are able to establish a practical link between risk management and controlling. You can find further information on risk management in the chapter entitled → ["Risk report"](#).

Risk management:  
Important management and  
control element

## Key figures and early indicators used by corporate controlling

We regularly use simulation scenarios to be able to assess the success of our business. Important early indicators include assets under management, which reflect developments in the wealth management business field, brokered new business in the field of old-age provision, and the portfolio of non-life insurance contracts, as these three areas represent a significant portion of commission income.

Our objective is not only to win over the best consultants in the industry to our business model, but also to keep them loyal to our company in the long term. We therefore continually monitor our employee turnover rate and aim for an annual turnover rate for self-employed consultants of around 10%.

Keeping consultant  
turnover low

You can find further information on this in the chapters → ["Employees and self-employed client consultants"](#) and → ["Anticipated business development"](#).