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ISSUED AS A TRUE COPY of an annual report of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., year ended March 31, 2017, that has been shown to me and that has been returned to its presenter after having been compared with the original, by me, Johannes Cornelis Christiaan Paans, civil-law notary in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

This statement explicitly contains no judgment as to the contents of this document.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, December 7, 2017.

mr. J.C.C. Paans * NOTARIS te AMSTERDAM *

APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: THE NETHERLANDS
   This public document
2. has been signed by **mr. J.C.C. Paans**
3. acting in the capacity of notary at Amsterdam
4. bears the seal/stamp of aforesaid notary

Certified

5. in Amsterdam   6. on 08-12-2017
7. by the registrar of the district court of Amsterdam
8. no.

9. Seal/stamp: 0581514 Signature:

J. Huiberts - Steelink

ANNUAL REPORT

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC EUROPE B.V.
AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Year ended March 31, 2017

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Financial Report

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Managing Directors´ Report

The managing directors are pleased to submit their report together with the financial statements of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V. for the year ended March 31, 2017. The independent auditor's report is included in 'Other Information'.

General information

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., Schiphol-Rijk, the Netherlands (Hereinafter 'the Company', 'MEU' or 'the Group') was incorporated on April 17, 1996 and operates as the European sales organization of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation ('MELCO'), Tokyo, Japan, its sole shareholder. The registered office of MEU is located at Capronilaan 46, Schiphol-Rijk, the Netherlands. The Company was established as a private company with limited liability and is listed under number 33279602 in the Dutch trade register of the Chamber of Commerce.

MEU carries out its operations primarily through branches in France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as through subsidiaries in Turkey and the Russian Federation.

Principal activities

The principal activities of MEU are as follows:

A The sales and service of industrial, electrical and electronic equipment as well as consumer electric products and electronic and information technology systems and components.

B The engineering design, project management and internal construction relating to power substations, building service modules, large screen display systems.

We refer to page 97 for the complete list with the Company's branches and representation offices.

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Financial information

Activities and results

In the business year ended March 31, 2017, overall nominal sales amounted to EUR 2.996,6 million (previous business year: EUR 2.662,1 million). Higher net sales (EUR 334,5 million / 12,6 %) were achieved in most business areas on the basis of the strengthened business structures and the business investments executed in the recent years.

Following the sales development, the cost of sales increased by EUR 307,8 million compared with the previous business year to EUR 2.510,1 million, representing 83,8 % of net sales (previous business year: 82,7%).

Operating expenses, i.e. the total of selling, general and administrative expenses, other operating income and other operating expenses, increased compared to the previous year in line with the increased business volume, totaling at EUR 429,9 million (previous business year: EUR 406,1 million).

Net finance cost amounted to EUR 0,2 million (previous business year: net finance income of EUR 0,7 million).

Accounting for the aforementioned factors, a profit before tax of EUR 56,4 million was achieved in 2016/2017 (previous business year: EUR 54,1 million).

The profit after tax amounted to EUR 37,9 million (previous business year: EUR 37,0 million).

Statement of financial position

Total assets amounted to EUR 1.662,6 million as at March 31, 2017, being EUR 209,8 million higher compared to March 31, 2016 (EUR 1.452,8 million). The increase is caused by an increase in all current asset captions included in the consolidated statement of financial position, achieved through the increased volume of business operations.

Total equity increased by EUR 11,7 million compared to the previous business year to EUR 291,3 million, which includes the profit for the period of EUR 37,9 million, dividend payments of EUR 11,4 million and other comprehensive expenses of EUR 14,8 million. In total, the full equity ratio was 17,5 % (previous year: 19,3%).

Cash flow

The business year ended March 31, 2017, showed a positive net cash flow provided by operating activities of EUR 103,9 million. Net cash used in investing activities was EUR 10,5 million and the net cash used in financing activities was EUR 10,8 million. The effect of movement in exchange rates amounted to EUR 18,1 million increase. Consequently, the end of fiscal year cash and cash equivalents balance amounted to EUR 396,3 million, an increase by EUR 100,7 million year on year.

The net cash provided by operating activities (EUR 103,9 million) has been EUR 17,3 million higher compared to previous year's level. This increase was supported by the improved level of net working capital.

Net cash used in investing activities (EUR 10,5 million) was EUR 33,6 million lower than last year. Prior year investments were mainly related to the construction of an office building in Germany, which was finished in the year ended March 31, 2016.

Net cash used in financing activities this year was EUR 10,8 million, compared to net cash used in financing activities of EUR 5,3 million last year. The change mainly relates to dividends paid to the parent company amounting to EUR 11,4 million (previous business year: EUR 5,0 million). The Company's loans and borrowings position remained stable compared to previous year. Financing activities are mainly operated through affiliated companies.

Financial and non-financial performance indicators

The financial performance indicators are described under the heading 'Financial information'. There were no structural changes in the financial performance indicators as the Group's activities and performance did not significantly change in the financial year ended March 31, 2017.

Customer and employee satisfaction are important to the Group and are closely monitored and measured in the business operations on a branch/representation office and subsidiary level (decentralized). Due to specific activities of each office, no single set of non-performance indicators is prepared on a Group level (centralized).

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Liquidity and need for external financing

The Group's liquidity position improved to a level of EUR 396,3 million, compared to EUR 295,7 million last year. The cash and cash equivalents balance of EUR 396,3 million contains an amount of EUR 212,4 million relating to short-term deposits to Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC (March 31, 2016: EUR 112,7 million). As MEU is profitable and is likely to remain cash positive in the foreseeable future, there will be no general need for additional external financing of the business operations.

Personnel related information

The average number of personnel employed during the year was 2.468 FTE (2015/2016: 2.337). At year end 2.485 FTE were employed (March 31, 2016: 2.414). In the purchasing, sales and marketing department 1.328 FTE and in the administrative department 1.157 FTE were employed. We refer to note 24 of the financial statements for further details on personnel related information such as staff categories, number of staff employed as at reporting date, and staff employed outside of the Netherlands.

Information on male / female partitioning of board members

The Board of Managing Directors consists of seven male members and therefore a balanced partitioning mentioned by article 391 of the Netherlands Civil Code cannot be met. The Company does not have the intention to change the composition of the Board of Managing Directors in the near future. The Managing Directors are selected and appointed based upon their knowledge, experience, and competences.

Information regarding the aspects of corporate social responsibility

The MELCO Group promotes its corporate social responsibility ('CSR') activities based on the conviction that all business activities must take CSR into consideration. The MELCO Group's Corporate Mission and Seven Guiding Principles form its basic CSR policies.

We are committed to the MELCO Group's CSR policies, details of which can be found on MELCO Group's website (www.mitsubishielectric.com/company/csr).

We are vigilant in our enforcement of corporate ethics and compliance and constantly work to improve educational programs and strengthen our internal control system. At the same time, we pursue initiatives related to quality management, environmental preservation, philanthropy and improved communication with all stakeholders.

Risk management and risk profile

The Board of Managing Directors, under the supervision of parent company MELCO, has overall responsibility and sets rules for the Group's risk management and control systems. They are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Board of Managing Directors oversees the adequacy and functioning of the entire system of risk management and internal control, assisted by MELCO Group departments.

The Management and the Managing Directors regularly assess material risks to which the Group is exposed to and take the necessary actions to manage and/or mitigate such risks satisfactorily. It is, and had been throughout the financial year, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The risks can be divided into the various categories below.

Strategic risks

MEU's involvement in the sales and service of industrial, electrical and electronic equipment, consumer electric products and electronic and information technology systems and components, and the engineering design, project management and internal construction relating to power substations, building service modules, large screen display systems in a large number of countries leads to a number of unavoidable strategic risks that occur naturally. These include geopolitical risks, industrial risks, market risks and risks in connection with social responsibility and environmental behavior.

Inherent to this strategy is that MEU will take risks and be exposed to a variety of factors that directly or indirectly affect the Group's results. However, we believe that by being active in a number of segments, each with its own market dynamics, we obtain a certain degree of 'counter cyclicality' between the activities and hence a somewhat more stable result development.

Operational risks

Naturally, the Group is exposed to operational risks caused by e.g. supplier risks, IT risks, and risks related to business and work processes. Management is closely monitoring operational risk factors to which the Group is exposed to through a variety of internal control measures to manage such risks effectively.

Financial risk

Financial risks include foreign currency risks, interest rate risks, price risks, credit risks, and liquidity risks. The Group is exposed to developments in the currency markets and to interest-rate developments. With respect to exchange rates, MEU is affected primarily by changes in the value relation between EUR and JPY, USD, RUB, TRY, SKR and GBP. We refer to note 5 of the financial statements for further details about financial instruments and related risk management.

Regulatory risks

The business areas are geographically represented in a variety of countries and the Group is therefore naturally exposed to a number of legal risks, tax risks and risks in connection with the reporting to public authorities or other external reporting. Management is closely monitoring the development concerning the regulatory environment to manage such risks.

Research and development information

MEU does not perform development activities within the production environments. Research activities are performed on specific client requests.

Prospects

With a wide range of products that are competitive and enjoying growth in markets, MEU is able to provide solutions that fulfill customer needs in different areas, which is the key to future growth. To raise overall profitability, the Group will continue to enhance the formidable competitiveness especially in the areas of quality, costs and services.

Current business environment is reflecting a situation of uncertainty in several relevant markets and a continuing risk of recessionary conditions.

Confronted with this business environment, MEU as part of the MELCO Group, places great emphasis on promoting growth strategies to boost its competitiveness and strengthen its business structure.

Based on this MEU is expecting to achieve positive results in business year 2017/2018, comparable to 2016/2017.

Management is not aware of any other events that could have a significant influence on expectations concerning future activities, investments, financing, staffing and profitability. However, if necessary the Group will react on business opportunities.

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Information concerning application of code of conduct

MEU is committed to MELCO Group's Corporate Code of Conduct. The Corporate Code of Conduct of MELCO Group sets forth the ethical codes to be observed by MELCO Group itself, its corporate officers, and its employees in the conduct of business activities on a global basis, based on MELCO Group´s corporate philosophy. The Board of Managing Directors takes measures in case of instances of non-compliance with the code of conduct.

Subsequent events

On July 1, 2017, MEU acquired 100,0% of the shares of the following companies: Climaveneta Deutschland GmbH, seated in Ratingen, Germany, Climaveneta France SAS, seated in Epone, France and RC Group France SAS, seated in Croissy-Beuabourg, France. On August 1, 2017, MEU acquired 100,0% of the shares of RC Group (UK) Ltd., seated in St. Albans, UK. The shares of these four companies were previously held by Mitsubishi Electric Hydronics & IT Cooling Systems S.p.A., a 100,0% subsidiary of MELCO. Following the share transfer, cross border merger processes were started to integrate the businesses of the acquired companies into the branches of MEU operating in Germany, France and in the UK.

There have been no other events after reporting date which have a significant impact on, or should be disclosed in, the 2016/2017 financial statements.

Amsterdam, September 29, 2017

Board of Managing Directors

Y. Saito
K. Yamanaka
H. Furuta
M. Horibe
H. Kan
Y. Suwa
M. Konishi

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Consolidated statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2017 (before profit appropriation)

Assets	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6		
Land and buildings		69.905	70.772
Plant and equipment		20.717	18.028
Assets under construction		1.743	3.196
Total property, plant and equipment		92.365	91.996
Intangible assets and goodwill	7	33.272	42.454
Investments in associates and other investments	8	7.582	7.573
Deferred tax assets	23	18.140	16.127
Total non-current assets		151.359	158.150
Current assets			
Inventories	9	542.784	486.827
Trade and other receivables	10	572.111	512.185
Cash and cash equivalents	11	396.314	295.650
Total current assets		1.511.209	1.294.662
Total assets		1.662.568	1.452.812

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The notes on pages 15 to 68 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Equity and liabilities	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Equity			
Share capital	12	83.981	83.981
Share premium	12	48.224	48.224
Foreign currency translation reserve	12	-14.829	-9.293
Retained earnings		120.925	104.978
Unappropriated result		35.911	34.759
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		274.212	262.649
Non-controlling interest	12	17.122	17.030
Total equity		291.334	279.679
Non-current liabilities			
Pension liabilities	13	28.910	24.530
Provisions	15	4.646	4.563
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	14	40.000	40.000
Other non-current liabilities		31	1.318
Deferred tax liabilities	23	8.690	9.309
Total non-current liabilities		82.277	79.720
Current liabilities			
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	14	22.740	28.050
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	14	18.358	15.652
Trade and other payables to affiliates	5	978.685	796.851
Trade payables to third parties	5	55.078	59.365
Other current liabilities	5	180.654	159.701
Income tax payable	23	11.191	14.343
Provisions	15	22.251	19.451
Total current liabilities		1.288.957	1.093.413
Total equity and liabilities		1.662.568	1.452.812

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss
For the year ended on March 31, 2017

	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Revenue	17	2.996.583	2.662.050
Cost of sales		-2.510.050	-2.202.312
Gross profit		486.533	459.738
Other income	19	25.594	25.816
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18	-450.583	-424.700
Other expenses	20	-4.898	-7.227
		-429.887	-406.111
Operating profit		56.646	53.627
Finance income	21	652	407
Finance costs	21	-2.427	-1.177
Other net finance income	21	1.538	1.425
Net finance income (cost)		-237	655
Share of result of associates	22	9	-191
Profit (loss) before income tax		56.418	54.091
Income tax expenses	23	-18.567	-17.105
Profit (loss) for the year		37.851	36.986
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		35.911	34.759
Non-controlling interests		1.940	2.227
		37.851	36.986

The notes on pages 15 to 68 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income
For the year ended on March 31, 2017

	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Profit (loss) for the year		37.851	36.986
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will never be reclassified			
to profit or loss			
Net actuarial losses IAS 19	13	-8.699	5.312
Deferred tax effect on IAS 19	23	1.319	-901
		-7.380	4.411
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified			
to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences foreign operations		-7.384	-9.668
		-7.384	-9.668
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-14.764	-5.257
Total comprehensive income		23.087	31.729
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		22.995	32.119
Non-controlling interests		92	-390
		23.087	31.729

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended on March 31, 2017

In thousand of EUR	Share capital	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained Earnings	Unappro-priated results	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at March 31, 2015	83.981	48.224	-2.242	93.177	12.403	235.543	17.420	252.963
Appropriation of prior year result	0	0	0	12.403	-12.403	0	0	0
Profit of the year	0	0	0	0	34.759	34.759	2.227	36.986
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation differences foreign operations	0	0	-7.051	0	0	-7.051	-2.617	-9.668
Net actuarial losses IAS 19 (revised 2011)	0	0	0	5.312	0	5.312	0	5.312
Deferred taxes on IAS 19 (revised 2011)	0	0	0	-901	0	-901	0	-901
Total other comprehensive income	0	0	-7.051	4.411	0	-2.640	-2.617	-5.257
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	0	-7.051	4.411	34.759	32.119	-390	31.729
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity								
Dividends paid to Mitsubishi Electric Corp. (Tokyo, Japan)	0	0	0	-5.013	0	-5.013	0	-5.013
Balance at March 31, 2016	83.981	48.224	-9.293	104.978	34.759	262.649	17.030	279.679
Appropriation of prior year result	0	0	0	34.759	-34.759	0	0	0
Profit of the year	0	0	0	0	35.911	35.911	1.940	37.851
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation differences foreign operations	0	0	-5.536	0	0	-5.536	-1.848	-7.384
Net actuarial losses IAS 19 (revised 2011)	0	0	0	- 8.699	0	-8.699	0	-8.699
Deferred taxes on IAS 19 (revised 2011)	0	0	0	1.319	0	1.319	0	1.319
Total other comprehensive income	0	0	-5.536	-7.380	0	-12.916	-1.848	-14.764
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	0	-5.536	-7.380	35.911	22.995	92	23.087
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity								
Dividends paid to Mitsubishi Electric Corp. (Tokyo, Japan)	0	0	0	-11.432	0	-11.432	0	-11.432
Balance at March 31, 2017	83.981	48.224	-14.829	120.925	35.911	274.212	17.122	291.334

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Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended on March 31, 2017

	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit (loss) before income tax		56.418	54.091
Adjustments for:			
• Loss/(gain) on disposal of non-current assets	6,7	318	340
• Depreciation, amortization and reversal (impairment) loss on non current assets	6,7	13.781	14.838
• Foreign exchange differences		-683	-3.641
• Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	22	-9	191
		13.407	11.728
Changes in:			
• Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	10	-59.926	24.385
• Decrease/(increase) in inventories	9	-55.957	-10.582
• Decrease/(increase) in trade and other liabilities	5	176.197	24.292
• Decrease/(increase) in provisions and employee benefits	13,15	-117	-4.884
		60.197	33.211
Cash generated from operating activities:			
• Interest received	21	652	407
• Interest paid	21	-2.427	-1.177
• Income taxes paid		-24.351	-11.619
		-26.126	-12.389
Net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities		103.896	86.641
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received	21	1.538	1.425
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6	-11.113	-37.793
Acquisition of intangible assets	7	-875	-1.474
Acquisition of/additions to subsidiaries, associates and other investments	8,32	0	-6.162
Net cash (used in)/ provided by investing activities		-10.450	-44.004

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Cash flows from financing activities		
Changes in financing balances	597	-253
Dividends paid	-11.432	-5.013
Net cash (used in)/ provided by financing activities	-10.835	-5.266
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	82.611	37.371
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	295.650	260.985
Effect of movement in exchange rates	18.053	-2.706
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	396.314	295.650

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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1 Reporting entity

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., Schiphol-Rijk, the Netherlands (Hereinafter 'the Company' or 'MEU' or 'the Group') was incorporated on April 17, 1996 and operates as the European sales organization of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation ('MELCO'), Tokyo, Japan. The registered office of MEU is located at Capronilaan 46, Schiphol-Rijk, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The Company was established as a private company with limited liability and is listed under number 33279602 in the Dutch trade register of the Chamber of Commerce.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group' and individually as 'Group entities').

MEU's sole shareholder is MELCO, a company whose registered address is 2-7-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8310, Japan and from whom consolidated financial statements can be requested. The financial information of MEU is included in the consolidated financial statements of MELCO.

The principal activities of MEU are as follows:

A The sales and service of industrial, electrical and electronic equipment as well as consumer electric products and electronic and information technology systems and components.

B The engineering design, project management and internal construction relating to power substations, building service modules, large screen display systems.

MEU carries out its operations primarily through branches in France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as through subsidiaries in Turkey and the Russian Federation.

We refer to the 'Other Information' for the complete overview of the Company's branches and representation offices and their locations.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Managing Directors on September 29, 2017.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair values;
- The defined benefit liability is recognized as explained in note 3 under the heading 'Employee benefits'.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR. Operations with a functional currency other than EUR were translated to the Company's presentation currency. All financial information presented in EUR has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless stated otherwise.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 5 - Financial risk management and financial instruments
- Note 6 - Property, plant and equipment

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- Note 7 - Intangible assets and goodwill
- Note 13 - Employee benefits
- Note 15 - Provisions
- Note 16 - Commitments and contingencies

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by MEU.

Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts generally are recognized in profit or loss.

Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

When share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards) and relate to past services, then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based value of the replacement awards compared with the market-based value of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to past and/or future service.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result. Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Loss of control

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

Investment in associates (equity-accounted investees)

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds between 20,0% and 50,0% of the voting power of another entity.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Foreign entities

The financial information of the subsidiaries is fully consolidated in the consolidated financial statements and the financial information of the branches is fully aggregated in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Internal transactions and balances and unrealized profits on internal transactions are eliminated on consolidation/aggregation.

The subsidiaries and the branches are considered to be foreign entities for reporting purposes, because the activities are not an integral part of the enterprise which is e.g. evidenced by the fact that the costs of the branches are primarily paid or settled in the local (functional) currency of the country of residence.

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Foreign currency

Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company's branches at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign operations

Subsidiaries and branches maintain their accounting records in their respective functional currencies. For inclusion in the Company's consolidated financial statements the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to presentation currency EUR at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to EUR at rates approximating to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, and loans and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss comprise equity securities that otherwise would have been classified as available for sale.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

If the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held to maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Any sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available for sale, and prevent the Group from classifying investment securities as held to maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

Held-to-maturity financial assets comprise debentures.

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Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Repurchase, and reissue of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the reserve for own shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in share premium.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Separable embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separated embedded derivatives are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Other non-trading derivatives

The Group does not hold derivative financial instruments designated in a hedge relationship that qualify for hedge accounting. When a derivative financial instrument is not designated in a hedge relationship that qualifies for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognized net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss. When translated assets are sold, any related amount included in the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land and Assets under construction are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- Buildings - based on contract (rental or useful life, on average 10 - 33 years)
- Plant and equipment

Technical equipment:	3 to 13 years
Office equipment:	3 to 13 years
Cars:	4 to 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of investments is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- Other intangible assets

Customer relationships:	5 to 10 years
Other (e.g. software):	5 to 6 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Investments in non-controlling interests

Investments in non-controlling interests are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases or leased properties, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the Company are capitalized in the statement of financial position at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments and depreciated over their useful lives or the shorter lease period. The present value of the minimal lease payments of future obligations under leases is included as a liability in the statement of financial position.

The interest element of the lease obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The weighted average cost method is applied and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Construction contracts

Construction contracts in progress represent the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work performed to date. It is measured at cost plus profit recognized to date less progress billings and recognized losses. Cost includes all expenditure related directly to specific projects and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads incurred in the Company's contract activities based on normal operating capacity.

Construction contracts in progress are presented as part of trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position for all contracts in which costs incurred plus recognized profits exceed progress billings. If progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognized profits, then the difference is presented as deferred income/revenue in the statement of financial position.

If a specific finance project has been concluded for work in progress, interest charges are attributed to the cost price of this work. A provision is recognized for expected losses on contracts, which occurs when total contract costs exceed total contract revenue.

Contract revenue and contract costs are recognized as revenue and expenses, respectively, when the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliable.

Revenue arising from fixed price contracts is recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the actual costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total expected costs for each contract.

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Company, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

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Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ('CGU') exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilized by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

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Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair values of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in potential asset to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognized immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be

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measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales agreement. Usually transfer occurs when the product is received at the customer's warehouse; however, for some international shipments transfer occurs upon loading the goods onto the relevant carrier at the port.

- Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. Contract expenses are recognized as incurred unless they create an asset related to future contract activity.

  The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An expected loss on a contract is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

- Revenue from services rendered is recognized in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

- Other income is gains from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investments in non-controlling interests, net of sales tax. They are recognized in profit or loss when ownership has been transferred to the buyer.

- Finance income comprises dividend income, interest income, and changes in the fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method unless collectability is in doubt. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Expenses

- Costs of sales include allowances for inventories.

- Finance cost comprises interest expenses, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, and impairment losses recognized on financial assets. Interest expenses are recognized as they accrue in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. Changes in balance sheet items that have not resulted in cash flows, such as translation differences and other non-cash items have been eliminated for the purpose of preparing this statement. Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders are included in financing activities. Interest paid is included in operating activities. Cash consists of current (including short-term deposit) accounts with banks and cash in hand.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The Group has performed a preliminary assessment of the potential impact of adoption of IFRS 9 based on its positions at 31 March 2017. Based on this preliminary assessment, the Group does not believe that the new classification requirements, would have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes.

IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

During the financial year 2017/2018 the Group has started preliminary assessments to identify the areas where IFRS 15 changes the Group's current accounting policies. Workshops with key sales personnel are being held to analyze current contracts on sale of goods and rendering services as well as construction contracts. Based on these preliminary assessments of contracts conditions the Group does not expect that there will be a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. However, the possible impact of the standard will be further investigated by the Group in the financial year 2018/2019.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value.

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The Group is currently in the process of determining to what extent lease commitments from existing lease contracts will result in the recognition of an asset and a liability for future payments and how this will affect Group's profit and classification of cash flows. The Group will further analyze the lease contracts in the financial year 2018/2019 to prepare an initial impact assessment.

Other amendments

The following new or amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on MEU's consolidated financial statements:

— Disclosure Initiative (amendments to IAS 7);

— Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (amendments to IAS 12);

— Classification and measurement of Share-based Payments (amendments to IFRS 2);

— Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28).

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4 Determination fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognized as a result of a business combination is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of acquisition between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably. The fair value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on the market approach and cost approaches using quoted market prices for similar items when available and replacement cost when appropriate. Depreciated replacement cost estimates reflect adjustments for physical deterioration as well as functional and economic obsolescence.

Intangible assets

The fair value of customer relationships acquired in a business combination is determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, whereby the subject asset is valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

The fair value of other intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

Inventories

The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables, excluding construction work in progress, is estimated at the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

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Forward exchange contracts

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their quoted price, if available. If a quoted price is not available, then fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

Other non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. In respect of the liability component of convertible notes, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar liabilities that do not have a conversion option. For finance leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

5 Financial risk management and financial instruments

Overview

The Company's principal instruments, other than derivatives, comprise loans/deposits with Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC and bank loans/deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions principally forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the currency risks arising from the Company's operations.

It is, and had been throughout the financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below. The Company also monitors the market price risk arising from all financial instruments. The magnitude of this risk that has arisen over the period is detailed below. The Company's accounting policies in relation to financial instruments are set out in note 3.

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Foreign currency risk and Interest rate risk table

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the following exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, on the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities).

The following table also demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables constant, of the Company's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings).

2017	Variance +10% in EUR'000 on PBT	Variance -10% in EUR'000 on PBT
Exchange rate		
EUR/USD	-1.129	1.129
EUR/GBP	975	-975
EUR/JPY	-1.806	1.806
EUR/SKR	531	-531
EUR/RUB	-150	150
EUR/TRY	1.450	-1.450
	-128	128

2017	Variance +1% in EUR'000 on PBT	Variance -1% in EUR'000 on PBT
Interest rate	1	-1

2016	Variance +10% in EUR'000 on PBT	Variance -10% in EUR'000 on PBT
Exchange rate		
EUR/USD	-1.060	1.060
EUR/GBP	744	-744
EUR/JPY	-1.677	1.677
EUR/SKR	409	-409
EUR/RUB	-316	316
EUR/TRY	-1.322	1.322
	-3.222	3.222

2016	Variance +1% in EUR'000 on PBT	Variance -1% in EUR'000 on PBT
Interest rate	0	0

Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

Classes of Financial Assets	Fair Value 2017 in EUR'000	Carrying amount 2017 in EUR'000	Fair Value 2016 in EUR'000	Carrying amount 2016 in EUR'000
Derivatives	134	134	405	405
Investments	7.582	7.582	7.573	7.573
Cash & cash equivalents	396.314	396.314	295.650	295.650
Trade receivables 3rd parties	500.311	500.311	434.749	434.749
Trade & other receivables affiliates	25.384	25.384	32.243	32.243
Other debtors	10.662	10.662	29.717	29.717
	940.387	940.387	800.337	800.337

Classes of Financial Liabilities	Fair Value 2017 in EUR'000	Carrying amount 2017 in EUR'000	Fair Value 2016 in EUR'000	Carrying amount 2016 in EUR'000
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000
Derivatives	269	269	357	357
Trade payables 3rd parties	55.078	55.078	59.365	59.365
Trade & other payables to affiliates	978.685	978.685	796.851	796.851
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	22.740	22.740	28.050	28.050
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	18.358	18.358	15.652	15.652
Other creditors	81.991	81.991	102.583	102.583
	1.197.121	1.197.121	1.042.858	1.042.858

Basis for determining fair values and fair value hierarchy levels

The significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in the table above are discussed in note 4.

The derivatives set out above consist of short term foreign currency exchange contracts. Their fair value has been obtained from external market confirmations (fair hierarchy level 2).

The different fair value hierarchy levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to changes in market interest rates primarily to the Company's borrowings. Wherever practical, interest payable profiles are matched to the underlying asset categories. The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost by strict cash flow and working capital management to reduce the need for funding. Due to the Company's strict cash flow and working capital management the interest rate risk for MEU is considered to be low.

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term deposits to Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC for an amount of EUR 212.375 thousand at March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016: EUR 112.745 thousand). The effective interest rates on these deposits range between 0,05 % and 0,1% (March 31, 2016: 0,05 % and 0,2 %).

Loans and borrowings include short-term loans for an amount of EUR 18.358 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 15.652) and long-term loans for an amount of EUR 40.000 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 40.000) from Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC. The effective interest rates on these loans range between 0,3 % and 1,3 % (March 31, 2016: 0,3% and 1,3%).

Foreign currency risk

The Group has currency translation exposures. Such exposures arise from sales or purchases of goods in currencies other than the unit's functional currency. As a result, the Company had significant currency exposures in respect of its monetary assets and liabilities during the year. To mitigate this risk, management agreed with their major customers to invoice them in the same transactional currency as the purchases. The Company also uses forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency exchange exposures arising on known material receipts and payments in foreign currencies. The Company did not apply special hedge accounting in the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

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Price risk

The Group's exposure to price risk is low since most of the purchased goods are bought from affiliated factories with which longer-term price agreements have been negotiated.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The Company sets individual customer credit limits and these are closely monitored. Credit control is taken seriously by the Company and policies are in place to limit any affect by a defaulting party.

Trade receivables are recognized net of a provision for doubtful debts. Periodically, the Company reviews the collectability of the trade receivables taking into account the history of the customer, recent financial performance and proposals to pay the amounts due. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when the collection of the full amount is no longer probable. The majority of the trade receivables are related to customers located in Europe.

The amounts receivable are due within normal trade terms, which generally range between 30 and 90 days. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

With respect to cash and cash equivalent balances at banks the credit risk is mitigated by the Company's policy to conclude financial instruments only with banks with high reputation and first class credit ratings. MEU considers the probability of bank default to be very low.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's aim is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts and short-term loans. The Company's policy is to match the maturity of assets and liabilities as far as possible.

Contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at March 31, 2017 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

March 31, 2017	On demand EUR'000	Less than 3 months EUR'000	3 to 12 months EUR'000	1-5 years EUR'000	>5 years EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	0	0	0	40.000	0	40.000
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	12.189	772	9.779	0	0	22.740
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	0	7.758	10.600	0	0	18.358
Trade and other payables 3rd parties	16.304	36.626	2.148	0	0	55.078
Trade and other payables affiliates	6.669	807.223	164.793	0	0	978.685
Other creditors	12.060	55.586	14.614	0	0	82.260
	47.222	907.965	201.934	40.000	0	1.197.121

The equivalent disclosure for the prior year is as follows:

March 31, 2016	On demand EUR'000	Less than 3 months EUR'000	3 to 12 months EUR'000	1-5 years EUR'000	>5 years EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	0	0	0	40.000	0	40.000
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	17.163	10.264	623	0	0	28.050
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	10.000	5.652	0	0	0	15.652
Trade and other payables 3rd parties	7.556	38.319	13.490	0	0	59.365
Trade and other payables affiliates	43.351	498.641	254.859	0	0	796.851
Other creditors	10.532	83.584	8.824	0	0	102.940
	88.602	636.460	277.796	40.000	0	1.042.858

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Capital management

There were no major changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Board of Managing Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of business and acquisitions. Capital is herein defined as equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and does not purchase its own shares.

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6 Property, plant and equipment

March 31, 2017	Assets under construction EUR'000	Office buildings including land EUR'000	Other buildings including land EUR'000	Plant and equipment EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost					
Opening balance	3.196	75.789	6.176	51.550	136.711
Purchases	2.485	106	505	8.018	11.114
Reclasses	9	0	-1.652	1.643	0
Transfer of completed assets under construction	-3.887	1.691	0	753	-1.443
Disposals**	-6	-33	-587	-5.213	-5.839
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-54	-1.083	-34	-966	-2.137
Closing balance	1.743	76.470	4.408	55.785	138.406
Depreciation					
Opening balance	0	8.412	2.781	33.522	44.715
Depreciation charge for the year*	0	2.077	203	5.923	8.203
Reclasses	0	0	-1.420	1.420	0
Disposals**	0	-1	-580	-5.016	-5.597
Effect of movements in exchange rates	0	-478	-21	-781	-1.280
Closing balance	0	10.010	963	35.068	46.041
Net book value at March 31, 2017	1.743	66.460	3.445	20.717	92.365

March 31, 2016	Assets under construction EUR'000	Office buildings including land EUR'000	Other buildings including land EUR'000	Plant and equipment EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost					
Opening balance	39.109	15.285	5.947	50.947	111.287
Purchases	27.479	18	261	10.121	37.879
Transfer of completed assets under construction	-63.276	61.768	10	1.498	0
Disposals**	-72	0	0	-9.681	-9.753
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-44	-1.282	-42	-1.335	-2.703
Closing balance	3.196	75.789	6.176	51.550	136.711
Depreciation					
Opening balance	0	6.441	2.691	37.897	47.029
Depreciation charge for the year*	0	1.023	122	5.996	7.141
(Reversal) impairment losses	0	1.500	0	0	1.500
Disposals**	0	0	0	-9.416	-9.416
Effect of movements in exchange rates	0	-552	-32	-955	-1.540
Closing balance	0	8.412	2.781	33.522	44.714
Net book value at March 31, 2016	3.196	67.377	3.395	18.028	91.996

*The charge of the year is included in Selling, General and Administrative expenses.
**The book loss of the year is included in Other operating expenses.

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7 Intangible assets and goodwill

March 31, 2017	Goodwill EUR'000	Customer relationship EUR'000	Software EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost				
Opening balance	22.777	29.384	21.801	73.962
Purchase	0	0	875	875
Transfer of completed assets under construction	0	0	1.443	1.443
Disposals	0	0	-664	-664
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-2.686	-4	-703	-3.393
Closing balance	20.091	29.380	22.752	72.223
Amortization and impairment losses				
Opening balance	0	12.652	18.856	31.508
Amortization charge for the year*	0	4.087	1.491	5.578
Disposals	0	0	-587	-587
Effect of movement in exchange rates	0	3.069	-617	2.452
Closing balance	0	19.808	19.143	38.951
Net book value at March 31, 2017	20.091	9.572	3.609	33.272

March 31, 2016	Goodwill EUR'000	Customer relationship EUR'000	Software EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost				
Opening balance	25.051	28.243	21.378	74.672
Purchase	38	3.330	1.473	4.841
Disposals	0	0	-193	-193
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-2.312	-2.189	-857	-5.358
Closing balance	22.777	29.384	21.801	73.962
Amortization and impairment losses				
Opening balance	0	8.273	17.912	26.185
Amortization charge for the year*	0	4.249	1.755	6.004
Disposals	0	0	-191	-191
Effect of movement in exchange rates	0	130	-620	-490
Closing balance	0	12.652	18.856	31.508
Net book value at March 31, 2016	22.777	16.732	2.945	42.454

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*The amortization charge for the year is included in Selling, General and Administrative expenses.

On July 15, 2015, MEU acquired 100,0% of the shares in MIBA AS, a limited liability company seated in Ytre Enebakk/Oslo, Norway. MIBA AS has been the distributor for air-conditioning and heat pump products of MEU for the Norwegian market. The acquisition has been recognized in the financial year ended as at March 31, 2016 using the purchase method of accounting. The identified assets and liabilities were initially consolidated at fair value. Such fair values included intangible assets related to customer relationship of EUR 3.330 thousand and goodwill amounting to EUR 38 thousand and were recognised accordingly in the financial year ended as at March 31, 2016. On October 15, 2015 MIBA AS was legally merged into the Company. During the financial year ended as at March 31, 2017 no goodwill or customer relationship related assets were acquired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill was allocated to the Company's relevant operating division, which represents the lowest level within the Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The goodwill recorded as of March 31, 2017 in the total amount of EUR 20.091 thousand relates with EUR 10.006 thousand to Living Environment Systems division and with EUR 10.085 thousand to Factory Automation division.

The recoverable amount of these cash-generating units was based on its value in use. The value in use was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of the respective unit. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources. The calculation was based on the following key assumptions:

Cash flows were projected based on past experiences, actual operating results and the 5-year business plan. The terminal growth rate was estimated at 2,0% (2015/2016: 2,0%) for the LES division and between 1,0% and 2,0% (2015/2016: between 1,0% and 2,0%) for the FA division, dependent on the country / region. This terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

A pre-tax discount rate of 16,5 % (2015/2016: 16,6%) for the LES division and 12,6 % (2015/2016: 12,8%) for the FA division was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit. The pre-tax discount rate is in line with the Company's estimated pre-tax weighted average cost of capital as at the date of impairment testing, with a debt leveraging of 15 % at a market interest rate of 7,2 % (2015/2016: 8,1%) for the LES division and with a debt leveraging of 10 % at a market interest rate of 2,3 % (2015/2016: 3,4%) for the FA division.

No impairment loss was recognized in 2016/2017 and 2015/2016 financial year.

8 Investments in associates and other investments

Company name	Acquisition date	% share	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Air Conditioning Systems Europe Ltd (Livingstone, UK)	Feb 15	10,0%	2.684	2.684
Mitsubishi Electric Automation Projects GmbH (Fuldabrück/Germany)	Apr 13	30,0%	1.170	1.161
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Czech s.r.o. (Slany, Czech Republic)	Feb 15	10,0%	1.263	1.263
Advanced Worx 112 (Proprietary) Limited (Johannesburg/Republic of South Africa)*	Mar 11	14,9%	1.168	1.168
Mitsubishi Electric Klimat Transportation Systems S.p.A. (Padua, Italy)	Feb 15	10,0%	821	821
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Europe B.V. (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Feb 15	10,0%	295	295
Ascenseurs Mitsubishi France (Nanterre, France)	Feb 15	10,0%	107	107
Mitsubishi Electric R&D Centre Europe B.V. (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Feb 15	10,0%	74	74
			7.582	7.573

*Trading as Adroit Technologies.

The above entities, besides associate Mitsubishi Electric Automation Projects GmbH, are available-for-sale investments. These available-for-sale investments do not have quoted market prices in an active market and their fair values cannot be reliably determined and hence these investments are carried at cost.

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Equity-accounted investees

The Group has a 30,0% share in Mitsubishi Electric Automation Projects GmbH (hereinafter ME-Automation Projects GmbH), which is involved in turnkey I&C systems, consisting of the entire field instrumentation, the switchgear, the remote control and control technology with the process management system PMSX®pro and the relevant services such as project management, engineering, installation, commissioning, service and maintenance. ME-Automation Projects GmbH is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The Group's interest in ME-Automation Projects GmbH is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table illustrates the summarized financial information of the Group's investments in ME-Automation Projects GmbH:

	EUR'000
Acquisition cost	1.420
Group's ownership of post-aquisition net profit (loss) until March 31, 2016	-259
Carrying amount of the investment as of March 31, 2016	1.161
Opening balance as of March 31, 2016	1.161
Group's ownership of net profit (loss) current year	9
Carrying amount of the investment as of March 31, 2017	1.170

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9 Inventories

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Aircon & Refrigerating Systems	314.143	269.377
Automotive Equipment	111.714	108.971
Industrial Products	40.691	39.713
Industrial Automation Systems	35.346	29.713
Home Appliances & Digital Media	19.038	19.267
Semiconductors	16.605	10.998
Industrial Sewing Machines	2.250	2.528
Power Systems	1.031	108
Electronic Systems	673	846
Public Use System	648	458
Building Systems	645	4.848
	542.784	486.827

Inventories are stated net of a provision for obsolete stock of EUR 24.291 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 23.933 thousand). Provisions have been made for all segments. The expense in this respect amounted to EUR 5.012 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 7.695 thousand) and is included in Cost of Sales.

10 Trade and other receivables

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Trade receivables 3rd parties	500.311	434.749
Trade receivables affiliated companies	25.384	32.243
Trade receivables	525.695	466.992
Prepaid expenses	16.912	15.168
Other current assets	29.504	30.025
	572.111	512.185

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 - 90 days' terms.

As at March 31, 2017, trade receivables and other receivables at carrying value of EUR 17.655 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 23.732 thousand) were impaired and provided for.

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	Individually impaired EUR '000	Collectively impaired EUR '000	Total EUR '000
At April 1, 2015	28.004	2.981	30.985
Charge for the year*	4.899	0	4.899
Utilised	-10.504	-302	-10.806
Unused amounts reversed	-1.253	0	-1.253
Aquired in a business ombination	0	197	197
Translation adjustment	-242	-48	-290
At March 31, 2016	20.904	2.828	23.732

	Individually impaired EUR '000	Collectively impaired EUR '000	Total EUR '000
At April 1, 2016	20.904	2.828	23.732
Charge for the year*	655	1.265	1.920
Utilised	-7.323	0	-7.323
Unused amounts reversed	-547	0	-547
Translation adjustment	-7	-120	-127
At March 31, 2017	13.682	3.973	17.655

*The charge of the year is included in Selling, General and Administrative expenses.

As at March 31, 2017 and 2016, the aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired					Total
		> 30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	>120 days	
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
March 31, 2017	476.763	20.847	11.743	11.239	2.232	2.871	48.932
March 31, 2016	447.888	18.030	181	102	55	736	19.104

The Company's exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk is disclosed in note 5.

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11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. All bank balances are available upon immediate demand.

The cash and cash equivalents balance of EUR 396,3 million contains an amount of EUR 212,4 million relating to short-term deposits to Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC (March 31, 2016: EUR 112,7 million).

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk is disclosed in note 5.

12 Shareholder's equity

Share capital

	Ordinary shares March 31, 2017
	EUR'000
On issue at April 1, 2016 – fully paid	83.981
Issued for cash	0
On issue at March 31, 2017 – fully paid	83.981

The authorized share capital amounts to EUR 150 million, consisting of 150.000 ordinary shares of EUR 1.000 each. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

At March 31, 2017, the issued share capital included 83.981 issued and fully paid ordinary shares (March 31, 2016: 83.981).

Share premium

The share premium relates to surplus from the issuance of shares as far nominal value of the shares is exceeded and capital contributions from the shareholder.

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Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve (March 31, 2017: EUR -14.829 thousand, March 31, 2016: -9.293 thousand) comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the branches, representation offices and subsidiaries from their functional currency into the presentation currency (EUR).

The foreign currency translation reserve is a non-distributable reserve.

Dividends

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000
Dividend to owners of the Company, paid to Melco, Tokyo, Japan.	11.432	5.013

In the financial year 2016/2017, the dividend paid out amounted to EUR 76,21 per authorised ordinary share.

Non-controlling interest

MEU holds 70,0% of the shares of Mitsubishi Electric Turkey Elektrik Ürünleri Anonim Sirketi ('METR'), a limited liability company seated in Istanbul/Turkey, which was founded in the structure of MEU and consolidated for the first time at March 31, 2013. 30,0% of the shares in METR are held by MELCO. The 30,0% share of MELCO amounts to EUR 12.419 thousand at March 31, 2017 (EUR 14.740 thousand at March 31, 2016).

MEU holds 70,0% of the shares of Mitsubishi Electric (Russia) LLC ('MER'), founded on June 23, 2014 in Moscow/Russia. 30,0% of the shares in MER are held by MELCO. The 30,0% share of MELCO amounts to EUR 4.704 thousand at March 31, 2017 (EUR 2.290 thousand at March 31, 2016).

13 Employee benefits

Pension benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans, covering a number of its employees, both of which require contributions to be made to separate administration funds.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and the funded status and amounts recognized in the statement of financial position for the respective plans.

Net benefit expense	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Charged to Profit or Loss		
Current service cost	-595	-694
Interest cost on benefit obligation	-4.320	-4.825
Interest income on plan assets	3.698	3.961
Employee contribution	29	114
Additional charges	280	169
	-908	-1.275
Charged to Other Comprehensive Income		
Net actuarial gain/(loss) recognized in the year	-8.699	5.312
	-8.699	5.312
Actual return on plan assets	921	-834

Benefit asset/(liability)	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Present value of funded obligations	-154.734	-142.653
Present value of unfunded obligations	-4.116	-4.052
Fair value of plan assets	129.940	122.175
	-28.910	-24.530

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Movements are as follows:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
At April 1	-24.530	-34.543
Benefit expenses	-9.607	4.104
Contributions	3.784	4.354
Others	-50	-155
Exchange adjustment	1.261	1.666
Utilization	232	44
At March 31	-28.910	-24.530

The presentation in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Pension Liabilities	-28.910	-24.530

The pension liability is related to the pension plans operated for the following branches:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
UK Hatfield Branch	-22.612	-17.661
Ireland Branch	-980	-1.599
Italy Branch	-2.111	-2.324
France Branch	-2.005	-1.728
Netherlands Branches	-1.202	-1.218
	-28.910	-24.530

The principal assumption used in determining the main pension benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below (expressed as weighted averages):

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Discount rate	2,2%	3,1%
Expected rate of return in assets	0,1%	0,1%
Future salary increase	0,3%	0,3%
Future pension increase	2,9%	2,9%
Future price inflation	2,3%	2,0%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables.

Total pension expenses recognized in the statement of comprehensive income can be summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Charged to profit or loss		
Pension cost of benefit plans	-908	-1.275
Pension cost of contribution plans	-7.512	-7.416
	-8.420	-8.691
Charged to other comprehensive income		
Pension cost of benefit plans	-8.699	5.312
	-8.699	5.312

Pension expenses charged to profit or loss are included in the statement of comprehensive income in Selling, General and Administrative expenses.

14 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest bearing loans and borrowings from third parties and affiliates, which are measured at amortized cost. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk, see note 5.

The loans from affiliates represent loans from Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC and can be summarized in the following way:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Non-current loans and borrowings:		
German Branch - building loan	40.000	40.000
	40.000	40.000
Current loans and borrowings:		
Irish Branch	10.600	10.000
Dutch Branch	7.700	4.200
UK Branch	58	0
Norwegian Branch	0	1.013
MER	0	439
	18.358	15.652

The table below provides an overview of the short-term interest bearing loans and borrowings from third parties:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
METR - current account	10.551	10.110
UK Branch - current account	10.464	15.060
French Branch - current account	1.725	2.103
Irish Branch - current account	0	777
	22.740	28.050

For details on the range of interest rates on the interest bearing loans we refer to note 5.

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15 Provisions

	Warranties	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Restruc-turing	Other	Total
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
At April 1, 2016	13.803	2.460	1.647	6.104	24.014
Additions during the year	45.779	904	2.666	8.235	57.584
Utilised	-42.257	-116	-1.963	-4.238	-48.574
Released	-3.980	-991	-140	-932	-6.043
F/X rate adjustment	-54	1	0	-31	-84
March 31, 2017	13.291	2.258	2.210	9.138	26.897
Current part	9.689	2.258	1.674	8.630	22.251
Non current part	3.602	0	536	508	4.646
March 31, 2017	13.291	2.258	2.210	9.138	26.897

The movements of provisions are included in other operating expenses.

Warranties

A provision for warranty is recognized for all products under warranty at the reporting date based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that these costs will be incurred partly in the next financial year. This portion is shown as current part.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment

A provision for liabilities associated with participation in the market for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment ('WEEE') is recognized based on assumptions in relation to historical waste, regarding the level of market participation, the quantity of products disposed of and the expected cost of disposal. In relation to future waste, assumptions about the age profile of products in the market and the cost of disposal were made. It is expected that the majority of these cost will be incurred during the next financial year; therefore they are shown as current part.

Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Company has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring has either commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

A restructuring provision is recorded mainly for various severance payments. It is expected that these costs will be incurred in the next financial year; therefore they are shown as current part.

16 Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies

Regular tax audits are ongoing. There are no significant impacts on future statements of profit or loss expected.

Operating lease commitments

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases is as follows as at March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Within one year	15.363	14.093
After one year but less than five years	28.089	24.387
More than five years	3.267	3.843
	46.719	42.323

There were no other outstanding commitments as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

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17 Revenue

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

The Air-Conditioner and Refrigerating Systems division is a supplier of Room Air Conditioners, Package Air Conditioners, Heat Pumps, Compressors and Air Ventilation Systems, dehumidifiers as well as controls and regulation systems for commercial and domestic air conditioning and heating solutions. The Automotive Equipment division is a supplier of electronic car audio and navigation systems and electrical automotive equipment. The Factory Automation division is a supplier of Controllers, Inverters, Servomotors, Electrical-Discharge Machines and Industrial Robots. The Home Appliances and Digital Media division is a supplier of Printers for photo and medical applications, Display Monitors, Display Walls and Cubes. The Semi-Conductor division is a supplier of Power Devices, High Frequency and Opto Devices and Liquid Crystal Displays.

Business divisions 2016/2017

	Air Conditioners and Refrigerating Systems	Automotive Equipment	Factory Automation	Home Appliances and Digital Media	Semi-conductors	Others	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Sales to affiliated customers	339	179	1.328	324	0	78.277	80.447
Sales to third parties	1.178.618	1.187.481	300.437	69.699	118.590	61.311	2.916.136
	1.178.957	1.187.660	301.765	70.023	118.590	139.588	2.996.583

Business divisions 2015/2016

	Air Conditioners and Refrigerating Systems	Automotive Equipment	Factory Automation	Home Appliances and Digital Media	Semi-conductors	Others	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Sales to affiliated customers	75	0	2.151	494	10	70.443	73.173
Sales to third parties	1.097.589	991.477	293.498	59.108	99.642	47.563	2.588.877
	1.097.664	991.477	295.649	59.602	99.652	118.006	2.662.050

The Company's operating businesses are organized to geographic areas. Revenues are attributed to geographic areas based on where the Company's customers are located. The position 'Others' mainly represents sales of the European Purchase Center.

Geographical areas

	Europe		Others		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Sales to affiliated customers	294	0	80.153	73.173	80.447	73.173
Sales to third parties	2.650.378	2.393.895	265.758	194.982	2.916.136	2.588.877
Total revenue	2.650.672	2.393.895	345.911	268.155	2.996.583	2.662.050

Sales to third parties within Europe as of March 31, 2017 include sales in the Netherlands in the amount of EUR 58.212 thousand (as of March 31, 2016: EUR 55.784 thousand).

18 Selling, general and administrative expenses

Included in the amount of EUR 450.583 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 424.700 thousand) selling, general and administrative expenses are depreciation and amortization of EUR 13.781 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 13.147 thousand), selling expenses of EUR 89.661 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 81.520 thousand), advertising expenses of EUR 34.919 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 35.497 thousand) and personnel expenses consisting of:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Wages and salaries	177.470	171.400
Social security costs	28.396	26.894
Pension costs of defined benefit and defined contribution plans	8.420	8.691
	214.286	206.985

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19 Other income

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Marketing and advertising activities (agreements with MELCO Japan and other affiliated companies)	25.594	25.816
	25.594	25.816

20 Other expenses

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Other operating expenses to affiliated companies	8.165	7.474
Gain on foreign currency exchanges	-3.344	-369
Loss on disposal of long-term assets	77	122
	4.898	7.227

Other operating expenses mostly consist of software license and advertising fees to MELCO and other affiliated companies.

21 Net finance result

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Finance income	652	407
Finance costs	-2.427	-1.177
Other net finance income	1.538	1.425
	-237	655

Finance income mostly consists of interest income on short term deposits. Finance costs primarily consist of interest costs on short and long term loans and overdrafts.

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Other net finance income refers to dividends received from the following companies:

Company name	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Air Conditioning Systems Europe Ltd	880	787
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Czech s.r.o.	387	363
Mitsubishi Electric R&D Centre Europe B.V.	151	123
Advanced Worx 112 (Proprietary) Limited	66	39
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Europe B.V.	52	101
Ascenseurs Mitsubishi France	2	12
	1.538	1.425

22 Share of result of associates

Company name	% share of equity	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Automation Projects GmbH	30,0%	9	-191
		9	-191

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23 Income taxes

Deferred tax balances as at March 31, 2017 relate to the following:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Deferred tax assets		
Inventory valuation	2.357	2.438
Provisions and accruals	9.810	7.592
Provision for doubtful debts	1.675	1.889
Tax loss carry forward	3.014	3.131
Intangible assets	710	956
Leasing liability	58	69
Other items	516	52
	18.140	16.127

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Deferred tax liabilities		
Tax losses of foreign branches used in the past	3.911	4.061
Provisions and accruals	2.189	1.587
Inventory valuation	458	122
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2.126	3.442
Other items	6	97
Deferred tax liabilities	8.690	9.309

The movements in deferred tax balances during the year have been recognized in profit or loss (deferred tax income EUR 1.163 thousand) and in other comprehensive income (deferred tax income EUR 1.319 thousand). Forex effect amounts to EUR 150 thousand (deferred forex income).

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	4.954	5.263

The unrecognized deferred tax assets for tax losses of EUR 4.954 thousand (as of March 31, 2016: EUR 5.263 thousand) relate to the Spanish Branch and do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available (in the foreseeable future) against which the Company can utilize the benefits there from.

Major components of tax expense recognized in income for the year ended were:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Current:		
Domestic	1.547	1.795
Foreign	18.183	15.233
	19.730	17.028
Deferred:		
Domestic	123	-688
Foreign	-1.286	765
	-1.163	77
Income tax expense	18.567	17.105

Recognized in the statement of comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Current tax expenses		
Current year	19.127	16.505
Adjustments previous years	603	523
	19.730	17.028
Deferred tax (income)/expenses		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-1.163	829
Effect of tax losses recognized	0	-752
	-1.163	77
Income tax expenses	18.567	17.105

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A reconciliation of the domestic tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate applicable to income from ordinary activities for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	March 31, 2017 %	March 31, 2016 %	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Domestic tax rate	25,00	25,00	14.102	13.523
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	0,95	1,42	535	770
Adjustment in respect to current income tax of previous years	1,07	0,97	603	523
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-1,01	-1,17	-570	-635
Effect of non-deductible expenses	6,35	6,17	3.579	3.340
Others	0,56	-0,77	318	-416
Effective tax rate	32,92	31,62	18.567	17.105

The charge for income taxes includes Dutch and foreign income taxes. The local statutory standard tax rate for the Netherlands is 25,0 % for profit exceeding EUR 200 thousand. The local statutory standard tax rate for profits up to EUR 200 thousand is 20,0 %.

24 Staffing levels

The number of employees (converted into full-time equivalents) during the 2016/2017 and 2015/2016 financial years was as follows:

	Whole Company		Outside of Netherlands	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Average number of employees	2.468	2.337	2.428	2.295
Total number of employees	2.485	2.414	2.440	2.371

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The breakdown by department was as follows:

	Whole Company March 31, 2017	Whole Company March 31, 2016	Outside of Netherlands March 31, 2017	Outside of Netherlands March 31, 2016
Purchasing, sales and marketing departments	1.328	1.289	1.305	1.255
Administrative departments	1.157	1.125	1.135	1.116
Total number of employees	2.485	2.414	2.440	2.371

25 Related-party disclosures

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are assumed when a relationship exists between the Company and a natural person or entity that is affiliated with the Company. This includes, amongst others, the relationship between the Company and its subsidiaries, shareholder, directors and key management personnel. Transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations, regardless whether anything has been charged.

Transactions with key management personnel

All except one of the managing directors are executives from the parent company. The non-cash benefits and post-employment benefits for these managing directors are born by the parent company.

The key management personnel (managing directors) compensations are as follows:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Short-term employee benefits	1.812	1.533
Post-employment benefits	186	208
Total	1.998	1.741

The emoluments, including pension costs as referred to in Section 2:383(1) of the Netherlands Civil Code, charged in the financial year to the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to EUR 1.998 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 1.741 thousand) for managing directors and former managing directors.

No loans, advances and guarantees were granted by MEU to managing directors or former managing directors. Total remuneration is included in 'personnel expenses' (see note 18).

Control of the Company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation ('MELCO'), the Company's ultimate parent.

Related party transactions

During the financial year, the Company entered into transactions with related parties. Those transactions, along with related balances at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and for the years then ended, are presented in the following table:

	MELCO Japan		Other		Total	
	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000
Sales of goods	78.829	71.026	1.618	2.146	80.447	73.173
Purchase of goods	1.623.500	1.315.949	955.107	648.275	2.578.607	1.964.224
Trade and other receivables	22.424	30.554	2.960	1.689	25.384	32.243
Trade and other payables	718.309	569.092	260.376	227.759	978.685	796.851
Other operating income (net) from Affiliated companies	17.803	20.817	-374	-2.475	17.429	18.342
Financial income (net)	0	0	1.233	1.296	1.233	1.296

Transactions with other entities are relating to transactions with MELCO affiliates. The main part of related party transactions is related to purchase of goods from the manufacturing companies. Trade and other receivables mainly relates to sourcing activities for MELCO and the manufacturing companies.

Other operating income (net) from affiliated companies is mainly related to reimbursements of expenses.

Transactions with related parties also include accrued expenses amounting to EUR 15.193 thousand in the 2016/2017 business year (EUR 14.998 thousand with MELCO Japan and EUR 195 thousand with other affiliated companies).

Transactions with related parties are conducted in the ordinary course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions.

26 Fees of the auditor

With reference to Section 2; 382a (1) and (2) of the Netherlands Civil Code, the following fees for the financial year have been charged by KPMG Accountants N.V. and other KPMG member firms to the Company and its subsidiaries:

2016/2017	KPMG Accountants N.V. EUR'000	Other KPMG network EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Statutory audit of annual accounts	117	729	846
Other assurance services	0	87	87
Tax advisory services	0	117	117
Total	117	933	1.050

2015/2016	KPMG Accountants N.V. EUR'000	Other KPMG network EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Statutory audit of annual accounts	116	724	840
Other assurance services	0	446	446
Tax advisory services	0	138	138
Total	116	1.308	1.424

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Company balance sheet
As at March 31, 2017 (before profit appropriation)

	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	30		
Goodwill		7.267	7.248
Other intangible assets		5.616	6.001
		12.883	13.249
Tangible fixed assets	31		
Land and buildings		69.905	70.772
Plant and equipment		19.836	17.250
Assets under construction		1.279	2.764
		91.020	90.786
Financial fixed assets			
Participating interests in group companies	32	39.954	39.739
Other participating interests	33	7.582	7.573
Deferred tax assets	48	18.140	16.127
Total fixed assets		169.579	167.474
Current assets			
Inventories	34	502.151	453.543
Trade and other receivables	35	540.953	475.223
Cash and cash equivalents	36	380.983	291.929
Total current assets		1.424.087	1.220.695
Total assets		1.593.666	1.388.169

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	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	37	83.981	83.981
Share premium	37	48.224	48.224
Foreign currency translation reserve	37	-15.575	-10.039
Retained earnings		121.671	105.724
Unappropriated result		35.911	34.759
Total equity		274.212	262.649
Provisions			
Pension provisions	13	28.910	24.530
Provision for deferred tax liabilities	48	5.540	5.676
Other provisions	39	26.562	23.714
Total provisions		61.012	53.920
Non-current liabilties			
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	38	40.000	40.000
Other non-current liabilities		31	8
Total non-current liabilities		40.031	40.008
Current liabilities			
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	38	12.189	17.940
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	38	18.358	15.213
Trade and other payables to affiliates	40	956.789	785.235
Trade payables to third parties	40	52.533	48.368
Other current liabilities	40	167.476	149.954
Income tax payable	48	11.066	14.882
Total current liabilities		1.218.411	1.031.592
Total equity and liabilities		**1.593.666**	**1.388.169**

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Company income statement
For the year ended on March 31, 2017

	Notes	March 31,2017 EUR'000	March 31,2016 EUR'000
Net turnover	42	2.852.822	2.527.316
Cost of sales		-2.406.206	-2.109.288
Gross margin on turnover		446.616	418.028
Selling and distribution expenses	43	-268.545	-265.460
General and administrative expenses	44	-159.312	-134.264
Total operating expenses		-427.857	-399.724
Net result on turnover		18.759	18.304
Other operating income	45	26.064	25.226
Interest receivable and similar income	46	597	353
Interest payable and similar charges	46	-1.019	-1.791
Distributions from participating interests not valued at net equity value	46	1.538	1.425
		1.116	-13
Result before tax		45.939	43.517
Tax on result	48	-14.565	-13.763
Share of result of participating interests	47	4.537	5.005
Net result		35.911	34.759

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Notes to the company financial statements
Year ended March 31, 2017

27 General

The company financial statements are part of the 2016/2017 financial statements of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., Schiphol-Rijk, the Netherlands (Hereinafter 'the Company' or 'MEU').

28 Principles for the measurement of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result

For setting the principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of the result for its company financial statements, the Company makes use of the option provided in section 2:362 (8) of the Netherlands Civil Code. This means that the principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of the result (hereinafter referred to as principles for recognition and measurement) of the company financial statements of the Company are the same as those applied for the consolidated EU-IFRS financial statements. Participating interests, over which significant influence is exercised, are stated on the basis of the equity method. These consolidated EU-IFRS financial statements are prepared according to the standards laid down by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union (hereinafter referred to as EU-IFRS). Please see pages 15 to 37 for a description of these principles.

The share in the result of participating interests consists of the share of the Company in the result of these participating interests. Results on transactions, where the transfer of assets and liabilities between the Company and its participating interests and mutually between participating interests themselves, are not incorporated insofar as they can be deemed to be unrealized.

29 Financial risk management and financial instruments

For the description of MEU's financial risk management and financial instruments, we refer to note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. There are no significant differences between the Company's and the Group's financial risk management and financial instruments.

30 Intangible fixed assets

March 31, 2017	Goodwill EUR'000	Customer relationship EUR'000	Software EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost				
Opening balance	7.248	8.513	21.444	37.205
Purchase	0	0	837	837
Transfer of completed assets under construction	0	0	1.443	1.443
Disposals	0	0	-664	-664
Effect of movement in exchange rates	19	-4	-703	-688
Closing balance	7.267	8.509	22.357	38.133
Amortization and impairment losses				
Opening balance	0	5.379	18.577	23.956
Amortization charge for the year*	0	1.174	1.372	2.546
Disposals	0	0	-587	-587
Effect of movement in exchange rates	0	-76	-589	-665
Closing balance	0	6.477	18.773	25.250
Net book value at March 31, 2017	7.267	2.032	3.584	12.883

March 31, 2016	Goodwill EUR'000	Customer relationship EUR'000	Software EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost				
Opening balance	7.322	5.187	21.137	33.646
Purchase	38	3.330	1.356	4.724
Disposals	0	0	-193	-193
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-112	-4	-856	-972
Closing balance	7.248	8.513	21.444	37.205
Amortization and impairment losses				
Opening balance	0	4.243	17.759	22.002
Amortization charge for the year*	0	1.006	1.679	2.685
Disposals	0	0	-191	-191
Effect of movement in exchange rates	0	130	-670	-540
Closing balance	0	5.379	18.577	23.956
Net book value at March 31, 2016	7.248	3.134	2.867	13.249

*The amortization charge for the year is included in Selling and Distribution expenses for an amount of EUR 1.[illegible] thousand.
The remaining amortization charge is included in General and Administrative expenses.

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For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill was allocated to the Company's relevant operating division, which represents the lowest level within the Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The recoverable amount of these cash-generating units was based on its value in use. The value in use was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of the respective unit. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources. The calculation was based on the following key assumptions:

Cash flows were projected based on past experiences, actual operating results and the 5-year business plan. The terminal growth rate was estimated at 2,0% (2015/2016: 2,0%) for the LES division and between 1,0% and 2,0% (2015/2016: between 1,0% and 2,0%) for the FA division, dependent on the country / region. This terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

A pre-tax discount rate of 16,5% (2015/2016: 16,6%) for the LES division and 12,6 % (2015/2016: 12,8%) for the FA division was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit. The pre-tax discount rate is in line with the Company's estimated pre-tax weighted average cost of capital as at the date of impairment testing, with a debt leveraging of 15 % at a market interest rate of 7,2 % (2015/2016: 8,1%) for the LES division and with a debt leveraging of 10 % at a market interest rate of 2,3 % (2015/2016: 3,4%) for the FA division.

No impairment loss was recognized in 2016/2017 and 2015/2016 financial years.

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31 Tangible fixed assets

March 31, 2017	Assets under construction EUR'000	Office buildings including land EUR'000	Other buildings including land EUR'000	Plant and equipment EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost					
Opening balance	2.764	75.789	6.175	49.876	134.604
Purchases	2.414	106	505	7.786	10.811
Reclasses	9	0	-1.652	1.643	0
Transfer of completed assets under construction	-3.887	1.691	0	753	-1.443
Disposals**	-6	-33	-587	-5.201	-5.827
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-15	-1.083	-33	-971	-2.102
Closing balance	1.279	76.470	4.408	53.886	136.043
Depreciation					
Opening balance	0	8.412	2.780	32.626	43.818
Depreciation charge for the year*	0	2.077	203	5.707	7.987
Reclasses	0	0	-1.420	1.420	0
Disposals**	0	-1	-580	-5.013	-5.594
Effect of movements in exchange rates	0	-478	-20	-690	-1.188
Closing balance	0	10.010	963	34.050	45.023
Net book value at March 31, 2017	1.279	66.460	3.445	19.836	91.020

March 31, 2016	Assets under construction EUR'000	Office buildings including land EUR'000	Other buildings including land EUR'000	Plant and equipment EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Cost					
Opening balance	39.109	15.285	5.947	49.650	109.990
Purchases	27.069	18	261	9.540	36.888
Transfer of completed assets under construction	-63.276	61.768	10	1.498	0
Disposals**	-72	0	0	-9.667	-9.739
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-66	-1.282	-42	-1.145	-2.535
Closing balance	2.764	75.789	6.175	49.876	134.604
Depreciation					
Opening balance	0	6.441	2.691	37.156	46.288
Depreciation charge for the year*	0	1.023	122	5.720	6.865
(Reversal) impairment losses	0	1.500	0	0	1.500
Disposals**	0	0	0	-9.403	-9.403
Effect of movements in exchange rates	0	-552	-33	-847	-1.432
Closing balance	0	8.412	2.780	32.626	43.818
Net book value at March 31, 2016	2.764	67.377	3.395	17.250	90.786

* The depreciation charge for the year is included in Selling and Distribution expenses for an amount of EUR 5.013 thousand. The remaining depreciation charge is included in General and Administrative expenses.

**The book loss of the year is included in Selling and Distribution expenses.

32 Participating interests in group companies

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Turkey Elektrik Ürünleri A.Ş.	28.978	34.394
Mitsubishi Electric (Russia) LLC	10.976	5.345
	39.954	39.739

Participating interests in group companies represent a 70,0% share in the share capital of Mitsubishi Electric Turkey (Istanbul/Turkey) (March 31, 2017: EUR 28.978 thousand, March 31, 2016: EUR 34.394 thousand), acquired in March 2013 and a 70,0% share in the share capital of Mitsubishi Electric Russia (Moscow/Russian Federation) (March 31, 2017: EUR 10.976 thousand, March 31, 2016: EUR 5.345 thousand), acquired in September 2014.

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33 Other participating interests

Company name	Acquisition date	% share	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Air Conditioning Systems Europe Ltd (Livingstone, UK)	Feb 15	10,0%	2.684	2.684
Mitsubishi Electric Automation Projects GmbH (Fuldabrück/Germany)	Apr 13	30,0%	1.170	1.161
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Czech s.r.o. (Slany, Czech Republic)	Feb 15	10,0%	1.263	1.263
Advanced Worx 112 (Proprietary) Limited (Johannesburg/Republic of South Africa)*	Mar 11	14,9%	1.168	1.168
Mitsubishi Electric Klimat Transportation Systems S.p.A. (Padua, Italy)	Feb 15	10,0%	821	821
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Europe B.V. (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Feb 15	10,0%	295	295
Ascenseurs Mitsubishi France (Nanterre, France)	Feb 15	10,0%	107	107
Mitsubishi Electric R&D Centre Europe B.V. (Amsterdam, Netherlands)	Feb 15	10,0%	74	74
			7.582	7.573

*Trading as Adroit Technologies.

34 Inventories

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Aircon & Refrigerating Systems	277.732	239.699
Automotive Equipment	111.714	108.971
Industrial Products	36.726	36.308
Industrial Automation Systems	35.093	29.512
Home Appliances & Digital Media	19.035	19.267
Semiconductors	16.605	10.998
Industrial Sewing Machines	2.250	2.528
Power Systems	1.031	108
Electronic Systems	673	846
Public Use System	648	458
Building Systems	644	4.848
	502:151	453.543

Inventories are stated net of a provision for obsolete stock of EUR 22.902 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 22.453 thousand). Provisions have been made for all segments. The expense in this respect amounted to EUR 5.086 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 6.802 thousand) and is included in Cost of Sales.

35 Trade and other receivables

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Trade receivables 3rd parties	478.212	411.015
Trade receivables affiliated companies	27.707	34.557
Trade receivables	505.919	445.572
Prepaid expenses	12.385	6.345
Other current assets	22.649	23.306
	540.953	475.223

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 days' terms.

As at March 31, 2017, trade receivables and other receivables at carrying value of EUR 17.181 thousand (March 31, 2016: EUR 23.347 thousand) were impaired and provided for.

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	Individually impaired EUR '000	Collectively impaired EUR '000	Total EUR '000
At April 1, 2015	27.574	2.981	30.555
Charge for the year*	4.777	0	4.777
Utilised	-10.504	-302	-10.806
Unused amounts reversed	-1.253	0	-1.253
Aquired in a business combination	0	197	197
Translation adjustment	-74	-49	-123
At March 31, 2016	20.520	2.827	23.347

	Individually impaired EUR '000	Collectively impaired EUR '000	Total EUR '000
At April 1, 2016	20.520	2.827	23.347
Charge for the year*	463	1.265	1.728
Utilised	-7.227	0	-7.227
Unused amounts reversed	-547	0	-547
Translation adjustment	-1	-119	-120
At March 31, 2017	13.208	3.973	17.181

*The charge of the year is included in Selling and Distribution expenses.

As at March 31, 2017 and 2016, the aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired					Total
		> 30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	>120 days	
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
March 31, 2017	454.846	20.539	14.027	11.148	2.687	2.672	51.073
March 31, 2016	427.043	17.720	110	0	0	699	18.529

The Company's exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk is disclosed in note 5.

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36 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. All bank balances are available upon immediate demand.

The cash and cash equivalents balance of EUR 381 million contains an amount of EUR 212,4 million relating to short-term deposits to Mitsubishi Electric Finance Europe PLC (March 31, 2016: EUR 112,7 million).

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk is disclosed in note 5.

37 Shareholder's equity

Share capital

	Ordinary shares March 31, 2017
	EUR'000
On issue at April 1, 2016 – fully paid	83.981
Issued for cash	0
On issue at March 31, 2017 – fully paid	83.981

The authorized share capital amounts to EUR 150 million, consisting of 150.000 ordinary shares of EUR 1.000 each. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

At March 31, 2017, the issued share capital included 83.981 issued and fully paid ordinary shares (March 31, 2016: 83.981).

Share premium

The share premium relates to surplus from the issuance of shares as far nominal value of the shares is exceeded and capital contributions from the shareholder.

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Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve (March 31, 2017: EUR -15.575 thousand, March 31, 2016: -10.039 thousand) comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the branches and representation offices from their functional currency into the presentation currency (EUR).

The foreign currency translation reserve is a non-distributable reserve.

Proposed appropriation

The General Meeting of Shareholders will be asked to approve the following appropriation of the 2016/2017 profit after tax: an amount of EUR 25.058 thousand to be added to the retained earnings and the remaining amount of EUR 10.853 thousand to be paid out as dividend. The result after tax for 2016/2017 is included under unappropriated result in equity.

The Company can only make payments to the shareholder and other parties entitled to the distributable profit insofar as (1) the Company can continue to pay its outstanding debts after the distribution (the so-called distribution test), and (2) the shareholder's equity exceeds the legal reserves and statutory reserves under the articles of association to be maintained (the so-called balance sheet test). If not, management of the Company shall not approve the distribution. Tests carried out by management revealed no indications that the proposed distribution of dividend will not be possible.

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38 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest bearing loans and borrowings from third parties, which are measured at amortized cost. For more information about the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk, see note 5.

The loans from affiliates represent loans from Mitsubishi Electric Finance and can be summarized in the following way:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Non-current loans and borrowings:		
German Branch - building loan	40.000	40.000
	40.000	40.000
Current loans and borrowings:		
Irish Branch	10.600	10.000
Dutch Branch	7.700	4.200
UK Branch	58	0
Norwegian Branch	0	1.013
	18.358	15.213

The table below provides an overview by branches of the interest bearing loans and borrowings:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
UK Branch - current account	10.464	15.060
French Branch - current account	1.725	2.103
Irish Branch - current account	0	777
	12.189	17.940

For details on the range of interest rates on the interest bearing loans we refer to note 5.

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39 Other provisions

	Warranties	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Restruc-turing	Other	Total
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
At April 1, 2016	13.745	2.460	1.405	6.104	23.714
Additions during the year	45.757	904	2.632	8.235	57.528
Utilised	-42.257	-116	-1.963	-4.238	-48.574
Released	-3.959	-991	-140	-932	-6.022
F/X rate adjustment	-54	1	0	-31	-84
March 31, 2017	13.232	2.258	1.934	9.138	26.562
Current part	9.630	2.258	1.398	8.630	21.916
Non current part	3.602	0	536	508	4.646
March 31, 2017	13.232	2.258	1.934	9.138	26.562

The movements of provisions are included in Selling and Distribution expenses.

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40 Financial liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at March 31, 2017 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

March 31, 2017	On demand EUR'000	Less than 3 months EUR'000	3 to 12 months EUR'000	1-5 years EUR'000	>5 years EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	0	0	0	40.000	0	40.000
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	12.189	0	0	0	0	12.189
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	0	7.758	10.600	0	0	18.358
Trade and other payables 3rd parties	16.304	34.081	2.148	0	0	52.533
Trade and other payables affiliates	7.109	789.601	160.079	0	0	956.789
Other creditors	12.060	55.360	13.750	0	0	81.107
	47.662	886.800	186.514	40.000	0	1.160.976

The equivalent disclosure for the prior year is as follows:

March 31, 2016	On demand EUR'000	Less than 3 months EUR'000	3 to 12 months EUR'000	1-5 years EUR'000	>5 years EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Non-current loans and borrowings from affiliates	0	0	0	40.000	0	40.000
Current loans and borrowings from third parties	17.163	777	0	0	0	17.940
Current loans and borrowings from affiliates	10.000	5.213	0	0	0	15.213
Trade and other payables 3rd parties	7.556	27.322	13.490	0	0	48.368
Trade and other payables affiliates	37.266	493.110	254.859	0	0	785.235
Other creditors	7.969	82.080	1.837	0	0	91.886
	79.954	608.502	270.186	40.000	0	998.642

The financial liabilities presented in above tables do not include the non-financial liabilities. The non-financial liabilities are however included in the liability related financial statement items presented in the balance sheet.

41 Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies

Regular tax audits are ongoing. There are no significant adjustments expected.

Operating lease commitments

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases is as follows as at March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Within one year	12.805	12.684
After one year but less than five years	21.865	23.003
More than five years	3.267	3.843
	37.937	39.530

There were no other outstanding commitments as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

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42 Revenue

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

The Air-Conditioner and Refrigerating Systems division is a supplier of Room Air Conditioners, Package Air Conditioners, Heat Pumps, Compressors and Air Ventilation Systems, dehumidifiers as well as controls and regulation systems for commercial and domestic air conditioning and heating solutions. The Automotive Equipment division is a supplier of electronic car audio and navigation systems and electrical automotive equipment. The Factory Automation division is a supplier of Controllers, Inverters, Servomotors, Electrical-Discharge Machines and Industrial Robots. The Home Appliances and Digital Media division is a supplier of Printers for photo and medical applications, Display Monitors, Display Walls and Cubes. The Semi-Conductor division is a supplier of Power Devices, High Frequency and Opto Devices and Liquid Crystal Displays.

Business divisions 2016/2017

	Air Conditioners and Refrigerating Systems	Automotive Equipment	Factory Automation	Home Appliances and Digital Media	Semi-conductors	Others	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Sales to affiliated customers	855	179	1.328	324	0	78.277	80.963
Sales to third parties	1.061.005	1.187.481	275.643	68.020	118.399	61.311	2.771.859
	1.061.860	1.187.660	276.971	68.344	118.399	139.588	2.852.822

Business divisions 2015/2016

	Air Conditioners and Refrigerating Systems	Automotive Equipment	Factory Automation	Home Appliances and Digital Media	Semi-conductors	Others	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Sales to affiliated customers	1.892	0	2.151	494	10	70.443	74.990
Sales to third parties	981.847	991.477	273.468	58.329	99.642	47.563	2.452.326
	983.739	991.477	275.619	58.823	99.652	118.006	2.527.316

The Company's operating businesses are organized to geographic areas. Revenues are attributed to geographic areas based on where the Company's customers are located. The position 'Others' mainly represents sales of the European Purchase Center.

Geographical areas

	Europe		Others		Consolidated	
	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Sales to affiliated customers	810	1.750	80.153	73.240	80.963	74.990
Sales to third parties	2.594.240	2.345.187	177.619	107.139	2.771.859	2.452.326
Total revenue	2.595.050	2.346.937	257.772	180.379	2.852.822	2.527.316

Sales to third parties within Europe as of March 31, 2017 include sales in the Netherlands in the amount of EUR 58.212 thousand (as of March 31, 2016: EUR 55.784 thousand).

43 Selling and distribution expenses

Included in the amount of EUR 268.545 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 265.460 thousand) selling and distribution expenses are depreciation and amortization of EUR 6.611 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 6.343 thousand), selling expenses of EUR 86.092 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 77.668 thousand), advertising expenses of EUR 29.232 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 29.556 thousand) and personnel expenses consisting of:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Wages and salaries	116.368	112.383
Social security costs	18.772	17.829
Pension costs of defined benefit and defined contribution plans	5.894	6.084
	141.034	136.296

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44 General and administrative expenses

Included in the amount of EUR 159.312 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 134.264 thousand) general and administrative expenses are depreciation and amortization of EUR 3.922 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 3.208 thousand), and personnel expenses consisting of:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Wages and salaries	49.872	48.164
Social security costs	8.045	7.641
Pension costs of defined benefit and defined contribution plans	2.526	2.607
	60.443	58.412

45 Other operating income

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Marketing and advertising activities (agreements with MELCO Japan and other affiliated companies)	26.064	25.226
	26.064	25.226

46 Net finance result

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Interest receivable and similar income	597	353
Interest payable and similar charges	-1.019	-1.791
Distributions from participating interests not valued at net equity value	1.538	1.425
	1.116	-13

Interest receivable and similar income mostly consists of interest income on short term deposits. Interest payable and similar charges primarily consist of interest costs on short term loans and overdrafts.

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Distributions from participating interests not valued at net equity value refers to the dividends received from the following companies:

Company name	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Air Conditioning Systems Europe Ltd	880	787
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Czech s.r.o.	387	363
Mitsubishi Electric R&D Centre Europe B.V.	151	123
Advanced Worx 112 (Proprietary) Limited	66	39
Mitsubishi Electric Automotive Europe B.V.	52	101
Ascenseurs Mitsubishi France	2	12
	1.538	1.425

47 Share of result of participating interests

Company name	% share of equity	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Mitsubishi Electric Turkey Elektrik Ürünleri A.Ş.	70,0%	1.222	1.889
Mitsubishi Electric Russia LLC	70,0%	3.306	3.307
Mitsubishi Electric Automation Projects GmbH	30,0%	9	-191
		4.537	5.005

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48 Income taxes

Deferred tax balances as at March 31, 2017 and 2016 relate to the following:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Deferred tax assets		
Inventory valuation	2.357	2.438
Provisions and accruals	9.810	7.592
Provision for doubtful debts	1.675	1.889
Tax loss carry forward	3.014	3.131
Intangible assets	710	956
Leasing liability	58	69
Other items	516	52
	18.140	16.127

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Deferred tax liabilities		
Tax losses of foreign branches used in the past	3.911	4.061
Provisions and accruals	680	659
Inventory valuation	458	122
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	486	737
Other items	5	97
Deferred tax liabilities	5.540	5.676

The movements in deferred tax balances during the year have been recognized in profit or loss (deferred tax income EUR 1.271 thousand) and in other comprehensive income (deferred tax income EUR 1.319 thousand). Forex effect amounts to EUR 441 thousand (deferred forex expense).

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	4.954	5.263

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The unrecognized deferred tax assets for tax losses of EUR 4.954 thousand (as of March 31, 2016: EUR 5.263 thousand) relate to the Spanish Branch and do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available (in the foreseeable future) against which the Company can utilize the benefits there from.

Major components of tax expense recognized in income for the year ended were:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Current:		
Domestic	1.545	1.795
Foreign	14.291	11.994
	15.836	13.789
Deferred:		
Domestic	123	-688
Foreign	-1.394	662
	-1.271	-26
Income tax expense	14.565	13.763

Recognized in the income statement:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Current tax expenses		
Current year	15.350	13.266
Adjustments previous years	486	523
	15.836	13.789
Deferred tax (income)/expenses		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-1.271	726
Effect of tax losses recognized	0	-752
	-1.271	-26
Income tax expenses	14.565	13.763

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A reconciliation of the domestic tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate applicable to income from ordinary activities for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	March 31, 2017 %	March 31, 2016 %	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Domestic tax rate	25,00	25,00	11.485	12.132
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	2,30	0,02	1.058	10
Adjustment in respect to current income tax of previous years	1,06	-0,11	487	-53
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	-1,24	-1,31	-570	-636
Effect of non-deductible expenses	3,89	5,62	1.787	2.727
Others	0,69	-0,86	318	-417
Effective tax rate	31,70	28,36	14.565	13.763

The charge for income taxes includes Dutch and foreign income taxes. The local statutory standard tax rate for the Netherlands is 25,0% for profit exceeding EUR 200 thousand. The local statutory standard tax rate for profits up to EUR 200 thousand is 20,0%.

49 Staffing levels

The number of employees (converted into full-time equivalents) during the 2016/2017 and 2015/2016 financial years was as follows:

	Whole Company		Outside of Netherlands	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Average number of employees	2.181	2.056	2.141	2.015
Total number of employees	2.193	2.126	2.149	2.083

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The breakdown by department was as follows:

	Whole Company		Outside of Netherlands	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Purchasing, sales and marketing departments	1.179	1.138	1.156	1.105
Administrative departments	1.014	988	993	978
Total	2.193	2.126	2.149	2.083

50 Related-party disclosures

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are assumed when a relationship exists between the Company and a natural person or entity that is affiliated with the Company. This includes, amongst others, the relationship between the Company and its subsidiaries, shareholder, directors and key management personnel. Transactions are transfers of resources, services or obligations, regardless whether anything has been charged.

Transactions with key management personnel

All except one of the managing directors are executives from the parent company. The non-cash benefits and post-employment benefits for these managing directors are born by the parent company.

The key management personnel (managing directors) compensations are as follows:

	March 31, 2017 EUR '000	March 31, 2016 EUR '000
Short-term employee benefits	1.812	1.533
Post-employment benefits	186	208
Total	1.998	1.741

The emoluments, including pension costs as referred to in Section 2:383(1) of the Netherlands Civil Code, charged in the financial year to the Company amounted to EUR 1.998 thousand (2015/2016: EUR 1.741 thousand) for managing directors and former managing directors

No loans, advances and guarantees were granted by MEU to managing directors or former managing directors.

Total remuneration is included in 'personnel expenses' (see note 43).

Control of the Company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation ('MELCO'), the Company's ultimate parent.

Related party transactions

During the financial year, the Company entered into transactions with related parties. Those transactions, along with related balances at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and for the years then ended, are presented in the following table:

	MELCO Japan		Other		Total	
	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000	March 31, 2017 EUR'000	March 31, 2016 EUR'000
Sales of goods	78.829	71.026	2.134	3.964	80.963	74.990
Purchase of goods	1.605.870	1.309.932	881.316	632.128	2.487.186	1.942.060
Trade and other receivables	22.340	30.376	5.367	4.181	27.707	34.557
Trade and other payables	713.328	562.029	243.461	223.206	956.789	785.235
Other operating income (net) from Affiliated companies	17.246	19.935	-1.174	-4.530	16.072	15.405
Financial income (net)	0	0	1.233	1.313	1.233	1.313

Transactions with other entities are relating to transactions with several MELCO affiliates. The main part of related party transactions is related to purchase of goods from the manufacturing companies. Trade and other receivables mainly relates to sourcing activities for MELCO and the manufacturing companies.

Other operating income (net) from affiliated companies is mainly related to reimbursements of expenses.

Transactions with related parties also include accrued expenses amounting to EUR 15.193 thousand in the 2016/2017 business year (EUR 14.998 thousand with MELCO Japan and EUR 195 thousand with other affiliated companies).

Transactions with related parties are conducted in the ordinary course of business and on

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terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions.

51 Fees of the auditor

With reference to Section 2; 382a (1) and (2) of the Netherlands Civil Code, the following fees for the financial year have been charged by KPMG Accountants N.V. and other KPMG member firms to the Company:

2016/2017	KPMG Accountants N.V. EUR'000	Other KPMG network EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Statutory audit of annual accounts	117	729	846
Other assurance services	0	87	87
Tax advisory services	0	114	114
Total	117	930	1.047

2015/2016	KPMG Accountants N.V. EUR'000	Other KPMG network EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Statutory audit of annual accounts	116	724	840
Other assurance services	0	369	369
Tax advisory services	0	112	112
Total	116	1.205	1.321

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52 Subsequent events

On July 1, 2017, MEU acquired 100,0% of the shares of the following companies: Climaveneta Deutschland GmbH, seated in Ratingen, Germany, Climaveneta France SAS, seated in Epone, France and RC Group France SAS, seated in Croissy-Beuabourg, France. On August 1, 2017, MEU acquired 100,0% of the shares of RC Group (UK) Ltd., seated in St. Albans, UK. The shares of these four companies were previously held by Mitsubishi Electric Hydronics & IT Cooling Systems S.p.A., a 100,0% subsidiary of MELCO. Following the share transfer, cross border merger processes were started to integrate the businesses of the acquired companies into the branches of MEU operating in Germany, France and in the UK.

There have been no other events after reporting date which have a significant impact on, or should be disclosed in, these 2016/2017 financial statements.

Amsterdam, September 29, 2017

Board of Managing Directors

Y. Saito
K. Yamanaka
H. Furuta
M. Horibe
H. Kan
Y. Suwa
M. Konishi

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Other Information

Provisions in the articles of association governing the appropriation of profit

Under article 33 of the Company's articles of association, the profit is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders which can allocate said profit either wholly or partly to the formation of -or addition to - one or more general or special reserve funds.

Branch offices

Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V. has the following branch offices and representation offices:

- Automotive Equipment Business Unit, Amsterdam/The Netherlands
- Dutch branch, Mijdrecht/The Netherlands
- Scandinavian branch, Sollentuna/Sweden
- UK branch, Hatfield/Great Britain
- Project engineering division, Croydon/Great Britain (including Cairo office)
- Corporate office, London/Great Britain
- European Purchase Center, London/Great Britain
- French branch, Nanterre/France
- Spanish branch, Barcelona/Spain
- Italian branch, Milano/Italy
- Irish branch, Dublin/Republic of Ireland
- German branch, Ratingen/Germany
- Portuguese branch, Lisbon/Portugal
- Polish branch, Krakow/Poland
- Norwegian branch, Ytre Enebakk/Norway
- Representative office in Prague/Czech Republic
- Representative office in Bruges/Belgium
- Representative office in Dubai/UAE
- Representative office in Johannesburg/ Republic of South Africa
- Representative office in Nitra/ Slovakia
- Representative office in Budapest/ Hungary

Independent auditor's report

The independent auditor's report is included on the next pages.

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Independent auditor's report

To: the General Meeting of Shareholders of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.

Report on the accompanying financial statements

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended as at 31 March 2017 of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V., based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements.

In our opinion:

— the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V. as at 31 March 2017 and of its result and its cash flows for the year ended on 31 March 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;

— the accompanying company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V. as at 31 March 2017 and of its result for the year ended on 31 March 2017 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

1 the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;

2 the following consolidated statements for the year ended on 31 March 2017: the statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and

3 the notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

1 the company balance sheet as at 31 March 2017;

2 the company income statement for the year ended on 31 March 2017; and

3 the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V. in accordance with the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- managing directors' report;
- other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The Board of Managing Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the managing directors' report, in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of the responsibilities for the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Board of Managing Directors for the financial statements

The Board of Managing Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Board of Managing Directors is responsible for such internal control as the Board of Managing Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors or fraud.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board of Managing Directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the Board of Managing Directors should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Managing Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Managing Directors should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors 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 the financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to errors or fraud, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 the Company's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Managing Directors;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's 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 our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 ceasing to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

We communicated with the Board of Managing Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amstelveen, 29 September 2017

KPMG Accountants N.V.

A.P.A. Greebe RA