VALUATION REPORT

in the form of a condensed valuation report ("Valuation Report") of the determination of Fair Value carried out by CBRE in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Standards for the Valuation of Real Estate for Investment Purposes ("International Valuation Standards") and the RICS Valuation – Gobal Standards (31 January 2020) (Red Book) of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, for a purpose of a bond issue by **Vonovia SE** (the "Company"[1]) on a non-reliance basis. The Valuation Report covers 11,139 investment assets, thereof 10,168 assets in Germany, comprised of 374,394 residential units, thereof 352,239 units in Germany, 6,752 commercial units, thereof 6,143 in Germany and 113,651 miscellaneous rental units (internal and external parking units, antennas), thereof 96,510 units in Germany and Land consisting of undeveloped freehold land (137 assets) with an area of 648,339 sq m, thereof 123 assets with an area of 605,601 sq m in Germany and 5 plots in Germany held on a ground lease with an area of 23,412 sq m (hereinafter referred to as "Land") as at 31 December 2020.

Date of Valuation:	31 December 2020
Date of Valuation Report:	12 February 2021
Valuer:	CBRE GmbH Große Gallusstraße 18 60312 Frankfurt Germany "CBRE"
Addressee:	Vonovia SE Universitätsstraße 133 44803 Bochum Germany

CBRE is a *"Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung"* (limited liability company), registered under commercial law in Germany under the company registration number 13347. The German company CBRE GmbH was established on April 3, 1973 and has its registered office at Große Gallusstraße 18, 60312 Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

CBRE is not a company that is regulated by any regulatory authority; however, in its valuation department it employs amongst others, members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), and valuers certified by HypZert GmbH.

[1] The "Company" herein referred to as "Vonovia".

MARKET INSTABILITY

Precision on coronavirus context (COVID 19)

The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a "Global Pandemic" on the 11th March 2020, continues to impact many aspects of daily life and the global economy – with some real estate markets having experienced lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity. Travel, movement and operational restrictions have been implemented by many countries. In some cases, "lockdowns" have been applied – in varying degrees – to reflect further 'waves' of COVID-19. While these may imply a new stage of the crisis, they are not unprecedented in the same way as the initial impact.

The pandemic and the measures taken to tackle COVID-19 continue to affect economies and real estate markets globally. Nevertheless, as at the valuation date, property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where enough market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. Accordingly – and for the avoidance of doubt – our valuation is not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty', as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards.

For the avoidance of doubt this explanatory note has been included to ensure transparency and to provide further insight as to the market context under which the valuation opinion was prepared. In recognition of the potential for market conditions to move rapidly in response to changes in the control or future spread of COVID-19, we highlight the importance of the valuation date.

Berlin Rental Freeze

The Berlin Rental Freeze Law – even though to a lesser extent – also falls under the Market Instability paragraph. As for the date of valuation, the endurance of it is totally unclear. As published at 6 May 2020, 284 members of the federal parliament, from the political parties CDU/CSU and FDP, have passed in constitutional complaints in front of the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ("*Bundesverfassungsgericht*") to carry out a check of compatibility of this rental freeze act with constitutional law. Like trade associations, they believe that the new law is a too serious encroachment on the fundamental right of private property and assume that the federal government, not the states, is responsible for rental policy.

Until there is no final legal decision, there is some material uncertainty with regards to rental cashflow which can have some impact on market pricing and thus valuation results. We therefore recommend observing the behaviour of market participants and of the credit procedures of the financing banks constantly.

Please see Chapter 4.3.2 "Berlin Renal Freeze" for more details.

SUMMARY OF THE VALUATION CONCLUSIONS

Upon the assumption that, after reasonable inquiry of the Company, there are no onerous restrictions or unusual outgoings of which we have no knowledge and based on the specific comments and assumptions set out in this Valuation Report, we are of the opinion that the aggregate of the individual Fair Values (net) of the freehold / ground-leasehold interests in the assets in the portfolio, rounded at asset level, as at 31 December 2020 and held as at that date, is:

50,613,398,625 €

(Fifty billion, six hundred thirteen million, three hundred ninety-eight thousand and six hundred twenty-five Euros)

net of purchasers' costs and VAT

of which the Fair Value of the undeveloped freehold Land and plots held on a ground lease is 111,162,925 € and

of which the Fair Value of the assets abroad is 2,781,810,300 € and

of which the value of owner-occupied assets (proportion of owner-occupation above 50%, weighted by area), classified by the Company according to IAS 16, is 103,817,000 € (representing approximately 0.2% of the Fair Value aggregated on portfolio level).

The assessment of the Fair Value was carried out at asset level. The aggregate of the individual Fair Values presented here takes account of the marketing period and the transaction costs of the individual assets and does not reflect any discounts or premiums on the sales of the whole portfolio or if part of the portfolio were to be marketed simultaneously or in lots.

CBRE has not been engaged to update the CBRE valuation for the purpose of the Prospectus, has no obligation to do so and has not updated the CBRE valuation after the date of valuation, 31 December 2020.

For detailed breakdowns of values between assets held for investment (freehold-equivalent and leasehold assets), for non-specialised development and land not held for development as well as assets held on a ground lease please refer to Part 5.1 "Fair Value".

There are no negative values to report.

The following table shows aggregated key asset data for the total Portfolio (excluding Land):

Fair Value excluding Land:	50,502,235,700 €
Total lettable area:	24,539,090 sq m
Average Fair Value per sq m lettable area:	2,058 €
Current annual rental income (gross)[2]:	1,979,286,207 €
Potential annual rental income (gross)[2]:	2,051,073,841 €
Annual market rent (gross)[2]:	2,286,155,069 €
Multiplier (based on current rent):	25.5 times
Multiplier (based on potential rent):	24.6 times
Multiplier (based on market rent):	22.1 times
Net initial yield (based on current rent)	3.0%
Net initial yield (based on potential rent)	3.1%
Net initial yield (based on market rent)	3.6%

Our opinion of "Fair Value" is based upon the scope of work and valuation assumptions as detailed in Part 4 “Explanation of Valuation” and Part 5 “Valuation Conclusions” of this Valuation Report, and has been derived mainly using recent comparable market evidence on arm’s length terms.

[2] Annual rental income (gross) includes income from antennas of 2,997,380 €.

CONTENTS

1 Basis of Valuation

1.1 Preamble

CBRE has valued the Company's portfolio bi-/annually including acquisition properties (e.g. DeWAG portfolio, Vitus portfolio) since 2013 and has prepared various valuation reports in English.

Furthermore, CBRE has delivered several condensed valuation reports ("Prospectus") in English and German language.

Additionally, CBRE has valued the "Gagfah" portfolio on a quarterly basis from 2008 to 2014 for accounting purposes for Gagfah M Immobilien-Management GmbH, the "SÜDEWO" portfolio from 2009 to 2014 for the Süddeutsche Wohnen Management GmbH and the "Conwert" portfolio from 2011 to Q2/2017 for Conwert Management GmbH.

CBRE has valued the "BUWOG" portfolio initially as at 31 April 2010 for acquisition and accounting purposes for IMMOFINANZ. From 2011-2018 CBRE has valued the "BUWOG" portfolio on a quarterly/bi-annual basis for accounting purposes for IMMOFINANZ and has prepared various valuation reports in German.

1.2 Valuation Instructions

CBRE has been appointed to undertake a Fair Value valuation of the Company's assets held as at 31 December 2020 with inspections of 1,197 inspection clusters, which include 1,712 valuation units (including modernized assets; please refer to 4.1.2 "Inspection Dates and Coverage").

The assets were valued on the basis of assets (valuation units).

We understand that the assets are held as investments and that the Company requires the value of the freehold or leasehold interest.

We confirm that regarding this instruction we are acting solely for the Company and that we have no conflicts of interests in relation to this instruction.

The valuation is based on the information provided for the previous valuations detailed in the preamble and the current data provided by the Company as at 31 August 2020 (rent roll, expiration dates of subsidies, modernized assets, waiver for mining subsidence) as well as the adjusted portfolio units as at 31 December 2020.

1.3 Purpose of Valuation

We acknowledge that our Valuation Report will be used by the Company as one of many sources for the determination of the Fair Value of its properties as part of the prospectus that relates to a bond issue by **Vonovia SE**.

The Valuation Report complies with the legal requirements, in particular the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market, and repealing Directive 2003/71/EC (Prospectus Regulation) in connection with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 of 14 March 2019 (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980) and the paragraphs 128 to 130 of the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) update of the Committee of European Securities Regulators' (CESR) recommendations for the consistent impli-cation of (EC) no. 809/2004.

1.4 Addressee

The present Valuation Report is addressed to:

- Vonovia SE - Germany; Universitätsstraße 133, 44803 Bochum, Germany.

1.5 Publication

CBRE acknowledges and agrees that the Valuation Report will be published in an unabbreviated form in the Prospectus and will be referred to in marketing and other materials prepared in the context of a bond issue by Vonovia SE. The Prospectus will be accessible to potential Investors on the Company's website. Apart from that, neither the whole nor any part of our Valuation Report nor any references thereto may be included in any published document, circular statement nor published in any way without our prior written approval of the form and context in which it will appear.

1.6 Date of Valuation

The effective valuation date is 31 December 2020.

1.7 Subject Assets

In accordance with the valuation instruction, the subject of the valuation are Vonovia's assets held as at 31 December 2020, comprised of 374,394 residential units, thereof 352,239 residential units in Germany, of which 38,833 are calculated under public rent control, 6,752 commercial units, thereof 6,143 units in Germany and 113,651 miscellaneous rented units (internal and external parking units, antennas), thereof 96,510 in Germany and Land consisting of undeveloped freehold land (137 assets) with an area of 648,339 sq m, thereof 123 assets with an area of 605,601 sq m in Germany and 5 plots in Germany held on a ground lease with an area of 23,412 sq m.

The following table shows the transition of the different classification into the type of use between Vonovia and CBRE of the German assets:

Transition Vonovia vs. CBRE	Vonovia	Transition	CBRE
Number of residential units	354,561	-2,322	352,239
Number of commercial units	4,053	2,090	6,143
Number of external parking units	37,055	-	37,055
Number of internal parking units	58,855	-	58,855
Number of other units (without area)	368	232	600
Total Number of units	**454,892**	**-**	**454,892**
Residential Area (sq m)	22,128,917	-88,028	22,040,889
Commercial Area (sq m)	606,285	88,028	694,314
Total Area (sq m)	**22,735,203**	**-**	**22,735,203**

The majority of the rearrangements was made for units that are rented under a general lease contract („*Generalmietvertrag*"). Although the majority of these units are residential units, the contractual terms of the general lease contracts are more comparable to commercial lease contracts and therefore calculated as commercial units in our valuation. Further, CBRE has calculated commercial units with a lettable area of 0 sq m as other units (without area) according to a different calculation model.

1.8 Tenure (except Land)

9,865 assets are freehold-equivalent and 1,132 assets are ground leasehold-equivalent with Vonovia as ground leaseholder. The average, unweighted leasehold term ends on 28 October 2060. The 1,132 ground leasehold assets account for 7.8% of the aggregated Fair Value of the portfolio.

1.9 Concept of Value

The assessment of Fair Value has been carried out by CBRE in accordance with the guidelines of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Standards for the Valuation of Real Estate for Investment Purposes (International Valuation Standards), the RICS Valuation – Global Standards (effective from 31 January 2020) (Red Book) of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and in accordance with legal requirements, in particular the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market, and repealing Directive 2003/71/EC (Prospec-tus Regulation) in connection with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 of 14 March 2019 (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980) and the paragraphs 128 to 130 of the Euro-pean Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) update of the Committee of European Securities Regu-lators' (CESR) recommendations for the consistent implication of (EC) no. 809/2004.

The assets have been valued to "Fair Value" in accordance with IAS 40 in connection with IFRS 13.9 of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which is defined as:

"Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date."

"Fair Value", for the purpose of financial reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards is effectively the same as "Market Value", which is defined as:

"The estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm´s-length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion."

We have valued the assets individually and no account has been taken of any discounts or premiums that may be negotiated in the market if all or part of the portfolio was to be marketed simultaneously, either in lots or as a whole.

We confirm that we have sufficient current local and national knowledge of the particular asset market involved and have the skills and understanding to undertake the valuation competently.

The assets have been valued by valuers who are qualified for the purpose of the valuation in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Global Standards (31 January 2020). Where the knowledge and skill requirements of the Red Book have been met in aggregate by more than one valuer within CBRE, we confirm that a list of those valuers has been retained within the working papers, together with confirmation that each named valuer complies with the requirements of the Red Book.

Note:

The valuation represents the figures that would appear in a hypothetical contract of sale at the valuation date. No allowances have been made for any expenses of realisation nor for taxation which might arise in the event of a disposal. Our valuations are net of purchasers' statutory and other normal acquisition costs. No account has been taken of any inter-company leases or arrangements, nor of any mortgages, debentures or other charge. No account has been taken of the availability or otherwise of capital-based Government or European Community grants. All rents and capital values stated in this report are exclusive of VAT.

The values stated in this report represent our objective and independent opinion of Fair Value in accordance with the definition set out above as at the valuation date. Amongst other things, this assumes that the assets had been properly marketed and that exchange of contracts took place on this date.

1.10 Currency

The currency used in the Valuation Report is Euro.

1.11 Sources of Information

We have carried out our work based upon information supplied to us by the Company and their asset managers, which we have assumed to be correct and comprehensive.

The figures in this Report are based on the rent roll provided by the Company, dated 31 August 2020. The portfolio has been adjusted by the sold units delivered by the Company as at 31 December 2020.

A sample of documents provided, were checked for plausibility.

1.12 Place of Performance and Jurisdiction

German law applies. The place of performance and jurisdiction is Frankfurt am Main.

1.13 Assignment of Rights

The Addressee of the Valuation Report is not entitled to assign its rights - either in whole or in part - to third parties.

1.14 Declaration of Independence

We hereby confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief CBRE GmbH has carried out the assessment of Fair Value in its capacity as an external valuer. We further confirm that CBRE is not aware of any actual or potential conflict of interest that might have influenced its independent status. This declaration also includes all other departments of CBRE GmbH, including the investment and agency departments.

The total fees, including the fee for this assignment, earned by CBRE GmbH from the Company are less than 2% of the total German revenues earned by CBRE GmbH in 2020. It is not anticipated that this situation will change in the financial year to 31 December 2021. We confirm that we do not have any material interest in Vonovia or the assets.

2 ASSET HOLDINGS – GERMANY

2.1 Description of the Portfolio Structure

The description and structure of the following parts of the portfolio as well as the structure of the tables and charts have been provided by the Company.

Vonovia has divided the portfolio into three parts:

Strategic

This portfolio will include locations which the Company considers to have development potential that is well above-average in general, where Vonovia intends to pursue a value-enhancing property management strategy. The strategic portfolio includes the “Operate”, and “Investment” portfolio clusters:

Operate

Vonovia aims to achieve value generation in this part of the portfolio through rental growth, vacancy reduction, effective and sustainable maintenance spending and cost efficiencies through scale.

Investment

Vonovia aims to achieve a significant improvement in value with an extensive investment program, mainly in energy-efficiency of the buildings and by modernising apartments for senior living and completing high-standard refurbishments in markets where fully refurbished apartments deliver a rental premium.

Recurring Sales

Vonovia privatises apartments by offering them to tenants, owner-occupiers and investors. Vonovia aims to generate further value through the sale (privatisation) of owner-occupier units and single-family houses at a significant premium compared with their Fair Value.

Non-core Disposals

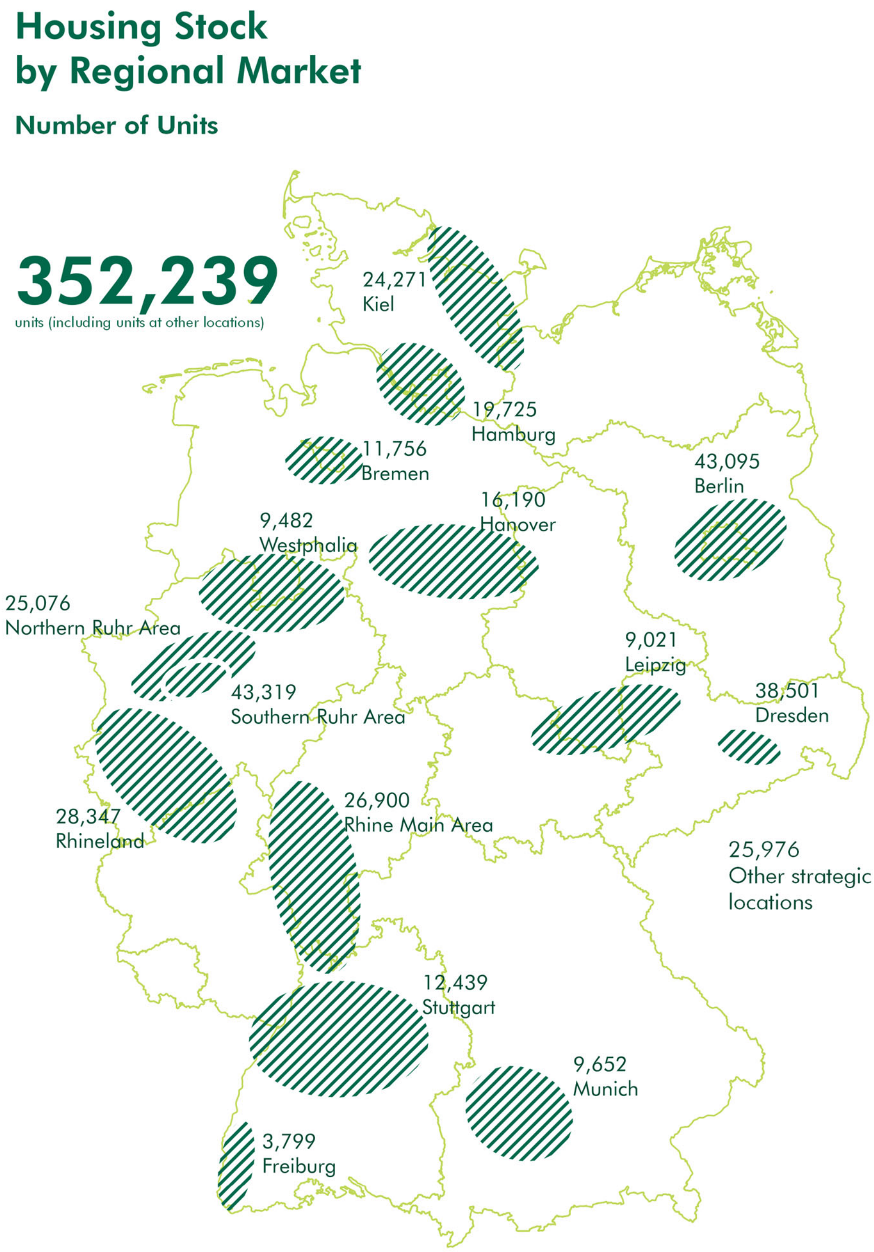
This portfolio focuses on properties for sale, which are not suited for privatisation. The buildings are sold to private and institutional investors. This portfolio includes properties, which do not fit (in the opinion of Vonovia) in terms of macro and micro location or development potential. Limited potential is defined, in particular, by below-average property condition combined with a location that is of similarly below-average quality.

2.2 Description of Regional Markets

Vonovia has divided the portfolio into 17 regional markets. The regional market classification is orientated toward the residential real estate market regions in Germany. These markets are core towns/cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas that are largely similar in terms of the supply of real estate and the real estate market, both at present and in the forecasts. They are also the markets that especially benefit from domestic migration. This definition of the real estate market regions is based on the definition developed by the German Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR). Where local real estate markets show overlaps, Vonovia has grouped them together.

2.3 Geographic Allocation

The following map shows the geographical allocation of residential units based on regional markets, as described in Part 2.2 above.



2.4 Portfolio Breakdown

The German portfolio of Vonovia consists of 352,239 residential units, 6,143 commercial units and 96,510 miscellaneous rented units (internal and external parking units, antennas) with a total lettable area of 22,735,203 sq m.

The following table shows the breakdown of the residential part of the portfolio by strategic portfolio, as described in Part 2.1 above.

	Residential						Market Rent*
	Units	Area	Vacancy		Current Annual Rental Income (gross)		
		in sq m	% of Units	% of Area	Total in EUR	EUR per sq m per month	EUR per sq m per month
Operate	104,153	6,558,367	4.8%	4.7%	544,494,658	7.26	7.76
Invest	220,526	13,626,765	1.5%	1.4%	1,082,659,145	6.72	7.63
Strategic	**324,679**	**20,185,132**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**	**1,627,153,803**	**6.89**	**7.67**
Recurring Sales	26,191	1,751,123	2.5%	2.5%	143,883,319	7.02	7.74
Non-core Disposals	1,369	104,634	11.0%	11.1%	8,188,025	7.34	8.15
Total	**352,239**	**22,040,889**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**	**1,779,225,148**	**6.90**	**7.68**

*The Market Rent only includes the rented residential units.

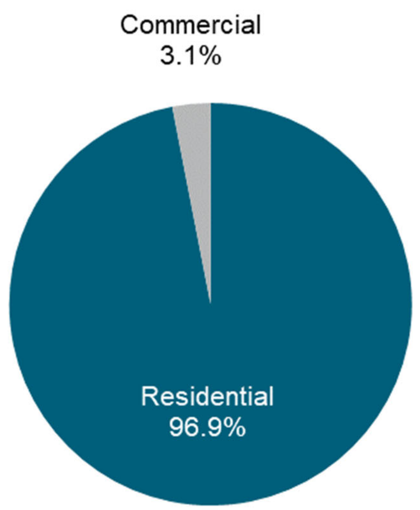
The following table shows the breakdown of the residential part of the portfolio per regional market.

Regional Market	Residential						
	Units	Area	Vacancy		Current Annual Rental Income		Market Rent*
		in sq m	% of Units	% of Area	Total in EUR	EUR per sq m per month	EUR per sq m per month
Southern Ruhr Area	43,319	2,661,347	3.1%	3.2%	195,513,459	6.32	7.32
Berlin	43,095	2,745,665	1.4%	1.3%	224,235,950	6.89	6.48
Dresden	38,501	2,193,880	3.5%	3.4%	160,092,979	6.29	6.89
Rhineland	28,347	1,881,744	2.1%	2.1%	162,753,370	7.36	8.31
Rhine Main Area	26,900	1,729,186	1.8%	1.8%	172,528,541	8.47	9.39
Northern Ruhr Area	25,076	1,548,700	3.0%	3.0%	106,969,308	5.93	6.57
Kiel	24,271	1,390,501	2.2%	2.0%	106,727,964	6.53	7.38
Hamburg	19,725	1,246,342	2.2%	1.6%	108,035,791	7.34	8.59
Hanover	16,190	1,023,514	2.4%	2.3%	82,036,469	6.84	7.63
Stuttgart	12,439	811,318	2.0%	2.0%	78,685,562	8.24	9.37
Bremen	11,756	713,556	3.3%	3.4%	49,885,243	6.03	6.83
Munich	9,652	634,375	1.7%	1.6%	62,707,631	8.37	11.38
Westphalia	9,482	618,697	3.5%	3.6%	45,589,722	6.37	7.44
Leipzig	9,021	579,275	3.4%	3.3%	41,466,425	6.17	6.86
Freiburg	3,799	265,236	2.1%	2.1%	24,037,252	7.71	8.64
Other Strategic Locations	25,976	1,665,103	3.6%	3.6%	132,800,986	6.89	7.75
Total strategic locations	**347,549**	**21,708,440**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**	**1,754,066,653**	**6.91**	**7.68**
Non-Strategic Locations	4,690	332,449	5.4%	5.5%	25,158,495	6.67	7.42
Total	**352,239**	**22,040,889**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**	**1,779,225,148**	**6.90**	**7.68**

*The Market Rent only includes the rented residential units.

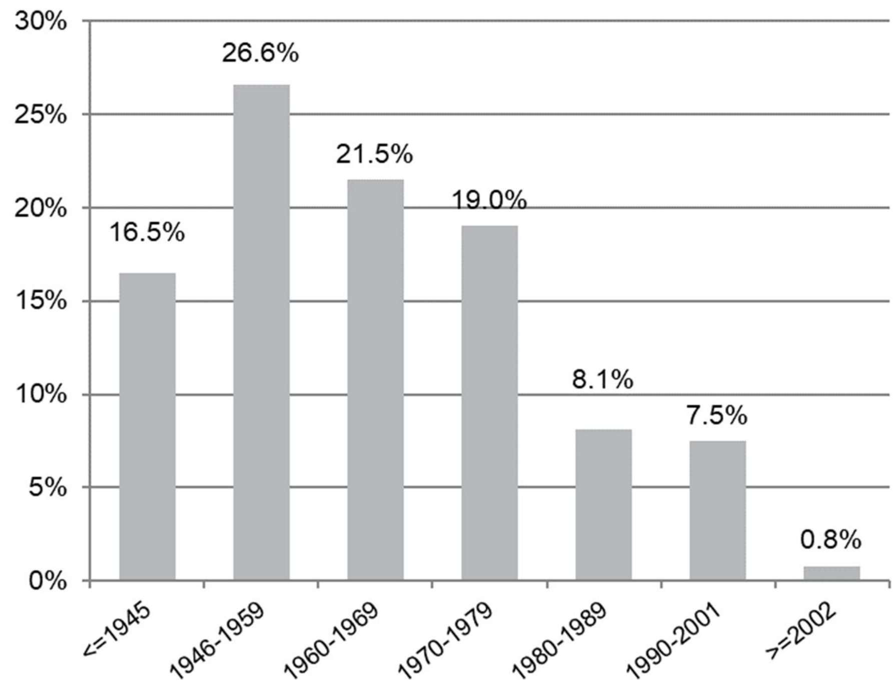
2.5 Breakdown of Rental Units with Lettable Area by Type of Use

In total, as at 31 December 2020 the portfolio of Vonovia included 54,066 buildings within 10,040 assets with a total of 454,892 rental units (thereof 352,239 residential and 6,143 commercial units). The total lettable area is 22,735,203 sq m, of which 22,040,889 sq m is residential (96.9%) and 694,314 sq m commercial (3.1%).



2.6 Breakdown of Lettable Area (Residential) by Age of Building

The portfolio assets have a wide range of dates of construction.



2.7 Vacancy Rate

The total vacancy rate at portfolio level weighted by area is 2.7%.

The residential vacancy rate at portfolio level weighted by area is 2.5%.

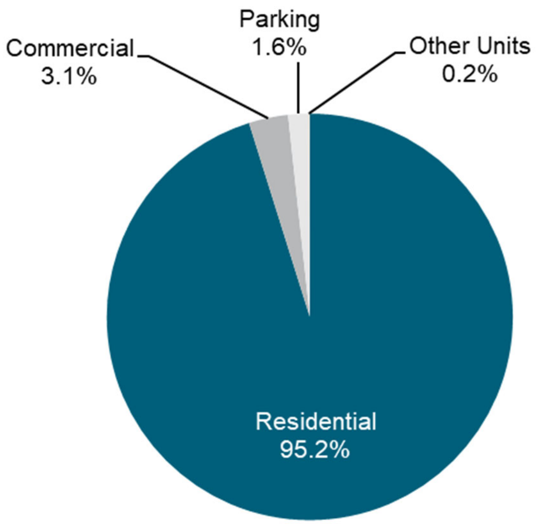
The residential vacancy rate at portfolio level weighted by units is 2.6%.

The EPRA residential vacancy rate at portfolio level is 2.5%.

2.8 Breakdown of Current Annual Rental Income (gross) by Type of Use

At the date of the rent roll of 31 August 2020 (adjusted by units sold as at 31 December 2020), the current annual rental income (gross) was 1,869,782,168 €. Approximately 95.2% of the current annual rental income (gross) is generated from the residential units in the portfolio; residential units subject to public subsidy account for 9.6% of the portfolio´s total current annual rental income (gross).

Commercial uses (retail, office and other commercial) account for about 3.1% of the current annual rental income (gross). The 95,910 internal and external parking units generate approximately 1.6%. Income from other units (e.g. antennas) has only relatively low significance of 0.2% at portfolio level.



2.9 Land

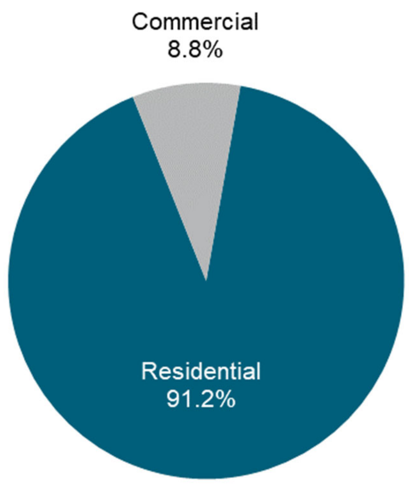
The Land portfolio of Vonovia consists of 123 freehold assets with a total area of 605,601 sq m and 5 plots held on a ground lease with an area of 23,412 sq m.

Please refer to Part 4.2.3 “Land Approach - Germany” for the explanation of the valuation methods.

3 Asset Holdings – Abroad

3.1 Breakdown of Rental Units with Lettable Area by Type of Use

In total, as at 31 December 2020 the portfolio of Vonovia included 954 assets in Austria and 3 assets in Hungary with a total of 39,905 rental units (thereof 22,155 residential and 609 commercial units). 38.3% of all residential units are in Vienna (8,489 units). The total lettable area is 1,803,888 sq m, of which 1,644,766 sq m is residential (91.2%) and 159,122 sq m commercial (8.8%).



3.2 Breakdown of Lettable Area (Residential) by Age of Building

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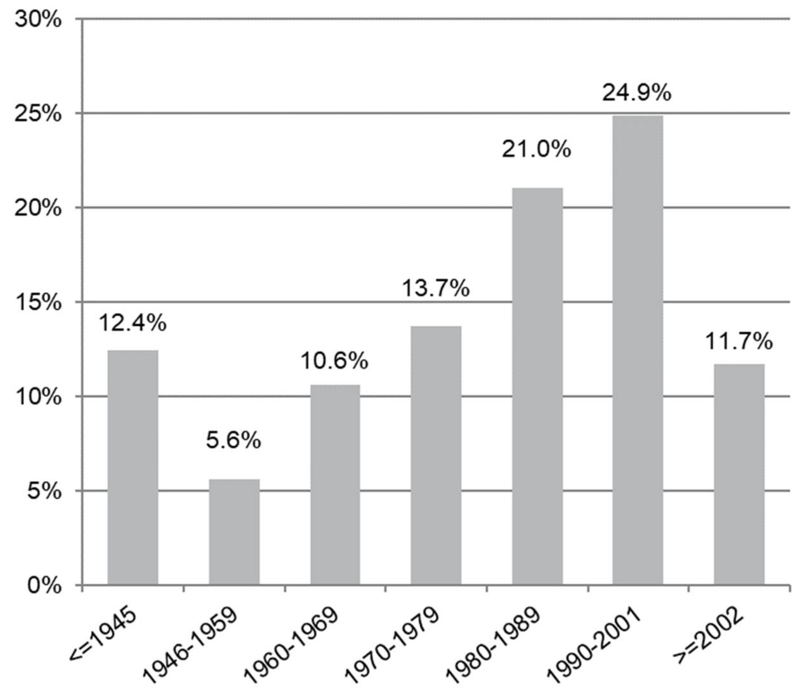


CBRE

3.3 Vacancy Rate

The total vacancy rate at portfolio level weighted by area is 5.0%.

The residential vacancy rate at portfolio level weighted by area is 4.1%.

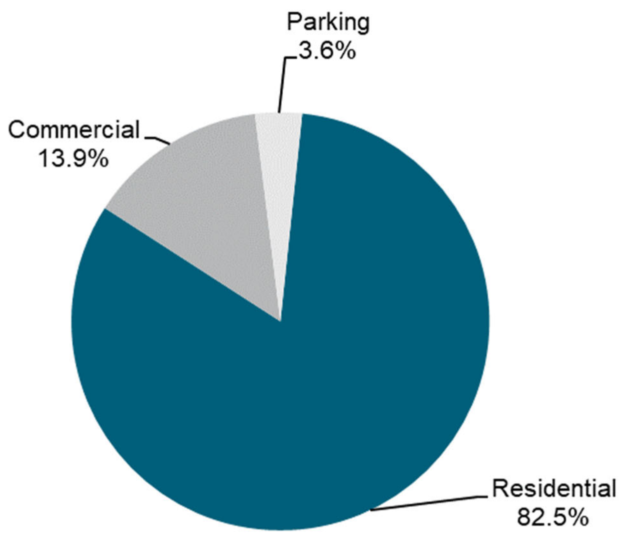
The residential vacancy rate at portfolio level weighted by units is 4.4%.

The EPRA residential vacancy rate at portfolio level is 4.4%.

3.4 Breakdown of Current Annual Rental Income (gross) by Type of Use

At the date of the rent roll of 31 August 2020 (adjusted by units sold as at 31 December 2020), the current annual rental income (gross) was 109,504,039 €. Approximately 82.5% of the current annual rental income (gross) is generated from the residential units in the portfolio.

Commercial uses (retail, office and other commercial) account for about 13.9% of the current annual rental income (gross). The 17,141 internal and external parking units generate approximately 3.6%.



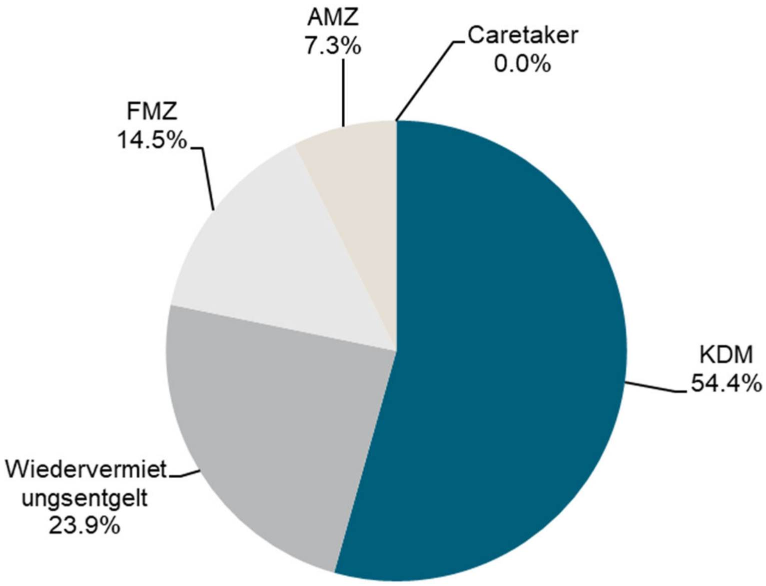
3.5 Breakdown of Current Annual Residential Rental Income (gross) by Type of Rent

In the subject portfolio, 90.2% of all residential lettable area is subject to public subsidies with regulated rents. There are four different types of rents in the Austrian system of publicly-subsidised, regulated housing:

- *“Kostendeckende Miete”* (KDM - lit. rent covering costs, i.e. economic rent). In the subject portfolio the KDM accounts for 54.4% of the entire current annual residential rental income (gross).
- *“Wiedervermietungsentgelt“* (re-letting payment, replacing *“Burgenländischer Richtwert“* (BRW)). The *“Wiedervermietungsentgelt”* is 1.87 € per sq m p. a. and is indexed according to *“Verbraucherpreisindex”* (consumer price index) every second year, starting 1 April 2018. In the subject portfolio the “*Wiedervermietungsentgelt”* accounts for 23.9% of the entire current annual residential rental income.
- *“Angemessene Miete”* (AMZ – reasonable rent). This is determined for residential accommodation that has ceased to benefit from public subsidy. The rules correspond to those for “*Freie Mietzins”* (see below). In the subject portfolio the AMZ accounts for 7.3% of the entire current annual residential rental income.

- *"Hausbesorgerwohnungen"* (Caretakers' apartments) which are separately identified, due to the usually significantly lower current rent passing. In the subject portfolio these account for below 0.0% of the entire current annual residential rental income.

In addition to the four types of restricted residential rent, there is the unregulated *"Freier Mietzins"* (FMZ - open-market rent). It is restricted only by the general provisions of Austrian landlord and tenant law. In the subject portfolio the FMZ accounts for 14.5% of the entire current annual residential rental income.



For further information please refer to sections 4.2.2 "Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) - Austria" and 4.5 "Valuation Parameters – Abroad".

4 Explanation of Valuation

4.1 Inspections

4.1.1 Basis for Inspections

In accordance with the Company's instruction, the valuation of the assets has been carried out individually on an asset level. For the purpose of the inspections we amalgamated the assets into homogeneous clusters. The cluster criteria were location and situation, type of assets and date of construction.

- Location/Situation: all assets in a single inspection cluster must be part of one housing estate or – if they are individual buildings – must be situated in the same neighbourhood,

- Type of Assets: These were mainly differentiated into

  A) Detached/Semi-detached houses

  B) Apartment buildings

  C) Commercial assets, such as office buildings, business and retail assets, mixed-use assets with a proportion of commercial value greater than 20%

- Date of Construction**:** The categories of construction date were defined as follows:

  1945 and earlier
  1946 to 1959
  1960 to 1969
  1970 to 1979
  1980 to 1989
  1990 to 2001
  2002 onwards

For the inspections, a reference asset was selected from each cluster, on the basis of the desktop analysis and the information available.

During our inspections, we verified that each of the buildings of the valuation clusters were internally consistent and checked whether adjoining buildings had homogeneous characteristics that could enable them to be amalgamated.

Internal and external parking units and other rent-earning units such as antennas are part of a building unit, except if they are economically independent units.

At cluster level, we made an assessment of the situation ("micro location"), the quality level according to the local rental table, the condition of the buildings (asset score) and the typical condition of the apartments, as a basis of our allowances for regular maintenance and tenant improvement costs.

At asset level, the basis of valuation calculations, we took individual account of asset-specific parameters such as administration costs, structural vacancy, current rent, market rent, public subsidy (if any), ground leases (where appropriate) and relevant entries in section II of the land register.

4.1.2 Inspection Dates and Coverage

CBRE has inspected all assets in the course of previous valuation instructions. In 2020, CBRE inspected 1,197 inspection clusters, which include 1,712 valuation units. The assets were inspected between March and December 2020. The Company has confirmed that they are not aware of any material changes to the physical attributes of the assets, or the nature of their location, since the last inspection, except for the assets that were (partly) modernized between 2012 and 2020 and not re-inspected. For the assets which have been modernized and not yet inspected and for which we have been provided with detailed information regarding measures and costs, we have adjusted the property scores. We have assumed this advice to be correct.

Inspection clusters: the following table shows the breakdown of the inspection clusters which were components of the portfolio as at the dates of the rent roll (31 August 2020):

Total					
Cluster					
Year of Inspection	Total	External Inspection	Percentage of Current Annual Rental Income (gross)	Internal Inspection	Percentage of Current Annual Rental Income (gross)
2011-2017	4,976	4,735	38.0%	241	2.2%
2018	832	800	17.4%	32	0.9%
2019	1,091	966	11.6%	125	9.4%
2020	1,197	1,183	19.7%	14	0.9%
Gesamt	**8,096**	**7,684**	**86.6%**	**412**	**13.4%**

The table above shows the current proportional distribution of external (86.6%) and internal (13.4%) inspections. Within previous valuations a significant higher share of the inspection clusters was inspected internally by CBRE. Several of these internal inspections have been replaced by external re-inspections within subsequent valuations. The table shows only the last inspection type per inspection cluster.

Approximately 45.4% (weighted by Fair Value) of the undeveloped land was inspected in 2018 and 2020.

During the inspections, the homogeneity of the defined clusters was checked for plausibility, if necessary, the clustering was amended, and a re-inspection was carried out.

4.2 Method of Valuation

4.2.1 Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) - Germany

The determination of the Fair Value of the individual assets has been carried out using the internationally recognised Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. This method, which is based on dynamic investment calculations, allows valuation parameters to be reflected explicitly and, therefore, provides a transparent arithmetical determination of Fair Value. In the DCF method, the future income and expenditure flows associated with the subject asset are explicitly forecasted over a 10-year period of detailed consideration, assuming a letting scenario which is not taking into account any potential privatisations of individual apartments. The cash flows calculated for the period of detailed consideration are discounted, monthly in advance, to the date of valuation, allowing the effect on the current Fair Value of the receipts and payments at varying dates during the 10-year period to be properly reflected.

The discount rate chosen reflects not only the market situation, location, condition and letting situation of the asset and the yield expectations of a potential investor but also the level of security of the forecast future cash flows. As the discounting process means that the effect of future cash flows reduces in importance while at the same time the uncertainty of forecasting tends to increase over time, it is usual in real estate investment considerations for the sustainable net rental income after a ten-year time horizon (the period of detailed consideration) to be capitalised, using a growth-implicit yield, and then discounted to the date of valuation.

The assumptions adopted in the valuation model reflect the average estimates that would be made at the respective date of valuation by investors active in the market. The result of the DCF method is, therefore, the price that a relevant investor in the market would be prepared to pay for the asset at the respective date of valuation, in order to achieve a return from the proposed investment that is in line with present asset market expectations.

4.2.2 Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) - Austria

In order to reflect the specific requirements for the valuation of the Austrian Assets properly, including for instance the long-term subsidies, changes in interest rates and the proceeds of privatisation achievable in the long term, for the purposes of the present valuation of the residential properties we have adopted an 80-year period of detailed consideration (time horizon).

The cash flows calculated for each year of the period of detailed consideration are discounted, annually in arrears, to the date of valuation, allowing the effect of the receipts and payments at varying dates during the period to be properly reflected in the Fair Value at the date of valuation.

The discount rate chosen reflects not only the market situation and/or the yield expectations of a potential investor but also the uncertainty involved in the forecasting of future cash flows.

The CBRE DCF model reflects the particular characteristics of the residential portfolio, which is partly publicly subsidised but also has possibilities for subdivision into condominiums and individual privatisation; the four different systems for determining rent for the residential accommodation, with different statutory provisions; and the possibility that, on a change of tenant, an apartment could change from one method of determining rent, e.g. cost-covering rent, to another, such as the re-letting payment or reasonable rent.

4.2.3 Land Approach - Germany

For the purpose of the valuation, the assets have been assigned to one of the following categories, based on the information provided by the Principal or gained during discussions with the local authorities:

A) Future Development

- land capable of development (“*Baureifes Land”*); zoned for development, with public roads and utilities infrastructure
- unserviced land zoned for development (“*Rohbauland”*)
- land with hope value for development (“*Bauerwartungsland”*)

B) Other

- Woodland, agricultural land (“*Forst- und Agrarland”*) and gardens

The land assets in the portfolio were valued on the basis of their status as at the valuation date using two different valuation methods:

Comparison method (“*Vergleichswertverfahren*”)

Land capable of development (“*Baureifes Land”*) as well as woodland, agricultural land (“*Forst- und Agrarland”*) and gardens was valued using the comparison method.

The official "*Bodenrichtwert"* (guideline land value) was used for each asset or, if it was not available, the valuation was based on local comparables. Using our professional judgement, we have applied adjustment factors in accordance with individual asset characteristics in determining the site value e.g. micro location, layout, plot size and/or planed plot ratio (GFZ – only for the development sites). If infrastructure costs were outstanding or could be expected to be payable on individual sites, these were deducted.

Deductive valuation approach for potential building land by Walter Seele[3]

Land with hope value for development ("*Bauerwartungsland"*) and unserviced land zoned for development ("*Rohbauland"*) was valued using the deductive valuation approach according to *Seele*.

According to the Seele approach, the prices for potential building land are determined not only by prices of comparable land capable of development ("*Baureifes Land"*) and the waiting period. They are also dependent on the proportion of land that needs to be developed ("*Erschließungsflächenanteil"*) and the development costs.

The approach has been recommended for application by the "GIF" (society for real estate economic research) in Germany.

We would draw your attention to the fact that the market for the above-mentioned types of Land (Type A) is relatively small and the development of this type of Land often depends on decisions made by local or municipal authorities such as planning authorities (*Bauplanungsämter*), which leads to a lack of comparable evidence and in a greater uncertainty of our valuation assumptions. It should be noted that the price which can be achieved for development land (in any of the above categories) is extremely sensitive to minor changes to any of a number of factors, including statutory consents, timing, availability and cost of development finance, construction costs and market movements and therefore may differ from the Fair Value. We would therefore recommend that the situation and the valuations are kept under regular review.

Financial mathematics method ("*Finanzmathematische Methode*")

The value of the Company's leasehold land was calculated by using the following method:

The value of the leasehold land consists of:

- present value of the unencumbered land (discounted over the running-time)
- present value of the received ground lease earnings (discounted over the running-time)

Using our professional judgement, we have applied adjustment factors in accordance with individual asset characteristics in determining the unencumbered land value.

If applicable, adjustment factors are applied on the value of the leasehold land to take the individual market situation and special elements of the contract into account.

4.2.4 Land Approach - Austria

The comparison value is deducted from an adequate number of sales prices of comparable assets/condominiums/part-ownerships in the surroundings of the subject asset. Sales prices of assets in comparable locations can be consulted if there are not enough sales prices available in the subject property's surrounding area. Adjustments based on i.e. indices or conversion factors due to market development and differences of site characteristics have to be conducted.

[3] Source: Seele, 1998, Bodenwertermittlung durch deduktiven Preisvergleich, Zeitschrift Vermessungswesen und Raumordnung

4.3 General Valuation Assumptions

We have made various assumptions as to tenure, letting, town planning, and the condition and repair of buildings and sites – including ground and groundwater contamination – as set out below.

If any of the information or assumptions on which the valuation is based are subsequently found to be incorrect, the valuation figures should be reconsidered.

No special assumptions (as defined by RICS)[4] have been made.

4.3.1 Constituents of the Subject Assets

Fixtures in the subject assets, such as passenger and goods lifts, other conveyor installations, central heating installations and other technical installations have been regarded as integral parts of the subject asset and are included within our valuation. Tenant's fixtures and fittings that would normally be the asset of the tenant have not been reflected in our valuation.

4.3.2 Berlin Rental Freeze

Since the beginning of 2019, there have been public discussions about a rental freeze proposition for rental apartments in Berlin. The Berlin Parliament ("*Berliner Abgeordnetenhaus*") finally enacted the law for rent control in the housing sector ("*MietenWoG Bln*") as at the 30th of January 2020. The law came into force as at the 23rd of February 2020 by publishing it in the Berlin bulletin for legislation ("*Berliner Gesetzes- und Verordnungsblatt*"). Berlin is the first federal state which passed such a law.

The Berlin Rental Freeze mainly stipulates that rents of existing and new leases for rental apartments built before 2014, with the exception of publicly subsidized residential space and special care homes, will be frozen for five years at the level as at 18th of June 2019.

Since 31 March 2020, we have adopted and changed our rental cashflow model within our valuations for residential assets in Berlin, in accordance with the Berlin Rental Freeze law.

4.3.3 Structural investigations

We have not carried out building surveys, tested services, made independent site investigations, inspected woodwork, exposed parts of the structure which were covered, unexposed or inaccessible, nor arranged for any investigations to be carried out to determine whether or not any deleterious or hazardous materials or techniques have been used, or are present, in any part of the assets. We are unable, therefore, to give any assurance that the assets are free from defect. We were provided with the information, that building parts (e.g. façade, roofing) of the following assets may be contaminated with asbestos:

[4] An assumption that either assumes facts that differ from the actual facts existing at the valuation date, or that would not be made by a typical market participant in a transaction on the valuation date (e.g. fully let)

Assets	ZIP	City	Address
44025	73079	Süßen	Rechbergstr. 20
44027	71732	Tamm	Ludwigsburger Str. 28, 30, 32/1, 34/1
44059	72072	Tübingen	Eisenbahnstr. 18, 20
44769	72072	Tübingen	Hegelstr. 23/1, 23/2
63020	13055	Berlin	Konrad-Wolf-Str. 113
63023	12169	Berlin	Südendstr. 32, 33
63071	04159	Leipzig	Blücherstr. 31
63091	15831	Jühnsdorf	Dorfstraße 15a-d, 20, 20a, b, 21, 21a
63092	16515	Oranienburg	Albert-Buchmann-Str. 2-10 even
63105	10715	Berlin	Berliner Str. 9
63115	14513	Teltow	Potsdamer Str. 25-29 odd, 31a, b
63116	14542	Werder	Marktstr. 1, 1a-f, 2, 2a-e; Aprikosenweg 1-7; Obstzüchterstr. 5; Auf dem Strengfeld 3, 3a, d-f
63117	14974	Ludwigsfelde	Hirschweg 14-22 even; 34-42 even

To reflect this, we have increased the discount and capitalisation rate by 25 bps.

According to the information we were provided with, 3,375 assets are contaminated with asbestos (Floor-Flex). Within our valuation we considered the provided lump sum of 91,806,330 € for renovation and disposal.

In the absence of any information to the contrary, we have assumed that:

- there are no abnormal ground conditions, nor archaeological remains, present which might adversely affect the current or future occupation, development or value of the assets;
- the assets are free from rot, infestation, structural or latent defect;
- no currently known deleterious or hazardous materials or suspect techniques, including but not limited to composite panelling, have been used in the construction of, or subsequent alterations or additions to, the assets and
- the services, and any associated controls or software, are in working order and free from defect.

We have otherwise had regard to the age and apparent general condition of the assets. Comments made in the property details do not purport to express an opinion about, or advises upon, the condition of uninspected parts and should not be taken as making an implied representation or statement about such parts.

4.3.4 Accommodation

We have not measured the assets but have relied upon the floor areas provided. We have not checked these on site.

We have verified a random sample and relied upon the other areas shown in the tenancy schedules and the additional information provided by the Company for the valuation for the IPO in 2013 and the additional valuations mentioned in the preamble.

Unless advised specifically to the contrary, we have made the assumption that the floor areas supplied to us have been calculated mainly in accordance with "*II. Berechnungsverordnung*". All areas quoted in this Valuation Report are approximate.

4.3.5 Environmental contamination and soil conditions

We have not undertaken, nor are we aware of the content of, any environmental audit or other environmental investigation or soil survey which may have been carried out on the assets and which may draw attention to any contamination or the possibility of any such contamination, other than as detailed below.

We have not carried out any investigation into the past or present uses of the assets, nor of any neighbouring land, in order to establish whether there is any potential for contamination and have therefore assumed that none exists.

Soil contamination:

We were provided with information concerning soil contamination by the Company.

For six assets, the Company provided us with cost estimations as follows:

Assets	ZIP	City	Address	Amount in EUR
18197a	14193	Berlin	Elgersburger Str. 20-23; Ilmenauer Str. 7, 7a, 8, 8a	285,138
18197b	14193	Berlin	Franzensbader Str. 7-9	106,927
42007	14471	Potsdam	Forststr. 73-78	58,810
42144	60311	Frankfurt	Mainkai 15-21	182,030
80034	44623	Herne	Behrensstr. 51-59 odd	178,212
80217	60311	Frankfurt	Battonnstr. 50, 52, 62-66 even; Fahrgasse 80-92 even	182,030

For eight further assets, we have assumed there is an impact on value and have increased the capitalisation rate by 25 bps to reflect this, as we were not provided with any specific amount:

Assets	ZIP	City	Address
70003	40599	Düsseldorf	Hasselsstr. 103
43039	80687	Munich	Agnes-Bernauer-Str. 30, 30a-g, 32, 34, 34a-g, 36-40 even; Friedenheimer Str. 13-27 odd; Schäufeleinstr. 33, 35
43044	28199	Bremen	Westerstr. 130, 132
43046	28207	Bremen	Hastedter Heerstr. 189
43052	38108	Brunswick	Dortmunder Str. 1-3; Duisburger Str. 23
80034	44623	Herne	Behrensstr. 51-59 odd
80035	44623	Herne	Behrensstr. 54
43064	40472	Düsseldorf	Selbecker Str. 26

Based on the information we were provided with we have assumed that for the remaining assets there is no material influence on value of single assets due to the suspicion of soil contamination.

Mining subsidence:

In accordance with our instructions and scope of work, for the purposes of this valuation, we have not conducted or given instructions for any more detailed investigations concerning mining subsidence.

We have been provided with information by the Company concerning potential costs which may arise from mining for 217 assets with a total amount of 29,962,000 €. We have deducted this sum at individual asset level.

General:

In the absence of any further information to the contrary, we have assumed that:

- the assets are not contaminated and are not adversely affected by any existing or proposed environmental law,
- any processes which are carried out on the assets which are regulated by environmental legislation are properly licensed by the appropriate authorities.

Should it be discovered, subsequent to our valuation, that contamination exists on any of the subject properties and/or on adjoining or nearby properties or that uses capable of causing contamination have been carried out in any of the subject properties, this could have a detrimental effect on the value of the subject property concerned.

We have assumed that either the assets possess current Energy Performance Certificates as required under Government Directives or Vonovia can present the documents if required.

4.3.6 Title and Tenancies

Details of title/tenure under which the assets are held and of lettings to which it is subject are as supplied to us. We have not generally examined nor had access to all the deeds, leases or other documents relating thereto. Where information from deeds, leases or other documents is recorded in this report, it represents our understanding of the relevant documents without obtaining separate legal advice.

Unless stated otherwise within this report and in the absence of any information to the contrary, we have assumed that:

- the assets possess a good and marketable title free from any onerous or hampering restrictions or conditions;
- only minor or inconsequential costs will be incurred if any modifications or alterations are necessary in order for occupiers of each assets to comply with the provisions of the relevant disability discrimination legislation;
- there are no tenant's improvements, others than those mentioned in 4.4.4, that will materially affect our opinion of the rent that would be obtained on review or renewal;
- where appropriate, permission to assign the interest being valued herein would not be withheld by the landlord where required and
- vacant possession can be given of all accommodation which is unlet or is let on a service occupancy (except structural vacancy).

We have not been provided with Legal Due Diligence Reports by the Company.

In accordance with our valuation instructions, our determination of Fair Value is based on the information provided to us, which also applies to rented accommodation, tenancies, current rental income, remaining lease terms and other lease conditions.

We were provided by the Company with a table including all land register entries for the IPO in 2013. CBRE verified a random sample of the addresses as well as the entries in section I and II of 54 assets. In the course of previous valuations of the DeWAG and Vitus sub-portfolio assets CBRE verified entries in section I and II of further 378 assets. During the course of loan security valuations of approximately 60% of the Fair Value of the former Gagfah Portfolio in 2013, CBRE was provided with a sample of land register extracts for plausibility checks. CBRE verified addresses and entries in section I and II of those assets. Based on the information provided, we have assumed that:

I. all the subject assets are either held freehold-equivalent (complete or partial) by the subsidiaries of the Company or, in the case of a ground lease (*"Erbbaurecht"*), are held for a limited term;

II. all the subject assets together with encumbrances and restrictions in section II of the land register have been correctly registered in the land register.

Mortgages or other liabilities that currently exist or that in the future might affect one or more of the subject assets have not been taken into account.

<u>Redevelopment areas:</u>

We have been provided with the information that following assets are located in redevelopment areas. As compensation payments may occur for these assets, we have increased the discount rate by 25 bps to reflect this. The assets are shown in the table below.

Assets	ZIP	City	Address
60095	73733	Esslingen	Weinstr. 1-5 odd
60171	71634	Ludwigsburg	Rosenackerweg 40-44
63112	13591	Berlin	Südekumzeile 26, 26a-e, 27, 27a, 28, 28a-c, 29, 29a, 30, 31, 31a, b
63037	01067	Dresden	Behringstr. 16a, b; Berliner Str. 21-27 odd, 27a
63094	40210	Dusseldorf	Oststr. 78
63043	01099	Dresden	Prießnitzstr. 42, 42a
63118	16515	Oranienburg	Bernauer Str. 41
63113	13595	Berlin	Weißenburger Str. 18
63040	01159	Dresden	Gröbelstr. 11
63049	01159	Dresden	Eichendorffstr. 8
63026	12459	Berlin	Wilhelminenhofstr. 19
63056	01159	Dresden	Gröbelstr. 14
63120	01127	Dresden	Rehefelder Str. 41
63057	01159	Dresden	Poststr. 6
63087	07749	Jena	Beutnitzer Str. 2, 4
63062	99085	Erfurt	Theo-Neubauer-Str. 12
63042	01099	Dresden	Förstereistr. 35
63060	99084	Erfurt	Müllersgasse 15
63044	01099	Dresden	Sebnitzer Str. 10

4.3.7 Pending Litigation, Legal Restrictions (Easements on Real Estate, Rent Regulations etc.)

In accordance with the information provided by the Company, we have assumed, without verification, that the assets are free from any pending litigation, that the ownership is unencumbered and that there are no other legal restrictions such as easements on real estate, rent regulations, restrictive covenants in leases or other outgoings that might adversely affect value.

4.3.8 Monument Protection

Based on the information provided to us by the Company, 8.5% (by number of assets) of the German assets (representing 8.2% of the Fair Value aggregated on portfolio level excluding the Land) are listed monuments.

4.3.9 Tenants

We have not conducted credit enquiries on the financial status of any tenants. We have, however, reflected our general understanding of purchasers' likely perceptions of the financial status of tenants.

In the absence of information to the contrary, we have assumed that there are no significant rent arrears.

4.3.10 Taxes, Contributions, Charges

We have assumed that all public taxes, contributions, charges etc. which could have an effect on value will have been levied and, as far as they are due, paid as at the date of valuation.

4.3.11 Insurance Policy

We have assumed that the subject assets are covered by a valid insurance policy that is adequate both in terms of the sum assured and the types of potential loss covered.

4.3.12 Legal Requirements / Authorisation for the Existence and Use of the Subject Assets

No investigations of the compliance of the individual subject assets with legal requirements (including (permanent) planning consent, building permit, acceptance, restrictions, building-, fire-, health- and safety regulations etc.) or with any existing private-law provisions or agreements relating to the existence and use of the site and building have been carried out.

In carrying out our valuations, we have assumed that all necessary consents and authorisations for the use of the assets and the processes carried out at the assets are in existence, will continue to subsist and that they are not subject to any onerous conditions.

4.3.13 Town Planning and Road Proposals

We have not undertaken planning enquiries but have relied upon the information provided where appropriate. For the purposes of our valuation we assume that there are no adverse town planning, highways or other schemes or proposals that will have a detrimental effect on our valuations.

4.3.14 Assumptions Regarding the Future

For the purpose of determining the Fair Value of the subject assets, we have assumed that the assets will continue in their existing use.

4.3.15 Asset to be demolished

The following assets have been identified by CBRE for potential demolition[5]:

Assets	ZIP	City	Address
64612	45279	Essen	Minnesängerstr. 72-76
46430	23554	Lübeck	Am Behnckenhof 60

In our valuation, we have allowed for obtaining vacant possession of the units that are still let prior to demolition, while repair and maintenance costs have been included at only 20% of the initial costs. The individual Net capital value of the net income still receivable, the site value and the demolition costs of the properties have been assessed and discounted to the date of valuation.

4.3.16 Owner-Occupied Assets

Normally, owner occupied assets were valued on the basis of vacant possession. We have checked the existing lease contracts in comparison to the current market rental level. If the current contract is rack-rented, we have assumed remaining lease contracts in average of approximately 3.5 years. Otherwise we assumed a termination of the existing contract within the next four months.

[5] CBRE valued the subject asset on the basis of its demolition, due to its negative cashflow.

4.4 Valuation Parameters - Germany

The assessment of Fair Value is based on future cash flows, which reflect normal market expectations taking into account past figures from the subject assets or comparable investments. The valuation parameters have been assessed by CBRE, using its best judgement, based on the information provided by the Company.

4.4.1 Non-Recoverable Management Costs

Residential leases generally involve non-recoverable management costs. For the purposes of this valuation and on the basis of experience of CBRE and an analysis of costs of public and private housing associations, non-recoverable management costs have been allowed for at between 200 € and 285 € per residential unit p.a. (depending on the number of residential units in the individual building). We have allowed 350 € p.a. for each residential unit in buildings that are undergoing privatisation, according to the Condominium Act ("*Wohneigentumsgesetz" - WEG*).

For the assets in Dieburg (VU 22169) and Berlin (VU 46585a) we have allowed 450 € per residential unit p.a.

The weighted average non-recoverable management costs amount to 248 € per residential unit p.a.

For the commercial units, we have allowed non-recoverable management costs of 3% of the gross rental income on potential rent.

4.4.2 Non-Recoverable Repair and Maintenance Costs

The annual costs per square metre of lettable area adopted for the purposes of this valuation are average figures for the types of use concerned, arrived at on the basis of experience by CBRE and the analysis of costs of similar buildings by third-party firms. They take into account the necessary cost inputs for long-term operation of the assets. The maintenance and repair costs allowed for in the valuation are between 6.00 € per sq m p.a. and 17.50 € per sq m p.a., with a weighted average of 9.29 € per sq m p.a. depending on the age and condition of the building concerned. The existence of a lift system is taken into account with an additional 1.25 € per sq m p.a. For listed monuments, we assumed an increase of ongoing maintenance costs of 10%.

4.4.3 Capital Expenditure and other Factors affecting Value

In addition to the non-recoverable ancillary costs, which are deducted monthly from the gross rental income during the period of detailed consideration, capital expenditure on repair and maintenance work already planned at the date of valuation has also been reflected. CBRE has not undertaken technical surveys.

For this valuation, we were provided with short-, medium- and long-term capital expenditure Costs (CapEx) by the Principal for 1,959 assets (excluding fire prevention works in properties in Dresden). To reflect the short-term costs, we have deducted the running maintenance costs from year 1 from the short-term CapEx Costs provided and have taken the resultant amount into account (Year 1). Regarding the medium- and long-term costs, we estimated 75% of the provided costs as CapEx and took these amounts into account in Year 3 (medium-term) and in Year 7 (long-term).

For the purposes of our valuation we have assumed total costs of rectifying the current maintenance backlog of 577,871,813 € for 1,863 assets. For all other assets, the running maintenance costs of year 1 cover the CapEx Costs provided.

The CapEx Costs are distributed as follows over the strategic portfolios: Operate (22%), Invest (63%), Recurring Sales (4%) and Non-Core Disposals (11%).

Additionally, we were provided with the information, that costs will be incurred for fire prevention works to 12 properties in Dresden. We have deducted this amount from 2021 until 2024:

Assets	ZIP	City	Address	2021-2024
80489	01069	Dresden	St. Petersburger Str. 10, 10a, 12, 12a, 14, 18, 18a, b, 20, 22	12,621,950
80502	01069	Dresden	Hochschulstr. 34, 36	2,672,942
80503	01069	Dresden	Hochschulstr. 38, 40	2,655,957
80504	01069	Dresden	Hochschulstr. 42, 44	2,515,662
80483	01169	Dresden	Amalie-Dietrich-Platz 8	3,054,271
80484	01169	Dresden	Amalie-Dietrich-Platz 9	4,422,483
80506	01217	Dresden	Michelangelostr. 2	4,691,812
80508	01217	Dresden	Michelangelostr. 7	4,555,157
80512	01237	Dresden	Am Anger 22	3,750,278
80510	01239	Dresden	Jacob-Winter-Platz 1	2,956,276
80513	01239	Dresden	Gamigstr. 20	3,978,663
80514	01239	Dresden	Gamigstr. 22	4,555,157
Total				**52,430,607**

4.4.4 Tenant Improvements

Under German law, it is frequently the tenant's responsibility to carry out decorative and minor repairs. Upon a change in tenants, however, additional expenses for basic repairs and renovation of the interior of the individual rental units must be incurred, e.g. in the bathrooms of residential units, to facilitate renewed letting. For each of the buildings, based on current market experience and the average condition of the apartments, we have allowed amounts for initial refurbishments and/or on tenant fluctuation ranging from 0 to 200 € per sq m with an overall weighted average of 59 € per sq m for residential accommodation.

Maintenance costs and costs for tenant improvement for residential area sum up to 14.67 € per sq m p.a.

4.4.5 Non-Recoverable Operating Costs (Vacancy)

Based on an analysis by the German Tenants' Association we have reflected non-recoverable operating costs on vacant residential space at a flat rate of 24 € per sq m p.a. and for vacant commercial space of 12 € per sq m p.a. This includes, for example, heating costs for a minimal level of heating, costs for caretaker or security services and electricity and cleaning costs.

4.4.6 Inflation

The DCF method used includes an explicit reflection of inflation forecast at 1.6% in year 1, 2.0% in year 2 and 2.0% in the following years. Full allowance for inflation has been made for maintenance and repair costs, management and operating costs and ground rents (*Erbbauzinsen*). Inflation rates forecasts were provided by CBRE Research, as at August 2020. The sources are Consensus Forecast and ECB.

4.4.7 Discount Rate and Capitalisation Rate

The Capitalisation Rate is derived from the average Net Initial Yield ("NIY") achieved in transactions involving residential properties that were observed by CBRE and reflects the market situation as well as the yield expectations of a potential investor. It includes rental growth assumptions implicitly. The Discount Rate, which explicitly reflects rental growth in the cash flows, is derived from the Capitalisation Rate plus the average rental growth.

The Discount Rate and Capitalisation Rate are adjusted individually for each local market to be valued, in accordance with the following criteria:

- quality of the location
- demand and levels of value in the relevant local real estate market
- the prospects for the local market
- development of rents and prices (yield compression)
- the current letting situation in the property as regards vacancy, over-rented or under-rented status, the quality of the tenancy structure, the remaining lease term(s) and (for commercial leases) the indexation provisions and extension options
- the nature of the asset, its age, size and condition
- additional risk adjustments to take into account uncertainties in the forecasting of future cash flows

The Capitalisation Rate is used to capitalise the net rental income after the cashflow period ("Exit Value"). This net rental income comprises the assumed rental income at that time less the non-recoverable operating costs.

The cash flows and the Exit Value are discounted using the selected Discount Rate, monthly in advance.

The resulting net present values were checked against our analysis of comparable transactions (if available) from the sale price data collected by the relevant local valuation committee ("*Gutachterausschuss*") and an analysis of the internal lease and sale database of the CBRE Valuation Department. If necessary, in the absence of transaction data, asking prices for comparable assets on offer at empirica systeme were also considered. If, in particular instances, results of our DCF calculations were found not to reflect the Fair Value of an individual building, the calculation was adjusted by means of a change in the discount rate and Capitalisation Rate using expert and experienced judgement.

For the subject properties, we have adopted a weighted average Discount Rate of 4.55% and an average Capitalisation Rate of 2.98%.

4.4.8 Market Rent

For the purposes of this valuation, CBRE has estimated market rents at the valuation date for the lettable accommodation and asset units. These are based on an analysis of the local asset market, using data available to CBRE and accessible third-party sources. This includes:

- recent leases and tenancies agreed by Vonovia in the years 2019 and 2020
- analysis of the internal rental database of the CBRE Valuation Department
- publications by, and chargeable database queries of, market research institutes and real estate companies

At the date of valuation, the aggregated current annual rental income (gross) was 1,869,782,168 € p.a. and the aggregated annual market rent (gross) in comparison was 2,134,995,441 € p.a. The following table shows the breakdown of the different uses in € per sq m:

Type of Use	Current Rent	Market Rent
	in EUR per sq m per Month	
Residential non-subsidised	7.05	7.68
Residential subsidised	5.78	
Retail	9.05	9.01
Office	8.06	7.90
Other	6.19	6.24
	in EUR per unit per Month	
Internal Parking	39.00	39.42
External Parking	20.17	22.00

4.4.9 Market Rental Trends during the Period of Detailed Consideration

During the 10-year period of detailed consideration of the forecast cash flows, explicit modelling of changes in market rents has been included, estimated by CBRE at administrative district ("*Landkreis/Kreisfreie Stadt*)" level for all assets. The estimates are mainly based on data from the state statistics offices, BulwienGesa AG's RIWIS database and the Prognos AG Zukunftsatlas. Depending on location, the resulting trends of market rent range between annual increases of 0.0% to 3.3% for year 1 to 5 and 0.2% to 2.2% for year 6 to 10, with a weighted average of 1.6%, adjusted for the quality of situation and condition of the building.

4.4.10 Rent Control and Public Subsidies

A number of the residential units were subject to rent control as at the valuation date. Instead of the rent increase method of the BGB ("*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*") the subsidised residential units are subject to an economic rent ("*Kostenmiete*"). Contrary to Part 4.4.9 we have calculated with a rental growth of 0.5%, based on our experience. Except for subsidised properties in Schleswig-Holstein, for which rents are allowed to be increased by 9% in 3 years (according to the law for public subsidised properties in Schleswig-Holstein – SHWoFG).

According to the information provided by the Company, 11.0% of the residential units are subject to rent control.

Expiry of Restriction in Years	Residential Units	
	Total	in % of Total Residential Units
<=10 years	36,187	10.3%
11-25 years	1,702	0.5%
26-40 years	143	0.0%
41-55 years	380	0.1%
56-70 years	316	0.1%
> 70 years	105	0.0%
Restricted Units	**38,833**	**11.0%**
Not Restricted	313,406	89.0%
Total	**352,239**	**100%**

At the valuation date, there is 23,015,112 € of direct public subsidies payable to Vonovia during the next 10 years.

Local Statute Rent ("*Satzungsmiete*")

In January 2009, the regulation of the economic rent was repealed in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Since that date subsidized apartments (*"1. Förderweg"*) must not be let for a higher rent, than the rent which the municipality sets out in the local statute.

For the determination of the respective market rent (local statute rent) of the concerned properties, we have chosen the following approach:

We have analysed the provided local statutes and rental tables. To derive the market rent we have made plausibility checks with the information provided to us by the Principal (internal rent approach).

4.4.11 Structural and Turnover Vacancy

As at the valuation date, the portfolio has an average vacancy rate of 2.7% (weighted by area). We are assuming in our valuation that the weighted average structural vacancy rate of the portfolio is 1.1% with a range of 0% to 25% (100% for liquidation asset) at asset level.

In addition to the structural vacancy rate we have calculated a turnover vacancy between 1 to 6 months which corresponds to 0.0% to 5.8%, with an average of 0.8%. Together with the structural vacancy the average stabilized vacancy rate of the portfolio is 1.9%.

4.4.12 Purchaser's costs

For the purposes of the valuation and in line with normal practice, no allowance has been made for any personal costs or taxes that would be incurred by the purchaser in the course of the transaction. Mortgages and any other existing charges on the assets have not been taken into consideration in this valuation. Normal costs payable by the purchaser on transfer have been reflected as follows:

Agent’s fees 1.0% - 3.0%

Notary’s fees 0.3% - 1.1%

The transfer tax as at the date of valuation, 31 December 2020, for each federal state as is shown in the table below.

Federal State	Land Transfer Tax Rate
Baden-Wuerttemberg	5.00%
Bavaria	3.50%
Berlin	6.00%
Brandenburg	6.50%
Bremen	5.00%
Hamburg	4.50%
Hesse	6.00%
Lower Saxony	5.00%
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	6.00%
North Rhine Westphalia	6.50%
Rhineland-Palatinate	5.00%
Saarland	6.50%
Saxony	3.50%
Saxony-Anhalt	5.00%
Schleswig-Holstein	6.50%
Thuringia	6.50%

The net capital value is derived by deducting the purchaser's costs as shown from the calculated gross capital value. It is therefore equivalent to the net proceeds that the vendor would receive on a notional sale, not allowing for any personal costs or taxes to which the vendor would become liable as a result of the sale. The amount of the deduction depends on the investment volume of the asset concerned.

4.5 Valuation Parameters - Abroad

The assessment of Fair Value is based on future cash flows, which reflect normal market expectations taking into account past figures from the subject assets or comparable investments. The valuation parameters have been assessed by CBRE, using its best judgement, based on the information provided by the Company.

Due to the different valuation approach, not all Parameters can be shown.

4.5.1 Repair and Improvement Contributions (EVB)

In accordance with § 14d WGG "*Wohnungsgemeinnützigkeitsgesetz*" (social housing law), a *"Erhaltungs- und Verbesserungsbeitrag - EVB"* (repair and improvement contribution) is to be levied on buildings to which the WGG applies. In our valuation model we have therefore taken account of the repair and improvement contributions for the lettable area of apartments let on KDM (cost-covering rent). Since the WGG-Novelle 2016, which has been statute law since July 1, 2016, we also apply the EVB approach for units that are rented with the re-letting payment.

The statutory EVB (repair and improvement contributions), which are levied for future modernisation and refurbishment, depends on the initial date of letting as follows:

Erhlatungs- und Verbesserungsbeitrag (EVB) according to WGG-Novelle 2016			
Statutory 1 April 2020			
Initial Letting since (years)	EVB	Initial Letting since (years)	EVB
0 - 5	0.53 €	18	1.37 €
6	0.60 €	19	1.43 €
7	0.66 €	20	1.49 €
8	0.73 €	21	1.56 €
9	0.79 €	22	1.62 €
10	0.85 €	23	1.69 €
11	0.92 €	24	1.75 €
12	0.98 €	25	1.81 €
13	1.05 €	26	1.88 €
14	1.11 €	27	1.94 €
15	1.17 €	28	2.01 €
16	1.24 €	29	2.07 €
17	1.30 €	>29	2.13 €

Until 2016, EVB II was a transitory item that was applied to the repair and refurbishment of residential properties. In contrast, EVB I represented income to the landlord as part of the cost-covering rent. Since then, the WGG-Novelle 2016 determines that total EVB (EVB I and EVB II) has to be treated as transitory item and has to be applied to the repair and refurbishment of residential properties. EVB I does not remain any longer as part of the rental income with the owner.

For the purposes of our valuation, we have adopted the EVB allowances that are applied by the Principal in its operative business. These take into consideration the statutory regulations in relation to the age of buildings but also take into account their individual structural condition and local market circumstances.

Important statutory provisions in this respect are:

- For all buildings that were completed by the Principal before April 1, 2001, the civil law norms of the WGG (§§ 13-21 WGG) are applicable.
- For apartments let on cost-covering rent and re-letting payment, if the repayable EVB is not invested in the property, the excess is repayable to the tenant.

4.5.2 Maintenance / Repair Charge

For all other types of rent payment and/or accommodation (reasonable rents, privately-financed rents, caretakers' apartments and commercial accommodation) the ongoing maintenance and repair charge has been determined by reference to the current condition of the building.

The most important structural elements are assessed by the Company on a grading system (1 = excellent; 2 = good; 3 = satisfactory; 4 = adequate; 5 = poor) and a weighted average is calculated according to their proportion of costs. Corresponding to this result, average maintenance and repair costs for the remaining useful life, at property level, are then assigned as follows:

Condition of Building under Company's Grading List	Maintenance/Repair Charge in € per sq m per month
1	0.50
2	0.60
3	0.70
4	0.80
5	0.90

The condition of the building will be reassessed at each future date of valuation, in particular after refurbishment work has been carried out or new items of disrepair have occurred.

The Principal appraisal of the condition of the buildings is checked and verified by CBRE using the results (scores) from CBRE's initial inspection in April 2010 and the annual, external re-inspection of approx. 20% of the portfolio (by Fair Value).

The annual costs per sq m of lettable area adopted for the purposes of this valuation are average figures for the types of use concerned, arrived at on the basis of experience by CBRE and the analysis of costs of similar buildings by third-party firms. They take into account the necessary cost inputs for long-term operation of the assets. The maintenance and repair costs allowed for in the valuation for residential space are between 6.12 € per sq m p.a. and 26.90 € per sq m p.a. (in exceptional cases below 6.12 € per sq m), with a weighted average of 19.36 € per sq m p.a. depending on the age and condition of the building concerned.

4.5.3 Costs on Change of Tenant and Transformation of Accommodation

In reality, on change of tenant the landlord only incurs additional costs for renovating and/or repairing a residential unit, that are not covered by EVB or a lump sum for repairs, in the higher-value segments of reasonable rents and open market rents. In our model we have allowed costs of 35-155 € per sq m on each change. The overall average costs for tenant improvements sum up to 37 € per sq m for residential area.

In the event of a change in regime from cost-covering rent to reasonable rent, higher costs must be applied, as the rent will be increased to market rental value and the condition and standard of fit-out of the residential unit must be adapted accordingly. In this instance we have applied costs of 0 to 400 € per sq m in our calculations, depending on the condition of the building / residential unit, its building age and the achievable reasonable rent analogous to market rental value.

For asset 50000022 (Mikepérsci út 168, 4030 Debrecen, Hungary) we assumed costs of 150 € per sq m and for asset 500000080 (Bokréta utca 11-13, 1094 Budapest, Hungary) we assumed 50 EUR per sq m. For the remaining asset in Hungary, we did not consider any tenant improvements.

4.5.4 Capital Expenditure

In addition to the non-recoverable ancillary costs, which are deducted monthly from the gross rental income during the period of detailed consideration, capital expenditure on repair and maintenance work already planned at the date of valuation has also been reflected. CBRE has not undertaken a technical survey. For this valuation, we were provided with capital expenditure Costs (CapEx) by the Principal for 164 assets. To reflect these costs, we have deducted the running maintenance costs from year 1 from the CapEx Costs provided and have taken the resultant amount into account.

For the purposes of our valuation we have assumed total costs of rectifying the current maintenance backlog of 18,233,432 EUR for 132 assets. For all other assets, the running maintenance costs of year 1 cover the CapEx Costs provided.

4.5.5 Tenant Fluctuation and Reduction of Vacancy

The fluctuation rate refers to the proportion of the accommodation that it is assumed will have to be re-let each year. The tenants' fluctuation rates applied are 6% for units let at cost-covering rent, re-letting payment and accommodation let at a reasonable rent. A fluctuation rate of 10% p.a. has been applied to privately-financed and commercial space.

The reduction of the current vacancy rate of 5.0%, is reflected at asset level, as follows:

- 25%-100% p.a. for residential units
- 20% p.a. for commercial space

Based on the type of vacancy, a calculated amount of space has been included for the reduction in vacancy in the year concerned. This notional area is divided by the average apartment floor area. The result is the number of units that could in reality be let. As, in reality, only "whole" apartments can be let, the average apartment floor area and the whole number of newly-let units result in a reduction in vacancy that, in most cases, is lower than the theoretical figure. The remainder is included in the vacant space for the subsequent year.

4.5.6 Void Period

The void period (fluctuation vacancy) for units let on cost-covering rent and re-letting payment has been set at zero. A three months void period has been adopted for units subject to reasonable rents and six months for open-market rents and commercial space. The overall lettability of the commercial space has been implicitly reflected in the discount rate.

Vacant periods and market rental values have also been applied to internal parking spaces, car parking and motorcycle parking spaces, depending on the absolute vacancy rate and the local marketability.

Void costs have not been taken into account, due to the general ease of re-letting the units.

4.5.7 Inflation

In the DCF method a flat rate of 2.0% p.a. has been applied. Full allowance for inflation has been made for re-letting payment, reasonable rent, open-market rent, market rent, the achievable privatisation proceeds, maintenance and repair costs, "*Erbbauzinsen*" (ground rents), discounted depreciated replacement costs and the capitalized income value of properties held on ground (building) leases. Inflation rates forecasts were provided by CBRE Research. The sources are Consensus Forecast and ECB.

4.5.8 Discount Rate

The discount rate reflects the market situation as well as the yield expectations of a potential investor. It also includes an additional risk premium to take account of uncertainty in the forecasting of future cash flows. The discount rate is based on the net initial yield on comparable properties, adjusted for the growth expectations (unrelated to a specific location) of an average investor. When analysing net initial yields, the comparability of situation, property condition, letting situation and the ratio of rent reserved to market rental value has to be considered. Our basic discount rate for a primarily residential portfolio of similar quality to the subject portfolio is 5.75% as at the date of valuation.

The basic discount rate has been adjusted for various relevant features and qualities of each property. These have been assessed on the basis of information provided by the client and obtained in the course of our inspection. The adjustments applied in our model are as follows:

Basic Discount Rate	
	5.75%
Adjustment for commercial elements	
Commercial element up to 10%	0.10%
Commercial element up to 50%	0.25%
Commercial element in excess of 50%	0.50%
Adjustment for quality of location, based on inspection	
Very good residential area	-0.50%
Good residential area	-0.25%
Medium residential area	0.00%
Modest residential area	0.25%
Adjustment for size of building(s)	
up to 4 storeys	0.00%
up to 6 storeys	0.10%
above 6 storeys	0.20%
Adjustment for type of building	
Detached house	-0.50%
Duplex/semi-detached/terraced house	-0.25%
Apartment building	0.00%
Adjustment for property category (predominant category of accomodation)	
Category A	-0.25%
Category B	0.00%
Category C	0.25%
Category D	0.50%
Other adjustments	
Addition to monument protection	0.00%
Addition to building lease < 10 years	2.50%
Addition to building lease 10-30 years	1.50%
Addition to building lease > 30 years	1.25%
Deduction for new buildings (date of construction to date of valuation < 11 years)	-0.50%

The adjustment for location uses a scoring system for all Austrian municipalities, on the basis of population trend and purchasing power per inhabitant:

The Fair Value was determined using all the objective criteria is checked for plausibility using data from recent transactions and/or in local markets in rural municipalities and in the absence of market data, by analogy at the end of the valuation process.

For the subject properties, we have adopted a weighted average Discount Rate of 4.93%.

4.5.9 Rent Determination

The individual systems for determining rent have been calculated in the DCF valuation model as follows:

***"Kostendeckende Miete"* (cost-covering rent) – regulated**

In our valuation model we have applied the current KDM payable, as stated in the portfolio data provided by the Principal. The cost-covering rent can be increased only if there is an increase in the interest on borrowed and/or equity capital (so-called *"Annuitätensprung"*). This *"Annuitätensprung"* can result from an increase in the interest rate on borrowed capital during the course of the loan (e.g. on expiry of a subsidised loan). In our model, using the determination of the difference in the interest payments, a rent supplement per sq m is calculated, which is added to the current cost-covering rent chargeable. The interest rate increase is capped in our model, i.e. the increase in cost-covering rent can rise to a maximum of the market rent estimated by CBRE.

***"Wiedervermietungsentgelt"* (re-letting payment) - regulated**

After deducting the EVB (regulated maintenance costs) from the re-letting payment a net rent of 1.87 € per sq m (not considering any additional payments, such as the ground rent, being borne by the tenant) remains in the cashflow calculations, which is indexed annually at the inflation rate.

***"Angemessener Mietzins"* (reasonable rent) / *"Freier Mietzins"* (open-market rent)**

On a new letting, or when normal landlord and tenant law begins to be applied, under § 13 para. 4 WGG of 1987, the Principal has the opportunity, based on the *"Rückzahlungsbegünstigungsgesetz"* (RGB – law to facilitate repayment) and the early repayment of a loan, to demand a reasonable ongoing payment and a reasonable amount for financing, instead of the cost-covering rent. The reasonable rent must accordingly be appropriate for the size, type, quality, location, quality of finish and condition of the apartment (§ 16 MRG). The reasonable rent therefore corresponds to the open-market rent. The reasonable rent and the open-market rent are indexed annually at the inflation rate.

4.5.10 Market Rent

For the purposes of this valuation, CBRE has estimated market rents at the valuation date for the lettable accommodation and asset units. These are based on an analysis of the local property market, using data available to CBRE and accessible third-party sources. This includes:

- recent leases and tenancies agreed in the years 2019 and 2020
- publications by, and chargeable database queries of, market research institutes and real estate companies

Please note that 85.5% of the residential units in terms of annual rental income are subject to regulation and cannot be let to market conditions.

At the date of valuation, the aggregated current gross rental income on portfolio level was 109,504,039 € p.a. and the aggregated estimated market rent in comparison was 151,159,628 € p.a. The following table shows the breakdown of the different uses in € per sq m:

Type of Use	Current Rent	Market Rent
	in EUR per sq m per Month	
Residential non-subsidised	7.47	6.51
Residential subsidised	4.50	
Commercial	9.30	9.21
	in EUR per unit per Month	
Internal Parking	35.09	37.03
External Parking	13.33	12.22

CBRE

4.5.11 Provision of Equity Capital

If the Principal has invested more in a residential complex than was levied as EVB, the Principal can offset EVB income against this provision. In these instances, therefore the EVB that exceeds the required amount is not treated as an expense but rather as additional income until the provision has been exhausted.

The aggregated volume of 23,980,000 € at portfolio level of the provision of "*Eigenmittelvorlage"* (equity capital) is explicitly reflected in the valuation as additional income in year one.

4.5.12 Finance Contribution

On completion of the publicly-subsidised residential properties of the Principal, the first tenants to move in had to pay a certain amount per sq m (e.g. 500 €) as a *"Finanzierungsbeitrag*" (financing contribution) to decrease the financing costs of the landlord and in consideration of the low level of rent. This financing contribution remains attached to the individual apartment even after changes of tenant and is decreased by 1% per year (so called *"Verwohnung*"). As provided by the Principal, we have added the discounted net present value of the financing contributions to each of the assets. The aggregated volume of 59,821,073 € at portfolio level is explicitly reflected in the valuation as additional income in year one.

4.5.13 Individual Privatisation (subdivision into condominiums)

The model is based on the general assumption that only apartments (of all rental types) that become vacant due to fluctuation can be privatised. The maximum privatisation rate for properties that are capable of privatisation therefore corresponds to the rate of fluctuation. The average fluctuation rate applied in the model is 7.3%.

We assessed 431 of the 957 assets as being capable of privatisation. In order to reflect the realistic instances of privatisation, in the same way as for the reduction in vacancy the privatisation scenario is based on entire units only. The following individual input parameters are relevant:

- Marketing costs (not considering any company specific sales costs according to IFRS 13.25)
- Costs of subdividing residential/commercial space and parking
- Sales price per apartment (non-refurbished) from realised Principal's sale proceeds, WKO property price table at district level and, at municipality level, scoring of potential sale prices using socio-democratic and economic data and WKO figures.
- A notional allocation is made on the basis of the statutory regulations after expiry of a certain period. E.g. for residential properties built after 2001 in accordance with the *"Wohnbaufördergesetz*" (promotion of residential construction act) and let at a reasonable rent, not until year 11 (from the date of construction).
- Sale price of internal parking spaces / external parking spaces / motor cycle parking spaces

4.5.14 *"WEG-Rücklage"* (Condominium reserve fund)

Based on the provided information we considered a lump sum of 443,876 € as condominium reserve fund, with a range of 1,811 € and 131,169 € on asset level.

4.5.15 Change of Space Classification

Under § 13 Paragraph 6 WGG (*"Wiedervermietungsentgelt*": re-letting payment), on re-letting an apartment that was previously subject to a cost-covering rent, it is possible to demand a higher rent. This rent corresponds to the re-letting payment. However, this is only possible provided that the cost-covering rent is lower than the re-letting payment, and that no loan on the property has been redeemed under the *"Rückzahlungsbegünstigungsgesetz*" (RBG) of 1987.

In order to model this situation exactly, when it occurs the actual fluctuation space available has been deducted from the accommodation subject to cost-covering rent and included in the accommodation subject to the *"Wiedervermietungsentgelt"*.

A further change of classification can occur on re-letting, if a loan on the property has already been redeemed under the RGB. The accommodation concerned can then be re-let at a reasonable rent.

4.5.16 Data on Building Leases

The assets abroad include 259 assets held on ground (building) leases. For the purposes of the CBRE valuation the following criteria were taken into account:

- Amount of ground rent (total 1,304,226 € p.a. at the date of valuation 31 December 2020)
- Remaining term
- Discounted Depreciated Replacement Costs (analogous to *"Sachwert"*) or Capitalised Income Value (analogous to *"Ertragswert"*) at the date of valuation
- Compensation payment on expiry (data obtained from the ground leases: none and 25% of the Depreciated Replacement Costs or 67% of the Capitalised Income Value)

The cash flow for properties held on ground leases has been separately determined. In this instance the items taken into account and discounted for appropriate periods are (i) the net rental income for the remaining term of the building lease, indexed at the rate of inflation, less the indexed ground rent and (ii) on expiry of the term, the depreciated replacement cost (*"Sachwert"*) of the buildings, adjusted by the percentage compensation payable under the terms of the lease.

4.5.17 Risk premium for extended ground leases

For the 4 assets shown in the table below, we have been provided with the information, that the ground leases will be extended. The resulting ground rents are very likely to be increased. Due to the fact, that the specific amounts have not been negotiated at the date of valuation, we took the former ground rents into account, but increased the respective capitalization rates individually.

Assets	ZIP	City	Address	Ground rent p.a.	Expiry Date	Risk Premium
2020005	9500	Villach	Dollhopfgasse 20	520 €	30.06.2071	1.50%
2020088	9020	Klagenfurt	Ghegagasse 2	1,135 €	30.06.2071	1.50%
2020132	8700	Leoben	Judendorfer Str. 13	40 €	31.12.2071	1.60%
2020153	9300	St. Veit an der Glan	Lagerstr. 6	322 €	30.06.2071	0.60%

4.5.18 Exceptional Items

- For two assets (2000238 and 2000281) we have been provided with additional subsidies with a total amount of 1,482,613 EUR, which have been taken into account

- For one asset (40000139) we were provided with rent-free periods (up to 12 months), which we have taken into account with a total amount of 61,610 €.

- For one valuation unit (2020681) we additionally have taken the development potential for an undeveloped site related to this valuation unit into account (appr. 387,360 EUR).

5 VALUATION CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Fair Value

Upon the assumption that, after reasonable inquiry of the Company, there are no onerous restrictions or unusual outgoings of which we have no knowledge and based on the specific comments and assumptions set out in this Valuation Report, we are of the opinion that the aggregate of the individual Fair Values (net) of the freehold / ground-leasehold interests in the assets in the portfolio, rounded at asset level, as at 31 December 2020 and held as at that date, is:

50,613,398,625 €

(Fifty billion, six hundred thirteen million, three hundred ninety-eight thousand and six hundred twenty-five Euros)

net of purchasers' costs and VAT

of which the Fair Value of the undeveloped freehold Land and plots held on a ground lease is 111,162,925 € and

of which the Fair Value of the assets abroad is 2,781,810,300 € and

of which the value of owner-occupied assets (proportion of owner-occupation above 50%, weighted by area), classified by the Company according to IAS 16, is 103,817,000 € (representing approximately 0.2% of the Fair Value aggregated on portfolio level).

The assessment of the Fair Value was carried out at asset level. The aggregate of the individual Fair Values presented here takes account of the marketing period and the transaction costs of the individual assets and does not reflect any discounts or premiums on the sale of the whole portfolio or if part of the portfolio were to be marketed simultaneously or in lots.

CBRE has not been engaged to update the CBRE valuation for the purpose of the Prospectus, has no obligation to do so and has not updated the CBRE valuation after the date of valuation, 31 December 2020.

The table below shows the split of values between assets held for investment (freehold-equivalent and leasehold assets), owner-occupied assets (freehold-equivalent and leasehold assets) and separately Land with undeveloped sites (held for non-specialised development and not held for development) and assets held on a ground lease.

	Total Fair Value in EUR
Freehold-Equivalent	46,458,017,000
*Short Leasehold	3,159,750,700
**Long Leasehold	780,651,000
Subtotal Assets held as an Investment	**50,398,418,700**
Freehold-Equivalent	93,547,000
*Short Leasehold	410,000
**Long Leasehold	9,860,000
Subtotal Owner-Occupied Assets	**103,817,000**
Freehold-Equivalent	**109,572,925**
Land capable of development (*Baureifes Land*)	69,802,925
Unserviced land zone for development (*Rohbauland*)	2,710,000
Land with hope value for development (*Bauerwartungsland*)	37,060,000
Leasehold-Equivalent	**0**
Subtotal Assets held for Non-Specialised Development	**109,572,925**
Freehold-Equivalent	**0**
Other Land	0
Leasehold-Equivalent	**0**
Subtotal Land not held for Development	**0**
Assets held on a ground lease *(Erbbaurechtsgeber)*	
*Short Leasehold	1,490,000
**Long Leasehold	100,000
Subtotal Assets held on a ground lease	**1,590,000**
Total	**50,613,398,625**

* 50 years or less unexpired
** Over 50 years unexpired

There are no negative values to report.

The following table shows aggregated key asset data for the total portfolio (excluding Land):

Fair Value excluding Land:	50,502,235,700 €
Total lettable area:	24,539,090 sq m
Average Fair Value per sq m lettable area:	2,058 €
Current annual rental income (gross)[6]:	1,979,286,207 €
Potential annual rental income (gross) [6]:	2,051,073,841 €
Annual market rent (gross) [6]:	2,286,155,069 €
Multiplier (based on current rent):	25.5 times
Multiplier (based on potential rent):	24.6 times
Multiplier (based on market rent):	22.1 times
Net initial yield (based on current rent)	3.0%
Net initial yield (based on potential rent)	3.1%
Net initial yield (based on market rent)	3.6%

The following table shows aggregated key asset data for the German portfolio (excluding Land):

Fair Value excluding Land	47,720,425,400 €
Total lettable area:	22,735,203 sq m
Average Fair Value per sq m lettable area:	2,099 €
Current annual rental income (gross) [6]:	1,869,782,168 €
Potential annual rental income (gross) [6]:	1,932,345,628 €
Annual market rent (gross) [6]:	2,134,995,441 €
Multiplier (based on current rent):	25.5 times
Multiplier (based on potential rent):	24.7 times
Multiplier (based on market rent):	22.4 times
Net initial yield (based on current rent):	3.0%
Net initial yield (based on potential rent):	3.1%
Net initial yield (based on market rent):	3.5%

[6] Annual rental income (gross) includes income from antennas of 2,997,380 €.

For information purposes only the following table shows the breakdowns of the Fair Value of the German Assets (excluding Land) by type of use. The figures have been calculated by breaking down the overall Fair Value on unit level and allocating the individual unit results to the different type of uses.

Type of Use	Total		
	Current Annual Rental Income (gross)	Fair Value breakdown	
	Total in EUR	in EUR	x Current Annual Rental Income (gross)
Residential	1,779,225,148	45,628,104,108	25.6
Commercial	61,420,746*	1,255,804,257	20.4
Parking	29,136,274	836,517,035	28.7
Total	**1,869,782,168**	**47,720,425,400**	**25.5**

* The Current Annual Rental Income (gross) of the commercial units includes the income of the antennas.

The following table shows aggregated key asset data for the assets abroad (excluding Land):

Fair Value	2,781,810,300 €
Total lettable area:	1,803,888 sq m
Average Fair Value per sq m lettable area:	1,542 €
Current annual rental income (gross):	109,504,039 €
Potential annual rental income (gross):	118,728,213 €
Annual market rent (gross):	151,159,628 €
Multiplier (based on current rent):	25.4 times
Multiplier (based on potential rent):	23.4 times
Multiplier (based on market rent):	18.4 times
Net initial yield (based on current rent):	2.6%
Net initial yield (based on potential rent):	2.9%
Net initial yield (based on market rent):	4.6%

Our opinion of Fair Value is based upon the scope of work and valuation assumptions as detailed in Part 4 “Explanation of Valuation” of this Valuation Report and has been derived mainly using comparable recent market evidence on arm’s length terms.

For further information please refer to Part 6 “Valuation Key Definitions”.

5.2 Breakdowns of the Fair Value by Portfolio Structure

	Total			
	Fair Value			
	Total in EUR	in % of Total	per sq m	x NCR
Operate	14,733,494,181	29.2%	2,082	24.1
Invest	28,757,149,135	56.9%	2,097	26.2
Strategic	**43,490,643,316**	**86.1%**	**2,092**	**25.5**
Recurring Sales	4,050,191,427	8.0%	2,252	27.0
Non-Core Disposals	179,590,657	0.4%	1,238	16.6
Vonovia Germany	**47,720,425,400**	**94.5%**	**2,099**	**25.5**
Assets Abroad	2,781,810,300	5.5%	1,542	25.4
Total	**50,502,235,700**	**100.0%**	**2,058**	**25.5**

6 Valuation Key Definitions

This Condensed Report by CBRE is on a non-reliance basis. The Company and any third party by receiving this Condensed Report acknowledge that the delivery of this Condensed Report does not establish a contractual relationship between CBRE on the one hand and the Company, any of its affiliates or third parties (in German: *kein Vertrag zu Gunsten Dritter*) on other hand and that the inclusion of the Condensed Report, to the extent permitted under relevant laws and regulations, shall not form the basis of any liability of CBRE vis-à-vis the Company, any of its affiliates or third parties on other hand. Under the terms entered into between CBRE and the Company, any liability, if any, of CBRE with respect to the valuation undertaken by CBRE, a legal representative or vicarious agent is limited to intent and gross negligence, provided that this limitation of liability in case of intent and gross negligence shall not apply if and to the extent that product liability claims exist, if a defect has been fraudulently concealed, if a guarantee has been assumed and/or if life, limb or health have been injured. Moreover, under the terms agreed, CBRE's liability, if any, towards the Company and any third party in total has been limited to a maximum amount of EUR 15,000,000.00 (in words: Euro fifteen million). Also, any liability for material contractual obligations shall be limited to the compensation of the foreseeable, typically occurring damage. In this case, however, CBRE's liability shall be limited to a maximum amount of EUR 15,000,000.00 (in words: Euro fifteen million) in total to the Company, any of its affiliates and third parties.

Lettable area

The lettable area in this valuation is defined by the entry in the Company's rent roll provided.

Total lettable area

Total lettable area in square metres – sum of residential and commercial floor area – and excluding land;
as at 31 December 2020

Residential units

Residential units - number of residential premises excluding internal and external parking units and other units;
as at 31 December 2020

Commercial units

Commercial units - number of commercial and special premises; excluding internal and external parking units and other units;
as at 31 December 2020

Internal Parking units

Internal Parking units (units) - number of internal parking spaces;
as at 31 December 2020

External Parking units

External Parking units (units) - number of external parking spaces;
as at 31 December 2020

Other units

Other units – e.g. number of antennas;
as at 31 December 2020

Land (Land Bank):

The Land consists of land for future development (land capable of development, unserviced land zoned for development and land with hope value for development) and other land (woodland, agricultural land). It further consists of assets held on a ground lease.

EPRA residential vacancy rate

Residential annual market rent (gross) of vacant space divided by residential annual market rent (gross) of the whole portfolio

Current annual rental income (gross):

The current gross rental income represents the rent paid for the units let on contractual agreements as at 31 August 2020 (adjusted for units sold as at 31 December 2020), before deducting non-recoverable operating costs and VAT, multiplied by 12. Rent-free periods have been taken into account.

Potential annual rental income (gross):

The potential rent is the sum of the current monthly gross rental income and the market rent of vacant units – irrespective of any vacancy – as at 31 August 2020 (adjusted for units sold as at 31 December 2020), multiplied by 12.

Annual market rent (gross):

The (monthly) market rent of all units as at 31 August 2020 (adjusted for units sold as at 31 December 2020; irrespective of any vacancy) multiplied by 12.

Multiplier (based on current rent):

Net capital value divided by current rental income (gross)

Multiplier (based on potential rent):

Net capital value divided by potential rental income (gross)

Multiplier (based on market rent):

Net capital value divided by market rent (gross)

Net initial yield (based on current rent):

Current rental income (net) divided by gross capital value
Current rental income (gross) minus non-recoverable operating costs / net capital value plus purchaser's costs

Net initial yield (based on potential rent):

Potential rental income (net) divided by gross capital value

Net initial yield (based on market rent):

Market rental income (net) divided by gross capital value

Note: the valuation keys above are defined in accordance with the gif Gesellschaft für Immobilienwirtschaftliche Forschung e.V. Arbeitskreis Real Estate Investment Management.

Freehold or freehold-equivalent refers to *"Eigentum"* title.

Ground lease/leasehold refers to *"Erbbaurecht"* title.

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