

**Deutsche Annington Finance B.V.,
Amsterdam**

Half Year Financial Report 2014

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1. Management report for the Half Year Financial Report 2014

Early 2013 the senior management of Deutsche Annington Immobilien SE, Düsseldorf („DAIG“) initiated the execution of the new financing strategy for the DAIG group. This strategy is based on a balanced equity and debt financing with a solid equity and loan – to – value (LTV) ratio. This means in particular a refinancing of the GRAND CMBS securitization by a sound mixture of issued unsecured and unsubordinated bonds, of structured financings and mortgage loans and as a consequence a weighted and balanced maturity profile.

As a first step DAIG has applied in June 2013 for the permission of an initial public offering to trade its shares on the Frankfurt and Luxembourg Stock Exchange based on a prospectus in accordance with the EU prospectus guidelines. The permission was rendered on 19 June and 10 July by the German oversight authorities (Bafin).

The initial public offering (IPO) occurred on 11 July 2013 in the Prime Standard Segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (WKN: A1ML7J; Ticker Symbol: ANN).

As a consequence from the IPO the DAIG obtained proceeds of net (of transaction costs) 379m€ in the course of the associated increase of the subscribe capital.

With the closing of the IPO and the obtained proceeds the rating agency Standard & Poors (S&P) released for DAIG a corporate credit rating long-term BBB and short-term A2 with stable outlook (investment grade rating BBB). The successful IPO and the investment grade rating from S&P opened the doors for a fundraising through the international equity and debt markets.

In execution of the financing strategy DAIG founded Deutsche Annington Finance B.V., Amsterdam, (DA Finance B.V.), a fully owned subsidiary of DAIG, as an entity to perform the fundraising on the international debt markets through the issuance of unsecured and unsubordinated bonds.

The funds raise are lent on to the DAIG group to allow finally a use of the funds for the dedicated purposes as there were or are refinancing purposes as well as growth purposes, in particular the funding the consideration in the course of an acquisition.

On 25 July, on 2 and 8 October 2013 DA Finance B.V. issued on the basis of the investment grade rating and an unlimited and unconditional guarantee of DAIG bonds in three steps and five tranches with a total amount of 2.540 m€. The raised funds served finally for the repayment of the GRAND CMBS securitization by on-lending the funds to the respective DAIG group entities.

After the repayment of the GRAND securitization finally through the bond proceeds, a set of structured financings and the successful IPO DAIG has essentially achieved the main objectives of its financing strategy with the balanced mixture of equity and unsecured, unsubordinated bonds with free access to the equity and debt markets based on an investment grade rating. This translates in an overall LTV of around 50%. These achievements are a clearly distinguishing competitive advantage for a German residential real estate company.

DAIG senior management has clearly articulated in 2013 the intention to raise further funds through DA Finance B.V. by issuing further bonds to obtain debt financings to complement equity financing for further internal as well as external growth (through acquisitions). Acquisitions are an integral part of the DAIG strategy and DA Finance B.V. therefore an important tool to execute the DAIG strategy. On this account the issuing of additional bonds and transactions within the DA Finance BV need be expected on an ongoing basis.

As a consequence DA Finance B.V. issued on 8 April 2014 a subordinated long-term bond (Hybrid-Bond) of 700 m€. The bond is the first Hybrid Bond issued by a German residential real estate company with a term of 60 years and a coupon of 4,625% with an issue price of 99,782%. Under a rating perspective the Hybrid-Bond is considered as equity with 50% and with 50% as debt.

Subsequently to 30 June 2014 DA Finance B.V. issued on 9 July 2014 out of its existing EMTN-Program a bond with a volume of 500 m€ with a maturity of 8 years and a coupon of 2,125% with an issue price of 99,412%.

The respective funds raised in 2014 are used by DAIG-Group to pay the purchase price for the two recently acquire real estate portfolios managed by DeWAG – Group and by Vitus-Group.

Making use of a Dutch financing company is in line with international practice. DA Finance B.V. obtains an interest rate on the on-lending which represents a mixture form the interest rates payable on the bonds plus arm's length margin.

DAIG serves within the DAIG group as management holding and cash-pool leader. DA Finance B.V. is an integral part of the DAIG risk and control management system and is monitored and supervised by the middle office of the DAIG treasury department which in particular takes care of the main business risks of DA Finance B.V. as there are the interest rate risk, the liquidity risk and the counterparty risk and to a certain degree the currency risk. DAIG treasury is also responsible for the execution of a reasonable hedging of the before mentioned risks.

The results of the half year 2014 are like the in year 2013 negatively affected by the roll-forward of the first time losses from the contracted cross-currency swaps. The swaps have been purchased to support the North-American fundraising, the first bond placed in the US through a European residential real estate company with which DAIG group got access to the North-American debt markets. The company applies hedge accounting to hedge currency risk on borrowings and lendings.

Besides that, the result of DA Finance B.V. is driven by the margin obtained on the on-lending less certain charges for central service provided through DAIG. Finally DA Finance B.V. is supported by the unconditional and unlimited guarantee of DAIG. Also in the future the earnings will be determined by income items associate by the on-lending of raised funds and the profitability will be based on the margins obtained from the on-lending in excess of the interest to be paid on the notes and the service charges. Based on that DA Finance B.V. will achieve a reasonable profit under these circumstances. DA Finance B.V. does not engage in any research and development activities.

The going concern of the DA Finance BV is ensured.

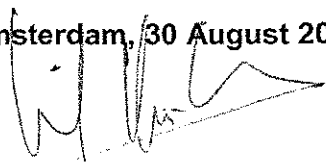
DA Finance B.V. is incorporated in the consolidated financial statements of DAIG prepared under IFRS as endorsed in the EU.

Manager responsibility statement

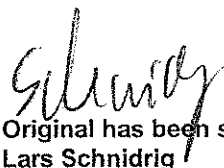
All managers confirm that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

- The Semi-annual report of financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.
- The Management report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties they face as required pursuant to section 5:25d(8)/(9) of the Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act ("Wet op het financieel toezicht").

Amsterdam, 30 August 2014



Original has been signed by
Rick van Dijk



Original has been signed by
Lars Schnidrig

2. Financial Statements

a. Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2014 (before appropriation of result)

Assets	Note	June 30, 2014		Dec. 31, 2013
		EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets	5	11		12
Receivables from affiliated companies	6	<u>3.222.450</u>		<u>2.527.126</u>
			3.222.461	2.527.138
Current assets				
Receivables from affiliated companies	6	53.099		21.620
Deferred tax assets	7	6.983		2.545
Cash and cash equivalents	4.4	<u>2.000</u>		<u>2.000</u>
			62.082	26.165
Prepaid expenses			<u>354</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets			<u>3.284.897</u>	<u>2.553.303</u>

Equity and Liabilities		June 30, 2014		Dec. 31, 2013
	Note	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Equity	8			
Subscribed capital		18		18
Capital reserve		2.000		2.000
Loss carryforward		-6.992		-
Net result for the period		<u>-5.641</u>		<u>-6.992</u>
			-10.615	-4.974
Provisions			723	230
Long-term liabilities				
Bonds	9	3.209.257		2.507.856
Derivative financial liabilities	20	<u>27.282</u>		<u>24.657</u>
			3.236.539	2.532.513
Current liabilities				
Trade payables		-		613
Other liabilities	10	<u>58.250</u>		<u>24.921</u>
			58.250	25.534
Total equity and liabilities			<u>3.284.897</u>	<u>2.553.303</u>

b. Income statement for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2014

	Note	Jan.-Jun.2014		Jun.-Jun.2013
		EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Income				
Interest and similar income	11		62.223	-
Expenses				
Interest and similar expenses	11		<u>-71.816</u>	<u>-</u>
Net financial expenses			-9.593	-
Other operating income	12		11	-
Personal expenses	13	-55		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	14	-1		
Other operating expenses	15	<u>-210</u>		
Total expenses			<u>-266</u>	<u>-</u>
Result before taxation			-9.848	-
Taxation	17		<u>4.207</u>	<u>-</u>
Result after taxation			<u>-5.641</u>	<u>-</u>

c. Cash flow statement for the period 1 January until 30 June 2014

		30 June 2014	31 December 2013
	Note	EUR'000	EUR'000
Net Income for the period		-5.641	-6.992
Cash flows from operating activities			
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	1	1
Provision		494	230
Trade payables		-613	613
Other liabilities	10	33.329	24.921
Derivative financial liabilities	20	2.625	24.657
Deferred tax assets		-4.438	-2.545
Net cash generated (used) from operating activities		31.398	47.877
		25.757	40.885
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	5	-	-13
Net cash generated from investing activities		-	-13
		25.757	40.872
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Bonds	9	701.401	2.507.856
Receivables to affiliated companies	6	-726.803	-2.548.746
Capital contributions	8	-	2.018
Net cash generated (used) from financing activities		-25.402	-38.872
		355	2.000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Movements in cash and cash equivalents can be broken down as follows:			
Balance as at 31 December 2013 / 19 June 2013		2.000	-
Movements during the period		355	2.000
Balance as at 30 June 2014 / 31 December 2013		2.355	2.000

2d. Notes to the financial statements of the Half Year 2014

1 General Information

1.1 Activities

The business subject of Deutsche Annington Finance B.V. (DA Finance B.V.) with its statutory domicile in Amsterdam is to raise funds on the international debt markets through the issuance of unsecured and unsubordinated bonds for and on behalf of Deutsche Annington Immobilien SE, Düsseldorf (DAIG) and its affiliated companies and to on-lend the raised funds to the DAIG and its group companies for the purposes of group financing. The head office (principal place of business) is located at Bramenberg 14 A – K5, Eemnes, Netherlands.

The rating agency Standard and Poors (S&P) has released for DAIG a corporate credit rating long-term BBB and short-term A2 with stable outlook. This has to be considered as basis for the activities of DA Finance B.V. on the international debt markets combined with an unlimited and unconditional guarantee of DAIG. The rating was confirmed by Standard and Poors in the first quarter of 2014 following the issuing of a subordinated long-term bond (hybrid-bond).

The operations of DA Finance B.V. comprise therefore of:

- to participate in, finance or hold any other interest in, or to conduct management of, other legal entities, partnerships or enterprises
- to furnish guarantees, provide security, warrant performance or in any other way assume liability, whether jointly or severally or otherwise, for or in respect of obligations of Group Companies or other legal parties; and
- to do anything which in the widest sense of words, is connected with or may be conducive to the attainment of these objects.

1.2 Group Structure

DA Finance B.V. is a member of the Deutsche Annington Immobilien SE (DAIG) - Group. The ultimate parent company of this group is DAIG with its legal domicile in Düsseldorf, Germany. The financial statements of DA Finance B.V. are included in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS, as endorsed in the EU, of DAIG. These financial statements are published in the German legal gazette and they are available on the web-side of Deutsche Annington Immobilien SE under www.deutsche-annington.com.

1.3 Going concern

The Company suffered a loss of KEUR 5.641 for the first half year of 2014, which results in a negative net equity of KEUR 10.615 as at 30 June 2014 (2013: KEUR 4.974). In the future the earnings of the Company will be determined by income items associate by the on-lending of raised funds and the profitability will be based on the margins obtained from the on-lending in excess of the interest to be paid on the notes and the service charges. Based on that DA Finance B.V. will achieve a reasonable profit under these circumstances. Finally, DA Finance B.V. is supported by the unconditional and unlimited guarantee of DAIG. The accounts have therefore been prepared based upon the going concern principle.

1.4 Related party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly be influenced are considered to be a related party. Also, entities which can control the company are considered a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key personnel of DA Finance B.V. or of the shareholder or ultimate parent company and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Significant and or material transactions between the company and related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is required for to provide the true and fair view. For 2014 no such transaction took place.

1.5 Estimates

Preparing financial statements and the application of relevant rules may require the use of critical accounting estimates which requires therefore exercising professional judgment. Estimates used in these financial statements are limited to the use of provisions for general expenses and taxes based on experience and sound professional judgment.

If necessary to provide a view in accordance with art. 2:360 part 1 DCC of the Dutch Civil Code, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the financial statement items in question.

1.6 Accounting policies for the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. The cash items disclosed in the cash flow statement are comprised of cash and cash equivalents except for deposits with a maturity over three months. Interest paid and received are included in cash from financing activities.

Notes to the cash flow statement

Under the investments in tangible fixed assets only the investments are included for which in the first half year of 2014 cash was paid.

2 Principles of valuation for assets and liabilities

2.1 General

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions of Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements are denominated in EUR.

In general, assets and liabilities are stated at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred, or fair value. If not specifically stated otherwise, they are recognized at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred.

The balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement include references to the notes.

2.2 Comparison with prior year

The company was incorporated in June of 2013. Therefore a comparison of the half year income statement 2014 of DA Finance B.V. amounts with prior year is limited or not possible.

2.3 Foreign currencies

Functional currency

Items in the financial statements of group companies are stated with due observance of the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective group company operates (the functional currency) and as this is Europe the functional currency is the EURO.

The functional currency of the entity as well as for the DAIG-Group is the EURO.

Transactions, receivables and liabilities

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. Investments in participations are stated at the historical exchange rate. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies in the reporting year are recognized in the financial statements at exchange rate ruling at the transaction date.

In the income statement foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates are recognized, except when deferred in equity as qualifying hedges.

Translation differences on non-monetary assets held at cost are recognised using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised through profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Exchange differences arising upon the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognised in the income statement in the period that they arise, unless they are hedged.

Hedging

In respect of any positions in the balance sheet that are covered by cross currency interest rate swaps or by foreign exchange forward contracts, the differences in values calculated at mid-rates at the end of the year and contract rates are allocated to the respective principals of the loans. If the loan taken is denominated in a currency other than EUR, the respective correction is allocated to this loan. Otherwise the respective loan granted is corrected.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are valued at acquisition or production cost including directly attributable expenses, less straight-line depreciation over the estimated useful economic life, or market value if lower.

For computer hardware a depreciation period of 3 years is used.

2.5 Financial fixed assets

Loans, in particular loans to affiliated companies

Loans and receivables to group companies with an original term of more than one year are treated as financial fixed assets. They are valued initially at fair value of the amount owed, which normally consists of the face value, net of any provisions considered necessary. Subsequently they are measured at their amortized cost value.

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets

On each balance sheet date, the company tests whether there are any indications of assets being subject to impairment. If any such indications are present, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. If this proves to be impossible, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is identified. An asset is subject to impairment if its carrying amount is higher than its recoverable value; the recoverable value is the higher of the net realizable value and the value in use.

Impairment is directly recognized as an expense in the income statement.

The amount of an impairment loss incurred on financial assets stated at amortized cost is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss

decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized through profit or loss.

At the balance sheet date no fixed assets were subject to impairments.

2.7 Current assets

Receivables

Current receivables are due and will be received within one year.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances and deposits held at call with maturities under twelve months. Bank overdrafts are shown as borrowings under current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value.

Under the receipts from lending activities in the cash flow statement a cash inflow of KEUR 3.239.809 has been included with regard to securities.

2.9 Long-term liabilities

Bonds

The bonds initial measurement is at fair value and subsequent at amortized cost net of transaction costs. Released transaction costs led to an altered subsequent measurement. All long-term amounts due from bonds have a maturity of over one year. Debt insurance costs are netted against nominal amount.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities are valued at their amortized cost value.

2.10 Current liabilities

Short term liabilities with a remaining maturity of within one year are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost, being the amount received taking account any premium or discount, less transaction cost.

Bonds

The bonds are valued at their amortized cost value net of transaction cost. All short-term amounts payable from bonds within one year are disclosed under current liabilities. This are in particular accrued interests.

Other liabilities

Other payables with a remaining maturity of within one year are shown under other liabilities and are valued at their nominal redemption value.

Current and deferred income tax

The current Dutch nominal tax rate of 25% has been applied.

Other accrued liabilities

The accruals are stated at the amount required, based on sound business judgment and valued at the expected costs. Accrued liabilities comprise outstanding invoices.

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized for legally enforceable or constructive obligations existing at the balance sheet date, the settlement of which is probable to require an outflow of resources whose extent can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured on the basis of the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date. Unless indicated otherwise, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligations.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset.

2.12 Financial instruments

Securities included in financial and current assets, as well as liabilities and derivative financial instruments, are stated at fair value. The company applies hedge accounting to hedging currency risk on borrowings and lendings. Both the derivative and the hedged item are stated at fair value. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement within finance cost.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. If no fair value can be readily and reliably established, fair value is approximated by deriving it from the fair value of components or of a comparable financial instrument, or by approximating fair value using valuation models and valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models, making allowance for entity-specific inputs.

Derivatives are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value, the subsequent valuation of derivative financial instruments depends on whether or not the instrument is quoted in an active market. If the underlying object of the derivative financial instrument is listed on a stock exchange, it is valued at fair value. If the object is not quoted in an active market, it will be stated at cost or lower market value. Recognition of changes in the value of a derivative financial instrument is dependent on whether or not the instrument is designated as a hedging instrument.

The company applies hedge accounting. The Company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items. The Company also tests its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, or whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Derivatives for which a fair value hedge is applied

In applying fair value hedge accounting, both the hedging instrument and the hedged position are stated at fair value, at least where this is attributable to the hedged risk. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value or the foreign currency component of its carrying amount at the balance sheet date shall be directly recognised through profit or loss.

The Company shall discontinue prospectively the fair value hedge accounting if:

- the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised;
- the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting;
- The Company revokes the designation.

To measure the cross currency swaps, future cash flows are calculated and then discounted. The calculated cash flows result from the contract conditions and the US-\$ forward rates (development of exchange rates expected by the market). Discounting is based on market interest rate data as at the reporting date for comparable instruments (EURIBOR rate of the same tenor). The fair value contains the credit risk of the cross currency swaps and therefore allows for adjustments for the company's own credit risk or for the counterparty credit risk.

2.13 Deferred Taxes

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to provide for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, on the understanding that deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and fiscal losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized.

Deferred income taxes are recognized at face value.

3 Principles for recognition of income and expenses

3.1 General

Result is determined as the difference between the realizable value of services rendered and the costs and other charges for the period. Results on transactions are recognized in the period in which they are realized; losses are taken as soon as they are foreseeable.

3.2 Revenue recognition, financial income and expenses

Revenue from interest income and cost from interest expenses is allocated to the reporting period in which it occurs following the matching principle. Interest income and expense is recognized on a pro rata basis, taking into account the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned. When recognizing the interest charges, the transaction cost on the loans received is taken into account.

3.3 Exchange rate differences

Exchange rate differences arising upon the settlement of monetary items are recognized in the income statement in the period that they arise unless hedged.

3.4 Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses include income and expenses that are not directly attributable to the interest income and expenses and are valued at the realizable value. Gains and losses upon the sale of tangible fixed assets are included in other operating income or other operating expenses respectively.

3.5 Depreciation and amortization

Intangible fixed assets are amortized and tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives as from the inception of their use. Future depreciation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated useful life.

3.6 Taxation

Profit tax is calculated on the profit before taxation in the income statement, taking into account any losses carried-forward from previous financial years (insofar as these are not included in deferred tax assets), tax-exempt items and non-deductible expenses. Account is also taken of changes in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities owing to changes in the applicable tax rates.

4 Financial instruments and risks

Risks associated with financial instruments are subject to the risk management system of DAIG group and is in particular monitored through the middle office located in the DAIG Group Treasury department.

4.1 Market risk

Currency risk

The interest rate risks from bonds denominated in foreign currency are hedged with an adequate cross-currency hedge.

Interest rate risk

Risks associated with movements in interest rates are addressed through adequate interest rate hedges. Loans to affiliated companies are in general on fix terms.

4.2 Credit risk

The risk of default arising from financial assets and derivative financial instruments involves the risk of default by counterparties. The maximum loss from derivative instruments equals their positive fair value. Risk is additionally limited by a limit system based on credit assessments by the of our treasury middle office based on announcements from international rating agencies.

4.3 Liquidity risk

The company uses several banks which are selected at group level. The liquidity risk is monitored by assuring that the critical terms of the relevant items match. Finally DA Finance B.V. is supported by the unconditional and unlimited guarantee of DAIG.

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are not restricted with regard to their use.

5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets comprising office equipment subject to scheduled depreciation.

	30/06/2014 EUR'000	31/12/2013 EUR'000
Acquisition Cost beginning of period	13	-
Additions	-	13
Disposals	-	-
Acquisitions Cost end of period	13	13
Accumulated depreciation beginning of period	1	-
Depreciation of the period	1	1
Accumulated depreciation disposals	-	-
Accumulated depreciation end of period	2	1
Total bookvalue	11	12

6 Receivables from affiliated companies

Receivables from affiliated companies are related to the group financing. The receivables from intercompany loans bear interest at 3,639% and have an unlimited term. In addition there are receivables from the cash pool agreement with DAIG. These bear interest at EONIA -0,25%.

	30/06/2014 EUR'000	31/12/2013 EUR'000
Deutsche Annington Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH	2.101.784	2.101.784
Deutsche Annington Acquisition Holding GmbH	290.201	-
Deutsche Annington Immobilien SE	206.061	290.200
Deutsche Annington DMB Netherlands B.V.	116.337	-
Deutsche Annington WOG Fünf Bewirtschafts GmbH & Co. KG	116.048	-
Deutsche Annington Wohnungsgesellschaft III mbH	62.953	62.953
Deutsche Annington Immobilien SE – Cashpooling	53.099	21.620
DAIG 9. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	50.068	-
Bundesbahn-Wohnungsbaugesellschaft Kassel GmbH	47.268	-
Deutsche Annington EWG Kassel Bestands GmbH & Co. KG	-	27.658
Deutsche Annington EWG Kassel Bewirtschaftungs GmbH & Co.KG	-	19.610
DAIG 21. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	27.831	-
DAIG 20. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	26.322	-
Deutsche Annington Heimbau GmbH	24.921	5.941
Deutsche Annington Heimbau Bestands GmbH & Co.KG	-	18.980
DAIG 13. Objektgesellschaft mbH	24.635	-
Deutsche Annington DMB Eins GmbH	21.547	-
DAIG 19. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	21.404	-
DAIG 11. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	19.909	-
DAIG 22. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	14.475	-
DAIG 10. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	12.078	-
DAIG 24. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	9.167	-
DAIG 23. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	7.979	-
DAIG 17. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	6.322	-
DAIG 18. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	4.534	-
Deutsche Annington Holdings Zwei GmbH	3.904	-

DAIG 1. Objektgesellschaft mbH	2.383	-
DAIG 4. Objektgesellschaft mbH	1.463	-
DAIG 25. Objektgesellschaft B.V.	1.071	-
DAIG 12. Objektgesellschaft mbH	945	-
DAIG 2. Objektgesellschaft mbH	453	-
DAIG 3. Objektgesellschaft mbH	387	-
Total	3.275.549	2.548.746

7 Deferred tax assets

The deferred tax assets are based mainly on temporary differences with respect to the First time loss from the Cross-currency swap. Even more the deferred tax assets are depended on change of the currency rate from Yankee-Bond.

	30/06/2014 EUR'000	31/12/2014 EUR'000
Deferred tax assets	6.983	2.545

8 Equity

The authorized share capital of medium-sized DA Finance B.V. amounts to EUR 18.000 and consists of 18.000 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 1. Additional there is a capital reserve about KEUR 2.000.

Statement of Changes in Equity (in EUR'000)

	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Loss carry-forward	Net result for the period	Total equity
As at 31 December 2013	18	2.000	-	-6.992	-4.974
Shareholder's capital contributions					0
loss carryforward			-6.992		-6.992
Net loss for the period				-5.641	-5.641
As at 30 June 2014	18	2.000	-6.992	-5.641	-10.615

9 Bonds

The long-term liabilities comprising the bonds, issued within June 2014, as there are:

Bond	Face Value	Coupon	Maturity
Eurobond	€ 100k	2,125%	7-2016
Eurobond	€ 100k	3,125%	7-2019
Yankeebond	US-\$ 50k	3,200%	10-2017
Yankeebond	US-\$ 50k	5,000%	10-2023
EMTN Drawdown 1	€ 1.000	3,625%	10-2021
Hybrid Bond	€ 100 k	4,625%	4-2074

The bonds issued are unsecured and unsubordinated, only the Hybrid Bond is subordinated.

The Eurobond is listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, the EMTN Drawdown is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange as well as the Hybrid Bond.

The Yankeebond has been issued in a private placement exclusively to qualified investors in accordance with Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act.

		Bookvalue 30/06/2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	Marketvalue 30/06/2014 <u>EUR'000</u>
Eurobond	2,125% listed	696.724	718.130
Eurobond	3,125% listed	597.113	648.390
Yankee bond	3,200% unlisted	546.776	567.899
Yankee bond	5,000% unlisted	180.050	194.933
EMTN Drawdown 1	3,625% listed	497.254	555.175
Hybrid Bond	4,625% listed	691.340	720.328
Total		3.209.257	3.404.855

The valuation of the Yankee bonds are calculated using standard market valuation methods for such instruments on the basis of the market data provided by an accredited market data vendor.

The determined rates were verified with respect to the implicit risk premiums.

10 Other liabilities

Obligations with a maturity within one year are disclosed as current liabilities.

The current liabilities as of 30 June 2014 result from accrued interest liabilities on the issued bonds.

			30/06/2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	31/12/2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Bond	Coupon	Interest Payment		
Eurobond	2,125%	annual 25 July	13.897	6.480
Eurobond	3,125%	annual 25 July	17.517	8.168
Yankee bond	3,200%	semi-annual 2 October/2 April	4.344	4.254
Yankee bond	5,000%	semi-annual 2 October/2 April	2.263	2.216
EMTN Drawdown 1	3,625%	annual 8 October	13.209	4.171
Hybrid Bond	4,625%	annual 8 April	7.451	-
			<u>58.681</u>	<u>25.289</u>
Compensation with the Cross-currency Swap			- 439	-371
Other tax liabilities			8	3
Total			58.250	24.921

The fair value of the current liabilities approximates the book value due to its short term character.

11 Interest and similar income and expenses

	Jan.-Jun.2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	Jan.-Jun.2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Interest income from affiliated companies	48.850	-
Interest income from third parties	<u>13.373</u>	-
	62.223	-
Interest expenses from affiliated companies	-	-
Interest expenses to third parties	- 69.624	-
Interest expenses from First Time loss	<u>- 2.192</u>	-
	- 71.816	-
Total	- 9.593	-

In connection with the initial valuation of the cross currency swaps interests are expensed in the P&L statement due to the difference between the net present value and the fair value.

They are attributable to the stringent financial risk management strategy, which does not allow to hold open a currency risk in connection with the issuance of the USD bonds even temporarily

12 Other operating income

	Jan.-Jun.2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	Jan.-Jun.2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Release of other provisions	11	-

13 Personal expenses

	Jan.-Jun.2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	Jan.-Jun.2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Personal expenses	55	-

14 Depreciation and amortization expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses of KEUR 1 (Jan.-Jun.2013: EUR 0) are related to the schedule depreciation of tangible assets which is comprising office equipment.

15 Other operating expenses

	Jan.-Jun.2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	Jan.-Jun.2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Consultancy fees	187	-
General and administrative expenses	23	-
Total	210	-

16 Independent Auditor's Fees

The following fees, based on invoices and estimated work orders for accounting and tax services from PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. occurred in the reporting period 2014:

	Jan.-Jun.2014 EUR'000	Jan.-Jun.2013 EUR'000
<u>Audit of the financial statements</u>		
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.	26	-

17 Taxation on result on ordinary activities

The taxation on result on ordinary activities can be specified as follows:

	Jan.-Jun.2014 EUR'000	Jan.-Jun.2013 EUR'000
Result before taxation	- 9.848	-
Taxation	4.230	-

Effective tax rate 42,7%
The nominal tax rate is 25,0%.

18 Related parties

In accordance to the business purpose of the company, namely raising funds from the debt capital and onlending the funds to DAIG or its affiliated companies respectively markets the related party relationships are therefore related to this group financing activities.

All loans are granted to group companies for group financing purposes. The interest income is mainly derived from these group companies. The interest rates charged to the group companies are comprised from a weighted mix of interest rates from the issued bonds plus a service charge margin.

The company obtains services from the shared service center of DAIG, for which in the first year of existence no service fees have been charges as setting up of the entity and setting in place the operational activities was in the sole interest of DAIG as main beneficiary.

Therefore any receivables and liabilities to DAIG or its affiliated companies are related to the above mentioned financing activities.

19 Average numbers of employees

As at 30 June 2014 the company has two employees working in the Netherlands. Services are obtained by the shared service functions of DAIG.

20 Financial instruments

The company's policy is to fully hedge its interest rate and exchange rate exposures, which relates to the Yankee bonds. The financial instruments of the company had the following national amounts:

	30/06/2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	31/12/2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Interest/ Currency swaps	746.870	739.809

The financial instruments of the company had the following positive or negative market values:

	30/06/2014 <u>EUR'000</u>	31/12/2013 <u>EUR'000</u>
Interest/ Currency swaps	- 27.282	- 24.657

21 Directors and supervisory directors

Management Board:

- Rick van Dijk, Rotterdam
- Lars Schnidrig, Düsseldorf

The Management has not received any remuneration for 2014.

The management board has declared that to the best of its knowledge:

1. The financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, the liabilities, the financial position and the results of the company; and
2. The management report gives a true and fair view of the company's situation on the balance sheet date, the events that occurred during the period and the risks to which the company is exposed.
3. As at 1 January 2013, a new law on management on supervision (Wet Bestuur en Toezicht) came into effect in the Netherlands. The purpose of this law is to attain a balance (at least 30% of each gender) between men and women in the board of directors of large entities (as defined in the said law). After taking cognisance of the current nature and activities of the group and the knowledge and expertise of the current board members, the existing composition of the board of directors is considered to be appropriate. However, the new law will be taken into account while appointing the future members of the Board of Directors.

3. Other information

Post balance sheet events

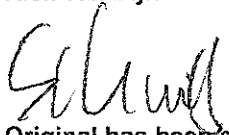
The authorities of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg approved on 30 June 2014 the regular required update of the EMTN-Program. Subsequently then to 30 June 2014 DA Finance B.V. issued on 9 July 2014 out of its existing EMTN-Program a bond with a volume of 500 m€ with a maturity of 8 years and a coupon of 2,125% with an issue price of 99,412%.

Amsterdam, 30 August 2014

Management Board



Original has been signed by
Rick van Dijk



Original has been signed by
Lars Schnidrig