Vonovia SE

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Vonovia SE is Europe’s leading private residential real estate company. Vonovia currently owns around 550,000 residential units in all attractive cities and regions in Germany, Sweden and Austria. It further manages around 71,424 apartments. Its portfolio is worth approximately 84 billion as of December 31st, 2023. This is inclusive of Deutsche Wohnen SE, which was acquired on September 30, 2021. For the first time in 2022, the Environmental Data provided covers the activities and services of the entire group Vonovia SE, inclusive of Deutsche Wohnen SE. As a part of the Deutsche Wohnen integration process, which started in 2022 and has been formally finalized as of January 1st 2023, all concepts, due diligence processes and performance indicators were compared and integrated. As a modern service company, Vonovia focuses on customer orientation and tenant satisfaction. Offering them an affordable, attractive, and liveable home is the prerequisite for successful corporate development. This is why Vonovia invests in the maintenance, energetic modernization, and senior-friendly conversion of buildings. In addition, development and construction of new apartments, both for its own portfolio (DEV to hold) and for sale to third parties (DEV to sale) are part of the business model. Around 2,400 new apartments could thus be completed in 2023. Other residential services complement the business model. A large number of business processes are integrated: The company's own craftsmen and caretaker's organization, Vonovia Technical Service (VTS), with more than 5,000 employees handles the necessary renovation work, a gardener's and caretaker's organization with over 800 employees takes care of the maintenance and development of the green spaces around the buildings, and a separate janitor organization provides comprehensive facility management. Vonovia employs a total of 11,925 people. The company's carbon footprint includes emissions of around 1,57 million tons of CO2. Approximately 94 % of the emissions are caused by the operation of the rented residential

building portfolio. The challenge is to ensure that the buildings erected from the 1950s to 1970s in particular, which account for the largest share of Vonovia's portfolio, are well refurbished in terms of energy efficiency. Improving the energy performance of Vonovia's housing stock - e.g., through energetic refurbishment of the building envelope or replacement of the fossil fuel-powered heating systems with more efficient technologies of heat and energy production – therefore is a major lever for reducing GHG emissions. Thus, another lever comprises the expansion of renewable energies as well as innovations in CO2-neutral heating systems. We are aware of our responsibility and have set ourselves the clear goal of achieving a virtually climate-neutral building stock by 2045. This goal is just as much in line with the Paris climate goals as it is with the German Climate Action Plan. You can read about as to how we intend to achieve this goal in our sustainability report. The Bochum-based company has been listed on the stock exchange since 2013 and has been included in the DAX 40 since September 2015. Vonovia SE is also listed in the international indices DAX 40, DAX 50 ESG, Dow Jones Sustainability Index Europe, STOXX Global ESG Leaders, EURO STOXX ESG Leaders 50, FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Europe and GPR 250 World.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

5151100000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ISINDE000A1ML7J1

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE000A1ML7J1

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

92887H107

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

n/a

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5299005A2ZEP6AP7KM81

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

A1ML7J, WKN

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

94567408, Common Code
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

☑ Germany

☑ Sweden

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

☑ New construction or major renovation of buildings

☑ Buildings management

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Vonovia monitors its tier 1 suppliers by registering all business partners in its business partner portal, including information on sustainability criteria. All suppliers are required to sign the Vonovia Business Partner Code. In accordance with CSRD requirements, Vonovia has analyzed its value chain to identify and assess risks, opportunities and impacts associated with own business activities, products and services as well as business relationships in the upstream and downstream value chain (see: https://www.vonovia.com/en/content/download/184365/8465262?version2). Vonovia identified relevant upstream and downstream activities, resources and relationships, outlining all the respective stakeholders and partners in these categories, across its value chain. A description of the comprehensive value chain of Vonovia (including a scheme in form of a matrix) will be included in the forthcoming sustainability statement for the fiscal year 2024.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Not relevant for business model*

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The forecast for the current year is managed via controlling and risk management. The budget will be concrete for the following year and a medium-term plan for the next 5 years will be drawn up in parallel.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Vonovia has implemented a comprehensive risk management system that is based on an integrated five-pillar risk management approach with a focus on medium- and long-term risks. The risk management system is aligned with the corporate strategy and the corporate planning process. Annually a medium-term budget plan is drawn up for the next 5 years. The risk categories in the risk report of our Annual Report relate to this five-year window.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

All risks that go beyond the medium-term planning process of 5 years are defined as long-term plans and have no specific end date. Depending on the nature of specific risk we use the time period of 10 years as well as the time horizon until 2045 as relevant milestones. This depends on the quality of forecast which can be made for the relevant input factors.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dependencies have been identified and assessed during IRO-assessment, but no comprehensive management yet

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Vonovia has identified and assessed dependencies during our IRO-assessment but has not yet implemented a comprehensive management of those dependencies. As part of our CSRD alignment, we are planning to implement this in the future.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Risks & impacts: Vonovia has implemented a comprehensive risk management system that ensures that all risks relevant to the company are being identified, assessed and managed. Risk evaluation is updated biannually. Thus, climate-related risk management is fully integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. This reduces potential risks, secures the company's continued existence, supports its strategic development and promotes responsible entrepreneurial action. Overall, Vonovia's risk management system is based on an integrated five-pillar risk management approach with a focus on medium- and long-term risks. The content of the existing risk management system is aligned with the corporate strategy, including relevant sustainability aspects. In the case of ESG risks, the effects of the risks on Vonovia (outside-in view) are integrated, as well as the effects on the environment and society (inside-out view). With the help of a materiality analysis, potential ESG (environmental, social, governance) risks are examined and assessed for materiality. Consequently, risk assessment not only covers our direct operations, but also impacts on upstream and downstream supply chain. This process was further strengthened in the financial year by the

introduction of the IRO assessment in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS): all impacts, risks and opportunities from the IRO assessment were integrated into the Group's risk management system and are evaluated there - also on a regular basis. Opportunities: In the process of defining its strategy and preparing its short and medium-term plans, Vonovia identifies earnings potential that has been reflected appropriately in these plans, taking the corresponding assumptions and scenarios into account. The assumptions regarding the company's sustainability strategy, sociological and political megatrends, the regulatory environment, the financing environment and the company's operating business are not only associated with the risks and impacts described above. Vonovia's business development can also end up being more favourable than in the assumptions included in the company's plans. These opportunities can arise from a scenario in which strategy-related opportunities, economic environment and market-related factors, and the company's operating business show more positive development than that underlying the corporate plans. Vonovia's sustainability strategy could create further opportunities extending beyond the corporate targets already defined in the 2024 budget. Vonovia's long-term climate journey requires new concepts for measures and financing to underpin its ecological, technological and economic objectives. As with the risks and impacts, connectivity with the existing systems at Vonovia was strengthened by implementing the IRO assessment as part of the ESRS and all IRO assessments were implemented in the risk management system, which has now been expanded to include impacts and opportunities. In addition, the strategy, which is based on our defined neighborhoods, offers a whole variety of opportunities with regard to those modernization measures that relate directly to the existing portfolio and measures relating to new construction, but also measures relating to the residential environment.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Risks: Vonovia has implemented a comprehensive risk management system that ensures that all risks relevant to the company are being identified, assessed and managed. Risk evaluation is updated biannually. Thus, climate-related risk management is fully integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. This reduces potential risks, secures the company's continued existence, supports its strategic development and promotes responsible entrepreneurial action. Overall, Vonovia's risk management system is based on an integrated five-pillar risk management approach with a focus on medium- and long-term risks. For climate risks, different departments are the risk owners - depending on the specific risk. For the transitory risk of CO2 pricing, for example, this is the Sustainability & Strategy department. As risk owner, it quantifies and evaluates the risk potential of CO2 pricing in coordination with the Portfolio Management department. This is entered into the risk tool The values determined are incorporated into investment planning. This is implemented in a similar way for physical climate risks, for example. Here, the sustainability department in cooperation with the Portfolio Management department are the risk owners. For the analysis of long-term physical climate risks, the risk management described here is flanked by a digital climate risk tool based on the RCP scenarios. This is used by portfolio management and development for individual investment planning and as an early warning system. Physical climate risks are part of our overarching climate scenario analysis assessing the impact of various hazards — for example heat stress and temperature increase, drought, heavy precipitation, flooding and storms — in different time horizons until 2030, 2045 and 2085. [Example] Currently, the real estate sector in Germany, Austria and Sweden is affected by acute physical risks to a limited extent until a foreseen future (2045). Furthermore, these risks are covered by insurance and therefore do not represent a direct financial risk. In our building stock, only a neglectable amount of assets is located in areas currently exposed to particular risks from the effects of climate change. Therefore, in our view, on Group level there are no significant direct risks at present that could arise from extreme weather conditions due to climate change, such as heavy rain and flooding. However, various studies assume, that there will be increasingly intense extreme weather events in the future and, as a result, an increase in the amount of damage. This is why we include acute risks in our selected risk assessment in order to regularly update the risk assessment and materiality. [Example] As with acute physical risks, the real estate sector in Germany, Austria and Sweden is only affected by chronic physical risks to a very limited extent at the present time. However, the rise in average temperature is expected to become a risk in the future. Tangible consequences for German cities could include changes in the indoor climate and vegetation that

pose risks to people and nature. Therefore, there could be a need for investment in cooling systems, in measures to improve air quality, in additional watering, and in the use of climate-resistant vegetation.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Risks & impacts: The content of the existing risk management system is aligned with the corporate strategy, including relevant sustainability aspects. In the case of ESG risks, the effects of the risks on Vonovia (outside-in view) are integrated, as well as the effects on the environment and society (inside-out view). With the help of a materiality analysis, potential ESG (environmental, social, governance) risks are examined and assessed for materiality. Consequently, risk assessment not only covers our direct operations, but also impacts on upstream and downstream supply chain. This process was further strengthened in the financial year by the introduction of the IRO assessment in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS): all impacts, risks and opportunities from the IRO assessment were integrated into the Group's risk management system and are evaluated there - also on a regular basis. By also integrating the impacts into the Group-wide risk management system, we are strengthening the connectivity between the inside-out and outside-in perspective and ensuring a standardized approach to impact assessment and selection. Opportunities: In the process of defining its strategy and preparing its short and medium-term plans, Vonovia identifies earnings potential that has been reflected appropriately in these plans, taking the corresponding assumptions and scenarios into account. The assumptions regarding the company's sustainability strategy, sociological and political megatrends, the regulatory environment, the financing environment and the company's operating business are not only associated with the risks described above. Vonovia's business development can also end up being more favourable than in the assumptions included in the company's plans. These opportunities can arise from a scenario in which strategy-related opportunities, economic environment and market-related factors, and the company's operating business show more positive development than that underlying the corporate plans. Vonovia's sustainability strategy could create further opportunities extending beyond the corporate targets already defined in the 2024 budget. Vonovia's long-term climate journey requires new concepts for measures and financing to underpin its ecological, technological and economic objectives. As with the risks, connectivity with the existing systems at Vonovia was strengthened by implementing the IRO assessment as part of the ESRS and all IRO assessments were implemented in the risk management system, which has now been expanded to include impacts and opportunities. In addition, the strategy, which is based on our defined neighborhoods, offers a whole variety of opportunities with regard to those modernization measures that relate directly to the existing portfolio and measures relating to new construction, but also measures relating to the residential environment.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

As part of the materiality analysis and the continuous process of analysing and selecting locations for construction and modernization measures, we take into account the impact of our business activities (including the upstream and downstream value chain) on people and nature. This is done to the same extent at all locations, so that we have a functioning early warning system to identify potential critical impacts in advance of measures. This enables us to prevent ecologically sensitive or valuable locations from being affected as early as the planning process. There are therefore no priority locations as defined by the TNFD standard.
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Balance sheet

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

2400000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our risk management process is divided into five different categories to assess the potential amount of financial losses. We distinguish between the impact on the income statement on the one hand and the impact on the balance sheet on the other. Both impacts are understood in line with the medium-term planning horizon as a potential financial loss over five years. Please find detailed information about the risk management process in our Annual Report 2023, p.132. When it comes to assessing risk, a distinction is made between risks with an impact on profit and loss and those affecting the balance sheet. Risks with an impact on profit and loss have a negative effect on the company's sustained earnings power and, as a result, on Group FFO Funds from Operations, key financial figure in Real Estate companies). In general, these risks also have an impact on liquidity. Risks affecting the balance sheet do not impact Group FFO. In particular, these risks can be such that they do not affect liquidity, e.g., because they only impact property values. Risk assessments are always performed in quantitative terms, if possible. If this is difficult to achieve or not possible, a qualitative assessment is performed using a detailed matrix comprising five loss categories. The expected amount of loss is classified to one of five categories. Losses of category (3) and higher are defined as "significant" damage and thus as SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACT for our business. This corresponds to a financial impact on profit and loss of more than 150 million in Group FFO or an accumulated loss of more than 2,400 million related to the balance sheet. For the expected probability of occurrence five clusters have been defined: • Very likely (5): It is to be assumed that the risk will materialize during the observation period. 95% probability • Likely (4): The risk is likely to materialize during the observation period. 60–95% probability • Possible (3): The risk could materialize during the observation period. 40–59% probability • Unlikely (2): The risk is unlikely to materialize during the observation period. 5–39% probability • Very unlikely (1): It is to be assumed that the risk will not materialize during the observation period.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunity assessments are always performed in quantitative terms, if possible. If this is difficult to achieve or not possible, a qualitative assessment is performed. Vonovia defines an opportunity as substantive if it exceeds 5,000,000. For the expected probability of occurrence five clusters have been defined (same as for the risks): • Very likely (5): It is to be assumed that the opportunity will materialize during the observation period. 95% probability • Likely (4): The opportunity is likely to materialize during the observation period. 60–95% probability • Possible (3): The opportunity could materialize during the observation period. 40–59% probability • Unlikely (2): The opportunity is unlikely to materialize during the observation period. 5–39% probability • Very unlikely (1): It is to be assumed that the opportunity will not materialize during the observation period.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Income statement

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

150000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Our risk management process is divided into five different categories to assess the potential amount of financial losses. We distinguish between the impact on the income statement on the one hand and the impact on the balance sheet on the other. Both impacts are understood in line with the medium-term planning horizon as a potential financial loss over five years. Please find detailed information about the risk management process in our Annual Report 2023, p.132. When it comes to assessing risk, a distinction is made between risks with an impact on profit and loss and those affecting the balance sheet. Risks with an impact on profit and loss have a negative effect on the company's sustained earnings power and, as a result, on Group FFO Funds from Operations, key financial figure in Real Estate companies). In general, these risks also have an impact on liquidity. Risks affecting the balance sheet do not impact Group FFO. In particular, these risks can be such that they do not affect liquidity, e.g., because they only impact property values. Risk assessments are always performed in quantitative terms, if possible. If this is difficult to achieve or not possible, a qualitative assessment is performed using a detailed matrix comprising five loss categories. The expected amount of loss is classified to one of five categories. Losses of category (3) and higher are defined as "significant" damage and thus as SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACT for our business. This corresponds to a financial impact on profit and loss of more than 150 million in Group FFO or an accumulated loss of more than 2,400 million related to the balance sheet. For the expected probability of occurrence five clusters have been defined: • Very likely (5): It is to be assumed that the risk will materialize during the observation period. 95% probability • Likely (4): The risk is likely to materialize during the observation period. 60–95% probability • Possible (3): The risk could materialize during the observation period. 40–59% probability • Unlikely (2): The risk is unlikely to materialize during the observation period. 5–39% probability • Very unlikely (1): It is to be assumed that the risk will not materialize during the observation period.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunity assessments are always performed in quantitative terms, if possible. If this is difficult to achieve or not possible, a qualitative assessment is performed. Vonovia defines an opportunity as substantive if it exceeds 5,000,000. For the expected probability of occurrence five clusters have been defined (same as for the risks): • Very likely (5): It is to be assumed that the opportunity will materialize during the observation period. 95% probability • Likely (4): The opportunity is likely to materialize during the observation period. 60–95% probability • Possible (3): The opportunity could materialize during the observation period. 40–59% probability • Unlikely (2): The opportunity is unlikely to materialize during the observation period. 5–39% probability • Very unlikely (1): It is to be assumed that the opportunity will not materialize during the observation period.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Vonovia has currently only identified environmental risks which had a substantive effect within our direct operations. Environmental risks in the value chain exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization. However, as part of our risk assessment we will address environmental risks in our value chain if we identify such risks with substantive effects.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :n/a

(3.1.3) Please explain

n/a
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[Situation] Current legislation in Germany includes a carbon price for fossil fuels used for heating, such as natural gas, oil, coal, and district heating (Fuel Emissions Trading Act BEHG). [Timeline] The carbon price was introduced in 2021 at 25 per metric ton of CO2 and will rise to 55 per ton by 2025. In 2023, the price stood at 30 per ton. By 2026, it will vary between 55 and 65, and from 2027 onwards, it will be determined in a free trading system. [Task] Until 2022, tenants bore the full carbon price, but from 2023, it is split between owners and tenants. Owners cover 0% to 90% of the cost, depending on a building's CO2 efficiency. Highly efficient buildings exempt owners from any cost, incentivizing modernization and energy-efficient building practices. With 87% of our portfolio in Germany, this directly impacts our business, making modernization efforts financially crucial. [Action] We aim to achieve a climate-neutral building portfolio by 2045, targeting carbon intensity of less than 5 kg CO2 per m² of rental area. Modernization measures focus on heat insulation for facades, ceilings, and attics, replacing windows, and installing heating systems based on renewable energy. [Result] Through our modernization program, we are significantly reducing the CO2 intensity of our buildings and thus lowering our carbon price burden. Since 2020, we've reduced the CO2 intensity of our German building stock by 19.8%.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Medium-term we are anticipating a financial effect from carbon pricing mechanisms. Based on our current risk assessment, this could lead to increased indirect (operating) costs in the range of 5-40 million.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

5000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In our risk management, the risk falls into the potential loss range (1) of 5-40 million for the 5-year period (based on Group FFO). The expected CO2 price including the annual increase determined by the German government is reflected in our medium-term plan for the next 5 years. Here we take into account the different burden sharing between owner and tenants depending on the CO2 intensity (CO2e/m² rental space) of the building as well as planned measures of modernization, sales and new construction. As a risk we defined the difference of a substantial increase of the CO2 price especially after 2026 and the planned CO2 price cost for Vonovia. We assume a continuous increase in the CO2 levy of up to 168/tCO2 in 2028 while the burden sharing mechanism is assumed to remain as of today. This resulted in a potential cost for the period 2023 to 2028 in the range of 5-40 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :energy refurbishment of our buildings to limit energy consumption and emissions via measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3427700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Improving energy efficiency remains Vonovia's first lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. In line with the company's climate path developed in 2020 and updated in 2021, refurbishment to improve energy efficiency remains a key building block. The climate path defines measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs. This results in an aggregated long-term investment plan with an average investment of around 680 mn p.a. in the next 5 years, which results in a total investment in this period of around 3.4 bn. This activity is the response to risk for risk 3 as well.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response to this risk is our GHG emission reduction strategy which includes increasing energy efficiency through energy refurbishment of our buildings to limit energy consumption and emissions. In the light of the new Federal Climate Change Act and the sector targets contained therein, we have set the target of achieving a virtually climate-neutral building portfolio by 2045, with carbon intensity of less than 5 kg of CO_2 equivalents per m² of rental area. The energy-efficient modernization measures focus on heat insulation for facades, basement ceilings and attics, the replacement of windows and the installation of new heating boilers. We prioritize the buildings with currently high CO2 emissions and poor energetic performance in the planning in order to have the greatest possible leverage for a rapid reduction of CO2 emissions in our portfolio. In 2023, we modernized around 5,600 units (not including heating system upgrades) and achieved a refurbishment rate of around 1.2% in our German portfolio. Additionally, we replaced heating systems in around 500 units in the reporting year. Improving energy efficiency remains Vonovia's first lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. In line with the company's climate path developed in 2020 and updated in 2021, refurbishment to improve energy efficiency remains a key building block. The climate path defines measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs. This results in an aggregated long-term investment plan with an average investment of around 600 mn p.a. in the next 5 years, which results in a total investment in this period of around 3 bn. This activity is the response to risk for risk 3 as well.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:**Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[Situation] Extreme weather events pose increased risks to nature, buildings, infrastructure, and human health, and are expected to rise in frequency and intensity due to climate change. The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report states that some climate-related events, like cyclones and floods, are already irreversible. In Germany, geoinformation maps by the Federal Institute for Urban, Building, and Spatial Research (https://www.gisimmorisknaturgefahren.de/immorisk.html) indicate that extreme weather events will increase. [Task] To assess the impact and risk for the entire building stock, a systematic evaluation of magnitude and regional occurrence was necessary. A physical hazard scenario analysis confirmed the increasing impact of extreme weather on our portfolio. Task is to prepare for these events, implement security and emergency systems, and introduce mitigation measures. [Action] These measures are being applied to new construction, neighborhood developments, and residential areas. They include shading, improved windows, intelligent water management, and expanding retention systems, like roof greening. [Result] We've developed a comprehensive risk assessment for all buildings, integrated into new construction and modernization. Assessment shows that, thanks to past measures, our assets' vulnerability (net risk) is significantly lower than their sensitivity to climate hazards (gross risk). The assessment will be regularly updated with new climate data and mitigation efforts.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Long-term (here 10 years) we are anticipating a financial effect from acute physical risks. Based on our current risk assessment, this could lead to increased indirect (operating) costs in the range of 40-150 million.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Currently, 90% of all building damage caused by natural hazards is covered by insurance. Our calculation assumes that over the 10 year period of risk calculation our portfolio will remain insurable and this relation will remain constant. Assuming a linear potential loss distribution this results in a financial impact of around 8 million per year or overall a financial impact in the range of 40 – 150 million, while the possibility of insuring buildings against extreme weather damage continues to exist.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

47700748

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Extreme weather events will increasingly threaten our buildings and thus increase insurance costs. To calculate the potential cost of responding to this risk, we assume that the possibility of insuring buildings against extreme weather damage continues to exist. The cost of response therefore is the share of the overall insurance fees which covers the damages caused by extreme weather incidents. It is assumed that the share is constant over the next ten years which is the period of the risk and the cost of response.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response to this risk is our insurance coverage. Currently, 90% of all building damage caused by natural hazards is covered by insurance.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify **:**emerging regulations

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[Situation] Climate-change-related regulations in the real estate sector already exist in many forms and will continue to increase. Examples of current regulations impacting our business include the German Building Energy Act, the Landlord to Tenant Electricity Act, and EU taxonomy regulations. [Task] Not meeting these requirements could lead to decreased revenues if Vonovia buildings require rework or if demand for our products and services declines. Therefore, the task is to regularly update and modernize our building portfolio to meet regulatory demands and increase energy efficiency. [Action] To achieve the goal of climate-neutral buildings, Vonovia developed scenarios and implemented a climate path. To refinance energy-efficient refurbishments, landlords can currently pass on 8% of investment costs, or 2-3 per m², to the rent. In return, tenants save on energy costs due to the building's improved efficiency. Over the last three years, Vonovia has passed on an average of 1.25 per m². Policymakers may re-regulate or abolish the modernization levy, reducing the incentive for landlords to carry out energy-efficient refurbishments or increasing their cost. [Result] We believe the likelihood of a complete abolition is very low, but a reduction in the levy could limit the profitability of refurbishment measures. Public support systems could help offset such restrictions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Medium-term we are anticipating a financial effect from emerging regulations. Based on our current risk assessment, this could lead to decreased revenues in the range of 40-150 million.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We calculate the financial impact figure assuming a decrease of the modernization levy while modernization activity will remain as planned. We assume that the modernization levy will not be at an average of 1.25 per m², but will fall to 0.8 per m². Considering that the modernization activities will be implemented in the volume as planned, this would result in lower rental income of around 94 million by 2028.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify **:**energy refurbishment of our buildings to limit energy consumption and emissions via measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3427700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Improving energy efficiency remains Vonovia's first lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. In line with the company's climate path developed in 2020 and updated in 2021, refurbishment to improve energy efficiency remains a key building block. The climate path defines measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs. This results in an aggregated long-term investment plan with an average investment of around 680 mn p.a. in the next 5 years, which results in a total investment in this period of around 3.4 bn. This activity is the response to risk for risk 1 as well.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response to this risk is our GHG emission reduction strategy which includes increasing energy efficiency through energy refurbishment of our buildings to limit energy consumption and emissions. In the light of the new Federal Climate Change Act and the sector targets contained therein, we have set the target of achieving a virtually climate-neutral building portfolio by 2045, with carbon intensity of less than 5 kg of CO_2 equivalents per m² of rental area. The energy-efficient modernization measures focus on heat insulation for facades, basement ceilings and attics, the replacement of windows and the installation of new heating boilers. We prioritize the buildings with currently high CO2 emissions and poor energetic performance in the planning in order to have the greatest possible leverage for a rapid reduction of CO2 emissions in our portfolio. In 2023, we modernized around 5,600 units (not including heating system upgrades) and achieved a refurbishment rate of around 1.2% in our German portfolio. Additionally, we replaced heating systems in around 500 units in the reporting year. Improving energy efficiency remains Vonovia's first lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. In line with the company's climate path developed in 2020 and updated in 2021, refurbishment to improve energy efficiency remains a key building block. The climate path defines measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs. This results in an aggregated long-term investment plan with an average investment of around 600 mn p.a. in the next 5 years, which results in a total investment in this period of around 3 bn. This activity is the response to risk for risk 3 as well.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

11900000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vonovia did not conduct a comprehensive assessment of all its financial metrics and how they are vulnerable to the substantive effects of climate change risks. Nevertheless, we utilized our response to the CDP query 3.1.1 as a basis to input data and a preliminary estimate. For this row we used the total cost of carbon tax paid of 11,9 million (see 3.5.3). This figure was then compared to Vonovia's 2023 OpEx, in anticipation that carbon pricing mechanisms might influence our OpEx in the medium-term. We have fully classified the 11,900,000 as a transition risk, leading to a zero allocation for physical risk. The outcome of this preliminary assessment indicates that 1-10% of the OpEx is vulnerable due to this transition risks (Physical risk due to zero allocation Less than 1%).

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9500000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vonovia did not conduct a comprehensive assessment of all its financial metrics and how they are vulnerable to the substantive effects of climate change risks. Nevertheless, we utilized our response to the CDP query 3.1.1 as a basis to input data and a preliminary estimate. We managed to quantify the "Acute physical" risk at a minimum of 40,000,000 and a maximum of 150,000,000; for additional information, please refer to section 3.1.1. The calculation was derived from the average of the minimum and maximum values, resulting in 95,000,000, which was further divided by 10 years to get an annual figure of 9,500,000. This figure was then compared to Vonovia's 2023 OpEx, in anticipation that acute physical risks might influence our OpEx in the long-term. We have fully classified the 9,500,000 as a physical risk, leading to a zero allocation for transition risk. The outcome of this preliminary assessment indicates that 1-10% of the OpEx is vulnerable due to this physical risks (transition risk due to zero allocation Less than 1%).

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

19000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Vonovia did not conduct a comprehensive assessment of all its financial metrics and how they are vulnerable to the substantive effects of climate change risks. Nevertheless, we utilized our response to the CDP query 3.1.1 as a basis to input data and a preliminary estimate. We managed to quantify the "emerging regulation" risk at a minimum of 40,000,000 and a maximum of 150,000,000; for additional information, please refer to section 3.1.1. The calculation was derived from the average of the minimum and maximum values, resulting in 95,000,000 which was further divided by 5 years to get an annual figure of 19,000,000. This figure was then compared to Vonovia's 2023 revenue, in anticipation that emerging regulations might influence our revenue in the medium-term. We have fully classified the 19,000,000 as a transition risk, leading to a zero allocation for physical risk. The outcome of this preliminary assessment indicates that 1-10% of the revenue is vulnerable due to this transition risk (physical risk due to zero allocation Less than 1%).
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Other carbon tax, please specify **:**Current legislation in Germany includes a carbon price for fossil fuels used for heating, such as natural gas, oil and coal (Fuel Emissions Trading Act BEHG). The carbon price for these Scope-1 emissions applied for the first time in 2021.

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

11900000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The CO2 tax applied for the first time in 2021. The price for the year 2023 was 30 euros per metric ton of CO2. The law states that until 2022 tenants have to bear all applied cost. From 2023 onwards, the carbon tax is split between, owners and tenants. Depending on CO2 intensity of a building, owners have to bear between 0% and 90% of the carbon tax. As 85% of our portfolio is located in Germany the carbon tax has a large direct impact on our business.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Since 2023, the carbon tax has to be split between owners and tenants. Depending on CO2 intensity of a building, owners have to bear up to 95% of carbon tax. As 85% of our portfolio is located in Germany, the carbon tax has a large direct impact on our business. As a first step, the risk has therefore been included and assessed in our risk management. In our risk management, the risk falls into the potential loss range (2) of 40-150 million for the 5-year period (based on Group FFO). We assume a continuous increase in the CO2 levy for our Scope 1 emissions from 25/tCO2 in 2021 until 65/tCO2 in 2026 (also after 2026 up to 100/tCO2 in 2027. This results in a potential cost for the period 2023 to 2028 in the range of 40-150 million. As a second step, we are aware of the fact that most of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are of the properties in our portfolio (97%). The majority of these are in Germany. Therefore, our task is to increase energy efficiency through energy refurbishment of our buildings to limit energy consumption and emissions. In the light of the new Federal Climate Change Act and the sector targets contained therein, we have set the target of achieving a virtually climate-neutral building portfolio by 2045, with carbon intensity of less than 5 kg of CO_2 equivalents per m² of rental area. Vonovia is committed to making its property portfolio virtually climate neutral by 2045. The energy-efficient modernization measures focus on heat insulation for facades, basement ceilings and attics, the replacement of windows and the installation of new heating systems.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify **:**Additional rental income through increase in energy-efficient building refurbishment (building efficiency / energy retrofitting)

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

[Situation] Energy-efficient retrofitting of the building stock is the most significant lever on the path to a carbon-neutral portfolio. [Task] To create opportunities for cost savings and prepare for future developments (e.g., taxes related to energy consumption or resource conservation), Vonovia focuses on modernization and renovation projects. [Action] In 2023, we achieved a renovation rate of 1.2% in our German portfolio. Our modernization efforts aim to reduce heating costs and CO2 emissions. Key measures include thermal insulation of facades, basement ceilings, and attics, window replacements, and new heating systems. This ensures modern living comfort, building efficiency, and enhanced climate protection. In 2023, we modernized approximately 5,600 homes in Germany (excluding heating upgrades) and replaced boilers in around 500 units, reducing heating costs and operating expenses while saving about 4,800 tons of CO2. [Timeline, Result] Our overall refurbishment rate in 2023 was 1.2%. The year-on-year decline (2022: 1.8% excluding Deutsche Wohnen) can be traced back to the fact that the 2023 investment volume was lower owing to the sharp rise in the cost of capital. Nevertheless, we exceeded our target corridor of between 0.3% and 0.8% thanks to several Deutsche Wohnen modernization projects completed in 2023. We expect the refurbishment rate in 2024 to remain at a similar level as in 2023.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Additional rental income through increase in energy-efficient building refurbishment

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Medium-term we are anticipating a financial effect from "Building efficiency/ energy efficient retrofitting". Based on our current assessment, this could lead to additional rental income in the range of 150-375 million.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

375000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The opportunity is to increase the measures of energy-efficient building refurbishment. The calculation is based on the planned modernization activities for the next 5 year period. Assuming a constant modernization allocation to tenants of 1.25 per m², this would result in additional rental income of around 295 million by 2028 - or an annual average of around 59 million in additional income.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3427700000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Improving energy efficiency remains Vonovia's first lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. In line with the company's climate path developed in 2020 and updated in 2021, refurbishment to improve energy efficiency remains a key building block. The climate path defines measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs. This results in an aggregated long-term investment plan with an average investment of around 680 mn p.a. in the next 5 years, which results in a total investment in this period of around 3.4 bn. This activity is the response to risk for risks 1 and 3 as well.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our response to this risk is our GHG emission reduction strategy which includes increasing energy efficiency through energy refurbishment of our buildings to limit energy consumption and emissions. In the light of the new Federal Climate Change Act and the sector targets contained therein, we have set the target of achieving a virtually climate-neutral building portfolio by 2045, with carbon intensity of less than 5 kg of CO_2 equivalents per m² of rental area. The energy-efficient modernization measures focus on heat insulation for facades, basement ceilings and attics, the replacement of windows and the installation of new heating boilers. We prioritize the buildings with currently high CO2 emissions and poor energetic performance in the planning in order to have the greatest possible leverage for a rapid reduction of CO2 emissions in our portfolio. In 2023, we modernized around 5,600 units (not including heating system upgrades) and achieved a refurbishment rate of around 1.2% in our German portfolio. Additionally, we replaced heating systems in around 500 units in the reporting year. Improving energy efficiency remains Vonovia's first lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. In line with the company's climate path developed in 2020 and updated in 2021, refurbishment to improve energy efficiency remains a key building block. The climate path defines measures for modernization, exchange of heating systems as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels on all suitable roofs. This results in an aggregated long-term investment plan with an average investment of around 600 mn p.a. in the next 5 years, which results in a total investment in this period of around 3 bn. This activity is the response to risk for risks 1 and 3 as well.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify :extension of selling energy

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

[Situation] In addition to improved energy efficiency, the supply of renewable energies represents the second key lever on the path to a climate-neutral building stock. At the same time, our tenants are increasingly aware of climate-related topics and energy efficiency. [Task] Due to the liberal electricity market in Germany, Vonovia has no direct influence on the private electricity use of its tenants. However, Vonovia is addressing changing consumer preferences and, to this end, has set up its own energy company (VESG) for the sale of electricity (and heating) so that it can, for example, sell green electricity directly to tenants and thus contribute to the wider use of renewable energies: [Action] With each new lease, tenants receive an offer to purchase green electricity from the Vonovia subsidiary. Vonovia has also launched tenant electricity marketing projects. Tenants have the opportunity to purchase green electricity generated by PV systems on the roof of the property. [Result] As a result, 41,380 tenants purchased green electricity directly from VESG in 2023.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Long-term we are anticipating a financial effect from "extension of selling energy". Based on our current assessment, this could lead to increased revenues in the range of 40-150 million.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

40000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The basis for assessing the potential impact is the 2023 sales volume: Here, during the whole year, approximately 41,000 customers purchased green electricity from Vonovia with a volume of around 49 GWh. The sales for this amounted to approx. 24 million. Assuming that all Vonovia tenants (initially in Germany, as the offer is currently only available here) are also potential users of the offer, 485,000 customers would be potentially possible. In this example, we calculate 50% of customers i.e., potential sales between 40 and 150 million. It should be noted that sales can of course fluctuate, depending on changes in taxes, duties and energy costs.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Vonovia has established a subsidiary, Vonovia Energie Service GmbH (VESG), to sell electricity (and heating) directly to tenants. VESG does not generate the energy itself, but buys and sells it via the electricity market, where prices are volatile. A cost estimate is therefore not made.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vonovia has established a subsidiary, Vonovia Energie Service GmbH (VESG), to sell electricity (and heating) directly to tenants. In each new lease, tenants are given an opt-in option to purchase green electricity from renewable sources. Our certified green electricity comes 100 percent from renewable energies. Out of conviction, we only offer green electricity and thus make an important contribution to the energy transition. This also makes it easier for our tenants to purchase green electricity and nudges them towards green electricity options. With the offer being active for all tenants, the task is to introduce more tenants to the VESG. Therefore, the offer will be gradually expanded for all new leases. VESG does not generate the energy itself, but buys and sells it via the electricity market, where prices are volatile. A cost estimate is therefore not made.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify **:**Extension of selling own produced PV-energy

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

[Situation] Electricity demand in Germany will increase significantly due to the rising number of heat pumps and the expansion of electromobility. Studies assume an increase of around 19% by 2030. At the same time, the shutdown of nuclear energy and coal-fired power generation will reduce supply. In the coming years, photovoltaics (PV) will become mandatory for new buildings and roof renovations in some German states and individual cities. Feeding self-generated electricity into the public grid is possible and is remunerated which promotes tenant participation in the energy transition.[Task] Our neighborhoods must become independent energy producers, enabling renewable energy to be produced and consumed on site. There is already a high potential for PV expansion, as around 40% of multifamily buildings are already economically and technically suitable for PV today.[Action] For Vonovia, there is a great opportunity in the expansion and operation of PV systems on the roofs of its own real estate portfolio. The aim is to supply tenants with local green electricity and create the basis for CO2-neutral buildings. With favorable tenant electricity tariffs, we can offer our customers added value and position Vonovia as a pioneer of the real estate industry in the decentralized energy transition – while, at the same time, creating a business area with a relevant contribution to EBITDA.[Result] In 2023, Vonovia generated 16.000 MWh renewable energy from photovoltaic systems in Germany.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Increase of EBITDA

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Long-term we are anticipating a financial effect from "extension of selling own produced PV-energy". Based on our current assessment, this could lead to increased EBITDA in the range of 750-1,000 million.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

750000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The figure indicates the sales potential for the period up to 2050, if we continuously increase our PV capacities until then and expand the yearly installation by a factor of 10. The total installed output in 2026 shall be 300 MWp. Further installation will continue until 2032.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

596000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The value describes the investment sums (capex), added up to the year 2032, knowing that the PV plants work on average 25 years. Personnel and operational costs are included in the calculation.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

One of the most important ways in which we contribute to the decentralized supply of renewable energies is by installing PV systems on the roofs of our properties. This engagement is summarized in our PV program, aiming at the carbon optimization of the real estate portfolio as part of the neighborhood concept. The task is to continue installing PV systems on all suitable roofs, to meet our target of installing photovoltaic systems with a total output of 300 MWp until 2026. To take advantage of the opportunity, it is necessary to gradually build up internal structures (FTE, know-how,...) The value here describes the investment sums (capex), added up to the year 2032, knowing that the PV plants work on average 25 years. Personnel and operational costs are included in the calculation.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

52500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Vonovia did not conduct a comprehensive assessment of all its financial metrics and how they are aligned with the substantive effects of climate change opportunities. Nevertheless, we utilized our response to the CDP query 3.6.1 as a basis to input data and a preliminary estimate. We managed to quantify the "Building efficiency/ energy efficient retrofitting" opportunity at a minimum of 150 million and a maximum of 375 million; for additional information, please refer to section 3.6.1. The calculation was derived from the average of the minimum and maximum values, resulting in 262,5 million, which was further divided by 5 years to get an annual figure of 52,5 million. This figure was then compared to Vonovia's 2023 revenue, in anticipation that "Building efficiency/ energy efficient retrofitting" might influence our revenue in the medium-term. The outcome of this preliminary assessment indicates that 21-30% of the revenue is aligned.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9500000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Vonovia did not conduct a comprehensive assessment of all its financial metrics and how they are aligned with the substantive effects of climate change opportunities. Nevertheless, we utilized our response to the CDP query 3.6.1 as a basis to input data and a preliminary estimate. We managed to quantify the "Extension of selling energy" opportunity at a minimum of 40 million and a maximum of 150 million; for additional information, please refer to section 3.6.1. The calculation was derived from the average of the minimum and maximum values, resulting in 95 million which was further divided by 10 years to get an annual figure of 9,5 million. This figure was then compared to Vonovia's 2023 revenue, in anticipation that "Extension of selling energy" might influence our revenue in the long-term. The outcome of this preliminary assessment indicates that 1-10% of the revenue is aligned.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

35000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Vonovia did not conduct a comprehensive assessment of all its financial metrics and how they are aligned with the substantive effects of climate change opportunities. Nevertheless, we utilized our response to the CDP query 3.6.1 as a basis to input data and a preliminary estimate. We managed to quantify the "Extension of selling own produced PV-energy" opportunity at a minimum of 750 million and a maximum of 1,000 million; for additional information, please refer to section 3.6.1. The calculation was derived from the average of the minimum and maximum values, resulting in 875 million, which was further divided by 25 years to get an annual figure of 35 million. This figure was then compared to Vonovia's 2023 EBITDA, in anticipation that "Extension of selling own produced PV-energy" might influence our EBITDA in the long-term. The outcome of this preliminary assessment indicates that 1-10% of the EBITDA is aligned.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Vonovia has a supervisory board and a board of management: When nominating candidates for election, the Supervisory Board should also take diversity into account. In accordance with the German Act on the Equal Participation of Women and Men in Leadership Positions in the Private Sector and the Public Sector (Gesetz für die gleichberechtigte Teilhabe von Frauen und Männern an Führungspositionen in Privatwirtschaft und im öffentlichen Dienst), the Supervisory Board should comprise at least 30% women and 30% men. Vonovia intends for the Nomination Committee to continue to have at least one female member. Further, we refer to the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz) as well as the German Corporate Governance Codex in terms of an equal distribution. Vonovia's

Supervisory Board should meet both criteria in the current target period leading up to the end of 2026. When assessing potential candidates for reelection or to fill a Supervisory Board position that has become vacant, qualified women are to be included in the selection process and given appropriate consideration when the nominations are made. For the Board of Management, the policy outlines its Duties, responsibilities, recruitment processes and the collaboration with the supervisory board. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Management Board of Vonovia SE consists of at least two members. The Management Board should perform its management duties in a manner that is free of any conflicts of interest.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Vonovia_Corporate Governance Declaration_2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Other, please specify :Chief Rental Officer and Chief Development Officer

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:
☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply
☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Group's climate strategy is coordinated by the Sustainability/Strategy unit, which reports to the Chief Executive Officer. The Portfolio Management department, which reports to the Chief Rental Officer (CRO), is responsible for coordinating the energy-efficient refurbishment activities. The neighborhoods and buildings to be refurbished are selected in a targeted manner in cooperation with the regions, and the optimal degree of refurbishment and refurbishment roadmap for each building is defined. The investments for the refurbishment programs and photovoltaics expansion are approved by the Management Board. The newly established "Quartierwerk" unit is also part of the Chief Rental Officer's (CRO) executive division, meaning that it is closely linked to the management of the portfolio. Innovation & Business Building with the energy innovation team falls under the CEO's executive division.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ Other, please specify **:**Chief Rental Officer and Chief Development Officer

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The protection of biodiversity is part of the Group-wide sustainability strategy, which is coordinated by the Sustainability/Strategy unit and which reports to the Chief Executive Officer. The management and maintenance of our green spaces and trees (in Germany) is carried out by our Residential Environment Service and selected partner companies. It employs around 1,300 people and is responsible for traditional open space maintenance, upkeep and also implements larger gardening and landscaping projects. The Managing Director of the Residential Environment Service reports to the Chief Rental Officer (CRO). For new buildings, biodiversity and living environment projects are coordinated in the planning and construction process by the Development division, which is the responsibility of the Chief Development Officer (CDO). In order to ensure a consistent focus on biodiversity-promoting measures as early as the planning process, the two divisions have jointly issued an open space planning guideline that sets out a binding procedure for open space planning.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

While Vonovia has a dedicated department of sustainability and strategy, which oversees the overall topic of climate-related issues, there are numerous responsibilities within the organisation based on the specific tasks and expertise within each department (e.g. portfolio management for energy efficient refurbishment, financial controlling for climate risk assessment & EU Taxonomy, residential environment for biodiversity, HR for workforce issues and so forth). The departments are each responsible for the assessment and monitoring of their specific opportunities and risks, including climate-related opportunities and risks. The respective department heads, who report directly to the Management Board, are primarily responsible for this. This allows for a direct line to share climate-related information with the Management Board. At the highest level, the Chief Executive Officer of Vonovia SE is responsible for the issue of sustainability at Vonovia in order to monitor and assess the current performance and projects concerning the (social and) environmental responsibility. The CEO also approves major investments / budget allocations with regard to programmes / initiatives with sustainability focus.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The protection of biodiversity is part of the Group-wide sustainability strategy, which is coordinated by the Sustainability/Strategy unit and which reports to the Chief Executive Officer. The management and maintenance of our green spaces and trees (in Germany) is carried out by our Residential Environment Service and selected partner companies. It employs around 1,300 people and is responsible for traditional open space maintenance, upkeep and also implements larger gardening and landscaping projects. The Managing Director of the Residential Environment Service reports to the Chief Rental Officer (CRO). For new buildings, biodiversity and living environment projects are coordinated in the planning and construction process by the Development division, which is the responsibility of the Chief Development Officer (CDO). In order to ensure a consistent focus on biodiversity-promoting measures as early as the planning process, the two divisions have jointly issued an open space planning guideline that sets out a binding procedure for open space planning. Both, the CRO and the CDO are both reporting to the Chief Operating Officer, who is responsible for the planning and execution of the biodiversity related activities.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

To make our progress in sustainability measurable, in 2021 we have installed a key non-financial performance indicator within our management system which is equal to our financial indicators. Our Sustainability Performance Index, or SPI, measures specific targets we have set for sustainability. The remuneration of the board consists of several components including a fixed remuneration and a variable remuneration, which consists of a short-term incentive (STI) and a long term incentive plan (LTIP) and additional remuneration arrangements. These components can vary in percentage every year depending on several variables. The SPI represents 25 % of the Long term incentive plan (LTIP). The value of 25% shown in the previous column also relates to this, which therefore does not represent the percentage share of total remuneration. For further details, please see the most recent remuneration report:
https://www.vonovia.com/en/content/download/176764/7997230?version9
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To make our progress in sustainability measurable, we have installed a key non-financial performance indicator within our management system which is equal to our financial indicators. Our Sustainability Performance Index, or SPI, measures specific targets we have set for sustainability. The SPI comprises a total of six core indicators - two of them with an ecological focus: - The CO2 intensity (in kg CO2e/m²) of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our portfolio, and a portion of our Scope 3 emissions. - Reduction in average primary energy demand per m² for newly constructed buildings. Since 2021, the SPI is directly linked to the remuneration system of the Executive Board and the top management below the executive board level (long term incentive plan, LTIP), giving targets for a 4-year time horizon. The remuneration system was approved by the Annual Meeting in 2021, the specific targets are set by the Supervisory Board for each new LTIP period. The Supervisory Board also decides upon any changes in the methodology.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The SPI comprises various sustainability indicators, two with a direct impact on our climate-targets: CO2 intensity (kg CO2e/m²) of Scope 1 and 2 and a proportion of Scope 3 emissions, as well as reduction in average energy demand per m² in newly constructed buildings. Both KPIs thus pay towards achieving our climate target, e.g. achieving a virtually climate neutral building portfolio by 2045.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To make our progress in sustainability measurable, we have installed a key non-financial performance indicator within our management system which is equal to our financial indicators. Our Sustainability Performance Index, or SPI, measures specific targets we have set for sustainability. The SPI comprises a total of six core indicators - two of them with an ecological focus: - The CO2 intensity (in kg CO2e/m²) of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our portfolio, and a portion of our Scope 3 emissions. - Reduction in average primary energy demand per m² for newly constructed buildings. Since 2021, the SPI is directly linked to the remuneration system of the Executive Board and the top management below the executive board level (long term incentive plan, LTIP), giving targets for a 4-year time horizon. The remuneration system was approved by the Annual Meeting in 2021, the specific targets are set by the Supervisory Board for each new LTIP period. The Supervisory Board also decides upon any changes in the methodology.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The SPI comprises various sustainability indicators, two with a direct impact on our climate-targets: CO2 intensity (kg CO2e/m²) of Scope 1 and 2 and a proportion of Scope 3 emissions, as well as reduction in average energy demand per m² in newly constructed buildings. Both KPIs thus pay towards achieving our climate target, e.g. achieving a virtually climate neutral building portfolio by 2045.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To make our progress in sustainability measurable, we have installed a key non-financial performance indicator within our management system which is equal to our financial indicators. Our Sustainability Performance Index, or SPI, measures specific targets we have set for sustainability. The SPI comprises a total of six core indicators - two of them with an ecological focus: - The CO2 intensity (in kg CO2e/m²) of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our portfolio, and a portion of our Scope 3 emissions. - Reduction in average primary energy demand per m² for newly constructed buildings. Since 2021, the SPI is directly linked to the remuneration system of the Executive Board and the top management below the executive board level (long term incentive plan, LTIP), giving targets for a 4-year time horizon. The remuneration system was approved by the Annual Meeting in 2021, the specific targets are set by the Supervisory Board for each new LTIP period. The Supervisory Board also decides upon any changes in the methodology.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The SPI comprises various sustainability indicators, two with a direct impact on our climate-targets: CO2 intensity (kg CO2e/m²) of Scope 1 and 2 and a proportion of Scope 3 emissions, as well as reduction in average energy demand per m² in newly constructed buildings. Both KPIs thus pay towards achieving our climate target, e.g. achieving a virtually climate neutral building portfolio by 2045.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Rental Officer, Chief Development Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To make our progress in sustainability measurable, we have installed a key non-financial performance indicator within our management system which is equal to our financial indicators. Our Sustainability Performance Index, or SPI, measures specific targets we have set for sustainability. The SPI comprises a total of six core indicators - two of them with an ecological focus: - The CO2 intensity (in kg CO2e/m²) of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our portfolio, and a portion of our Scope 3 emissions. - Reduction in average primary energy demand per m² for newly constructed buildings. Since 2021, the SPI is directly linked to the remuneration system of the Executive Board and the top management below the executive board level (long term incentive plan, LTIP), giving targets for a 4-year time horizon. The remuneration system was approved by the Annual Meeting in 2021, the specific targets are set by the Supervisory Board for each new LTIP period. The Supervisory Board also decides upon any changes in the methodology.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The SPI comprises various sustainability indicators, two with a direct impact on our climate-targets: CO2 intensity (kg CO2e/m²) of Scope 1 and 2 and a proportion of Scope 3 emissions, as well as reduction in average energy demand per m² in newly constructed buildings. Both KPIs thus pay towards achieving our climate target, e.g. achieving a virtually climate neutral building portfolio by 2045.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Management group

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To make our progress in sustainability measurable, we have installed a key non-financial performance indicator within our management system which is equal to our financial indicators. Our Sustainability Performance Index, or SPI, measures specific targets we have set for sustainability. The SPI comprises a total of six core indicators - two of them with an ecological focus: - The CO2 intensity (in kg CO2e/m²) of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our portfolio, and a portion of our

Scope 3 emissions. - Reduction in average primary energy demand per m² for newly constructed buildings. Since 2021, the SPI is directly linked to the remuneration system of the Executive Board and the top management below the executive board level (long term incentive plan, LTIP), giving targets for a 4-year time horizon. The remuneration system was approved by the Annual Meeting in 2021, the specific targets are set by the Supervisory Board for each new LTIP period. The Supervisory Board also decides upon any changes in the methodology.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The SPI comprises various sustainability indicators, two with a direct impact on our climate-targets: CO2 intensity (kg CO2e/m²) of Scope 1 and 2 and a proportion of Scope 3 emissions, as well as reduction in average energy demand per m² in newly constructed buildings. Both KPIs thus pay towards achieving our climate target, e.g. achieving a virtually climate neutral building portfolio by 2045.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Vonovias policies and positions covers the envioronmental topics, which are relevant for the company's business model. These are communicated on its company website (see: https://www.vonovia.com/en/sustainability/action-areas/environment-and-climate). These include the topics of Climate Protection in the housing portfolio, Adapting to climate change, sustainable construction & refurbishment and Biodiversity. These policies refer to the whole group.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify **:**achieving a virtually climate-neutral housing stock by 2045

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Vonovia_Corporate Governance Declaration_2023.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Other, please specify **:**EPRA; IW.2050; klimaaktiv Pakt; Allmännyttans klimatinitiativ;

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

- SBTI: certified since April 2024: Midterm Target- 2030 to reduce Scope 1,2 reduction to –42% and Scope 3 reduction to –25% - TCFD: Implementers of the framework - UN Global Compact: Signatory Other: - EPRA: Implementers of the EPRA Sustainability Best Practice Recommendations framework - IW.2050: Founding member and active driver for more standardization in ecological reporting in Germany - klimaaktiv Pakt: Member of the climate protection initiative of the Austrian government. Membership is linked to a commitment to meet ambitious and Paris-compliant climate targets. Applies to our Austrian subsidiary BUWOG Austria - Allmännyttans klimatinitiativ: Member of the climate protection initiative of the Swedish government. Membership is linked to a commitment to meet ambitious and Paris-compliant climate targets. Applies to our Swedish subsidiary Victoriahem
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

20211109_Code_of_Conduct_signed_en.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Transparency Register German Bundestag – Vonovia (R001894), https://www.lobbyregister.bundestag.de/suche/R001894 Transparency Register Baden-Württemberg, https://www.landtag-bw.de/home/der-landtag/transparenzregister/eintrage/v/vonovia-se.html EU Transparency register Vonovia (672524845633-46) https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail_en?id672524845633-46

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We are committed to play a role in political discussions and taking a position on policy issues. We do this transparently and openly. All business meetings with a political dimension are coordinated with Corporate Communications and may only be attended by the individuals defined in the Group guideline. With this we ensure, that lobbying policies are met, and our engagement activities are consistent with our business strategy and conduct – including climate change. At the same time, our public affairs team collaborates closely with other departments, such as sustainability and portfolio management, to ensure compliance. We are also working with numerous associations and initiatives to achieve our climate targets.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Industry (umbrella) association

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

ZIA (German Property Federation), GdW (Bundesverband deutscher Wohnungs- und Immobilienunternehmen)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Members of these organizations, such as Vonovia can contribute their positions via different formats including meetings of expert committees. Position papers are being developed in these committees and are then being agreed upon in the responsible main committees. This means, that the published position papers will always include the positions and interest of all members and are not entirely the position of Vonovia.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

895000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The total of around EUR 895,000 comprises all of our financial expenses in the area of interest representation (see https://www.lobbyregister.bundestag.de/suche/R001894#idInterestRepresentative). This includes the membership fees for the ZIA and the GdW as a partial amount.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Non-financial Group Declaration, p. 48 ff.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Vonovia_SE_Annual_Report_2023_sl.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Annual Report 2023 (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/)

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Other, please specify **:**Numerous other sustainability-related key figures, e.g. on energy generation and consumption, waste, green spaces, etc.

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Full document.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

VONOVIA-SE_ESG-Factbook_2023_EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

ESG Factbook 2023 (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/): A key component of our new reporting approach contains extensive figures that are audited by an independent third- party body. This ESG Factbook, which is published and updated on an annual basis sees us continue with our tradition of detailed and audited ESG reporting.The ESG Factbook supplements the Annual Report and the information provided on our website. All of the tables in the ESG Factbook are available to be downloaded as Excel files to make them more practical to use and analyze.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Action Areas, Measures, ESG ratings, Reports and Data Overview, Contribution to Sustainability

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Several individual websites on different sustainability-related topics available.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

www.vonovia.com-sustainability.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

https://www.vonovia.com/en/sustainability
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ Other, please specify :2045 & 2085

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical climate scenarios are part of our overarching climate scenario analysis assessing the impact of various hazards — for example heat stress and temperature increase, drought, heavy precipitation, flooding and storms — in different time horizons until 2030, 2045 and 2085. In 2022 Vonovia developed an IT tool in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements in order to analyze the physical risks associated with climate change. This tool enables physical climate risks to be identified and evaluated for the Group-wide portfolio on a continuous basis using the prescribed climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). This climate risk tool covers Vonovia's portfolio and development projects in Germany, Austria and Sweden and allows material negative impacts on our business activities due to the effects of climate change to be analyzed at portfolio and property level. The climate risks examined using this tool are heat, cold, drought, increases in precipitation, wind and storms, snow loads and flooding. Depending on the granularity of the available data source, we measure climate risks at the building or neighborhood level and are able to complete a climate risk assessment for each building in the portfolio. Vonovias scenario analysis is subject to inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and limitations. One limitation stems from the model employed, as climate models possess their own limitations and uncertainties, including the precision of the model's assumptions and parameters. Additionally, the complexity of the climate system, which is challenging to encapsulate within a model, contributes to these limitations. General uncertainty regarding future emissions, limited understanding of certain climate-related processes such as tipping points, the unpredictable reactions of policymakers to climate issues, and the future utilization of technologies and dependable pricing further compound these uncertainties.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Vonovia uses generally established and science-based scenarios for their analysis. The SSP-RCP scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5, 8.5 and SSP1, 2 and 5) of the IPCC are used for the physical climate scenarios. Vonovia has thereby integrated multiple important scenarios that are relevant for a comprehensive analysis and the resilience of our organization's business strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ Other, please specify :2045 & 2085

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical climate scenarios are part of our overarching climate scenario analysis assessing the impact of various hazards — for example heat stress and temperature increase, drought, heavy precipitation, flooding and storms — in different time horizons until 2030, 2045 and 2085. In 2022 Vonovia developed an IT tool in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements in order to analyze the physical risks associated with climate change. This tool enables physical climate risks to be identified and evaluated for the Group-wide portfolio on a continuous basis using the prescribed climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). This climate risk tool covers Vonovia's portfolio and development projects in Germany, Austria and Sweden and allows material negative impacts on our business activities due to the effects of climate change to be analyzed at portfolio and property level. The climate risks examined using this tool are heat, cold, drought, increases in precipitation, wind and storms, snow loads and flooding. Depending on the granularity of the available data source, we measure climate risks at the building or neighborhood level and are able to complete a climate risk assessment for each building in the portfolio. Vonovias scenario analysis is subject to inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and limitations. One limitation stems from the model employed, as climate models possess their own limitations and uncertainties, including the precision of the model's assumptions and parameters. Additionally, the complexity of the climate system, which is challenging to encapsulate within a model, contributes to these limitations. General uncertainty regarding future emissions, limited understanding of certain climate-related processes such as tipping points, the unpredictable reactions of policymakers to climate issues, and the future utilization of technologies and dependable pricing further compound these uncertainties.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Vonovia uses generally established and science-based scenarios for their analysis. The SSP-RCP scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5, 8.5 and SSP1, 2 and 5) of the IPCC are used for the physical climate scenarios. Vonovia has thereby integrated multiple important scenarios that are relevant for a comprehensive analysis and the resilience of our organization's business strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ Other, please specify :2045 & 2085

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical climate scenarios are part of our overarching climate scenario analysis assessing the impact of various hazards — for example heat stress and temperature increase, drought, heavy precipitation, flooding and storms — in different time horizons until 2030, 2045 and 2085. In 2022 Vonovia developed an IT tool in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements in order to analyze the physical risks associated with climate change. This tool enables physical climate risks to be identified and evaluated for the Group-wide portfolio on a continuous basis using the prescribed climate scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). This climate risk tool covers Vonovia's portfolio and development projects in Germany, Austria and Sweden and allows material negative impacts on our business activities due to the effects of climate change to be analyzed at portfolio and property level. The climate risks examined using this tool are heat, cold, drought, increases in precipitation, wind and storms, snow loads and flooding. Depending on the granularity of the available data source, we measure climate risks at the building or neighborhood level and are able to complete a climate risk assessment for each building in the portfolio. Vonovias scenario analysis is subject to inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and limitations. One limitation stems from the model employed, as climate models possess their own limitations and uncertainties, including the precision of the model's assumptions and parameters. Additionally, the complexity of the climate system, which is challenging to encapsulate within a model, contributes to these limitations. General uncertainty regarding future emissions, limited understanding of certain climate-related processes such as tipping points, the unpredictable reactions of policymakers to climate issues, and the future utilization of technologies and dependable pricing further compound these uncertainties.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Vonovia uses generally established and science-based scenarios for their analysis. The SSP-RCP scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5, 8.5 and SSP1, 2 and 5) of the IPCC are used for the physical climate scenarios. Vonovia has thereby integrated multiple important scenarios that are relevant for a comprehensive analysis and the resilience of our organization's business strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ Other, please specify **:**2045

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We have developed a climate path with binding targets for 2030 and 2045 as well as annual interim steps with the scientific support of the Fraunhofer Institute ISE to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures. This plan is based on the federal government's targets for climate neutrality in the real estate sector for 2030 and 2045. In addition we considered the scientific trajectory defined by the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM). We assumed an energy transition scenario from the think Tank Agora Energiewende which defined the necessary transformation to achieve a climateneutral economy in Germany. 3.) Climate-neutral scenario: innovations are required in order to make the full transition to climate neutrality at a reasonable cost. Decentralized power generation and local consumption in the neighborhoods will define the energy transition. The focus must therefore be on increasing the use of renewable energies (fuel switch) and the corresponding neighborhood systems. The power supply has a vital role to play in terms of sector integration. Integrating the power, heat and transport sectors (sector coupling) can significantly boost the efficiency and autonomy of a housing estate. In the future, community development plans will focus on generating green power and green heat in a neighborhood for local consumption, or at the very least using green district heating to provide a climate-friendly heat supply. The energy concept is backed up by infrastructure for sustainable mobility solutions. Vonovias scenario analysis is subject to inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and limitations. One limitation stems from the model employed, as climate models possess their own limitations and uncertainties, including the precision of the model's assumptions and parameters. Additionally, the complexity of the climate system, which is challenging to encapsulate within a model, contributes to these limitations. General uncertainty regarding future emissions, limited understanding of certain climate-related processes such as tipping points, the unpredictable reactions of policymakers to climate issues, and the future utilization of technologies and dependable pricing further compound these uncertainties.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Vonovia developed a climate path with binding targets for 2030 and 2045 as well as annual interim steps with the scientific support of the Fraunhofer Institute ISE to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures. Those scientific targets were complemented by using the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) and "right.based on science" and using of their XDC model. This was done to achieve three different scenarios (standard, hybrid and climate-neutral). Vonovia has thereby integrated multiple important scenarios that are relevant for a comprehensive analysis and the resilience of our organization's business strategy.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Transitory scenario analysis: As a result of our scenario analysis, and in line with the targets of the Initiative.Wohnen.2050, a target has been defined for carbon intensity of below 5 kg CO2e/m² of rentable area per year. The resulting climate plan shows clearly that multiple measures are required in order to achieve climate neutrality by 2045. We analyzed several scenarios that indicated that refurbishment, both as currently practiced and in a more intensive form, is not enough. The required climate trajectory can only be achieved by combining higher energy efficiency, a much greater share of renewable energy sources in the energy supply and further innovative technologies to produce and store energy on a decentralized basis in neighborhoods. Developing the climate plan showed us how important it is for us to find solutions that go beyond conventional modernization measures. We are focusing on the intelligent networking of heat and power in our neighborhoods and technological developments to make buildings more energy-efficient. Vonovia uses projects to investigate and test potential solutions at a reasonable cost. The Innovation and Business Building (I&BB) and Energy Department “Quartierwerk" department are dedicated to developing new fields of business related to energy generation, storage, distribution and mobility. This also includes implementing pilot projects in cooperation with partners from various disciplines. The Climate-neutral Portfolio/Strategic Projects department is responsible for strategic planning to prepare the path to a virtually climate-neutral portfolio by 2045. Physical scenario analysis: Crises or disasters such as floods, earthquakes, extreme weather events, etc., could have an impact on our real estate portfolio and require specific crisis management measures. Physical climate risks like these refer to longer-term shifts in general climatic conditions. We have assessed the risk of business continuity in disasters/crisis situations as being associated with an amount of loss of 40-150 million (over a 10 year period) and a likelyhood of "more likely than not". As long as these risks remain insurable, we do not see physical hazards as a big threat to our business. However, it remains an important factor to consider for future risk and scenario analysis, to continuously update results with latest scientific knowledge.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Vonovia commits to a nearly climate-neutral building portfolio by 2045. This includes changing heating systems powered by fossil fuels to zero-carbon heating systems like heat pumps powered by electricity from renewables. This change will take time (21 years) in which revenues will come from buildings powered by fossil fuels.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We have committed to our climate path with binding climate targets on the way to a virtually climate-neutral building stock by 2045. To achieve the targets set out in this climate path, we have created the Sustainability Performance Index (SPI). This SPI consists of six different sustainability indicators - including the CO2 intensity of the existing building stock and the primary energy requirement for new buildings. These are provided with specific annual targets. The SPI is part of the management system as well as an integral part of the remuneration system of the Management Board and the Top management level (Long term incentive plan, LTIP). A decision on this remuneration system was taken at the 2021 AGM. The CO2-intensity is monitored and forecast at least on a quarterly basis.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

In our business strategy, the transformation plan for our housing stock, our climate path, is structured around three key levers: 1. Energy savings through energy-efficient refurbishment of the building envelope 2. Increasing the share of renewable energies in the neighborhood and 3. Comprehensive transformation of the energy sector Vonovia operationalizes its transformation plan using the Decarbonization Tool (DCT), which evaluates its housing stock based on ecological and economic criteria. The DCT prioritizes refurbishment initiatives for individual buildings over time, consolidating them into a comprehensive plan. Economic viability and emissions reduction are closely intertwined elements of this strategic process. The outcome of this prioritization is detailed further in energy-efficient refurbishment plans and energy concepts. We adopt a holistic approach at the neighborhood level, considering both building envelope upgrades (such as facade insulation, basement ceiling and attic insulation, and window replacement) and the transition to climate-friendly energy systems within a broader context. Our strategy follows a phased development approach, adjusting the timing of measures based on the initial energy efficiency status of buildings to meet the 2045 targets outlined in our climate pathway. In terms of implementation, tailored and economically feasible concepts are devised for scalable solutions, focusing on integrating the heat, electricity, and mobility sectors.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The central indicator for managing our climate protection performance is the CO_2 intensity of our housing portfolio. It is also a crucial component of the Sustainability Performance Index (SPI) and thereby influences corporate governance and the compensation of top executives. In the reporting year, the CO_2 intensity for our real estate portfolio in Germany was 31.7 kg CO2e/m² rentable area, approximately 3.9% lower than the previous year (2022: 33.0 kg CO2e/m²).

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The insight that energy-efficient renovations of the building envelope are not sufficient to achieve the goal of a virtually climate-neutral building stock by 2045 has led to a strategic addition to the expansion of renewable energies: One of the most important ways in which we contribute to the decentralized supply of renewable energies is by installing PV systems on the roofs of our properties. Therefore, the task is to significantly increase our generation capacity over the next few years. We also aim to install photovoltaic systems on all suitable roofs. In light of the increasing regional demand for photovoltaic systems, we have included expanding our use of photovoltaic systems as a key measure of the performance of our regional managing directors. Substantial strategic decision: The most important component of this is the expansion of photovoltaics on the roofs of our building stock. The decentral generated electricity can either be fed into the grid or — as so-called tenant electricity — consumed directly on site. The task is to continue installing PV systems on all suitable roofs, to meet our target of installing photovoltaic systems with a total output of 300 MWp until 2026. As the housing company moves towards climate neutrality for all its existing buildings, it is now fitting all suitable roofs with solar

panels. To achieve this goal, Vonovia will increase its annual installation capacity tenfold by 2024. It is aiming to produce 300 MWp by 2026 and avoid 133,000 tonnes of CO2 per year. By 2050 all suitable roofs – 30,000 in all – should be fitted with solar panels. We are also testing new technical approaches to the generation, storage and use of renewable energies, for example in the form of neighborhood sector coupling and the use of hydrogen electrolysers. Here, we see great potential for making optimum use of the energy generated on site in the neighborhood.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The risk of climate-related emerging and current regulations, as well as changing customer behavior towards more climate-friendly living options has led to a comprehensive consideration of climate-relevant parameters in our supply chain and construction work in short- to long-term time horizons: We evaluated the ecological effects of different construction methods, from reinforced concrete to solid wood construction. Also, with the expansion of our building activities, the importance of the building materials used is also increasing. Concrete in particular is a CO2-intensive building material, but other materials also play a role in the climate balance. Therefore, we decided to analyze total footprint early in project planning and capture footprints for various materials and construction types. Substantial strategic decision: In 2021, Vonovia took the strategic decision to focus on climate-related topics of building materials in the Building Materials Conference ("Baustoffkonferenz""). On March 23, 2022, the dialogue series "Perspectives on the Future of Building" kicked off in Berlin. Representatives from science, business and politics discussed the question of how the housing and construction industry can become climate-neutral and what challenges need to be addressed to achieve this. In 2024 Vonovia initiated a Construction Contest to identify innovative construction materials which can contribute to carbon reductions in new constructions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In striving to achieve a virtually climate-neutral building stock by 2045, Vonovia has defined its neighborhoods as a central focal point. Innovation and a holistic view of neighborhoods in terms of social, ecological and economic factors are crucial when it comes to mastering the energy revolution. The change in strategy towards more research and innovation is clearly based on the realization that we cannot achieve our climate targets using conventional methods. Vonovia is therefore investing in numerous research and development projects to test both neighborhood-based supply approaches (e.g., with hydrogen) and new technologies to further increase efficiency. A new division has been set up for this purpose - the Innovation & Business Building Department. Substantial strategic decision: A milestone was reached with the commissioning of the Energy Center of the Future in Bochum-Weitmar. The innovative research laboratory supplies 81 residential units in the neighborhood using innovative technologies (e.g., electrolyzer, fuel cell, or hydrogen storage facility). The electricity required is also generated locally by the center's own photovoltaic systems. Thanks to the center's initial research results, higher efficiency levels can already be achieved with cold district heating 2.0. This will make the neighborhood self-sufficient in its heating supply in mild winters in the future. The center also features a battery storage system and a hydrogen storage facility. Together with the energy provider E.ON, we are cooperatively developing contracting solutions to set new industry standards for the technical refurbishment of existing neighborhoods. The basis for this is the data-supported analysis of entire neighborhoods to identify potential. Modular solutions enable rapid scalability. A first cooperation project is currently being developed in Hannover. Since 2018, we have been partnering with dena to transfer the Dutch Energiesprong principle to Germany. Energiesprong is a novel renovation concept that combines high living comfort, minimal renovation times and an innovative financing model with a future-proof energy standard. The special feature of the Energiesprong principle, lies in a high degree of prefabrication in serial production. In the coming years, we intend to demonstrate market readiness in pilot projects and move into the scaling phase.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our own business operations account for only around 3-4% of our company's CO2 emissions. 96% are generated by the operation of the building portfolio, mainly through the heat consumption of our tenants. Nevertheless, we also take care to optimize our business processes internally in order to save resources as much as possible. Our vehicle fleet, our tools and appliances, our own office buildings and the behavior of our employees all offer opportunities to make a difference, e.g., by transitioning the fleet to low-emission vehicles, using power-saving electrical appliances for work in neighborhoods, buying green power for office buildings and avoiding business travel and transport. In this respect, climate-related developments also have a - albeit small - influence on the corporate strategy in terms of greater awareness at the operational level for resource-efficient measures. We completed a DIN EN 16247-1 energy audit in Germany in 2020. The areas that were identified for improvement can be applied to the entire Group due to the homogeneity of asset structures and consumption patterns at Vonovia. One of our focus areas in 2021 was the switch to using battery-powered garden tools, e.g., leaf blowers and hedge trimmers. We plan to replace around 1,000 gasoline-powered tools with more environmentally friendly battery-powered versions. The new appliances will be highly recyclable and have significantly lower carbon and noise emissions, which will also benefit our tenants and improve the health of our employees. Substantial strategic impact: The company is also working towards using and generating energy in a manner which is better for the environment by switching all of the administrative buildings that it owns over to green electricity provided by VESG. This switchover will start on January 1, 2022, with around 60 sites concentrated in the South region. In the future, all of these sites will be supplied with carbon-free green electricity. All office locations of BUWOG in Austria have used certified green electricity (UZ46) since 2021. In addition to improving our carbon footprint, this also optimizes our internal processes.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Direct costs
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Vonovia's climate path for achieving a climate-neutral building stock envisages the continuation and expansion of energy-efficient building renovations (1), the switch to modern heating systems (2) and the consistent expansion of renewable energies and new technologies. This has an impact on the company's financial planning: - Continued high levels of investment in energy modernization, making use of new technologies and processes such as Energiesprong. The introduction of a CO2 price in the building sector has a steering effect here, as financial flows are diverted to the modernization of buildings with particularly high emissions. At the same time, investing in energy modernization can also increase revenues, because it creates an opportunity in terms of cost savings and preparation for future developments (such as higher costs in the form of taxes relating to energy consumption or resource conservation, for example). - Replacement of outdated fossil-fuel boilers with modern heating systems. Here, too, investment levels are expected to grow, having an impact on direct costs. - Strong expansion of investments in renewable energies: On the one hand, in the expansion of solar systems, heat pumps, etc., and on the other hand, above all, in the expansion of neighborhood systems that intelligently link the areas of electricity, heating and mobility via sector coupling. Vonovia has therefore significantly increased its investment volume in the research and development of new technologies and set up a new research and development department with around 20 employees. - In the area of new construction, Vonovia is investing significantly more in sustainable new construction due to the risks and opportunities arising from climate-related issues. This includes intelligent water management systems as well as high efficiency standards for the new buildings or the development of suitable mobility systems such as car and cargo bike sharing or electric mobility. - In the residential environment, long-term forecasts for changing climatic conditions are leading, for example, to the expansion of water retention systems and changes to more climate-resistant trees and shrubs.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from:	*Select all that apply*	*Select from:*

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	☑ Yes	☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1184000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

19.4

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

19.4

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

19.4

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

78

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

2.6

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Vonovia has not defined strategic objectives for financial metrics aligned with EU Taxonomy by 2025 or 2030. We plan to continuously improve our current degree of EU Taxonomy alignment. In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital

expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

326000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

27.1

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

27.1

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

27.1

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

66.3

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

6.6

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Vonovia has not defined strategic objectives for financial metrics aligned with EU Taxonomy by 2025 or 2030. We plan to continuously improve our current degree of EU Taxonomy alignment. In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia’s business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and

multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

58000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

14

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

14

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

14

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

81.9

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

4

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Vonovia has not defined strategic objectives for financial metrics aligned with EU Taxonomy by 2025 or 2030. We plan to continuously improve our current degree of EU Taxonomy alignment. In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia’s business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

250000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

4.1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

4.1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Turnover associated with new construction (activity 7.1) is deemed taxonomy-aligned if the relevant buildings have a primary energy demand that is at least 10% below the national standard for nearly zero-energy buildings. Vonovia checks compliance by obtaining an energy performance certificate for each building. The relevant buildings undergo the thermal integrity and airtightness test. Where required to do so, Vonovia determines the global warming potential for each phase of the building life cycle (for buildings with an area of 5,000 sqm) using a model calculation of life cycle emissions based on emission factors that have been determined for different types of construction.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

931000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

15.3

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

15.3

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Turnover generated from the acquisition and ownership of buildings (activity 7.7) is deemed taxonomy-aligned if the buildings constructed before December 31, 2020, have been assigned energy efficiency class A (or better) or, alternatively, are among the top 15 percent of regional or national housing stock in terms of primary energy demand in operation. Vonovia checks compliance by obtaining an energy performance certificate for each building. We base our assessment of the top 15 percent on relevant threshold values for primary energy demand for Germany, Austria and Sweden, which were determined in a recent benchmark study. For buildings constructed after December 31, 2020, the same criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation apply as for new construction (activity 7.1).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Turnover from electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (activity 4.1) is treated as a direct climate change mitigation measure in the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being

included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

95000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7.9

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7.9

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A).

It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

At Vonovia, capital expenditure associated with the renovation of existing buildings (activity 7.2) always relates to energy-efficient modernization. Vonovia verifies the required 30% reduction in primary energy demand through energy-efficiency assessments or based on energy certificates. Capital expenditure as part of energy-efficient modernization projects is allocated to activity 7.2.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe

handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

13000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply
☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.7

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.7

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

30000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.5

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being

included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

179000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

14.9

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

14.9

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A).

It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Activity 7.7 "Acquisition and ownership of buildings" includes capital expenditure from acquisitions, Development to hold, investments not including energy efficiency measures (e.g., vacant apartment renovations) or other internal expenses that can be capitalized. These qualify as taxonomy-aligned if the building-related technical valuation criteria are met.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe

handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

58000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

14

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

14

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In accordance with Vonovia's business model, the relevant criteria for determining taxonomy-aligned operating expenses stem from activity 7.7. This is non-capitalized maintenance (usually minor maintenance). In addition to maintenance services provided by third parties, this also includes services provided internally by the company's own craftsmen's organization.The denominator therefore covers expenses for upkeep and repair (maintenance) including technicians' and administrative costs of the internal craftsmen's organization. Vonovia uses an allocation factor to determine the taxonomy-aligned data. This allocation factor for maintenance expenses is based on the area of the building (in square meters). This share is multiplied by the taxonomy-eligible operating expenses to calculate the numerator. As regards reporting year 2023, the share of green sqm in relation to the total area is 14,6 %.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Construction of new buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

104000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.7

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The Construction of new buildings as an activity is both eligible as regards EU Environmental Objective 1 (climate change mitigation) as well as EU Environmental Objective 4 (circular economy). In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Turnover associated with new construction (activity 7.1) is deemed taxonomy-aligned if the relevant buildings have a primary energy demand that is at least 10% below the national standard for nearly zero-energy buildings. Vonovia checks compliance by obtaining an energy performance certificate for each building. The relevant buildings undergo the thermal integrity and airtightness test. Where required to do so, Vonovia determines the global warming potential for each phase of the building life cycle (for buildings with an area of 5,000 sqm) using a model calculation of life cycle emissions based on emission factors that have been determined for different types of construction.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4650000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

76.3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Turnover generated from the acquisition and ownership of buildings (activity 7.7) is deemed taxonomy-aligned if the buildings constructed before December 31, 2020, have been assigned energy efficiency class A (or better) or, alternatively, are among the top 15 percent of regional or national housing stock in terms of primary energy demand in operation. Vonovia checks compliance by obtaining an energy performance certificate for each building. We base our assessment of the top 15 percent on relevant threshold values for primary energy demand for Germany, Austria and Sweden, which were determined in a recent benchmark study. For buildings constructed after December 31, 2020, the same criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation apply as for new construction (activity 7.1).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

187000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

15.6

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The renovation of buildings as an activity is both eligible as regards EU Environmental Objective 1 (climate change mitigation) as well as EU Environmental Objective 4 (circular economy). In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

At Vonovia, capital expenditure associated with the renovation of existing buildings (activity 7.2) always relates to energy-efficient modernization. Vonovia verifies the required 30% reduction in primary energy demand through energy-efficiency assessments or based on energy certificates. Capital expenditure as part of energy-efficient modernization projects is allocated to activity 7.2.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related

hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 14

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 15

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be

disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings) is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory

requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 16

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 17

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies is generally treated as a direct climate protection measure, meaning that no additional technical criteria need to be assessed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 18

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

577000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

47.9

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Activity 7.7 "Acquisition and ownership of buildings" includes capital expenditure from acquisitions, Development to hold, investments not including energy efficiency measures (e.g., vacant apartment renovations) or other internal expenses that can be capitalized. These qualify as taxonomy-aligned if the building-related technical valuation criteria are met.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on

to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 19

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

26000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure on the fleet (3.3) is not subject to any detailed alignment review. Vonovia's fleet is gradually being switched to alternative drive systems; at present, only a small number of vehicles meet the required threshold for CO2 emissions.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 20

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.6

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The stated activity refers to “Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment”. Since this is not part of the available CDP options, we entered the similar activity “Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings” instead. In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia’s business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with

economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Capital expenditure in connection with the purchase of electrical and electronic goods (1.2) is not subject to any mandatory alignment review in the 2023 reporting year.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe

handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

Row 21

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

338000000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

81.9

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In order to determine the key figures (KPIs) that are to be reported, the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses are calculated as a share of the total net turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses that are to be taken into account in accordance with EU taxonomy requirements. The definition of each KPI is based on Annex I of the Delegated Act on Article 8 on the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed. When it comes to capital expenditure, the EU Taxonomy Regulation makes a distinction between different categories of capital expenditure. Due to Vonovia's business model, it largely invests (activity 7.2. and 7.7.) in assets or processes associated with economic activities that are taxonomy-aligned (category A). It also makes investments (activity 7.3.–7.6.) relating to the acquisition of products from taxonomy-eligible economic activities and individual measures, through which the target activities are carried out in a low-carbon manner or the emission of greenhouse gases is lowered (category C). Duplicate counting is avoided by means of direct allocation of the taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenses to a taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy-aligned economic activity. As in the previous year, turnover from the condominium administration business, energy sales from energy trading activities, and multimedia are not taxonomy-eligible. The Care segment is no longer reported under turnover for the 2023 fiscal year, but rather separately as a discontinued operation. Please find detailed information on the calculation methodology and supporting information in our Annual Report 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Turnover generated from the acquisition and ownership of buildings (activity 7.7) is deemed taxonomy-aligned if the buildings constructed before December 31, 2020, have been assigned energy efficiency class A (or better) or, alternatively, are among the top 15 percent of regional or national housing stock in terms of primary energy demand in operation. Vonovia checks compliance by obtaining an energy performance certificate for each building. We base our assessment of the top 15 percent on relevant threshold values for primary energy demand for Germany, Austria and Sweden, which were determined in a recent benchmark study. For buildings constructed after December 31, 2020, the same criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation apply as for new construction (activity 7.1).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

For a detailed overview, please see our Annual Report 2023, p.55. Objective 2 Climate Change Adaptation: Vonovia uses an IT tool for continuous climate risk and vulnerability assessments across the Group-wide portfolio, employing scenarios RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. Based on RCP4.5, no material risk for climate-related hazards was identified up to 2045, eliminating the need for an adaptation plan. Future adaptations will be defined and implemented at the portfolio level where material risks exist. Objective 3 Water and marine resources: No criteria need to be assessed, as these do not apply to taxonomy-alignment of residential building units. Objective 4 Waste: The requirements are met through the implementation of the German Circular Economy Act (KrWG)/national legislation, and are passed on to business partners by Vonovia through the Business Partner Code and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract for Construction Services, as well as being included in framework agreements with waste disposal companies. This ensures that the requirements are implemented for each project. The selected building and construction technology strengthens resource efficiency, adaptability and dismantling capacity, taking into account the requirements set out in the ISO 20887 standard. The photovoltaic systems installed by Vonovia also meet the requirements for preventing significant harm to EU environmental objective 4 on account of their design and service life. Objective 5 Pollution: Compliance with EU directives is mandated by law in Germany, Austria, and Sweden. Vonovia only uses CE-marked construction products that conform to EU legislation. The Business Partner Code requires all subcontractors and suppliers to comply with these statutory requirements. Vonovia has implemented a toxic materials management system, including safety data sheets, operating instructions, and employee training for safe handling. Substances of very high concern (SVHC) are generally absent from construction materials, and alternatives are explored when these substances are detected. Objective 6 Biodiversity: Vonovia's economic activities do not significantly harm the achievement of protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, as Vonovia only builds in designated areas. Relevant aspects are taken into account by the competent authorities in the approval procedures preceding such activities.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

We are committed to our human rights due diligence obligations and align our conduct with internationally recognized frameworks such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Vonovia adopts a Group-wide approach to meeting minimum safeguards: comprehensive procedures forming part of the compliance management system, including Group-wide guidelines and complaints mechanisms, have been put in place to prevent and uncover violations. A due diligence process to prevent business activities negatively impacting people and the environment forms the core element of compliance with minimum safeguards. Vonovia implements this process based on the OECD guidelines and has implemented all recommended due diligence steps: integrating human rights due diligence into strategy and processes and adopting a declaration of commitment, performing a regular risk analysis to identify and assess potentially negative impacts in consultation with stakeholders, implementing measures to end, prevent, mitigate and correct any failings in this regard, including monitoring such measures and reviewing their effectiveness, and communicating with the public regarding the approach taken and the measures implemented in order to fulfill human rights due diligence obligations. We provide more detailed information on how we met our responsibility to respect human rights in our non-financial statement, in our sustainability report as well as in our public human rights policy.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

We report on our implementation of the EU Taxonomy including our degree of Taxonomy-alignment in our non-financial statement in our Annual Report. The non-financial and therefore our taxonomy reporting has been audited with limited assurance by an external auditor. The auditor's report has been published as part of the Annual Report. Vonovia has emitted Green Bonds and Social Bonds. We have published a Sustainable Finance Framework, which has been reviewed by ISS ESG. In its Second Party Opinion ISS ESG has evaluated the framework's alignment with the ICMA Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles, ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines as well as an assessment of the alignment of the Framework with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy. Attachments: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/app/uploads/Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf https://ir-api.eqs.com/media/document/a79fe32f-4567-4e80-afc6-3915d3f2b745/assets/Vonovia-SPO-final-22.02.22-1.pdf https://ir-api.eqs.com/media/document/0bd674bf-c222-40d9-9561-c2527bb2810f/assets/Sustainable_Finance_Framework_022022.pdf

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Investment in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services are made through investments in building integrated photovoltaic systems and innovative energy production.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Building integrated photovoltaic systems

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

85

(5.5.6.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

5266000

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

99

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Another aspect of implementing the climate pathway is increasing energy generation from renewable sources. To achieve this, Vonovia launched a long-term program to expand photovoltaic capacity in 2021. At the end of the reporting year, Vonovia owned 1,353 photovoltaic systems with an installed output of 53.1 MWp. This outstripped the target of 43.3 MWp by far (22.6%). Starting in 2024, the pace of PV expansion is to be accelerated significantly again: Instead of our original plan of having around 280 MWp of installed capacity by 2030, we are aiming to install around 300 MWp of capacity by the end of 2026. We are aiming for additional capacity of 80 MWp in the 2024 fiscal year. In the long term, we intend to fit all suitable roof spaces in the German portfolio with PV panels by 2050.

Row 2

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Innovation energy production

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.6.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

34000

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1.5

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The energy innovation team, which is part of the Innovation & Business Building department, actively works to help ensure that climate pathway targets are met by analyzing and testing innovative technologies. Projects in the reporting year focused on the introduction of a simulation tool that allows even complex energy systems and flows in the neighborhood to be mapped in various configurations in a short space of time. This allows the technical and commercial design of new technologies to be analyzed directly in detail, allowing for faster and better decisions in the context of specific neighborhood development. Preparations were also under way for a pilot project for the selection and introduction of an energy management system in the reporting year. The aim is to make a central technical system operational for efficient operational control and optimization as well as flexible marketing of electricity generation from photovoltaics. The energy management system is designed to control energy flows, especially electricity flows, at portfolio level and also prepare forecasts of electricity demand and electricity production depending on user behavior and weather data in order to make optimum use of the spot market for surplus or required electricity. The pilot projects will start at the beginning of 2024. Vonovia is also partnering in two funded research projects. The EU-funded Neutralpath project in Dresden is looking into how the district heating supply temperature can be reduced and the formation of legionella prevented at the same time. Seven different technological systems are being tested are part of the project. The ReFaTEk project is researching what is known as the energy clinker, a technology in which the facade is to serve as an additional heat source for a heat pump via a brine pipeline in the clinker.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

At the beginning of 2021, the German government introduced a carbon price that also applies to the real estate sector: starting at 25 per metric ton of CO2, the cost of heating energy will be priced. The level of the carbon tax will rise steadily until 2025, before a market price is to determine the future level. For 2025, the price is set at 55 per metric ton of CO2. In 2023, the price per metric ton of CO2 was at 30. The Climate Action Program 2030 also examined changes to tenancy law enabling the costs of a carbon tax to be passed on to tenants. As at the start of 2021, all of the related costs can be passed on. Until 2022, the law states that tenants will bear the cost, but the German Cabinet decided that the carbon tax will be split between owners and tenants from 2023 onwards. Depending on CO2 intensity of a building, owners have to bear between 0% and 90% of the carbon tax. As 88% of our portfolio is located in Germany the carbon tax has a large direct impact on our business. Vonovia therefore calculates conservatively and takes the annual price per ton stipulated by law as its internal price and takes these into account in internal profitability and investment calculations.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

At the beginning of 2021, the German government introduced a carbon price that also applies to the real estate sector: starting at 25 per metric ton of CO2, the cost of heating energy will be priced. The price for the year 2023 was 30 euros per metric ton of CO2. The level of the carbon tax will rise steadily until 2025, before a market price is to determine the future level. For 2025, the price is set at 55 per metric ton of CO2.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

30

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

55

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

In order to operationalize the transformation plan, Vonovia uses the decarbonization tool (DCT), which maps its housing stock with all of the relevant ecological and economic characteristics. The DCT provides an overall plan showing how the housing stock needs to be modernized in detail in order to meet the Group's overall target and the time frame in which this must be done. Individual solution plans are identified for all buildings which are then set out in more specific detail in the plans for energy-efficient modernization and the energy concepts. Vonovia uses this tool in combination with the internal carbon price to evaluate its internal profitability and investment calculations.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

See BAFA Report (URL: https://www.vonovia.com/en/about-us/company/for-business-partners). According to the results of risk analysis due to social and environmental dependencies and impacts within Vonovias Supply Chain we identified the following as proprietary: -Disregard for occupational safety and health hazards -Modern slavery, forced labor, child labor -Handling hazardous substances -Environmental pollution (soil, air, water) -Inappropriate waste management

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1500
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We apply more than one criterion to prioritize for supplier engagement (BAFA Report): - Risk analysis (German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act) - Procurement spend (URL: https://www.vonovia.com/en/about-us/company/for-business-partners)
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*Code of Conduct for Business Partners (URL: https://www.vonovia.com/en/about-us/company/for-business-partners)*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The prerequisite for our suppliers is a commitment to comply with Vonovia's Business Partner Code. By signing the code, suppliers undertake to protect the environment in the course of their business activities and to comply with the relevant laws, regulations and directives. This applies in particular to the applicable accident prevention regulations (UVV), workplace ordinance (ArbStättV) and the Waste and Recycling Management Act (AbfG/KrWG). In Sweden, we defined environmental criteria that will be binding for all new suppliers and their sub-suppliers from 2021 onwards. These criteria will be made binding for all other suppliers from 2025 onwards. The criteria include (1) internal environmental work, e.g. targets to reduce negative environmental impacts, (2) Material and products, e.g. life cycle assessment of products, (3) substances hazardous to the environment and health (4) Waste, and (5) transport, e.g. emission requirements.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Rationale for the Coverage of Your Engagement: Vonovia manages partnerships with external partners and service providers through the Business Partner Code, general purchasing terms, and individual agreements, ensuring compliance with European procurement standards and regulations. Over the last 2.5 years, we have rolled out this code, focusing initially on high-impact suppliers. Our goal is to cover all suppliers, contractors, and service providers under this code within the next year. In Sweden, binding environmental criteria for new suppliers were established starting in 2021, with broader application to all suppliers by 2025. The Vonovia partner portal is crucial to our sustainable supplier management. It integrates social and environmental standards into supplier selection and approval processes. We require partners to follow our product manual to support sustainable material procurement and maintain regular communication on eco-friendly construction materials. Impact of Engagement, Including Measures of Success: The central procurement department oversees compliance with labor, social, and environmental standards throughout the supply chain. Key activities include: (1) Continuous revision and enforcement of the Business Partner Code to uphold labor and social standards; (2) Development of the Vonovia partner portal, which involves the commissioning and ongoing enhancement of the portal for managing risk and suppliers, structured onboarding through a two-stage registration process, a traffic light model for document validity, and central documentation of essential documents (e.g., minimum wage declarations, exemption certificates, and trade-specific approvals), as well as system-supported supplier assessments via questionnaires. The Business Partner Code also addresses climate risk avoidance. Partners are encouraged to adopt climate-conscious practices and use climate-friendly materials. Irregularities are documented, and sanctions are applied when obligations are ignored, utilizing tools such as blacklists and contract/payment blocks in SAP. We have implemented the Business Partner Code over the past 2.5 years, with an initial focus on high-impact suppliers. The objective is to cover all procurement spending through this code within the next year. This includes conducting risk assessments in accordance with the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act and administering detailed questionnaires to gather information on suppliers' environmental actions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with labor, social and environmental/quality standards

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The highest impact on climate for our clients are mostly related to emissions from energy consumption. The European Union has legally enshrined tenants' freedom of choice of energy supplier, so that it remains out of our scope. Due to the sheer size of our portfolio, with around 485,000 apartments in whole Germany, the main climate-related impact we can realise through motivating our tenants to adapt an energy-efficient behaviour is considerable. All tenants (100%) are informed about climate-conscious behaviour when signing the contract as well as regularly in our tenants magazine "zuhause" and on our corporate website. The aim is to achieve the greatest possible savings. Tenants have an influence on incidental rental costs and energy consumption in existing buildings. Additonally, Vonovia offers services to sell green electricity directly to tenants and thus contribute to the wider use of renewable energies: With each new lease, tenants receive an offer to purchase green electricity from a Vonovia subsidiary.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Due to the sheer size of our portfolio, with around 485,000 apartments in whole Germany, the main climate-related impact we can realise through motivating our tenants to adapt an energy efficient behaviour is considerable. Thus, all our clients are considered in our engagement activities (target: 100%). As previously described, Vonovia's direct influence on our tenants' energy consumption is extremely limited. However, in order to explain the significance of saving energy and conserving resources to our tenants, we regularly inform them about energy-saving options through our customer magazine "zuhause", by distributing flyers and via the corporate website. For example, we explain how modern heating systems operate and provide tips on how to use them effectively. Through the annual operating cost statements and - cumulated - in our CO2 balance, we can at least approximately estimate the effect of our measures. In 2023, we achieved a reduction of our emission intensity of rentable area (kg CO_2e/m^2) of around 4% (2022: 33.0, 2023: 31.7). As part of our climate-strategy, our target is to achieve climate-neutral building stock by 2045, which also serves as our measure of success.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The key figures presented here reflect Vonovia SE's activities in Germany, Austria (BUWOG AT) and Sweden (Victoriahem AB) and are based on the financial control approach. They include those companies presented in the list of shareholdings in the Annual Report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/list-of-vonovia-shareholdings/) that are also included in the consolidated financial statements. This is particularly relevant for the apartments that are not owned by Vonovia but are merely managed by us as a service. The opportunities for implementing ecological measures are significantly smaller here than for our own portfolio - and are therefore not comparable. This area, which comprises a further 71,000 or so apartments, is therefore excluded.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not relevant for business model

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Not relevant for Vonovias Business.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The key figures presented here reflect Vonovia SE's activities in Germany, Austria (BUWOG AT) and Sweden (Victoriahem AB) and are based on the financial control approach. They include those companies presented in the list of shareholdings in the Annual Report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/list-of-vonovia-shareholdings/) that are also included in the consolidated financial statements. This is particularly relevant for the apartments that are not owned by Vonovia but are merely managed by us as a service. The opportunities for implementing ecological measures are significantly smaller here than for our own portfolio - and are therefore not comparable. This area, which comprises a further 71,000 or so apartments, is therefore excluded.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

We incorporated more scope 3 emissions, especially in scope 3.13 where we also accounted for the electricity used by our tenants for home appliances, lighting inside the apartments, etc.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The recalculation of our base year is the result of the incorporation of more Scope 3 emissions, especially in scope 3.13, where we also accounted for the electricity used by our tenants for home appliances and lighting inside the apartments. We consider this to be a relevant influence, as our Scope 3 emissions have more than doubled due to this incorporation. Our climate targets did not have to be revised as a result of this Scope 3 base year recalculation. The CO2 intensity target contains Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3.3 emissions, all of which are not part of this recalculation. The absolute GHG emission target (approved by SBTi) already takes into account the new Scope 3 figures of 2021.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ EPRA (European Public Real Estate Association) Sustainability Best Practice recommendations Guidelines, 2017

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Market-based Scope Calculation using utility-specific emission factors (market-based), if available, in qualified form. Otherwise, use of location-specific emission factors (location-based).
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Care segment and SYNVIA

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 1
- ☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.7

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Care segment: The source was excluded from the emissions accounting, since it makes up less than 5% of the total emissions and has therefore been identified as not significant. This approach is in line with the recommendations of the GHG Protocol and SBTi. Furthermore, the Care segment is a separate asset class from the traditional business activities of Vonovia. SYNVIA: The source was excluded from the emissions accounting, since it makes up less than 5% of the total emissions and has therefore been identified as not significant. Synvia is a media subcompany of Deutsche Wohnen SE with only 52 employees. This approach is in line with the recommendations of the GHG Protocol and SBTi.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Care segment: The emissions of the Care business have been calculated and amount to approx. 5,500t CO_2e (Scope 12). Putting this in relation to Vonovia's total Scope 12 emissions of 835.122t CO_2e (portfolio and business operations), this results in 0.84%. Accordingly, this share can be assessed as negligible. SYNVIA: The estimate of emissions is based on the number of FTEs. For Vonovia's business operations, 26,748 t CO_2e (Scope 12) have been disclosed in public reporting. Per employee (11,925) it is 2.24 tCO2e. On this basis, Synvia would have a comparatively small share with regard to the total Scope 12 emissions (120t CO2e Scope 1 and 30t CO2e Scope 2).
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

468980

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions: GHG emissions from stationary combustion for heating and warm water, as well as mobile combustion (vehicles owned by the company).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426778

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate the emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels and location-based emissions in Scopes 1, 2 and 3.3, the CO_2e factors from version 5.1 of the GEMIS (Global Emission Model for Integrated Systems) database were used. GEMIS is an internationally recognized model for determining energy and material flows with an integrated database. The model calculates life cycles for all processes and scenarios, i.e., it takes into consideration all material steps from primary energy and raw material extraction to effective energy and material provision, and also includes the auxiliary energy and cost of materials to produce energy plants and transport systems.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

403041

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In order to calculate market-based emissions, the specific emission factors of the energy suppliers were used where this data was available. With regard to the purchase of district heating from combined heat and power (CHP) plants, we use emission factors based on the Carnot allocation method, as this allows for more realistic allocation of emissions to heat or electricity in physical terms. If no specific emission factors were available, the corresponding location-based factor was used. If other emission factors are applied in individual cases, this is indicated accordingly.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61729

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from the production of building and other materials used for the new buildings completed in the fiscal year in question. The GHG emissions are calculated using emission factors based on the building construction method, as prepared by external experts as part of a comprehensive life cycle assessment for a

model home. In previous years, these emissions were reported as Scope 3.1 emissions. Starting in the 2023 fiscal year, we adjusted this in accordance with the GHG Protocol and switched to reporting them as Scope 3.2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109543

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel and energy-related emissions (not Scope 12): GHG emissions from the upstream chain of energy sources not reported as Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions (e.g., for the extraction and transportation of fuels or the production and transportation of electricity and district heating) – both for the wholly owned real estate portfolio and for apartments managed on behalf of third parties (their Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported as Scope 3.13 emissions).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

709

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions from business trips billed to the company. To calculate Scope 3 emissions from business rail travel, we used emission factors taken from Deutsche Bahn and Österreichische Bundesbahnen. Business travel and transport were also reported for Sweden for the first time in 2021. The emission factors from external travel agencies were applied for flights.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327549

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions generated from household electricity used by tenants in their homes for electrical appliances (excluding general electricity or electricity required for heat and warm water). The corresponding electricity consumption is estimated based on a method developed at sector level, since real data is not available to the landlord. The national emission factor for electricity is used to calculate emissions (location-based). In addition, GHG emissions result from the supply of heating and warm water to rental units that belong to a residential property owners' association (WEG).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

508284

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Including Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard) and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), “Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO2 Monitoring)”, and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia’s greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

547110

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Including Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in our ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

468973

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Excluding Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

466848

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Excluding Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

393615

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

321259

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Including Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO_2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were

calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

421772

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

355132

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Including Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO_2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426778

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

403041

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Excluding Deutsche Wohnen - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417183

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Excluding Deutsche Wohnen; Market-based has not yet been reported in 2020 - This greenhouse gas balance (GHG balance) was prepared on the basis of the standards of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, the internationally recognized standards for calculating greenhouse gas emissions. The recommendations set out in the guidance issued by the Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate Enterprise Registered Associations (GdW), "Arbeitshilfe 85 (CO_2 Monitoring)", and the recommendations published by the Wohnen 2050 housing initiative (IW2050), have also been taken into account. The scope of consolidation relevant to Vonovia's greenhouse gas balance matches that of the other environmental indicators in this ESG Factbook. GHG emissions were calculated in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e), the standardized unit to measure the relative contributions to the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, SF_6, HFCs and PFCs regulated by the Kyoto Protocol. The calculation of GHG emissions in the portfolio is conducted according to the financial control approach. Emissions produced as a result of portfolio operations over which Vonovia has full control are disclosed under Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For the part of the portfolio, in which the company holds a minority interest, the carbon emission figures are reported under Scope 3.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from the production of building and other materials used for the new buildings completed in the fiscal year in question. The GHG emissions are calculated using emission factors based on the building construction method as prepared by external experts as part of a comprehensive life cycle assessment for a model home. In previous years, these emissions were reported as Scope 3.1 emissions. Starting in the 2023 fiscal year, we adjusted this in accordance with the GHG Protocol and switched to reporting them as Scope 3.2 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

72361

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from the production of building and other materials used for the new buildings completed in the fiscal year in question. The GHG emissions are calculated using emission factors based on the building construction method as prepared by external experts as part of a comprehensive life cycle assessment for a model home. In previous years, these emissions were reported as Scope 3.1 emissions. Starting in the 2023 fiscal year, we adjusted this in accordance with the GHG Protocol and switched to reporting them as Scope 3.2 emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

210025

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Average data method
☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

31

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel and energy-related emissions (not Scope 12): GHG emissions from the upstream chain of energy sources not reported as Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions (e.g., for the extraction and transportation of fuels or the production and transportation of electricity and district heating) – both for the wholly owned real estate portfolio and for apartments managed on behalf of third parties (their Scope 1 and 1 emissions are reported as Scope 3.13 emissions). To calculate the emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels and location-based emissions in Scope 3.3 CO2e factors from version 5.1 of the GEMIS (Global Emission Model for Integrated Systems) database were used.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream transportation and distribution emissions within the manufacturing process of the materials used for new construction are accounted for in category 3.2. Emissions from transportation to a construction site are neglectable in the building sector compared to overall emissions. Most of the materials with the most weight are produced nearby and transported only small distances because of cost reasons.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the SBTi evaluation process a full screening of all Scope 3 categories was conducted. For Scope 3.5 Waste generated in operations the estimated GHG emission for 2021 were approximately 420 t CO2e, which equaled 0.04% of total Scope 3 emissions. Thus, this category was defined as not relevant.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

867

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

99

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are provided by suppliers. Flights are calculated according to DEFRA (UK) including RFI. Emissions linked to Vonovia's car fleet are calculated on basis of fuel cards. To calculate Scope 3 emissions from business rail travel, we used emission factors taken from Deutsche Bahn and Österreichische Bundesbahnen. Business travel and transport were also reported for Sweden for the first time in 2021. The emission factors from external travel agencies were applied for flights. Concerning the life cycle stages, Tank-To-Wheel (TTW) was taken into account for the emissions calculation.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the SBTi evaluation process a full screening of all Scope 3 categories was conducted. For Scope 3.7 Employee commuting the estimated GHG emission for 2021 was approximately 12,530 t CO2e, which equaled 1.3% of total Scope 3 emissions. Thus, this category was defined as not relevant.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vonovia has no significant activity relating to this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a provider of housing, downstream transport is not relevant to our business model and does not occur. All relevant transport is done by our own fleet, those emissions are accounted for in Scope 1. During our assurance process for our 2023 data as well as in the SBTi evaluation process the Scope 3 emission categories were also evaluated and the relevance was confirmed.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vonovia is a service provider and does not sell any semi-manufactured products. During our assurance process for our 2023 data as well as in the SBTi evaluation process the scope 3 emission categories were also evaluated and the relevance was confirmed.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vonovia sells buildings and apartments, which in their lifetime cause certain amounts of GHG emissions. For the reporting year we have not calculated and disclosed this data, but we plan to do so in the future.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vonovia does not offer any products that need to be disposed of. Buildings and apartments which are sold have an almost unlimited lifetime. If they in parts will be disposed of in the future, there are no reliable metrics to calculate potential GHG emissions. During our assurance process for our 2023 data as well as in the SBTi evaluation process the Scope 3 emission categories were also evaluated and the relevance was confirmed.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

557549

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from downstream-leased assets are use phase emissions from assets where Vonovia only owns less than 50% of the asset (Wohnungseigentumsgemeinschaften). GHG emissions generated from household electricity used by tenants in their homes for electrical appliances (excluding general electricity or electricity required for heat and warm water). The corresponding electricity consumption is estimated based on a method developed at sector level, since real data is not available to the landlord. The national emission factor for electricity is used to calculate emissions (location- based). In addition, GHG emissions result from the supply of heating and warm water to rental units that belong to a residential property owners' association (WEG). Tenant electricity consumption cannot be measured exactly, because the data is not available for the landlord. We calculate the tenant's electricity consumption based on averages for the size of the apartment, the estimated number of people living in the apartment and the estimated number of electric appliances. The approach has been developed by the vdw Rheinland-Westfalen, a residential real estate sector association.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vonovia does not operate any franchises. During our assurance process for our 2023 data as well as in the SBTi evaluation process the Scope 3 emission categories were also evaluated and the relevance was confirmed.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vonovia only has neglectable shares in relevant companies. In the SBTi evaluation process a full screening of all Scope 3 categories was conducted. For Scope 3.15 investments, the estimated GHG emission for 2021 was approximately 18,843 t CO2e, which equaled 2% of total Scope 3 emissions. Thus, this category was defined as not relevant. During our assurance process for our 2023 data as well as in the SBTi evaluation process the Scope 3 emission categories were also evaluated and the relevance was confirmed.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no other downstream emissions
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

125354

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

223795

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

866

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

520906

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

n/a

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

61729

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

109543

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

709

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

327549

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

n/a

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

113325

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

710

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

341558

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

279

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

279

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Vonovia-SE_Annual-Report-2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

279

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4100

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.451

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Gross Scope 1 2 emissions decreased by 0.45% due to emission reduction initiatives such as the heating program as well as modernization programs. Through these activities we reduced our emissions by 4,100 tons CO2e, and our total Scope 12 emissions in the previous year was 872,021 tons CO2e, this results in –0.451, based on the following calculation: (4,100/909,438)*1000.451.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4500

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.495

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Gross Scope 1 2 emissions decreased by 0.5% due to the reduction of energy consumption of sold buildings based on energy certificates (without consideration of adapted emissions factors). Through these activities, our emissions decreased by 4,500 tons CO2e, and our total Scope 12 emissions in the previous year was 909,438 tons CO2e, this results in –0.495, based on the following calculation: (22,000/909,438)*1000.495.*

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.033

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Gross Scope 1 2 emissions increased by 0.03% due to the construction of new buildings. Through these construction activities, our emissions increased by 300 tons CO2e, and our total Scope 12 emissionis results in 0.033, based on the following calculation: (300/909,438)*1000.033.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66016

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Improvement in Data quality of Energy Consumption.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	*19199*	*18842*	*18842*
Germany	*488599*	*338395*	*273948*
Sweden	*486*	*36379*	*28589*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Business operations*	*20573*
Row 2	*Portfolio*	*487711*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Business operations*	*6175*	*596*
Row 2	*Portfolio*	*387440*	*320663*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

508284

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

393615

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

321259

(7.22.4) Please explain

-

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities are included in the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 25% but less than or equal to 30%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

9665

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2658355

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2668020

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

145602

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

44448

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

190050

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

405909

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2146980

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2552889

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

42

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

42

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

526105

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4821789

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5347894
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9665

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12544

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

116713

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2452196

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2668020

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

16843

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

42

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

16843

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

42

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110954

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For the Germany region since 2020, all volumes traded via VESG by means of guarantee of origin 100% green electricity, cleared via the Federal Environment Agency's register of guarantees of origin.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

408

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

For the Austria region, since 2021, all volumes for business processes are 100% green electricity.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6190

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

420 buildings are served with climate-neutral methane gas extracted by coal mining that is collected and used for heating. CO2 is much less harming for the environment than methane.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25249

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

134363

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

159612.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91368

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

42

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1924070

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2015480.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73433

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

482479

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

555912.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00016

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

835122

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5151100000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

27.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Mergers

(7.45.9) Please explain

Although emissions have fallen in relative terms as a result of reduction measures, such as change in renewable energy consumption, they have risen by 3% year-on-year due to the merger with Deutsche Wohnen, while revenue has risen by 42%. Further reductions result e.g. in change of emission factors.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.02539

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

907478

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

35523724

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.85

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Mergers

(7.45.9) Please explain

Although emissions have fallen in relative terms as a result of reduction measures such as change in renewable energy consumption, they have risen by 7% year-on-year due to the merger with Deutsche Wohnen, while square meter has risen by 18%.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vonovia SE - SBTi v5.1 Near-Term Approval Letter - Thursday_ 14 March 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

605082

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

373023

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

978105.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

96.7

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

97.8

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

97.1

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

567300.900

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

487711

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

387440

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

875151.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

25.06

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to scope 1&2 GHG emissions from the Group's building portfolios in Germany, Austria and Sweden. Emissions in the base year include emissions from the buildings from Deutsche Wohnen SE, which became part of the Group in 2021. For a better comparability, we recalculated the emissions from the Deutsche

Wohnen portfolio with the same methods used at Vonovia. GHG emissions from operations are not part of the target because of their minor importance (only 2.9% of all Scope 12 emissions).

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Target objective is -42% for the included scope 12 emissions until 2030. These targets are in line with the Absolute Contraction Approach (ACA) of the Science-based Target initiative (SBTi). Our target has been approved by SBTi in April 2024 (https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

no

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vonovia SE - SBTi v5.1 Near-Term Approval Letter - Thursday_ 14 March 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

239161

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

105860

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

430423

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

775444.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

775444.000

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

80.5

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

80.5

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

581583.000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

210026

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

105860

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

557549

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

873435.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

873435.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-50.55

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The included categories in this Scope 3 target form more than 80 % of Vonovias Scope 3 Emissions in base year. Category 3, 11 and 13 are the most relevant Scope 3 categories for Vonovia.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Target objective is -25% for the Scope 3 emissions (categories 3.3, 3.11, 3.13) until 2030. These targets are in line with the Absolute Contraction Approach (ACA) of the Science-based Target initiative (SBTi). Our target has been approved by SBTi in April 2024 (https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting period Scope 3 emissions increased due to a higher number of units sold and higher tenant electricity. This is only temporary, emissions from both Scope 3 categories shall decrease in the current and the future periods due to decarbonisation measures like PV installation, greener electricity grid and lower carbon intensity of future units to be sold.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0186

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0146

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.003

(7.53.2.27) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0022

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0052000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0384000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

92

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

80

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

82

(7.53.2.48) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

8

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

28

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

60

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2045

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

87

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0049920000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

87

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

87

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0144

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0102

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0058

(7.53.2.74) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0013

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0071000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0317000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

20.06

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The intensity target covers our building stock in Germany the largest part of our portfolio with around 90% of Scope 12 emissions. We also included Scope 3.3 and part of 3.13 emissions because they are very closely related to the measures we implement for reduction. Not included in the intensity target are operations and building stocks in Austria and Sweden. The latter are included in our absolute emission target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Vonovia has set itself the target of achieving a virtually greenhouse gas-neutral housing stock by 2045, with carbon intensity of less than 5 kg of CO_2 equivalents per sqm of rental area (in terms of Scope 1, 2 and 3.3). By 2030, our housing stock in Germany is to have a CO_2 intensity of less than 25 kg CO_2e per sqm. Binding interim targets have been defined for the next five years so that we can achieve this goal.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

no
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*3*	*71672*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5283

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

633600

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

470800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The focus of our modernization measures for building shells has been laid on facade insulation, window replacements as well as roof and basement ceiling insulation. We comply completely with the legal requirements of the German Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV). The German Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) is subsidizing a major portion of the modernization measures. The KfW standard, which is required to obtain a subsidy, actually exceeds the EnEV efficiency requirements. We value having access to a broad mix of financing instruments so that we can choose the right product at the right time, e.g., bonds, promissory notes, secured real estate loans, commercial papers, working capital facilities and subsidy loans from KfW and EIB. In November 2022, the EIB granted Vonovia an unsecured loan of 600 million to support the company's multi-year energy-efficient building modernization program. The German Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) is subsidizing a major portion of the modernization measures. Sustainable bonds play a particularly important role in our financing strategy. Since 2021, we have placed several green or social bonds following our Sustainable Finance Framework.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify **:**low-carbon energy generation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55294

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2150160

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Vonovia is offering its customers the opportunity to purchase electricity from renewable energy sources via its own energy distribution company (VESG). By providing green energy that has been generated or certified in the neighborhood, we are supplying 45,000 households with around 50 GWh of low-cost electricity and helping them to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Our objective is to maximize the share of energy we produce ourselves for the benefit of our customers and the environment, and also to use it for our housing-related services, e.g., e-mobility. The purchase of certified green electricity to supply communal areas makes a further contribution to our climate strategy.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11095

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1544000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

43000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Vonovia focuses on renewable energies such as photovoltaics. Our new target is to steadily increase the additional capacity installed per year and reach an installed capacity of around 300 MWp by 2026 (compared to 53.1 MWp in 2023). On the way to a virtually climate-neutral building stock, all of the company's suitable roofs are to be fitted with photovoltaic systems by 2050. The estimated duration of this initiative covers the period from 2021 to 2050
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The focus of our modernization measures for building shells has been laid on facade insulation, window replacements as well as roof and basement ceiling insulation. We comply completely with the legal requirements of the German Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV). The German Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) is subsidizing a major portion of the modernization measures. The KfW standard, which is required to obtain a subsidy, actually exceeds the EnEV efficiency requirements. We value having access to a broad mix of financing instruments so that we can choose the right product at the right time, e.g., bonds, promissory notes, secured real estate loans, commercial papers, working capital facilities and subsidy loans from KfW and EIB. In November 2022, the EIB granted Vonovia an unsecured loan of 600 million to support the company's multi-year energy-efficient building modernization program. The German Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) is subsidizing a major portion of the modernization measures. Sustainable bonds play a particularly important role in our financing strategy. Since 2021 we have placed several green or social bonds following our Sustainable Finance Framework.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Lowering of engagement barriers to renewable energy

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Vonovia is offering its customers the opportunity to purchase electricity from renewable energy sources via its own energy distribution company (VESG). By providing green energy that has been generated or certified in the neighborhood, we are supplying more than 40,000 households with around 50 GWh of low-cost electricity and helping them to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Our objective is to maximize the share of energy we produce ourselves for the benefit of our customers and the environment, and also to use it for our housing-related services, e.g., e-mobility. The purchase of certified green electricity to supply communal areas makes a further contribution to our climate strategy.
[Add row]

(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

(7.72.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☑ Yes, quantitative assessment

(7.72.2) Comment

For our projects, we perform a simplified LCA according to the BUWOG reference house procedure. Here, the embodied carbon emissions and the primary energy demand for new construction and operation are calculated in a simplified way. The basis is DIN 15978 as well as the energy certificate.
[Fixed row]

(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

(7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

☑ New construction and major renovation projects meeting certain criteria (please specify)

(7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

☑ Design phase

(7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Reference house method based on DIN15978

(7.72.1.5) Comment

An LCA is calculated for all new buildings without restrictions. In the case of energy-efficient refurbishment of existing quarters, the LCA is only calculated, if new buildings are added in the same project.
[Fixed row]

(7.72.2) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

(7.72.2.1) Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.72.2.2) Comment

BUWOG has developed a simplified procedure for determining embodied carbon according to the reference house method. The calculation tool will be used to determine the amount of embodied CO2 for all new construction projects in the future. For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, the sums of embodied CO2 were calculated and published.
[Fixed row]

(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Row 1

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2023

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

All new Constructions of VONOVIA group within FY 2023

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-practical completion/handover

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ IPMS 1

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

317

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

100

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**EN15978 and heat

(7.72.3.11) Comment

The LCA is calculated per m² GFA according to DIN 277 and as a total sum per project. The coverage refers to all new buildings in the corresponding year.

Row 2

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2021

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

All new Constructions of VONOVIA group within FY 2021

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-practical completion/handover

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ IPMS 1

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

279

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

100

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**EN15978 and heat

(7.72.3.11) Comment

The LCA is calculated per m² GFA according to DIN 277 and as a total sum per project. The coverage refers to all new buildings in the corresponding year.

Row 3

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

All new Constructions of VONOVIA group within FY 2022

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-practical completion/handover

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ IPMS 1

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

307

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

100

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**EN 15978 and heat requirement calculation (Wärmebedarfsberechnung) according to ENEV (Energieeinsparverordnung)

(7.72.3.11) Comment

The LCA is calculated per m² GFA according to DIN 277 and as a total sum per project. The coverage refers to all new buildings in the corresponding year.
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**EU EPC (Energy Performance Certificate)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Building orientation: Thermal performance

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As part of the energy-efficient modernization measures in the “Upgrade Buildings” program, we install heat-insulated facades, basement ceilings and attics. With the 2023 modernization program in Germany, improvements were made in 5,600 units. This has allowed us to reduce CO2 emissions for our tenants by around 4350 t CO2. The catalogue of measures also included the optimization and renewal of heating systems. With the 2023 heating system modernization program, heating systems were replaced in ca. 500 units. This has allowed us to reduce CO2 emissions for our tenants by around 500 t CO2.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**"We calculate the emissions by using emission factors from GEMIS, DEFRA, Environmental departements Germany and Austria as well as Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and Swedenergy"

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO2e per m2

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We compare buildings included in our modernization program to building that not has been modernized yet and therefore have a lower energy level (Effizienzklasse) of G and H.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

5283

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The calculation is based on the saving of emissions due to the heating program and modernization in 2023. Emissions are calculated using relevant emission factors as described under methodology. The revenue cannot be quantified because revenue from modernised buildings is not accounted for separately.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0
[Add row]

(7.76) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the future

(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to in the future

(7.78) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.

We have clear, group-wide targets for energy consumption and efficiency standards for all construction and modernization projects. Our Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) decarbonization pathway is oriented towards the Paris 1.5 target and is based on a scientifically verified calculation by XDC, which depicts Vonovia's pathway compatible with global warming of 1.4 Celsius. This 1.5-aligned climate path for multifamily residences in Germany (as of 07/2021) has been established as a sector benchmark. Accordingly, the most important key figures in this respect are the average primary energy consumption per square meter as well as the CO2 intensity of our existing portfolio in Germany. It also feeds into our Sustainability Performance Index (SPI), which is our most important non-financial

performance indicator. Compliance with the defined targets is an important part of the Executive Board's decision-making process for new construction projects. We align our construction projects to EPC Class A/A (in final energy demand) or KfW standards, such as the KfW55 standard. New construction projects are compliant with the EU Taxonomy Regulation. For every new construction and modernization project, we check, whether PV electricity, other renewable energy sources (e.g. green district heating, pellet heating, heat pumps) and electromobility can be used. We also pay attention to resource conservation and environmental protection during construction. We ensure that residential units that have reached the end of their life cycle are dismantled in a resource-conserving manner. Our holistic planning approach also includes a focus on neighbourhood approaches (especially with regard to energy and heat supply), in which we can apply the findings from our research projects. The generation of solar energy that can be used directly in the neighbourhood or building plays an important role here. Electromobility is always considered in this context.A wide variety of measures also help to significantly improve energy standards in existing buildings - for example, as part of the "Energiesprong" approach. Our efforts in the field of energy efficiency for buildings become clear when looking at our new construction projects. The majority of our new construction projects have a very high energy efficiency class. Due to the heated debate and lack of a uniform definition and critique of the term net zero building, we would currently like to distance ourselves from passing off individual projects as net zero projects, even though they already meet a very high energy efficiency standard – with more than 98 per cent of our newly constructed buildings in Germany with efficiency class (based on German EPC) A or better. Instead, we are striving to improve the energy efficiency of our buildings to the best possible standard through further measures and the performance of life cycle analyses.

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Other, please specify :Status-quo indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

As part of the materiality analysis and the continuous process of analysing and selecting locations for construction and modernization measures, we take into account the impact of our business activities (including the upstream and downstream value chain) on people and nature. This is done to the same extent at all locations, so that we have a functioning early warning system to identify potential critical impacts in advance of measures. This enables us to prevent ecologically sensitive or valuable locations from being affected as early as the planning process. Nevertheless, for historical reasons, there are a very small number of individual buildings in the rental that are located in designated nature conservation areas. However, these are existing buildings, i.e. measures that would interfere with the natural environment are not carried out here.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

n/a
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

various

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Vonovia owns individual residential buildings that are located in or adjacent to designated landscape conservation areas. These are rented out to private individuals. These are a very small number of existing buildings.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Negative impacts on biodiversity in these protected landscape areas could arise in particular from construction and development projects. However, (new) construction projects are not legally possible (or only under strict conditions) and are not intended by Vonovia. We do not carry out any measures here that would interfere with the natural environment.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As a general note, all the information we have published in the Group non-financial statement (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-practitioners-report-on-a-limited-assurance-engagement-on-non-financial-reporting/) and in the management report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-auditors-report/) in the annual report has been subject to a limited assurance audit by the auditor, as have all the key figures we have published in our ESG Factbook (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/limited-assurance-report). These have also been included in the response to this CDP questionnaire. However, we only show those modules here as audited that are fully covered by these indicators or information. For risk management, see the Risks and opportunities section of the Annual Report.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ Environmental policies

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our comprehensive climate path, including our overall target to achieve a virtually climate-neutral housing stock by 2045, is comprised in our latest non-financial dicslosure of our annual report for our financial year 2023, which has been verified in an external audit process with limited assurance. Source:

https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/environmental-issues/ Assurance Report for the non-financial disclosure: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-practitioners-report-on-a-limited-assurance-engagement-on-non-financial-reporting/

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ Financial effect of environmental risks

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As a general note, all the information we have published in the Group non-financial statement (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-practitioners-report-on-a-limited-assurance-engagement-on-non-financial-reporting/) and in the management report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-auditors-report/) in the annual report has been subject to a limited assurance audit by the auditor, as have all the key figures we have published in our ESG Factbook (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/limited-assurance-report). These have also been included in the response to this CDP questionnaire. However, we only show those modules here as audited that are fully covered by these indicators or information. For risk management, see the Risks and opportunities section of the Annual Report.

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As a general note, all the information we have published in the Group non-financial statement (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-practitioners-report-on-a-limited-assurance-engagement-on-non-financial-reporting/) and in the management report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-auditors-report/) in the annual report has been subject to a limited assurance audit by the auditor, as have all the key figures we have published in our ESG Factbook (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/limited-assurance-report). These have also been included in the response to this CDP questionnaire. However, we only show those modules here as audited that are fully covered by these indicators or information. The taxonomy report is part of the non-financial Group statement: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/economic-activities-eligible-for-taxonomy/

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ All data points in module 6

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As a general note, all the information we have published in the Group non-financial statement (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-practitioners-report-on-a-limited-assurance-engagement-on-non-financial-reporting/) and in the management report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-auditors-report/) in the annual report has been subject to a limited assurance audit by the auditor, as have all the key figures we have published in our ESG Factbook (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/limited-assurance-report). These have also been included in the response to this CDP questionnaire. However, we only show those modules here as audited that are fully covered by these indicators or information. The consolidation approach is stated within the ESG Factbook: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/reporting-framework

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data
☑ Fuel consumption
☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Target-setting methodology
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

As a general note, all the information we have published in the Group non-financial statement (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-practitioners-report-on-a-limited-assurance-engagement-on-non-financial-reporting/) and in the management report (see: https://report.vonovia.com/2023/q4/en/independent-auditors-report/) in the annual report has been subject to a limited assurance audit by the auditor, as have all the key figures we have published in our ESG Factbook (https://report.vonovia.com/2023/esg-factbook/en/limited-assurance-report). These have also been included in the response to this CDP questionnaire. However, we only show those modules here as audited that are fully covered by these indicators or information.
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chairman of the management board

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]