MANAGEMENT REPORT

ECONOMIC REPORT

OVERALL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

» **Economic momentum continues to slow globally**
» **High demand for Pfandbriefe and other covered bonds, new issue volume increases**
» **German residential and commercial property markets continue to see positive development**
» **European property markets in good condition**

Economic development

The growth of the global economy weakened in the second half of the year due mainly to growing trade conflicts initiated by the USA with China and Europe as well as the tightening monetary policy in the USA. The pace of economic growth slowed in both developed and emerging economies. Nevertheless, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported that global gross domestic product (GDP) once again grew quite strongly and expanded by 3.7 percent, putting the increase just slightly below the 3.8 percent rate of growth noted in the previous year.

Business sentiment within the euro area along with the European economy was particularly weighed down by the uncertain outcome of the Brexit negotiations, the conflict surrounding the national budget in Italy, as well as the protest movement in France. Growth of the euro area's GDP fell by 0.6 percentage points to 1.8 percent. Economic growth was mainly driven by consumer spending while investments hardly generated any growth. The contribution made by foreign trade was negative in 2018 as exports stagnated.

In 2018, growth of the German economy amounted to
1.5%

Following the strong upswing seen in previous years, the German economy was unable to resist the downward pull of global developments in 2018 as its GDP grew by a significantly slower 1.5 percent. Domestic demand, in particular, developed at a stable pace with investments and consumer spending making the most important contributions to economic growth. Although the volume of exports also grew, the noted rate of expansion in this sector was below the previous years' performance, which coupled with the strong increase in imports led to a negative net exports figure. Investments in construction rose by 3.0 percent and were somewhat stronger than in the previous year with considerably more investments noted for public sector spending for civil engineering projects. Construction of residential housing again posted strong growth and expanded by 3.7 percent although it was primarily hindered from growing even faster as the construction industry was operating at almost full capacity.

The annual average rate of inflation in 2018 was 1.8 percent, a level which was last recorded in 2012. The increase in inflation was primarily driven by energy prices.

The favourable development of the labour market continued in 2018 as the annual average number of employed persons rose by about 560,000 to approximately 44.8 million. Unemployment declined further as the average number of unemployed persons reported in 2018 was 2.3 million, or about 200,000 less than in the previous year. The unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 5.2 percent.

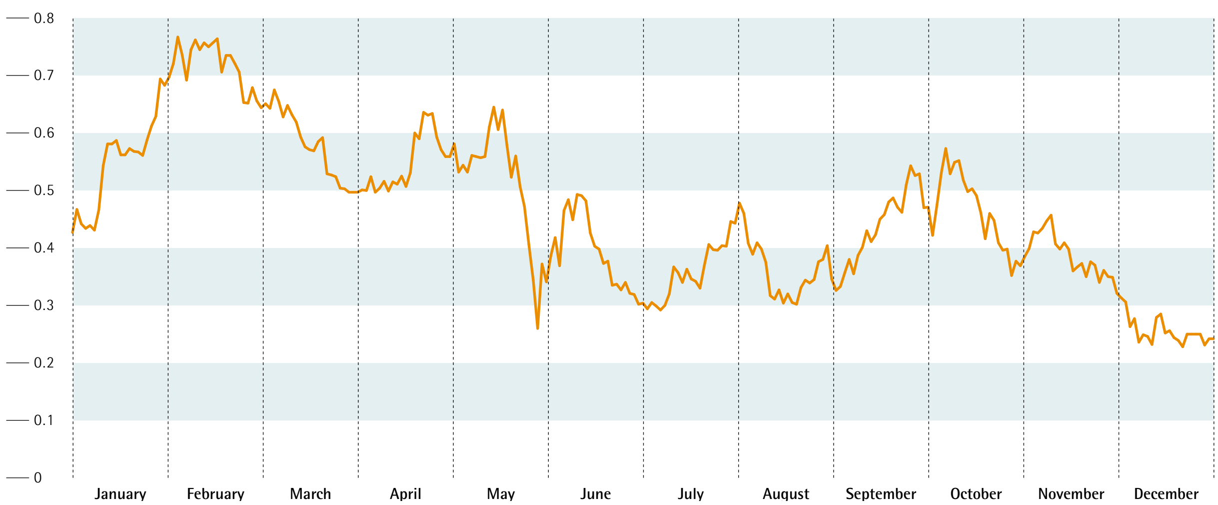
Financial markets

The European Central Bank (ECB) started to slightly taper its expansive monetary policy over the course of the year and gradually reduced its bond-buying operations until it stopped its net purchases of bonds at the end of 2018. Nevertheless, the ECB reinvested in bonds bought under its purchase programme as they matured, which resulted in the ECB purchasing a high average volume of € 17 billion each month. The ECB kept its deposit facility rate for banks unchanged at minus 0.40 percent and its main refinancing operations rate at 0 percent. Other central banks, such as the Bank of Japan and the Swiss National Bank, left their rate policies unchanged.

Despite higher inflation rates the Bank of England only raised its key interest once. In contrast, the American central bank, the Federal Reserve (Fed), took advantage of friendly economic conditions in the USA and raised its key rate four times to a rate corridor of 2.25 to 2.50 percent. The Fed also made progress in reducing the size of its balance sheet, which contracted by about US$ 400 billion since the autumn of 2017 as the Fed stopped replacing maturing securities.

Driven by good economic conditions the bond market in Germany saw noticeably higher yields at the start of the year as 10-year Bunds returned 0.8 percent at their peak. Despite the ECB cutting its net bond purchases, the level of interest rates tended to move sideways over the remainder of the year although they even fell as economic development weakened towards the end of the year. Ten-year Bunds yielded 0.24 percent at the close of the year.

YIELD ON TEN-YEAR BUNDS 2018
IN %



Source: Bloomberg (closing rate)

In the currency markets the US dollar was able to strengthen overall and benefited from the more robust American economy vis-à-vis economic growth seen in Europe. Furthermore, the US dollar also gained strength compared to other currencies due to the widening gap in interest rates as the Fed repeatedly raised its key rate. At the end of the year the euro was trading at just under US$ 1.15, although it had been valued at US$ 1.25 in February 2018. The Swiss franc also gained strength over the course of the year rising from CHF 1.17 to the euro to about CHF 1.127 at the end of the year. The euro was burdened by weaker economic data as well as political uncertainties in Europe. The British pound was encumbered by political turmoil surrounding the Brexit and the possible consequences facing the future economic development of the United Kingdom. At the end of the year the pound was slightly weaker vis-à-vis the euro at GBP 0.898 compared to the rate of GBP 0.895 recorded at the start of the year.

The ECB's Covered Bond Purchase Programme (CBPP 3) once again marked proceedings in the Pfandbrief and covered bond markets for another year. Following the ECB's announcement that it would end asset purchases at the end of 2018 it began to steadily reduce its share purchases of primary market issues. At the beginning of 2018 orders placed for bonds in the primary market the ECB accounted for 50 percent of the total volume of the issues. By the end of the year this figure had declined to 10 percent. As a result, spreads in the primary market widened significantly during the second half of the year. Differences in spreads for different categories of covered bonds also increased. Issuance activities greatly exceeded experts' expectations as a total volume of € 134 billion in euro-denominated benchmark covered bonds was issued, or about 20 percent more than in the previous year. The greatest volume of new issues was again placed by issuers based in Germany and France.

Property and property financing markets

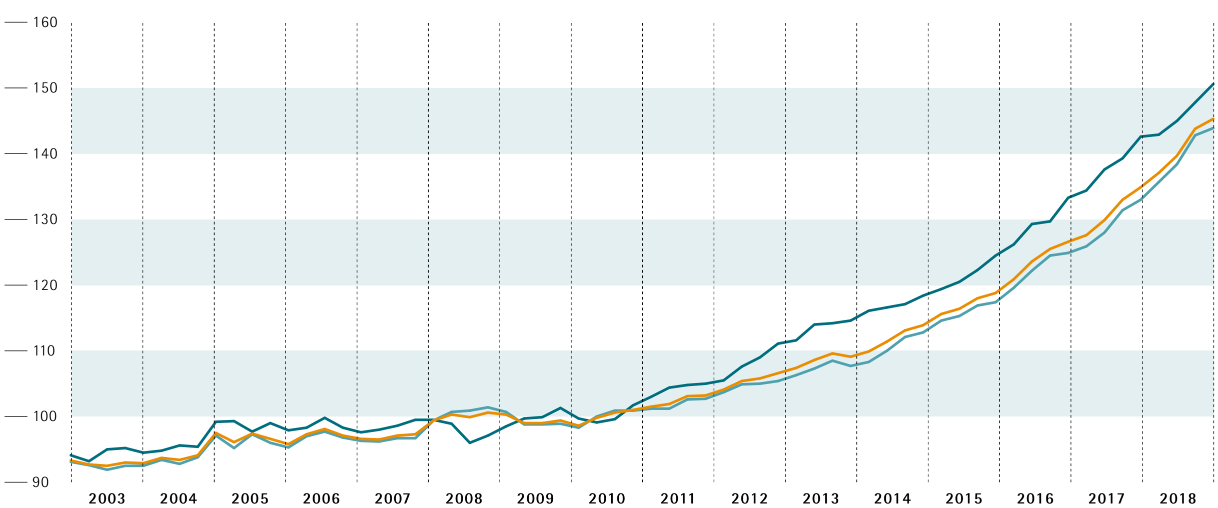
Residential Property – Germany

German residential property was again in very great demand by both professional investors and private buyers in 2018. Purchase prices and rents continued to post strong gains. According to the Association of German Pfandbrief Banks' (vdp) index for residential property prices, in 2018 prices rose by 8.3 percent year-on-year. The greatest increase of 9 percent was noted for multi-family houses. Prices for owner-occupied residential property accelerated by 7.7 percent. Prices paid for residential property in Germany's seven largest cities grew by 9.9 percent, making this the most dynamic segment albeit not quite as strong as in 2017.

In 2018,
13%
more was invested in the residential property portfolio than in the previous year.

The high level of prices in the major metropolitan areas, in particular, did not, however, frighten institutional investors. On the contrary: Ernst & Young calculated that the total volume of residential property portfolio transactions in 2018 amounted to € 17.6 billion, or 13 percent more than in the previous year. The institutional housing market continues to be dominated by German investors representing more than three-quarters of total turnover. The volume of transactions outside the seven largest cities rose at a rate that was far higher than the average: by 27 percent to about € 10 billion. Berlin was clearly the unchallenged number one among the seven biggest cities. The two reasons behind the shift in activities to cities other than the top 7 were the very tight availability of properties and the very high level of prices. Prices for multi-family houses in the seven biggest cities increased by 10.4 percent in 2018. This is due to a further decline in returns sought by investors and the very tight situation in the rental housing markets in the major metropolitan areas as reflected by an additional 5.1 percent year-over-year increase in rents noted for

DEVELOPMENT OF PROPERTY PRICES IN GERMANY
YEAR 2010 = 100



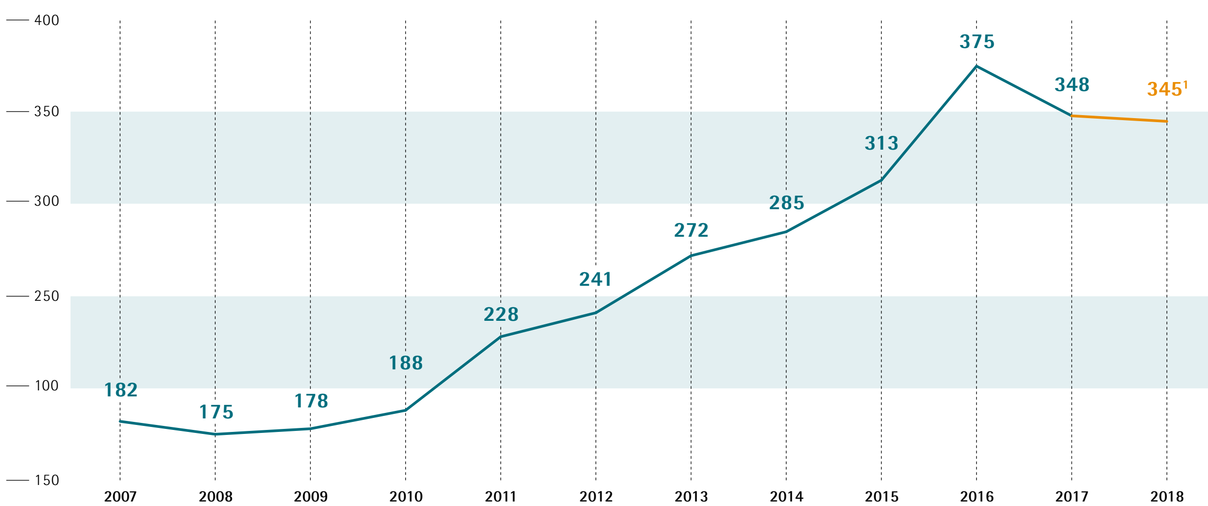
- Owner occupied housing
- Condominiums
- Single family Houses

vdpResearch GmbH calculations based on information provided by vdp transaction databank
As of: February 2019

housing in these areas in 2018. On a national level rents rose by 4.6 percent according to vdp figures.

The continuing climb of residential property prices in Germany is not only based on strong demand. The shortage of housing in numerous regions is also a key factor. Although construction of new housing increased across Germany in 2018, the 300,000 newly completed housing units were far below the actual 350,000 to 400,000 needed per year to satisfy demand. A major reason behind the gap is that construction companies were operating at the limit of their capacities, which in turn meant that many projects were not begun in a timely manner. The approximately 315,000 building permits issued in the first eleven months of the year in Germany reflect this situation as this number represents an increase of only 0.5 percent year-on-year. Over the last few years this situation has created a construction backlog of over 650,000 housing units that have received building permits but have not yet been completed.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS IN GERMANY 2007–2018
IN TSD



[1] Estimated.

Source: German Federal Statistical Office

Production costs are another factor driving prices for residential property. Along with steadily rising building land prices, higher construction costs are playing an increasingly greater role. In the fourth quarter of 2018 these costs rose by 4.8 percent year-on-year, which is the sharpest increase noted since 2008.

€ 170 billion
was allocated to financing residential properties by the end of September 2018.

Higher property prices and strong demand for home ownership led to significant growth in the volume of housing loans during the year under review for the first time since 2015. According to vdp figures, about € 170 billion in residential property loans were made in Germany during the first three quarters of 2018, or 6.7 percent more year-on-year. The German Bundesbank stated in its Financial Stability Review that it does not regard the expansion of lending as unusual when compared to the development of the German economy. The Bundesbank did, however, take a critical view of the easing of lending standards noted for housing loans, as well as the dangers that could arise from overvalued properties in urban areas. The Bundesbank reports that according to estimates for 2017 these properties may be overvalued by 15 to 30 percent. The Bundesbank further noted that an unexpected strong downturn in the economy would force a notable correction in prices. This in turn could generate losses from credit defaults which might not be covered by proceeds from the sale of property serving as collateral, which could critically affect property loan portfolios.

Residential Property – International

The upswing in the European housing markets continued on an overall basis in 2018, although the pace accelerated in some countries and weakened in others. Based on Eurostat figures, house prices rose in the second quarter of 2018 by 4.3 percent year-on-year in both the European Union (EU) and the euro area. Growth advanced by double-digits rates in Slovenia, Ireland, Portugal and Hungary. Signs of a slight weakening in the rate of growth were noted in some eastern European countries like Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. Weak economic performance in Italy again drove property prices down slightly. Property prices in Sweden also declined in the first two quarters.

In Great Britain the pace of rising house prices continued to slow due to the Brexit decision. While prices noted for houses in November 2017 climbed by 5.1 percent on a year-over-year basis, in November 2018 the same figure stood at just 2.8 percent. Above all, London is being confronted with the effects of the UK's decision to leave the EU as house prices there fell by 0.7 percent. This is due to hesitant demand mirrored by the 9.1 percent decline in the number of transactions. The rate at which prices rose also slowed in the rental housing market as rents increased across the UK by 1 percent and by only 0.2 percent in London.

The French housing market is showing signs that it might cool slightly. Record-breaking volumes of transactions and mortgage loans noted in 2017 were followed in 2018 by a slight decline in demand for residential property. Although prices continued to rise in 2018, prices for houses rose at a slightly slower pace. Prices for houses in France in the third quarter increased in total by 2.8 percent. The market for rental housing showed no signs of easing as rents in the fourth quarter of 2018 rose by 1.7 percent year-on-year, which was the highest increase seen since 2013.

The upswing in the Dutch housing market continued and was driven by very solid domestic economic conditions. The Netherlands recorded the fifth highest rate of price increases in Europe. Just taking the first six months of 2018 year into account, when prices for existing properties climbed by 9.3 percent year-on-year, allows expectations that a very high rate of growth will be recorded for the entire year. The volume of transactions noted in the investment market rose significantly with a total of over € 6 billion invested in Dutch residential property in 2018.

The Swiss housing market was weaker in 2018. The number of vacancies for housing rose again marginally with a total of 72,000 housing units reported vacant in September 2018, which set a new high point. There were, however, significant regional differences with the highest vacancy rates in the country noted in eastern Switzerland and Ticino, and the lowest in the cantons of Geneva, Basel, Zug and the city of Zurich. The majority of the vacant housing units are rental units, and as a result rents declined again. In the third quarter of 2018 rents on average were 2.1 percent below the previous year's figure. The pace of rising prices paid for single family houses and condominiums slowed further over the course of 2018. Prices for single family houses only rose by 1.3 percent in the third quarter of 2018, while prices for condominiums were stable.

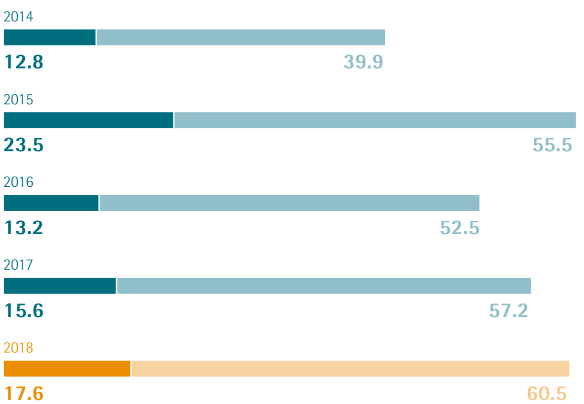
House prices in Switzerland increased by 1.3% in the third quarter of 2018.

The upswing in the housing market in the USA continued in 2018 as vacancy rates fell again. As a result, institutional investors were strongly focused on residential property. In the first nine months of the year alone USD 115.7 billion was invested in multi-family houses, or about 15 percent more year-on-year. In contrast to the previous year, investors preferred to acquire residential property in major metropolitan areas. Prices noted in the private housing market rose at a slightly weaker pace. On a nation- wide basis house prices increased by 5.5 percent in October 2018 on a year-over-year basis with clearly visible regional differences noted. While prices in Las Vegas climbed by almost 13 percent, prices paid in New York and Washington D. C. only rose by about 3 percent.

Commercial Property – Germany

The German commercial property market recorded a very good year in 2018. According to Ernst & Young the volume of transactions set a new record and totalled € 60.5 billion. Professional investors increased their investments in German commercial property due the continuing lack of alternative investment opportunities, and the solid economic conditions. Although domestic investors still accounted for the majority of transactions, other European and Asian investors, in particular, expanded their activities.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS IN GERMANY 2014–2018
IN € BILLION



■ Residential (only portfolio)
■ Commercial

Source: EY Research, January 2019

Investments in office properties amounted to nearly € 29 billion and represented about half of the total volume of transactions made as the segment retained its role as the most popular class of investment. The seven biggest cities in Germany accounted for the highest turnover of office space with Munich and Berlin at the top of the list. Moreover, with a vacancy rate of just 1.5 percent Berlin was also the leader in this category. Viewed on an overall basis, vacancy rates in Germany's biggest cities declined. Demand for office space received additional support from further rising employment figures.

Sinking vacancies and a relatively low level of construction activities led to a 5.5 percent increase in rents for newly leased office space in 2018, which was stronger than in the previous year. At the same time, prices for office property continued to rise at an unchanging strong rate. According to vdp figures, prices for office property rose by 9.6 percent in 2018 on a year-over-year basis.

In contrast, the significance of retail buildings in the investment market declined in 2018 as the volume of transactions fell by 9 percent on a year-over-year basis to € 10.5 billion. The pace of rising prices reflected weaker demand and slowed to 1.7 percent in 2018. In particular, the retail rental property market contributed to the poor results. Demand for retail space came under pressure from growing competition posed by online business. According to the vdp-Index, this resulted in a lower number of new rental contracts signed in the third and fourth quarters of 2018.

Commercial Property – International

Commercial property worth about € 177 billion was bought across Europe by institutional investors during the first three quarters of 2018. This figure was at the previous year's level, however, a slight decline in the volume of transactions was expected on a year-over-year basis for the entire year. Once again, results were particularly driven by strong investment activity in Germany.

The unbroken dominant role played by office property in the investment market is due to the very sound condition of the office markets in many countries. Although the turnover of space in Europe declined somewhat, the second best results noted since 2001 were nevertheless achieved. This development was due to the shortage of suitable office space. Only 6.3 percent of office space across Europe was vacant in 2018 marking the lowest rate since 2002. Against this background, rents paid climbed by 5.5 percent. Many major European office cities currently find themselves, however, in a phase where the rate of rental increases begins to flatten. Thus, the overall rate of growth was driven by the eastern European markets where rents continued to rise at a strong rate.

6.3%
of office space is vacant in Europe, it has not been as low since 2002.

Activities noted in the London office property market in 2018 were barely affected by uncertainties surrounding the effects of Brexit as turnover of office space exceeded figures recorded in the past two years rising to 13.7 million square feet, while the vacancy rate fell to 4.6 percent. This increase was not reflected in peak rents paid, which remained stable in the fourth quarter following previously noted gains. On an overall basis, the British investment market was, however, somewhat weaker weaker than in the previous year as the volume of transactions decreased slightly to about £ 55 billion.

The French investment market was stable with a volume of transactions of about € 28 billion. The office property market with more than a 70 percent share of the market was also the most important segment in France. Three-quarters of the market's activities took place in the greater Paris area, which benefited from a notable increase in employment figures in this area. Turnover of office space increased to about 2.8 million square metres while the vacancy rate fell to 5.5 percent.

The Dutch commercial property market was supported by favourable economic development as the volume of transactions recorded in the investment market totalled about € 20 billion. Investors also focused on office properties in the Netherlands. The availability of office space was tight due to the high demand seen. By the end of the year the vacancy rate in the greater Amsterdam area had fallen to 3.5 percent.

US$ 340 billion
was invested in commercial properties in the US by September 2018.

The commercial property investment market in the USA experienced strong inflows of capital. During the first three quarters of the year a total of about USD 340 billion was invested, or 14 percent more year-on-year. The biggest increases were posted by retail buildings and industrial properties with the volume of office property transactions recording notably more moderate growth. Investors critically viewed the quite advanced position of the user market in the property cycle as rent paid for office space fell in Washington, New York and Houston, while Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and numerous other cities were still at the end of their respective growth phases in the cycle. At the same time, vacancy rates for office space increased due to lively new construction activities. At the end of 2018 about 15 percent of total available office space across the nation was vacant. However, despite worsening overall conditions, office buildings remained the most important class of commercial property investment as about USD 93 billion were invested in this segment in the first nine months of 2018.

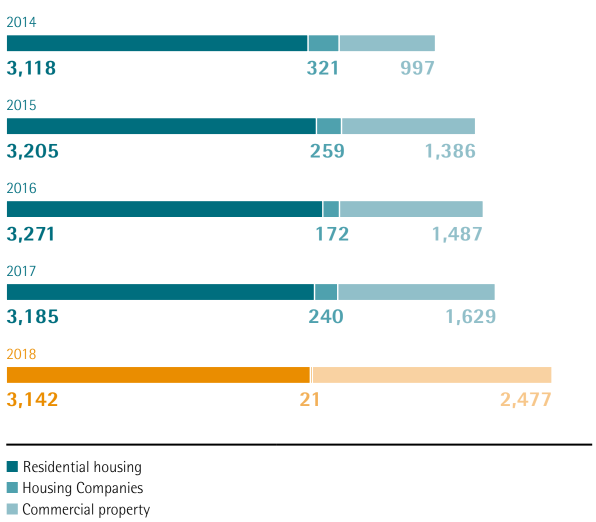
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

» Record result in new mortgage business at € 5.6 billion
» New business in commercial property financing increases by 34 percent to € 2.5 billion
» MünchenerHyp issues first ecological ESG Pfandbrief
» Successful entry into deposit business with GenoFestgeld

New mortgage business

MünchenerHyp's new mortgage business once again developed very well in 2018. The volume of lending commitments made rose by 12 percent to € 5.6 billion (previous year € 5.1 billion), and was significantly stronger than anticipated. The second half of the year, in particular, contributed to the new record results following the initially weaker start noted for new business in first half of the year.

MÜNCHENERHYP NEW MORTGAGE BUSINESS 2014–2018
COMMITMENTS IN € MILLION



New business in our private residential property financing area amounted to over € 3.1 billion and remained almost at the previous year's very high level (€ 3.2 billion). Achieving such a strong volume of financing in the face of intensifying competition that is increasingly price-based is a satisfying accomplishment.

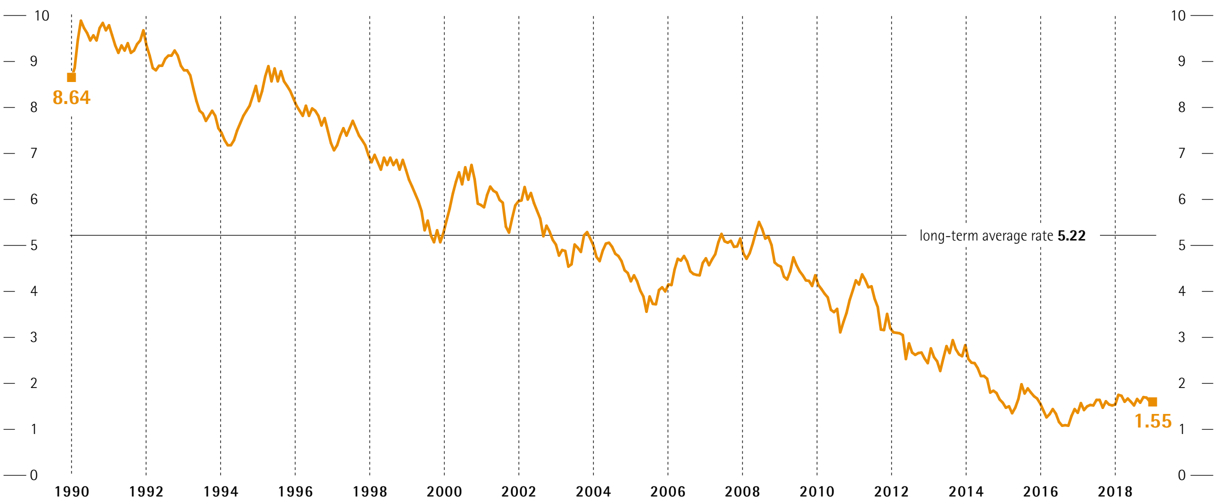
This applies especially for our business with the cooperative banks within the Cooperative Financial Network where we granted € 2.4 billion in new lending commitments. Our sales campaigns once again played a key role in our success. Furthermore, our new Family Loan, which we introduced at the start of 2018, has become well established. It is aimed at middle-income families with at least one child and offers them an interest rate rebate. In addition we successfully expanded our Individual Business segment, which especially includes higher volume financing deals for residential property.

We further developed our services and processes offered to cooperative partner banks: we digitised additional processes involved in our lending procedures. We also integrated loans made by MünchenerHyp in the VR-eBanking system at the end of the year for our customers. This means that our customers can access real-time information regarding their loans and can take advantage of additional services we offer online.

Sales generated by independent providers of financial services rose by 21 percent over the previous year's figure to € 507 million. New business brokered by Swiss Post-Finance amounted to € 282 million and was 24 percent below the previous year's level. The decline is primarily due to steadily intensifying competition in the Swiss market. In contrast, we were able to expand the volume of extensions of loan agreements falling due in Switzerland by over 20 percent to € 389 million thus achieving an extension rate of 79 percent.

We were very successful in our commercial property financing business in 2018 as the volume of our new business exceeded the € 2 billion mark for the first time since the crisis in the financial markets. We made a total of € 2.5 billion in loans for commercial property, or 34 percent more than the previous year's figure of € 1.9 billion.

MORTGAGE RATES MÜNCHENERHYP
TEN YEAR FIXED RATE | IN %



As of: 02.01.2019

We posted gains in our domestic as well as our international business activities. Our domestic business rose by 6 percent to over € 1.3 billion, while our international business almost doubled on a year-over-year basis to about € 1.2 billion due to the again intensified business activities in the USA. The greatest shares were accounted for by France and the USA with about 30 percent each followed by Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Spain.

Following a somewhat subdued first half of the year, the strong second half of the year drove volumes higher. On the earnings side of our business we were also satisfied with the performance of our commercial property financing business, and all the more so as the competitive environment was difficult. The Brexit and American trade policies led to uncertainty in the investment markets. In addition, the extremely pronounced competition seen in recent years, coupled with a lack of investment alternatives, has driven property prices higher and returns substantially lower.

This business environment poses quite a challenge for MünchenerHyp's more conservative approach to financing with its focus on classical financing of existing properties. We stepped up to face price-based competition, increased the average loan size, and further optimised the new business process. This has allowed us to handle a greater number of new business inquiries while maintaining the same level of quality.

In this context an important role was played by the taking on underwritings for larger volume loans and then subsequently syndicating them primarily within the Cooperative Financial Network.

Capital markets business

Our investment strategy concerning securities issued by the public-sector and banks was furthermore determined by regulatory requirements and very low spreads. Sovereign bonds and, to a lesser extent, covered bonds continued to trade at high levels because of the ECB's asset purchase programme that continued until the end of the year.

In accordance with our business strategy, we again limited our capital market business in the past year. The net total volume of our existing portfolio was reduced by nearly € 1.2 billion to € 4.5 billion. Our portfolio of Italian securities was completely liquidated. Our volume of new business in this area totalled € 7 million in 2018 following € 25 million in 2017.

Refinancing

We issued our first benchmark Pfandbrief during the year under review in July with a € 500 million Mortgage Pfandbrief that had a term of term of nine years and four months and a coupon of 0.625 percent. The issue was placed at

8 basis points below the mid-swap rate. The bond was purchased by 52 investors from 12 countries with Germany representing the main region accounting for 61 percent of the issue's volume, followed by buyers in Great Britain, and other European countries. The issue was notable because it marked the return of classical Pfandbrief investors like insurance companies, central banks and asset managers just shortly after the ECB announced the end of its asset purchase programme.

40%
of issue volume of the ecological ESG Pfandbrief was subscribed from investors specialised in sustainable investments.

In November we broke new ground with the successful issue of the first ecological ESG Pfandbrief. This makes us the first issuer to place ESG Pfandbriefe on the basis of both social and ecological sustainability criteria. The € 500 million benchmark issue generated very strong investor demand. About 40 percent of the volume issued was subscribed by investors specialising in green and sustainable investments. The term of the issue is five years and one month and carries a coupon of 0.250 percent. Market interest was also reflected by 80 orders received from fourteen countries with Germany accounting for the greatest share of orders. The issue was placed at a price of 8 basis points below the mid-swap rate.

The Swiss franc was once again the primary currency for our foreign currency denominated issues with a total volume of CHF 1,120 million. Therefore, the share of foreign currency denominated issues rose to 23 percent in the year under review.

During the year under review we issued the following Pfandbriefe that were denominated in Swiss francs: in April we issued a CHF 250 million Mortgage Pfandbrief with a term of two years. In May we were able to successfully take advantage of a window in the market to place an unsecured CHF 120 million bond with a term of five years and seven months. We followed up on this bond in June with a ten-year Mortgage Pfandbrief with a volume of CHF 150 million, and two other two-year Pfandbriefe with respective volumes of CHF 200 million and CHF 75 million in August. In October we floated a CHF 125 million Mortgage Pfandbrief in the benchmark format. Towards the end of the year we issued an additional two-year Mortgage Pfandbrief in December that had a volume of CHF 200 million.

Only one large-volume bond matured during the previous business year: a Public Pfandbrief with a volume of € 0.75 billion that matured in October.

The total volume of issues placed in the capital markets during the period under review amounted to € 4.3 billion, of which Mortgage Pfandbriefe accounted for € 3.0 billion in covered refinancing, while unsecured refinancing amounted to € 1.3 billion. During the period under review we once again did not issue any Public Pfandbriefe due to the direction of MünchenerHyp's business strategy.

During the year under review we introduced a new deposit product, GenoFestgeld (Geno Fixed Term Deposit), for private customers of the Cooperative Financial Network to the market. We developed this product in 2017 in conformity with the Cooperative Financial Network after successfully testing technology and marketability of the product in pilot phases. GenoFestgeld expands our refinancing mix.

GenoFestgeld is marketed exclusively by MünchenerHyp's partner banks within the Cooperative Financial Network, thereby retaining liquidity within the cooperative sector. GenoFestgeld currently has a term of one year and offers an attractive rate of interest. Monthly amounts of € 10,000 to € 100,000 may be deposited. GenoFestgeld soon met with a good response from customers and partner banks. By the end of 2018 we had taken in € 100 million in deposits with our new product. Furthermore, we also gained additional banks from within the Cooperative Financial Network as new partners.

ASSET, FINANCIAL AND EARNINGS SITUATION

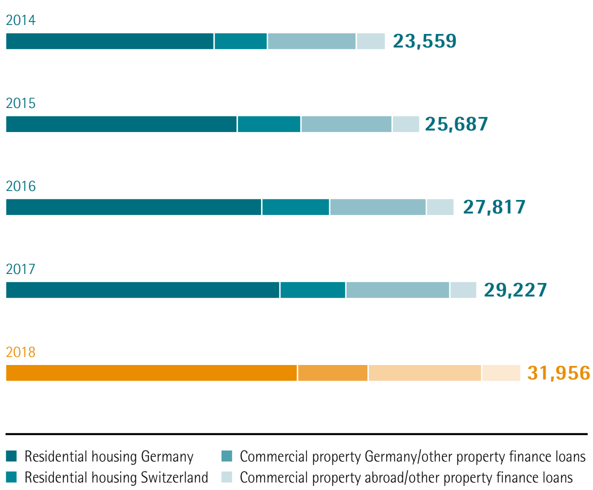
- **» Portfolios in mortgage financing increased to about € 32 billion**
- **» Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 21.7 percent continues to be very significantly above supervisory requirements**
- **» Net interest income and net commission income increases by 14 percent to € 207.6 million**
- **» Annual net income rises by 5 percent to € 48.7 million**

Balance sheet structure

By the end of 2018 total assets had risen to € 40.4 billion, following € 38.9 billion at 31 December 2017. The increase was driven once again by the ongoing good new business results.

Our portfolio of mortgage loans grew by € 2.7 billion over the course of the year to about € 32.0 billion. Private residential property financing in Germany was the strongest growing segment of our business as it increased by € 1.1 billion.

PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT MÜNCHENERHYP 2014–2018
IN € MILLION



Our portfolio of private residential property loans is structured as follows: domestic mortgage loans € 18.1 billion (previous year € 17.0 billion), foreign mortgage loans € 4.4 billion (previous year € 4.1 billion), which are solely loans made to finance residential property in Switzerland.

Our portfolio of commercial property loans totalled to € 9.5 billion (previous year € 8.1 billion), of which € 2.4 billion (previous year € 1.9 billion) represented loans made outside of Germany. Great Britain is our most important foreign market with 21 percent (previous year 25 percent), followed by the USA with 19 percent (previous year 10 percent), the Netherlands with 17 percent (previous year 21 percent), and France also 17 percent (previous year 18 percent).

In accordance with our business and risk strategy, our portfolio of loans and securities related to our business with the public-sector and banks declined further from € 5.7 billion to € 4.5 billion, of which € 2.3 billion were securities and bonds.

At the end of 2018 the net sum of unrealised losses and unrealised gains in our securities portfolio amounted to plus € 41 million (previous year plus € 58 million). These figures include unrealised losses of € 1 million (previous year € 1 million) stemming from securities issued by countries located on the periphery of the euro area and banks domiciled in these countries. The total volume of these securities still amounted to € 0.3 billion (previous year € 0.4 billion) at the end of 2018.

Following a detailed examination of all securities we came to the conclusion that no permanent reductions in value are required. We are keeping these bonds on our books with the intention of holding them until they mature. Write-downs to a lower fair value were not necessary.

The portfolio of long-term refinancing funds increased by € 0.6 billion to € 34.7 billion, of which € 25.0 billion consisted of Mortgage Pfandbriefe, € 2.4 billion of Public Pfandbriefe and € 7.3 billion of unsecured bonds. The total volume of refinancing funds – including money market funds and customer deposits – rose from € 36.4 billion in the previous year to € 37.9 billion on 31 December 2018.

The item “Other liabilities to customers” is structured as follows:

OTHER LIABILITIES TO CUSTOMERS
IN € 000

	Remaining term < one year	Remaining term > one year	Total
Other liabilities to customers as at 31 Dec. 18	**1,204,031**	**2,289,637**	**3,493,668**
Registered bonds	10,759	1,303,470	1,314,229
of which institutional investors	10,716	1,291,470	1,302,186
Promissory note loans on the liabilities side	795,928	816,167	1,612,095
of which institutional investors	390,556	619,667	1,010,223
Other	397,344	170,000	567,344
of which institutional investors	276,777	170,000	446,777

Paid-up capital increased by € 27.7 million to € 1,032.6 million. Total regulatory equity capital amounted to € 1,442.0 million (previous year: € 1,390.9 million).

Common Equity Tier 1 capital rose from € 1,316 million in the previous year to € 1,369.7 million. On 31 December 2018 the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 21.7 percent (previous year 23.8 percent), the Tier 1 capital ratio was also 21.7 percent (previous year 23.8 percent) while the total capital ratio was 22.9 percent (previous year 25.2 percent). The leverage ratio remained unchanged at 3.4 percent on 31 December 2018.

Development of earnings

Net interest income[1] increased by € 23.5 million, or 9.2 percent to € 280.1 million. We were able to increase this figure as predicted, which was especially due to our successful new business activities during the year under review and the previous years.

Commission expenses totalled € 81.9 million and were almost at the previous year’s level. Commission income increased to € 9.4 million resulting in a net commission balance[2] of minus € 72.5 million following minus € 74.5 million noted in the previous year.

This resulted in a net interest income and net commission[3] figure of € 207.6 million for an increase of € 25.5 million, or 14 percent.

General administrative expenses increased by € 14.8 million to € 108.4 million. Thereby, personnel expenses increased by € 4.1 million, or 9.0 percent. Higher costs were mainly driven by the further increase in the number of employees, in addition to rising tariff salaries.

1 Net interest income is calculated by adding Item 1 Interest income plus Item 3 Current income plus Item 4 Income from profit-pooling, profit transfer or partial profit transfer agreements minus Item 2 Interest expenses as shown in the income statement.
2 Net commission balance is the net sum of Item 5 Commission income and Item 6 Commission expenses as shown on the income statement.
3 The net interest income and net commission income balance is the sum of net interest income and the net commission balance.

Other administrative expenses rose by € 10.7 million, or 22.4 percent. In 2018 the Bank also invested in process optimisation measures. In addition, the Bank incurred expenses related to entering the Austrian retail customer property finance market, which is planned to take place in 2019. Expenses related to regulatory requirements increased again.

Depreciation and write-downs of intangible and tangible assets amounted to € 5.2 million or € 0.8 million less than the same figure in the previous year.

Total administrative expenses[4] amounted to € 113.6 million, compared to € 99.6 million in the previous year. The cost-income ratio[5] remained unchanged at 55 percent.

The net sum of other operating expenses and income totalled minus € 5.6 million.

Results from operations before deducting provisions for risk[6] increased by 12 percent on a year-over-year basis to € 88.4 million.

The item "Write-downs on and adjustments to claims and certain securities, and additions to provisions for possible loan losses", amounted to minus € 12.7 million after allocations to contingency reserves pursuant to Art. 340f of the German Commercial Code. The credit risk situation remained unremarkable. The balance of changes in risks in the lending business (including direct write-downs) amounted to minus € 1.2 million (previous year plus 10.5 million)

Net expenses from the sale of promissory note loans, and the redemption of registered securities and debt securities, amounted to € 1.3 million.

The item "Income from reversals of write-downs on participating interests, shares in affiliated companies and securities treated as fixed assets" amounted to plus € 0.3 million.

Results from ordinary business operations amounted to € 76.0 million.

After a tax expense item of € 27.3 million, annual net income amounted to € 48.7 million, which was 5 percent higher than in the previous year.

4 Administrative expenses are the sum of Item 7 General administrative expenses and Item 8 Depreciation and write-downs of intangible and tangible assets as shown on the income statement.

5 Ratio between administrative expenses and net interest and commission income.

6 Net sum of income statement items 1 to 10.

RATING, SUSTAINABILITY AND REGULATORY CONDITIONS

» MünchenerHyp's Pfandbriefe retain best Aaa rating
» ISS-oekom raises sustainability rating to the current top level of B-
» Leverage ratio unchanged at 3.4 percent
» Minimum ratio for Common Equity Tier 1 at 8.5 percent as part of the SREP

Rating

The rating agency Moody's left its Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA), the standalone rating of the bank, as well as its final rating for the bank – including external support from the government and the Cooperative Financial Network – unchanged in 2018. However, in August 2018 Moody's did change its rating for the Bank's senior unsecured liabilities.

The revision is due to a change in the methodology Moody's employs to make its ratings. The rating agency now assumes that the EU's Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) will be transformed into national law in Germany leading to the federal government providing weaker support to many banks. This is why MünchenerHyp is not the only bank affected by the revision as it affects a total of 14 banks rated by Moody's in Germany. Liabilities previously referred to as "senior unsecured" are now referred to by Moody's as "junior senior unsecured" and rated one notch lower. At the same time structured borrowings will be referred to as "senior unsecured" and were rated one notch higher.

Moody's did not change its favourable opinion that MünchenerHyp had a solid reputation in the capital markets as an issuer of Pfandbriefe and thus has a correspondingly high level of refinancing strength. The agency also noted favourably the Bank's firm ties and related support within the Cooperative Financial Network.

Even to achieve its highest rating of Aaa for Pfandbriefe, Moody's still only requires that legal requirements are observed for the volume of surplus cover needed, thus a voluntary provision of surplus cover is not required. This means that in the worst case – the insolvency of the bank – the cover pool only contains the legally required surplus cover.

CURRENT RATINGS AT A GLANCE

	Rating
Public Pfandbriefe	Aaa
Mortgage Pfandbriefe	Aaa
Junior Senior Unsecured	A2
Senior Unsecured	Aa3
Short-term liabilities	Prime-1
Long-term deposits	Aa3

Our long-term unsecured liabilities are rated AA- by both of the two other major rating agencies, Standard & Poor's and Fitch, due to the group rating assigned to the Cooperative Financial Network by the agencies.

Sustainability

During the year under review we further expanded our commitment to sustainability and decisively pursued our strategic goal of anchoring sustainability in the Bank's core business. This is reflected by our introduction of the "Family Loan" that augmented our range of sustainable property financing offers. In 2018 sustainable loans (the MünchenerHyp Green Loan – Grünes Darlehen – and the MünchenerHyp family Loan – Familiendarlehen) held a 13 percent share of our new private customer business, which means that in the interim every eighth loan made to private customers is a sustainable loan. Furthermore, the issue of the first ecological ESG Pfandbrief additionally strengthened the sustainable refinancing of our property financing business.

13%
of the private customers' new business attributable to sustainable financing.

The sustainability rating agency ISS-oekom raised their rating of MünchenerHyp from C+ to B- , which is currently the top rating in the category of "Financials/Mortgage & Public Sector Finance". ISS-oekom breaks down its rating into individual aspects and rates MünchenerHyp's ecological commitment with a B- and its social commitment with a B. These ratings once again make MünchenerHyp one of the tree top rated institutions in its category. The Bank continues to hold its "Prime Status" rating from the agency.

At the beginning of 2019 the agency imug raised its rating for MünchenerHyp. Their rating for sustainability is "Favourable", while its rating for Mortgage Pfandbriefe is also "Favourable", and "Very Favourable" for Public Pfandbriefe.

The sustainability rating agency Sustainalytics also raised our rating. We currently are rated 65 out of a possible 100 points.

The development of our sustainability ratings since 2016 at a glance:

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY RATINGS SINCE 2016

		2016	2017	2018
ISS-oekom		C+	C+	B–
imug	Unsecured bonds:	favourable (B)	favourable (B)	favourable (BB)
	Mortgage Pfandbriefe:	favourable (BBB)	favourable (BBB)	favourable (BBB)
	Public Pfandbriefe:	very favourable (A)	favourable (BBB)	very favourable (A)
Sustainalytics		57 of 100 points	60 of 100 points	65 of 100 points

Separate non-financial report

MünchenerHyp will publish a separate non-financial report pursuant to the Act to Strengthen the Non-Financial Reporting by Companies in their Management Reports and Group Management Reports (CSR Directive Implementation Act) for its 2018 business year for the first time. The non-financial report will be released concurrently with the annual report and appear on the Bank's internet site as well as in the German Electronic Federal Gazette.

Regulatory conditions

Basel III

MünchenerHyp uses the Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRBA) to calculate its equity capital requirements.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was met throughout the entire year with figures considerably higher than 100 percent. Furthermore, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) was also continuously over 100 percent.

Furthermore, within the framework of Basel III a so-called leverage ratio with a limit of 3 percent for the entire nominal volume of loans made by a bank in relation to its equity capital was also introduced. Banks previously only had to report this ratio. However, as at 1 January 2019 it has become a mandatory requirement for banks. At the end of 2018 MünchenerHyp's leverage ratio stood at 3.4 percent.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) finalised their equity rules for credit institutions at the end of 2017. The regulatory standards are particularly focused on revising the standard approach as well as the internal approaches used to calculate risk weight for credit risks, establishing a binding definition of a new standard approach for operational risks, and the introduction of a floor of 72.5 percent to limit the effects of internal approaches compared to standard approaches. This means that, banks, in particular, operating with a low level of risk weights, like MünchenerHyp, will be impacted by the changes as the introduction of the floor will have negative effects on MünchenerHyp's equity capital ratios. Based on our very good level of capital, and in light of the current situation, we do not expect that the introduction of the floor by itself will require us to raise additional equity capital.

We attentively follow current discussions and publications of various authorities regarding regulatory requirements. However, it is difficult to comprehensively prepare to meet future requirements early on as varying positions are still held in part by different institutions involved in the current discussions at national, European and international levels. For this reason we will continue to prepare to the greatest extent possible, although we will wait until the final version of the individual rules have been approved before we begin to implement them. We therefore believe it is necessary for the regulators to provide an appropriate amount of time – especially IT requirements – for implementation purposes.

All regulatory issues were, and are being, monitored by a central unit within MünchenerHyp, transmitted to the responsible departments and implemented using various methods and projects. The enormous multitude of new requirements mandated by the supervisory authority does, however, generate significant costs and requires us to continually create new plans to utilise the Bank's tight resources.

Single Supervisory System for EU Banks

The ECB again conducted its Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) in 2018 that carefully examined the Bank's business model, its internal governance as well as its available capital and liquidity. The results indicate if additional equity capital or liquidity is required. The results of the SREP for MünchenerHyp revealed a mandatory minimum required ratio of 8.5 percent for the Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 capital for 2019.

Minimum requirements for risk Management (MaRisk)

The MaRisk was last updated at the end of 2017. The new requirements were implemented on time in 2018.

Recovery and resolution plan

The recovery plan was updated and information required for the resolution plan was provided to the resolution authority. Only minor additions were required in comparison to the previous year.

MAIN OFFICE, BODIES, COMMITTEES AND PERSONNEL

Main office

Münchener Hypothekenbank eG's main office is located in Munich. In addition, the Bank maintains a branch office in Berlin, and also has ten regional offices.

Bodies and committees

Bernhard Heinlein stepped down as a member of MünchenerHyp's Board of Management at the end of 2018 and began his retirement. He has served as a member of the Board of Management since 2008. The Supervisory Board thanked Bernhard Heinlein for his successful and dedicated work on behalf of the Bank.

The Supervisory Board appointed Dr. Holger Horn as a member of MünchenerHyp's Board of Management effective 1 January 2019. Prior to his appointment Dr. Horn was a member of the Board of Management of the Depfa Bank in Dublin.

Employees

The number of employees continued to grow during the year under review as a total of 80 new colleagues were hired to fill vacant positions. This means that a focus of our human resources work was again on recruiting and integrating new employees. The number of new hires was also driven by the 40 colleagues who left the Bank during the period under review. The Bank's employee fluctuation figure of only 5.3 percent puts it below the average rate for the sector.

Executive development measures were another focal point of our human resources work in 2018 as executives from all hierarchical levels of the Bank spent time closely reviewing and understanding the Bank's new leadership principles.

On average,
550 employees
and 12 apprenticed trainees were employed at MünchenerHyp.

The average number of persons employed[7] by the Bank during the year under review was 550 (previous year 509), as well as 12 apprenticed trainees (previous year 11). The average number of years of employment per employee fell from 11.3 to 10.9 years due to the numerous new employees hired in the last two years.

Corporate governance statement pursuant to Art. 289f German Commercial Code (HGB)

In 2016 the Supervisory Board approved a resolution defining a quota for women represented on the Supervisory Board, the Board of Management and the top two executive levels below the Board of Management. The quota for the Supervisory Board and the top two executive levels below the Board of Management is 20 percent and 33 percent for the Board of Management. During the year under review the quota for women in the first executive level below the Board of Management was 17 percent and in the second executive level 18 percent, and 8 percent in the Supervisory Board. No women were represented on the Board of Management. In 2017 the Supervisory Board's Nomination Committee resolved to recommend that the target quota should be achieved by the end of October 2021. Notwithstanding the above, MünchenerHyp considers itself to be a modern enterprise as reflected by its social, cultural and business values and views the promotion of the underrepresented gender as a natural element of its embedded leadership culture.

7 Number of employees pursuant to Art. 267 (5) HGB: Excluding apprenticed trainees, employees participating in parental leave, partial retirement (non-working phase), early retirement, or employees suspended with pay.

RISK, OUTLOOK AND OPPORTUNITIES REPORT

RISK REPORT

The ability to monitor and keep risks under control at all times is essential for the successful management of business development at MünchenerHyp. For this reason, risk management plays a very important role in the overall management of the Bank.

The business and risk strategy defines the parameters of the Bank's business activities. MünchenerHyp's entire Board of Management is responsible for this strategy, which is regularly reviewed regarding the attainment of goals and updated as necessary and then submitted to the Supervisory Board no less than once a year.

As part of its supervisory duties, the Supervisory Board's Risk Committee is advised about the Bank's risk profile no less than on a quarterly basis and additionally as required. In addition to other measures, this takes place using the reports concerning the Bank's risk-taking capabilities and lending risks, the OpRisk reports, as well as the risk report prepared in accordance with the "Minimum Requirements for Risk Management" (MaRisk).

The basis of risk management consists of, on the one hand, the analysis and presentation of existing risks, and, on the other, comparing these risks with the risk cover potential (ability to bear risk). Furthermore, a series of additional relevant analyses are in place and only when they are viewed as a whole do they permit the Bank to be managed appropriately. This objective is achieved by employing appropriate monitoring processes involving internal process-dependent supervision measures. Our internal audit department, as a process-independent unit, plays an additional monitoring role within the Bank.

The analysis and presentation of existing risks primarily distinguishes between counterparty, market price, credit spread, liquidity, investment, modelling and operational risks. Additional risks such as placement risks, reputational risk, business risk etc., are viewed as parts of the abovementioned risks and are taken into consideration at the appropriate place in the individual calculations.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk (credit risk) is of major importance for MünchenerHyp. Counterparty risk refers to the danger that counterparties may delay their payment obligations to the Bank, only make partial payments or even default.

The Credit Handbook presents the competencies and procedural requirements of the units involved in lending, as well as the approved credit products. The business and risk strategy contains additional explanations pertaining to sub-strategies regarding target customers and target markets, as well as definitions for measuring and controlling credit risks at the individual deal and portfolio levels. Individual limits were set for all types of lending e.g. set depending on rating. Furthermore, limits are also set for each country to ensure adequate regional diversification.

We take care to ensure that the vast majority of our mortgage business activities consist of top tier loans with moderate loan-to-value ratios based on the mortgage lending value of the property. The mortgage lending value is significantly lower than the market value, which can fluctuate more strongly. The mortgage lending value is generally only determined when the loan is made and is not adjusted over the term of the loan. The current breakdown based on loan-to-value ratios is as follows:

TOTAL PORTFOLIO OF MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS
INCLUDING OPEN COMMITMENTS IN €

Mortgage lending value ratio	31 Dec. 18	Relative	31 Dec. 17	Relative
Up to 60 %	14,720,901,589.27	42.8%	14,296,965,287.66	45.6%
60.01% to 70%	6,820,895,373.58	19.8%	6,280,906,478.52	20.0%
70.01% to 80%	6,960,099,522.16	20.2%	6,682,115,544.81	21.3%
80.01% to 90%	2,676,516,392.51	7.8%	2,272,306,838.37	7.2%
90.01% to 100%	1,795,904,046.61	5.2%	1,053,463,631.24	3.4%
Over 100%	1,412,897,435.12	4.1%	755,022,711.92	2.4%
Without	2,908,425.35	0.0%	15,847,972.98	0.1%
Total	**34,390,122,784.60**	**100.0%**	**31,356,628,465.50**	**100.0%**

The regional breakdowns within Germany are as follows:

TOTAL PORTFOLIO OF MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS IN GERMANY
INCLUDING OPEN COMMITMENTS IN €

Region	31 Dec. 18	Relative	31 Dec. 17	Relative
Baden-Wuerttemberg	3,010,586,219.34	8.8%	2,794,684,631.11	8.9%
Bavaria	6,318,757,224.94	18.4%	5,849,474,855.94	18.7%
Berlin	1,671,039,470.92	4.9%	1,515,024,630.55	4.8%
Brandenburg	568,281,726.53	1.7%	549,477,361.59	1.8%
Bremen	99,892,194.27	0.3%	93,497,213.85	0.3%
Hamburg	954,465,248.40	2.8%	936,793,198.61	3.0%
Hesse	2,057,864,034.04	6.0%	1,742,536,130.56	5.6%
Mecklenburg-Lower Pomerania	408,844,173.55	1.2%	384,874,380.79	1.2%
Lower Saxony	2,304,961,954.58	6.7%	2,102,093,778.96	6.7%
North Rhine-Westphalia	4,872,993,885.28	14.2%	4,502,314,653.67	14.4%
Rhineland-Palatinate	1,394,665,008.86	4.1%	1,227,865,749.56	3.9%
Saarland	331,578,228.58	1.0%	276,568,563.00	0.9%
Saxony	925,694,734.24	2.7%	873,208,941.08	2.8%
Saxony-Anhalt	529,484,804.74	1.5%	479,890,424.73	1.5%
Schleswig-Holstein	1,786,195,963.33	5.2%	1,694,132,583.00	5.4%
Thuringia	312,876,008.63	0.9%	317,419,939.59	1.0%
Total domestic	**27,548,180,880.23**	**80.1%**	**25,339,857,036.59**	**80.8%**

The international breakdowns are as follows:

TOTAL PORTFOLIO OF MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS INTERNATIONAL
INCLUDING OPEN COMMITMENTS IN €

Country	31 Dec. 18	Relative	31 Dec. 17	Relative
Austria	136,406,356.80	0.4%	117,228,434.45	0.4%
France	428,521,831.12	1.2%	334,128,112.01	1.1%
Great Britain	506,310,386.23	1.5%	457,267,526.70	1.5%
Spain	305,926,931.31	0.9%	241,773,685.93	0.8%
Luxembourg	64,994,688.44	0.2%	80,026,000.00	0.3%
Switzerland	4,444,846,106.56	12.9%	4,163,212,729.66	13.3%
The Netherlands	421,798,450.39	1.2%	392,584,077.07	1.3%
Belgium	43,445,424.60	0.1%	43,455,852.39	0.1%
USA	489,691,728.92	1.4%	187,095,010.70	0.6%
Total foreign	**6,841,941,904.37**	**19.9%**	**6,016,771,428.91**	19.2%
Total domestic and foreign	**34,390,122,784.60**	**100.0%**	31,356,628,465.50	100.0%

The management of credit risks begins with the selection of the target business when drafting the terms of the loan, using risk cost functions that are regularly reviewed. A variety of rating or scoring procedures are used depending on the type and risk content of the transaction.

In addition, a computer-based early warning system is used to identify risks on a timely basis.

Property financing contains a broadly diversified portfolio of loans with emphasis on residential property financing and a credit approval process that has proven its value over many years as reflected in a portfolio with a low level of credit risk. Our lending business with public sector borrowers and banks is primarily focused on central and regional governments, regional and local authorities and west European banks (only covered bonds). Regional emphasis is on Germany or Western Europe respectively. Our objective for this portfolio is to further reduce its volume due to reasons such as the introduction of the leverage ratio. Highly liquid sovereign bonds and other very creditworthy securities will, however, continue to be needed in order to meet the new liquidity requirements mandated by Basel III.

Depending on their ratings, mortgage loans are examined to determine any non-performance or other negative factors which could trigger an individual adjustment to value. Furthermore, an additional system to monitor individual adjustment to value is used by the Bank's work-out management department, especially for the non-retail market business.

The Bank has created a general adjustment-to-value reserve as a precautionary measure to cover latent lending risks. This general adjustment to value is calculated per the terms contained in a Federal Ministry of Finance notice dated 10 January 1994.

Individual adjustments to value taken remain at a low level for our residential property financing business due to the great stability of the residential property market. This also applies for our commercial property financing business.

Business relationships with financial institutions are primarily based on master agreements that permit settlement of claims and liabilities (netting) vis-a-vis the other institution. In general, we also enter into security agreements. We use a so-called Central Counterparty (CCP) as the basis for settling derivative trades.

TThe individual and general adjustments to value developed as follows in the year under review:

TOTAL LENDING BUSINESS
IN € MILLION

	Opening balance	Addition	Reversals	Utilisation	Changes related to exchange rate shifts and other factors	Closing balance
Individual adjustments to value	46.5	4.9	-5.8	-6.3	1.3	40.6
General adjustments to value	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0

Market price risks

Market price risks consist of the risks to the value of positions due to changes in market parameters including interest rates, volatility and exchange rates among others. These risks are quantified as potential losses of present value using a present value model that differentiates between risks related to interest rates, options and currency rates.

Interest rate risks are divided into two categories: general and specific interest rate risks. General interest rate risks refer to risks arising from changes in the market value of investments or liabilities that are dependent on the general level of interest rates, and which will react negatively if interest rates change.

Specific interest rate risks are also referred to as (credit) spread risks, and are included under market price risks. Credit spread is the term used to describe the difference between the yield generated by a risk-less bond and a risky bond. Spread risks take into account the danger that this difference in interest rates can change although creditworthiness ratings remain unchanged. The reasons for altered yield premiums can be as follows:

- varying opinions of market participants regarding positions,
- the creditworthiness of the issuer actually changes although the issuer's credit rating does not yet reflect this change,
- macro-economic factors that influence creditworthiness categories.

The Bank's portfolio of bonds issued by euro area countries more heavily affected by the sovereign debt crisis, or in bonds issued by banks domiciled in these countries, remained at a moderate level. The Bank has not made any new investments in countries located on the periphery of the euro area since 2011. We do not believe that our investments are in danger of default. We are of the opinion that measures taken by individual countries, as well as protective mechanisms enacted at EU levels, are sufficient to ensure the repayment of the affected liabilities. In the case of bank bonds issued by banks domiciled in these countries, all of these bonds are covered bonds so that in this instance we also anticipate that they will be repaid as contractually agreed.

Among other risks, options involve the following risks: volatility risk (vega; risk that the value of a derivative instrument will change due to increasing or decreasing volatility), time risk (theta; is understood to the risk that measures how the passage of time impacts on the value of a derivative instrument), Rho risk (risk associated with a change in the value of the option due to a change in a riskless rate of interest) and gamma risk (risk of a change in the option's delta due to a change in the price of the underlying security; the option's delta thereby describes the change in the price of the option due to the change in the value of the underlying security). The volume of risks assumed is moderate as options are not employed in the capital market business for speculative purposes. Option positions are almost solely entered into on an implied basis due to debtors' option rights (for example the right to give legal notice of termination per Art. 489 of the German Civil Code – BGB) and are then hedged if needed. These risks are attentively monitored in the daily risk report and are limited.

Currency risk defines the risk arising from changes in the market value of investments or liabilities dependent on currency exchange rates and which will react negatively due to changes in currency exchange rates. MünchenerHyp's transactions outside Germany are hedged against currency risks to the greatest extent possible and only margins involved in payment of interest are not hedged.

Stock risks play a minor role for MünchenerHyp as our total investments in this asset class consist of investments in enterprises within the Cooperative Financial Network. The Bank additionally invested in a mixed fund (a special fund established by Union Investment) in 2017. This fund can also invest in equities. The calculation of the risk figure is thus transferred to the company managing the investment fund. The results will be examined for their plausibility and then integrated into our own system.

Market price risks are managed by determining the present value of all of MünchenerHyp's transactions on a daily basis. The Bank uses the "Summit" IT programme for these calculations. The backbone of our interest rate risk management is the "bpV-vector", which is calculated on a daily basis. This figure is determined by the change in the present value incurred per range of maturities when the mid-swap curve is shifted by one basis point. Furthermore, sensitivities regarding the currency exchange rates, rotations of the interest rate curve, as well as changes in the basis spreads and volatility are also determined.

MünchenerHyp uses the value-at-risk (VaR) figure to identify and limit market risks. Linear as well as non-linear risks are taken into consideration using a historical simulation when calculating VaR. In addition, different stress scenarios are used here to measure the effect of extreme shifts in risk factors and the effects of other risk categories.

The current daily stress scenarios (others are conducted less frequently) are:

- Legal supervisory requirements: The interest rate curve is completely parallel shifted up and down by 200 basis points for every separate currency. The worst result of the two shifts is used for calculation purposes.
- Parallel shifts: The current interest rate curve is completely shifted up and down by 50 basis points across all currencies. The worst result of the two shifts is used for calculation purposes.
- Steepening/flattening: The interest rate curve is rotated in both directions pursuant to Guideline BCBS 368.
- Historical simulations:
  - » 11 September 2001 terror attack in New York: Changes seen in market prices between 10 September 2001 and 24 September 2001 – the immediate market reaction to the attack – are played out using current levels.
  - » The 2008 crisis in the financial markets: Changes in interest rates seen between 12 September 2008 (last banking day before the collapse of Lehman Brothers) and 10 October 2008 are played out using current levels.
  - » Brexit: changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates following the Brexit Referendum on 23 and 24 June 2016.

The Value at Risk (VaR) of the banking book (interest, currencies and volatilities) at a confidence level of 99 percent at a ten-day holding period in 2018 amounted to a maximum of € 15 million. The average figure was about € 11 million.

Although MünchenerHyp is a trading book institution (only for futures), the Bank did not enter into any trading deals in 2018, and has not since 2011.

MünchenerHyp manages its credit spread risks by calculating the present value of its asset-side capital market transactions on a daily basis to determine credit spread risks. The Bank uses the Summit valuation system to calculate the credit spread VaR, credit spread sensitivities and various credit spread stress scenarios.

MünchenerHyp uses the VaR figure to identify and limit credit spread risks. The VaR figure is calculated based on historical simulation.

The current (daily) credit spread stress scenarios are:

- Parallel shifts: All credit spreads are shifted up and down by 100 basis points. The worst result of the two shifts is used for calculation purposes.
- Historical simulation of the collapse of the investment bank Lehman Brothers: the scenario assumes an immediate change in spreads based on the changes that occurred one working day before the collapse of the investment bank until four weeks after this date.
- Flight into government bonds: The scenario simulates a significantly visible aversion to risk that was previously seen in the markets. Spreads for riskier classes of paper widen while spreads for safer government bonds narrow.
- Euro-crisis: The scenario replicates the development of spreads during the Euro-crisis that took place from 1 October 2010 and 8 November 2011. During this period the spreads of less creditworthy government bonds, in particular, rose sharply.

The credit spread VaR for the entire portfolio using a 99.9 percent level of confidence and holding period of one year stood at a maximum of € 95 million in 2018, while the average figure was about € 90 million.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risks consist of the following risks:

- Inability to fulfil payment obligations when they come due (liquidity risk in the narrow sense).
- Inability to procure sufficient liquidity when needed at anticipated conditions (refinancing risk).
- Inability to terminate, extend or close out a transaction, or only be able to do so at a loss, due to insufficient market depth or market turbulence (market liquidity risk).

MünchenerHyp differentiates between short-term assurance of solvency and mid-term structural liquidity planning.

Short-term assurance of solvency

The purpose of short-term assurance of solvency is to ensure that the Bank is fully able to meet its required payment obligations (payment willingness) as agreed on a daily basis, even during stress situations. All of the currently applicable legal supervisory requirements as defined by the terms of MaRisk and CRD IV, regarding liquidity reserves that must be held by banks, are being fully implemented.

In doing so, MünchenerHyp has categorised itself as a capital market oriented institution per the terms of MaRisk, and therefore also fulfils requirements pursuant to BTR 3.2.

MaRisk distinguishes between five different scenarios, which were implemented accordingly:

1) Base case: corresponds to the bank's control case.
2) Bank stress: the reputation of the institution deteriorates, for example due to high balance sheet losses.
3) Market stress: Short-lived event that affects a segment of the financial markets. Examples of this are the 11 September 2001 terror attack, or the financial market/sovereign debt crisis.
4) Combined stress: Simultaneous occurrence of bank and market.
5) Combined stress without counter-measures: Scenario 5 assumes that it is impossible to obtain any liquidity.

MaRisk demands that an institution must be able to meet its liquidity requirements arising from scenarios 1 to 4 for at least 30 days. Scenario 5 represents the worst case situation for internal management purposes.

Varying model assumptions for all important cash flows were derived for each scenario; for example utilisation of our liquidity lines or guarantees, utilisation of previously made lending commitments, or the development of collateral. Beyond this, all securities were divided into different liquidity categories. Based on this, we determined the volume that would be sold, over which time period, or could be used for a repo transaction, to generate additional liquidity in each individual scenario. Legal restrictions, like the Pfandbrief Act's 180 day rule, were always observed in all cases. The result is a day-certain presentation of the available liquidity for a three year horizon in three currencies: euro, US dollar, and Swiss franc. Positions in other currencies are negligible. Limitation in the stress scenarios takes place using various horizons as early-warning indicators in each scenario.

In addition, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), including a forecast, pursuant to CRD IV is calculated at least once a week for all currencies. Furthermore, it is also separately presented on a regular basis for all relevant currencies (currently, the euro and the Swiss franc). The ratio was notably higher than 100 percent at all times during the year under review.

Mid-term structural liquidity planning

The purpose of structural liquidity planning is to ensure mid-term liquidity. The legal basis consists of the MaRisk BTR 3 and CRD IV for the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

Mid-term liquidity management in accordance to the terms of MaRisk is based on short-term liquidity management pursuant to the terms of MaRisk, which means that both procedures use the same scenario definitions and modelling assumptions. However, due to the longer observation period, additional modelling assumptions are also taken into account which are not essential for managing short-term liquidity – for example, new business plans or current expenses such as salaries and taxes.

Mid-term liquidity planning involves the following key liquidity figures as components for determining results across all due dates:

- accumulated total cash flow requirements,
- available uncovered and covered potential funding, including planned new business and prolongations in line with the surplus cover requirements set by the rating agency Moody's,
- additional detailed data for planning and control activities.

The limitation of liquidity risks takes place using the structured liquidity forecast and the stress scenarios based on the available liquidity within a year.

In addition, pursuant to CRD IV, the NSFR is calculated on a quarterly basis for all currencies. Furthermore, it is presented separately for all relevant currencies (currently the euro and the Swiss franc). As the supervisory authority has not yet issued any binding minimum amounts for complying with NSFR requirements, and the values are stable at over 100 percent, this key figure is not being actively managed at this time.

In order to reduce refinancing risks, MünchenerHyp strives to refinance loans with matching maturities and continuously checks if its relevant refinancing sources (primarily those within the Cooperative Financial Network) still remain available. In order to limit market liquidity risks in its lending business with public-sector borrowers and banks, MünchenerHyp primarily acquires securities that are acceptable as collateral by the ECB, and which can be used for open market transactions at any time.

In order to diversify its sources of refinancing the Bank has begun to build a deposit-taking business. At the end of 2018 the portfolio of deposits amounted to about € 100 million.

MünchenerHyp does not have any less-liquid bonds, like Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) or similar securities, in its portfolio.

Investment risk

Investment risk is understood to mean the danger of financial loss due to a decline in the value of a holding to less than its book value. This refers to long-term investments MünchenerHyp has made in companies within the Cooperative Financial Network due to strategic reasons, as well as to a small extent positions taken in its special balanced fund.

Operational risks

Operational risks refer to possible losses caused by personal misconduct, weaknesses in process or project management, technical failure or negative outside influences. Personal misconduct also includes unlawful actions, improper sales practices, unauthorised actions and transaction errors.

We minimise our operational risks by qualifying our employees, using transparent processes, automating standard procedures, and by having fixed working instructions in writing, comprehensive functional testing of the IT systems, as well as appropriate emergency plans and preventive measures. Insurable risks are covered by insurance to the normal extent required by banks.

Within the framework of a risk analysis, the materiality in accordance with MaRisk standards of all of the services that MünchenerHyp outsources related to banking transactions, financial services or other services that are typical for an institution like MünchenerHyp, is examined. All of the outsourced services that are defined as being material are monitored pursuant to MaRisk requirements and are integrated within the risk management process.

Ability to bear risks

The professional concepts and models used to calculate the Bank's ability to bear risks are continuously further developed in accordance with legal supervisory requirements. MünchenerHyp calculated its ability to bear risks until the end of 2018 using both the so-called going-concern, as well as the insolvency case. The so-called going-concern scenario was the relevant method used for risk management purposes. This scenario determines if the bank would still have an adequate equity capital ratio exceeding legally required levels after the occurrence of risks contained in all of the risk categories.

The scenario deducts market risks, counterparty risks, operational risks, spread and migration risks, investment risks, property risks, as well as modelling risks containing other non-explicitly defined risks. Risks on cover potential for risks are accounted for on a conservative basis and without taking diversification effects between the risk categories into consideration.

The Bank's ability to bear risks was given at all times during the year under review.

The methods used were changed at the end of 2018 to the so-called normative and economic approach.

Use of finance instruments for hedging purposes

We engage in hedging activities – interest rate and currency derivatives – in order to further reduce our risks and to hedge our business activities. Credit derivatives are not employed. We use asset swaps as micro-hedges at the level of individual transactions. Structured fundamental transactions such as callable securities are hedged accordingly with structured asset swaps. Matching currency funding is primarily sought to hedge foreign exchange risks arising from transactions involving foreign currencies; the remaining deals are hedged using (interest rate) currency swaps. The main hedging instruments we use at the portfolio level are interest rate swaps and swaptions. In addition to linear instruments, Bermudan options on interest swaps (swaptions) are also used as hedges for embedded legal termination rights or arrangements to limit interest rates.

Accounting-based internal control and risk management procedures

The accounting-based internal control system is documented in organisational guidelines, descriptions of work processes, financial reporting handbooks, and operating instructions. It contains organisational security measures, as well as ongoing automatic measures and controls that are integrated in the work processes. These are, in particular, separation of functions, the double-check principle, access limitations, payment guidelines, new product and new structure process and balance confirmations. Process-independent measures are, above all, carried out by the internal audit department.

The risk management methods described in the risk report provide continuous qualitative and quantitative statements regarding MünchenerHyp's economic situation, including, for example, the development of performance. This evaluation involves aspects of all risk categories.

A close coordination process exists between the risk controlling and accounting departments at MünchenerHyp. This coordination process is supervised by the entire Board of Management.

The results from the risk management system form the basis for the multi-year planning calculations, year-end projections, and agreement procedures for approving the key figures generated by the Bank's accounting process.

CORPORATE PLANNING

Against the background of the future challenges facing the Bank, MünchenerHyp systematically evaluated its business model and then further optimised its business and risk strategy based on this evaluation. Numerous measures within different areas of activity were defined and will be decisively implemented in the coming years thereby enabling us to achieve the strategic objectives. Within these activities the MaRisk-consistent strategy process is of central importance as it also sets parameters for the annual planning process. Within this process the sales goals and the central and decentral components of the administrative expenses are matched with the rolling multi-year profit and loss plan. All of the income and expense elements, as well as our ability to bear risks, are continually monitored, or are additionally planned on a rolling basis, thereby allowing the Bank to respond appropriately and in a timely manner to fluctuations in earnings or costs.

Planning also includes issues regarding appropriate levels of equity capital – especially in view of meeting supervisory requirements.

OUTLOOK – OPPORTUNITIES AND RISK

- » **Economic outlook modest for 2019**
- » **Demand for residential and commercial property not significantly affected by economic slowdown**
- » **MünchenerHyp expects good demand for property financing**
- » **Moderate increase planned in net interest income**

Economic development and financial markets

Business sentiment clouded over at the beginning of 2019. Economic researchers also believe that the further development of trade and investments will be accompanied by great uncertainties and risks. The greatest risks include a widening of trade conflicts the USA is engaged in with China and Europe; Brexit, as well as the incalculable consequences if central banks shift to looser monetary policies. In addition, there are also signs that the Chinese economy will weaken to a greater extent than anticipated. All in all, these considerations have led the IMF to lower its prediction of global GDP growth in 2019 to 3.5 percent. It does expect the rate of growth to improve slightly to 3.6 percent in 2020.

The more fragile overall economic conditions are also impairing the economy within the Eurozone. Despite the ECB's unchanged loose monetary policy and good conditions in the labour market, economic experts believe that political uncertainties will weigh so heavily on the economy that the pace of economic growth will slow. Thus, the IMF reckons that the Eurozone economy will grow by 1.6 percent in 2019 and 1.7 percent in 2020.

The Federal Government forecasts
1.0%
economic growth for 2019.

After the German economy had already lost speed in the second half of 2018, the upswing in the economy is not expected to gain energy in the coming years. At the start of 2019 it is difficult to estimate how significantly the upswing will run out of steam. Forecasts of German GDP growth range from a return to the level seen in 2018, down to 1.1 percent. The IMF, for example, significantly corrected its outlook for Germany in January 2019 as it cut its expected economic growth figure for 2019 by 0.6 percentage points to its current 1.3 percent. The German Federal Government is even more reserved and states in its 2019 Annual Economic Report that it only expects the German economy to grow by 1.0 percent. The IMF still expects the economy to grow by 1.6 percent in 2020. Growth should be primarily driven by domestic demand. Furthermore, economic performance should also be supported by government spending and investments in construction. Against the background that the construction industry is still operating at capacity utilisation, the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) expects investments in construction to rise by about 3 percent in both 2019 and 2020. Consumer prices are expected to rise slightly to about 2 percent. Forecasts for the labour market remain favourable. The number of employed persons is expected to rise, although the rate of growth is expected to be somewhat weaker weaker than in previous years due to the slowing rate of economic expansion.

In view of the more muted economic prospects, central banks' monetary policies are expected to be more cautious in 2019. Although the ECB will maintain its fundamental efforts to normalise its monetary policy, experts are increasingly sceptical that a first hike in interest rates will take place in the autumn. Based on current market rates an initial rate increase is not expected until April 2020. The Bank of England is also likely to act cautiously until the Brexit issue is resolved. Based on statements made by the Federal Reserve Chairman, the Fed plans to make fewer interest rate hikes in 2019 than it did during the year under review. Above all, the Fed will monitor further development of the American economy and only initiate additional interest rate hikes in the face of good economic data. A maximum of two interest rate hikes is anticipated. Based on this environment we expect to see slightly rising interest rates by the end of 2019 and believe that yields on 10-year Bunds will move in a range of 0.50 to 0.75 percent.

Only minor changes in the value of the US dollar vis-a-vis the euro are currently expected in the currency markets as the euro is burdened by the weakness of German industry, political developments, and a possible postponement of an interest rate increase by the ECB. Despite better economic data in the USA, the US dollar is not expected to strengthen in light of America's trade conflicts and the Fed's heightened hesitation to raise interest rates. The Swiss franc will continue to retain its "safe harbour" status for the time being due to political uncertainties in Europe and the stable Swiss economy. Slight declines in the Swiss franc exchange rate could happen if political uncertainties in Europe subside.

€130 billion
issue volume of benchmark covered bonds for 2019 expected.

The covered bond markets are expected to see about € 130 billion in benchmark bonds issued in 2019, an amount that would be at the previous year's level. Germany and France are anticipated to once again account for the biggest share of the market. The forecast for the covered bond markets is based on a continuation of strong demand for property and property financing. In addition, the € 102 billion volume of maturing paper is significantly higher compared to previous years. Market observers believe that this will support a high volume of new issues. At this time the impact political uncertainties and economic developments will have on the covered bond markets it is still unclear. Following the end of the ECB's asset purchase programme (CBPP 3) it is likely that risk premiums will rise again. The return of classical investors to the market should also contribute to this development. In contrast, reinvestments still being made by the ECB as part of CBPP 3 will decline.

Property and property financing markets

A broad consensus of experts anticipates that the weaker economic situation and political uncertainties will not have a major effect on demand experienced in property markets in 2019. This means that the outlook for the majority of markets where MünchenerHyp provides financing remains favourable.

This applies primarily to the German property market, and namely for both the private residential property and the commercial property segments.

A notable expansion of construction activities in the residential property market is highly unlikely in light of the fact that the construction industry is continuing to operate at capacity utilisation. Most likely, the 350,000 to 400,000 housing units needed to meet demand will again not be reached in 2019. This means that demand will exceed supply in both the tenant and the buyer markets, and especially in the major metropolitan areas and the growth regions of Germany.

This development is supported by the still low level of interest rates, which even slightly declined at the beginning of 2019. As the ECB is not expected to make any substantial changes to the course of its monetary policy, it may be anticipated that interest rates will remain at last year's low level over the remainder of the year with occasional slight fluctuations seen. Furthermore, demand for housing will be supported by the rising number of households as these are expanding at a significantly stronger pace than the number of new housing units entering the market.

House prices and rents are unlikely to decline in 2019 as demand will again exceed supply. Many experts do, however, reckon that the national average rate of price increases will weaken slightly in view of the existing high level of prices. In addition, regions in Germany will diverge even more greatly from each other in terms of population development. Structurally weak regions will continue to lose residents while, in contrast, population shifts into areas bordering the seven biggest markets, and the thriving business locations, will continue.

German residential property market is still in high demand among institutional investors due to its attractiveness despite a shortage of supply and low yields.

Low lending interest rates resulting from the ECB's loose monetary policy were an important factor behind the great demand seen for property financing in past years. Demand for property financing will remain strong as a shift in the ECB's interest rate policy in the foreseeable future does not appear likely due to the state of the economy.

Excess demand will remain intact in the commercial property market in Germany, with the exception of retail buildings. Office buildings will continue to hold the biggest share of the investment market, whereby the user market is likely to grow at a slightly slower pace due to economic reasons. On the supply side the availability of space is expected to increase as more buildings are completed. The market situation will remain tight, however, as two-thirds of the space coming into the market has already been pre-let. As a result, vacancy rates in individual cities should decline further while rents climb anew.

The further development of the property market in Great Britain is facing the greatest uncertainties as the consequences of a possible Brexit for the British property market are difficult to assess at the beginning of 2019 in light of the latest domestic political developments. Further market developments will primarily depend on the number of companies that decide to relocate to other European countries. It may be, however, assumed that the residential as well as the commercial property market is entering a phase of stagnation. This is reflected by the slow pace of price increases, and even reductions in rents and prices noted in some cases.

Overall conditions for a further favourable development of the French property market are encouraging. Despite slightly lower economic growth, the unemployment rate is forecast to decline. These are good prerequisites for good demand for residential property to continue. The office property market in France is already in an advanced phase of its cycle and experts anticipate that the pace of rising rents will increasingly slow.

Forecasts for economic growth in the Netherlands are good and should further stimulate the Dutch property market. Investors remain focused on residential and office properties. On the user side both of these investment categories are marked by unchanging high demand and a tight supply.

A notable weakening of economic growth is foreseen for Switzerland, and is likely to lead to a further decline in demand seen in the housing market. This trend is strengthened by declining numbers of immigrants, which will lead to sinking rents and prices outside the major metropolitan areas. In contrast, housing demand will exceed supply in Swiss cities and purchase prices paid and rents will rise further. This will widen the city-rural region gap.

Following the exceedingly strong increase in the volume of transactions recorded in the USA in 2018, the investment market is foreseen to cool to a certain extent as investors are expected to concentrate on safer investments and markets. For this reason Jones Lang LaSalle is predicting that the volume of transactions will decline by 3 percent in 2019. This development will particularly affect the office property segment within the commercial property market. This segment is in a quite advanced phase of its cycle so that declining rents and rising vacancy rates will be increasingly seen in cities.

Development of business at Münchener Hypothekenbank

Our plans for our new mortgage business assume that the property markets where we are active will develop well and that demand for property financing will remain intact. Our plans are further supported by the assumption that demand for financing will continue to be supported by low interest rates.

As the overall general conditions are favourable for market participants, competition will further intensify in both the private residential and the commercial property areas of financing. As this competition has been based on lending terms for a considerable time, margins will continue to come under pressure that can increase even further.

In view of these conditions we are confident that we will also achieve a high volume of new business in 2019 that will be similar to the very good level we recorded in the year under review. However, in view of the competitive situation and the weaker economic outlook, we do not anticipate that our new business results will fully repeat the dynamic growth achieved in 2018.

Private residential property financing in Germany will remain the focal point of our new business planning. The banks within the Cooperative Financial Network are, and will remain, our key partners in this area of business as they have pronounced sales power and close customer relationships. We anticipate that, as in previous years, these attributes will also enable them to expand their share of the residential property finance market in 2019. In order to strengthen our market position within the Cooperative Financial Network we will be launching attention-getting sales campaigns in the retail and individual areas of our business again in 2019. In addition, we will optimise our disbursement and other portfolio processes as part of our efforts to digitalise property financing.

We again plan to moderately expand our new business in collaboration with independent providers of financial services. Negative interest rates in Switzerland will lead to a further intensification of competition in the private property financing business. Working together with PostFinance we therefore anticipate that the volume of new business will be at the previous year's level. We will again launch a sales campaign to support our activities in Switzerland. In addition to these measures we are preparing to enter the private residential property financing market in Austria.

Our objective in the commercial property financing area of business is to retain the extraordinarily strong new business results we achieved in the year under review as far as possible. Germany will remain the focal point of our new business activities. Furthermore, in 2019 we expect to encounter a highly competitive situation in the markets with acquisition yields under pressure accompanied by a high level of competition for financing. Due the good condition of the German market, domestic business via domestic and foreign investors will remain the focal point. We expect our international business to post moderate growth. Economic developments in the markets where we are active promise to be stable – with the exception of Great Britain were uncertainty prevails, as previously described in this report. We will continue to limit our activities in the USA to participating solely in financing deals.

We anticipate that syndication markets will see quite lively growth in 2019 as the trend towards ever larger financing deals continues. Only very few banks, however, are willing to completely carry larger lending volumes on their balance sheet. For this reason we expect to see volumes rise in the secondary market in 2019. On the one hand, we are prepared to significantly participate in third-party financing deals, and on the other hand pass on portions of loans we generated to other banks. In achieving this we will also expand our successful syndication programme with the Cooperative Financial Network.

Our lending business with the public-sector and banks will remain unchanged and primarily serves to control liquidity and cover pools. We anticipate that the existing volume will not be significantly reduced in 2019 as a portion of the maturing securities will have to be replaced to manage liquidity.

Our refinancing needs in 2019 are planned to be between € 6.5 billion and € 7.5 billion, of which we expect to obtain € 5.7 billion from the capital market, with the remaining volume sourced via the money market. As in the previous year, we anticipate that we will float two to three large volume issues and have additional potential to tap existing bonds. MünchenerHyp will continue to need Swiss francs for refinancing purposes arising from its collaboration with Swiss PostFinance. Beyond these activities we will take advantage of attractive opportunities offered by other foreign currencies to further diversify our investor base.

A large volume bond – a US dollar denominated Mortgage Pfandbrief with a volume of USD 0.6 billion – will mature in July of the 2019 business year. Furthermore, our first ESG Pfandbrief with a volume of € 300 million will mature in September 2019.

We intend to anchor GenoFestgeld even more firmly in the market as a permanent product and are aiming to book deposits of about € 300 million by the end of 2019. In addition, we are cooperating with an interest platform in Switzerland and since January 2019 we have been offering a deposit product with two different terms in Swiss francs.

We will further expand our sustainability activities in 2019. In particular, we want to anchor our sustainable financing offers even more strongly in the market.

We are striving to achieve a moderate increase in net interest income from business operations in 2019. The stable development noted in our core markets continues to offer us opportunities to expand our new business anew and thus our portfolio of mortgage loans.

This will continue to have an increasingly favourable impact on the Bank's performance. On the other hand, growing competition, unchanging regulatory pressures and increased refinancing costs have counteracting effects.

We anticipate that our administrative expenses will increase anew in 2019.

Based on the currently available information, we expect that, at the most, provisions for lending risks will rise slightly.

In view of the anticipated favourable market conditions, we are confident that we will achieve our goals for the 2019 business year and further expand our market position. We expect that our net income will be at the previous year's level.

Disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements

This annual report contains statements concerning future expectations and forecasts. These forward-looking statements, especially those pertaining to the development of MünchenerHyp's business and income, are based on our planned assumptions and estimates and are subject to risks and uncertainties. There are a number of factors that could affect our business and which are mainly beyond our sphere of influence. These include, above all, economic developments, the state and further development of the financial and capital markets in general and our refinancing conditions in particular, as well as unexpected defaults on the part of our borrowers. Therefore, the actual results and developments may vary from the assumptions that have been made today. For this reason they are only valid at the time this report was prepared.