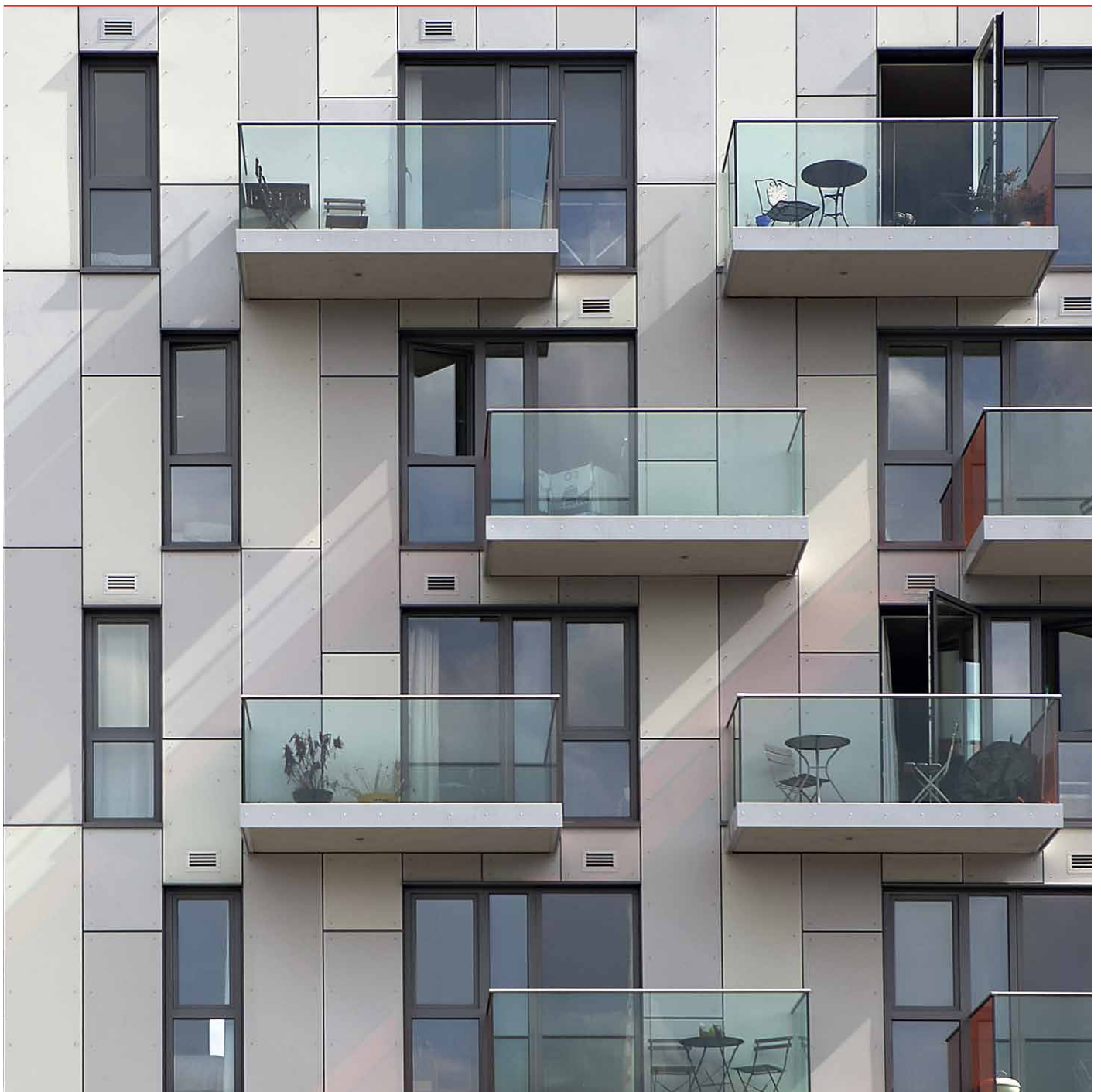


Residential City Profile

Berlin | 1st half of 2016
Published in August 2016



Socio-economic trends in the first half of 2016

German Economy

According to the Federal Statistical Office, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 1.4% in 2015 (after price, seasonal and calendar adjustment) and economic growth gained further momentum in the first three months of 2016 (+0.7%). As in 2015, impetus in early 2016 came mainly from within Germany. Whilst the trade balance was negative, consumer spending by private households and the state and investments contributed to the improvement in economic performance.

In the labour market, the positive trend of previous years continued. The number of people in employment, which rose to 43.5 million (+1.3% YoY) in May, is expected to continue to increase faster than

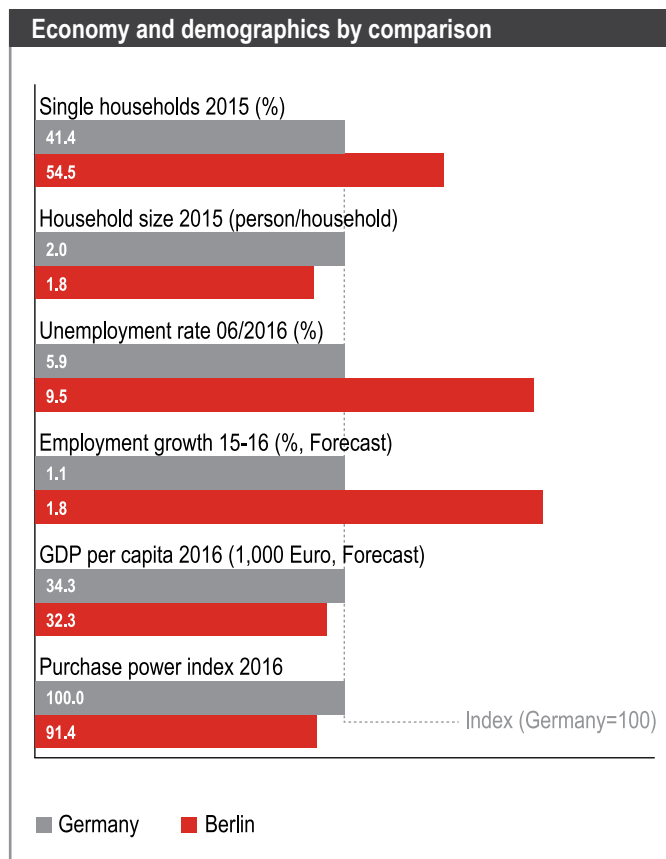
in 2015. Between May and June 2016, the unemployment rate fell by 0.3%-points to reach 5.9%. Compared to the corresponding period last year, actual earnings increased sharply by 2.6% in the first quarter of 2015.

By the mid-point of the year, the ifo Business Climate Index recovered from its low in February to reach 108.7 points (+1.2 points compared to the same month last year) in June. At the end of June, both business expectations and assessments of the current business situation have developed positively, exceeding the previous year's levels.

Leading economic institutes anticipate a stable upswing in 2016, driven mainly by domestic demand. In their spring forecasts, they estimate GDP growth of 1.5% over the full year.

Berlin

The improvement in the Business Climate Index published by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Autumn 2014 continued into early Summer 2016. Assessments of the current business situation reached a new record level and business expectations were similarly high. In Berlin, the upswing will be supported in particular by new markets such as the emerging start-up scene and IT sector, and by the construction and hospitality industries. The manpower and investment plans of local companies are signalling expansive economic growth. Berlin's above-average economic performance is driving momentum in the labour market and is expected to lead to a further increase in employment figures for the foreseeable future. In June 2016, the unemployment rate fell to 9.5% (-1.0%-point YoY).



Population and households 2015							
District	Population				Households		
	Total	Development since 2011 (%)	Migration balance*	Natural population growth*	Total	Development since 2011 (%)	Single-person households (%)
Mitte	363,236	9.0	5,657	1,534	203,800	6.5	59.9
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	278,393	4.9	2,079	1,660	164,400	6.9	62.9
Pankow	389,976	6.8	4,969	1,444	234,600	9.3	60.3
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	330,468	4.9	4,186	-790	186,400	6.5	58.0
Spandau	234,630	6.3	3,941	-643	131,100	9.6	53.7
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	299,765	2.1	3,429	-955	159,000	7.7	52.3
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	341,161	3.6	3,120	-193	182,500	1.6	50.8
Neukölln	328,062	4.7	2,645	751	169,400	3.0	53.4
Treptow-Köpenick	253,333	4.9	2,311	-359	138,300	3.7	48.0
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	259,373	4.1	1,843	332	134,700	4.2	43.4
Lichtenberg	275,142	7.4	3,870	199	160,600	11.0	56.0
Reinickendorf	256,617	4.9	3,842	-734	133,400	7.5	46.9
Berlin	3,610,156	5.3	37,113	5,054	1,998,300	6.4	54.5

* District data due to statutory change in 2013; net migration is the difference between inward and outward migration – natural balance is the difference between the number of births and deaths.

Rise in suburbanisation offset by inward migration

The population trends of previous years continued in 2015. Berlin's population grew by around 47,000. A rise in the number of births and the positive natural balance of the population now accounts for one in eight of this figure. As a result of the inward migration of younger people into the capital, there is an increase in the number of families being established. At the same time, net migration, and particularly inward migration from abroad, is fundamental to the current demographic trends. In 2015, net migration in Germany was in negative territory for the first time since 2006: this means that there has been a significant increase in the number of families and couples in their mid-30s and up to early pension age moving into the suburbs and into Brandenburg with the aim of buying their own homes; this is not possible for many in Berlin due to the rising house prices. For young people in Germany, Berlin remains a dream destination and therefore net migration there is particularly positive compared to other

federal states. Once again, in 2015, outward migration due to suburbanisation will be more than offset by inward migration from abroad. Over 60% of the population growth is due to inward migration from the European continent, but the influx of refugees is also a major factor for population growth and is responsible for over one third of net migration (or 18,000 people). This is evident from demand in the housing market: more affordable housing will be required in both the rental and home ownership markets. Current residential projects targeted at the higher end of the market should be easily absorbed, given the rising number of international buyers in the Berlin market.

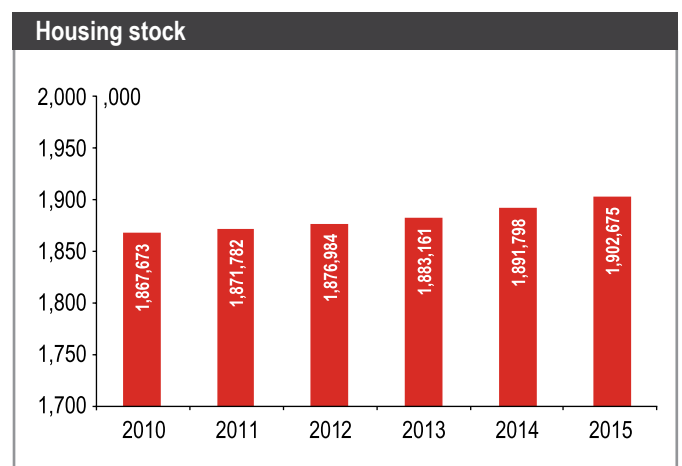
Housing market supply in Berlin in the first half of 2016

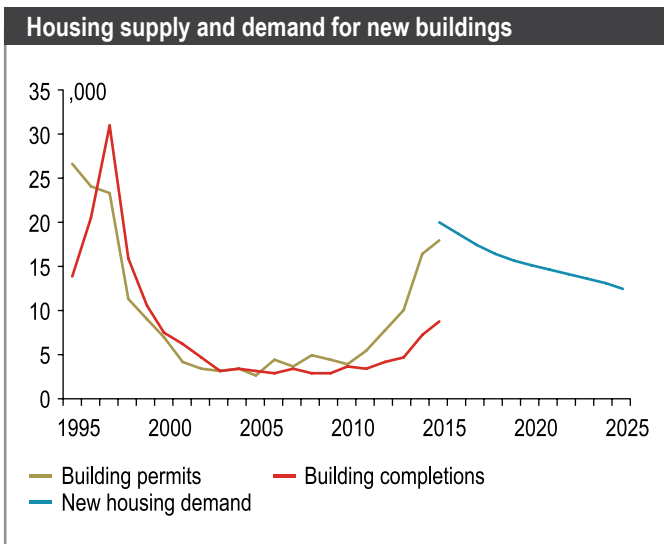
Stock data 2015						
District	Residential buildings		Housing units		Housing completions*	
	Total	Multi-family buildings (%)	Total	Development since 2011 (%)	Total	thereof in multi-family dwellings
Mitte	13,077	94.3	191,835	2.1	906	903
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	9,525	96.0	149,321	2.5	1,609	1,609
Pankow	36,372	44.5	211,981	3.5	1,677	1,386
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	17,821	74.0	182,968	1.1	365	341
Spandau	27,740	32.7	118,272	1.2	180	8
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	40,223	37.6	155,591	1.3	482	377
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	28,451	49.4	180,862	0.6	322	279
Neukölln	27,770	38.9	162,499	0.5	128	34
Treptow-Köpenick	36,695	31.5	135,838	3.5	1,216	996
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	30,729	23.5	134,050	1.9	465	85
Lichtenberg	16,428	57.1	149,404	3.2	1,128	896
Reinickendorf	35,471	28.6	130,054	0.9	253	143
Berlin	320,302	43.1	1,902,675	1.9	8,731	7,057

* Completions of units through new buildings

Only a slight increase in the number of new building permits

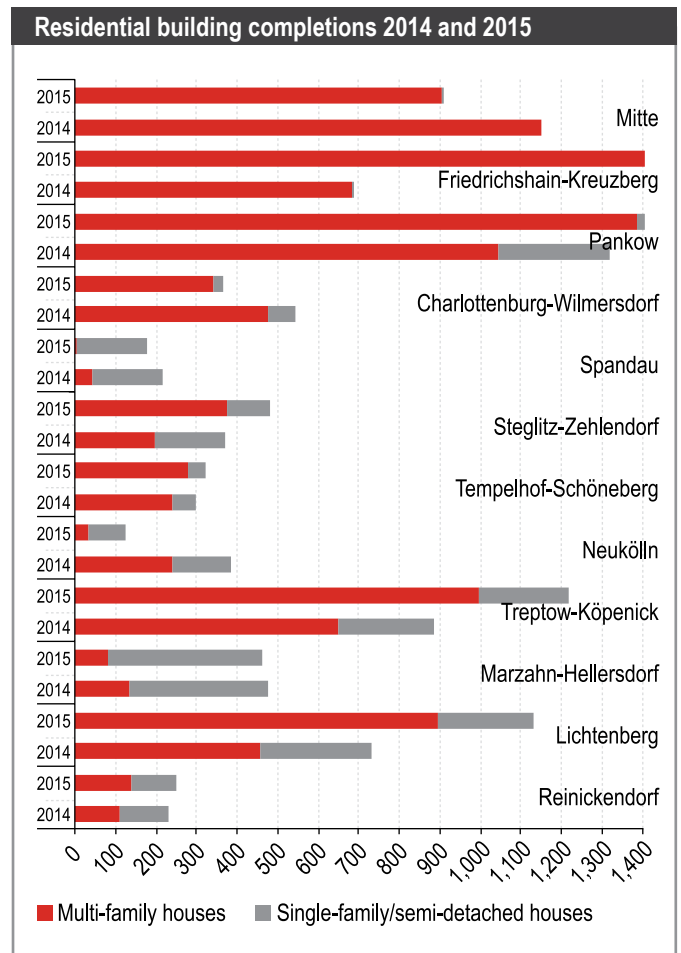
Building permits were granted for almost 18,000 new residential units in 2015. Although the number of completions is less than half of this figure at 8,700, this is expected to rise significantly over the next few years. In terms of the number of building permits granted, this increased slightly between January and May 2016 and a further minimum rise is likely by the end of the year. However, there is still no evidence that the threshold of 20,000 residential units, which is identified as the minimum number required to meet current requirements, will be reached. The slow-down in growth in terms of the number of building permits being granted is due to a bottleneck in the processing of applications by the local authorities and to the continued shortage of building land, evident from the recent rise in land prices in the capital.





Berlin public housing companies planning to construct 54,000 residential units

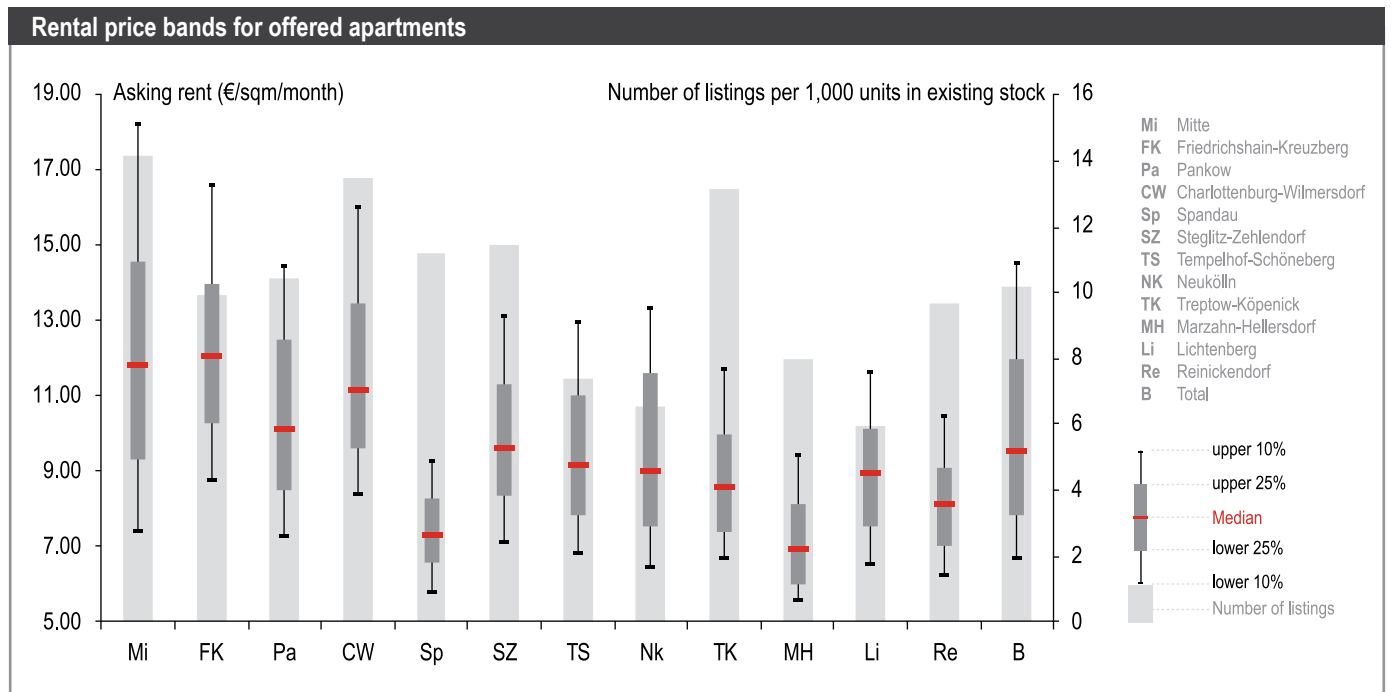
In order to alleviate the housing shortage, Berlin's public housing companies are aiming to build around 54,000 new residential units by 2026. Additional subsidies should ensure a rise in the number of affordable homes, as even new-built residential units offered by housing companies are unaffordable for the lower half of all income earners. However, even the public housing companies are faced with a limited supply of building land and rising construction costs. It therefore remains to be seen whether Berlin will be able to implement this ambitious new-build programme. The Senate is already attempting to remedy the bottleneck in the planning application process by employing additional staff; however, the regulatory control tools being employed (restrictions on unauthorised use and the rental cap) are having little effect in terms of increasing the supply of affordable homes. As a result, the 'Berliner Modell der kooperativen Baulandentwicklung' [Berlin model for cooperation in the creation of building land] has increased the cost of development projects due to the requirement to reserve 25% of the development for social housing. At the same time, more than 10,000 social apartments in



Berlin are being occupied by non-entitled residents and are therefore unavailable to households requiring social housing. It is expected that housing policy will continue to be a major influence on the housing market. In addition to the construction of new condominium apartments, investors will therefore turn their attention to less regulated housing forms such as student residences and serviced apartments.

Rental housing market in Berlin

in the first half of 2016



Rental price bands for offered apartments (1st half of 2016 in €/sqm/month)

District	10%	25%	Median rent* (50%)	Development since H1 2015 in %	75%	90%
Mitte	7.50	9.35	11.85	8.2	14.60	18.30
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	8.80	10.25	12.10	10.2	14.00	16.65
Pankow	7.30	8.50	10.15	6.7	12.50	14.50
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	8.45	9.60	11.15	7.3	13.45	16.10
Spandau	5.85	6.60	7.35	4.1	8.25	9.35
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	7.20	8.35	9.65	6.7	11.35	13.15
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	6.85	7.85	9.20	2.3	11.00	13.05
Neukölln	6.50	7.55	9.05	6.7	11.60	13.40
Treptow-Köpenick	6.70	7.40	8.55	8.7	10.00	11.80
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	5.60	6.00	6.95	13.5	8.15	9.50
Lichtenberg	6.60	7.55	8.95	10.5	10.15	11.70
Reinickendorf	6.25	7.05	8.10	6.3	9.10	10.50
Berlin	6.70	7.85	9.55	5.4	12.00	14.60

* Median rent: 50 per cent of the listings are above 50 per cent below this figure

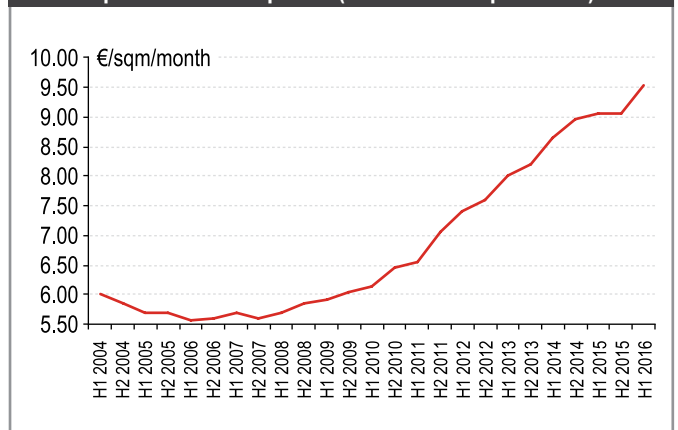
Strong growth in trendy districts and lower quality locations

Asking rents increased sharply by 5.4% in the first half of the year compared to the corresponding period last year. The highest rent achieved for a first letting was €9.55/sqm/month. The highest rise in rents was observed in Marzahn-Hellersdorf, which remains the district with the most affordable residential units on offer (€6.95/sqm/month). There was also significant growth in other locations which had previously recorded below-average rental levels such as Lichtenberg, Reinickendorf and Treptow-Köpenick. In Lichtenberg and Treptow-Köpenick, there was not only a rise in asking rents for new-build apartments in the market, but also a significant uplift in rents for existing homes. Within the S-Bahn [urban railway] ring, it is the current trendy locations such as Friedrichshain, Kreuzberg, Neukölln and Wedding which are seeing the highest increases; Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf is also one of the districts witnessing high rent rises. In the established locations in Mitte and Prenzlauer Berg, which generally record the highest prices, rents are also increasing more sharply than in previous half-years. Across the city, good locations and the high-end segment are seeing above-average price rises.

Rental impetus in the first half of the year

In the second half of 2015 rents stagnated for the first time since 2007, but increased strongly again in the first six months of this year. At 5.5%, the first half of the year saw the one of the strongest rental growth rates in a six-month period, second only to 2011; however, it must be considered that new-build apartments are a key driver at the moment. Since 2004, the average growth rate for asking rents in Berlin has been around 2.0% per half-year, or 3.9% per annum. The increase in rents since then has been 59% or €3.55/sqm/month. It is anticipated that the rent rises in the second half of the year will be less pronounced due to the weaker price trends in individual locations over a number of half-year periods, and a noticeable expansion of the supply of new-build homes in 2016. Given the attractiveness of Berlin, also as a business location, demand will remain high. Furthermore, given that most new-building activity is in the high-priced residential segment, this situation is not expected to ease.

Development of rental prices (Median in €/sqm/month)



Rents for new-build residential units in the first half of the year in Berlin were in the order of €12.80/sqm/month, which is a rise of €0.70/sqm/month or around 6% compared to the same period last year. Rents in the new-build segment, and particularly in the peripheral districts, have increased significantly over the past year. Asking rents below €10.00/sqm/month can currently only be found for new-build apartments on the periphery of Neukölln. Otherwise, average rents outside the S-Bahn ring lie between €10.00 and €11.00/sqm/month. Inside the S-Bahn ring, asking rents range from €11.00 – €15.00/sqm/month.

Rental price by unit size (Median* in €/sqm/month)

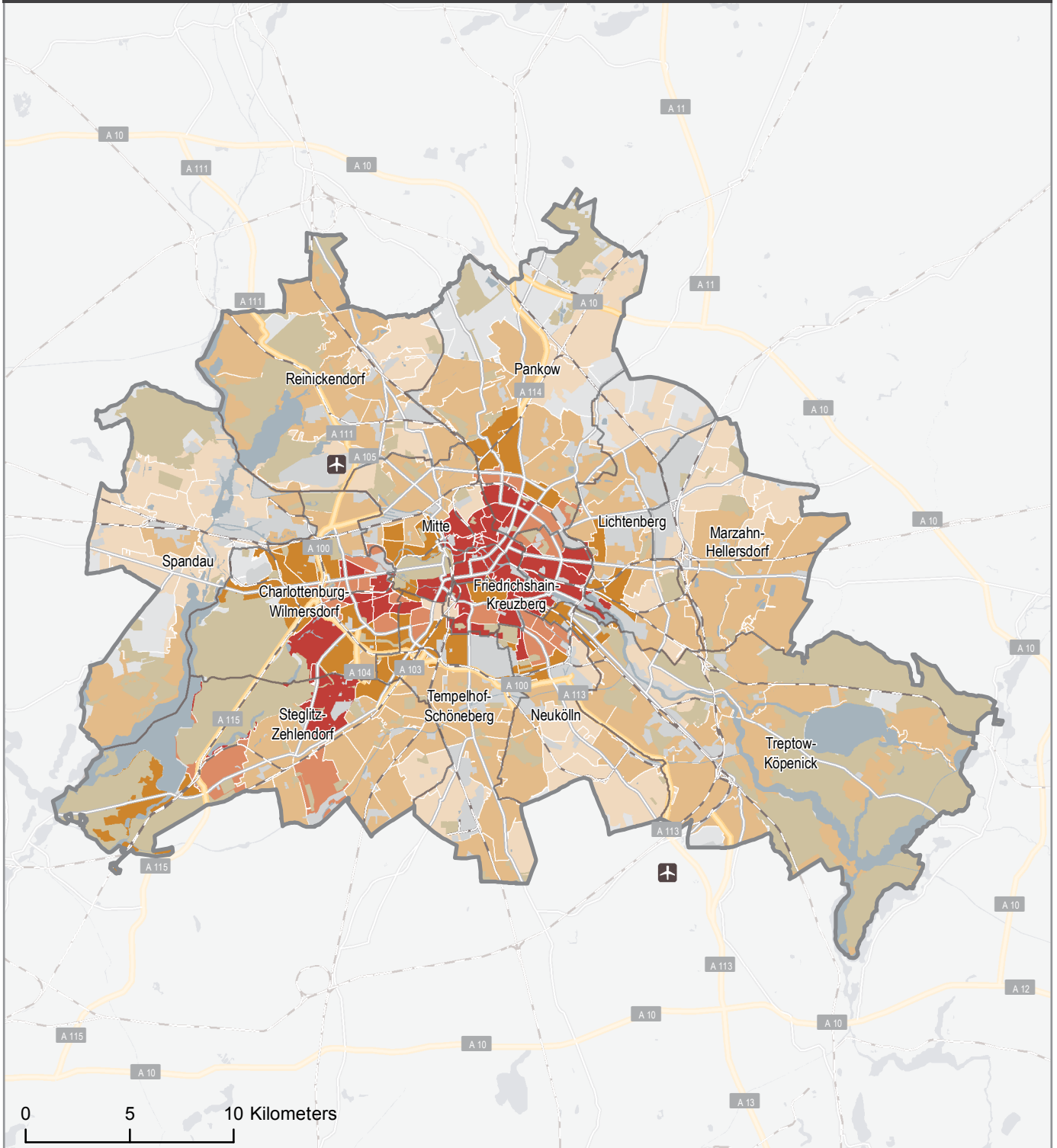
District	<45 sqm	45-65 sqm	66-90 sqm	>90 sqm
Mitte	12.50	10.60	10.25	13.05
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	13.70	12.30	11.50	12.05
Pankow	11.40	9.80	9.55	11.05
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	12.00	10.90	10.80	11.40
Spandau	8.25	7.45	7.05	7.50
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	10.50	9.30	9.10	10.00
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	11.00	9.00	8.35	9.70
Neukölln	11.55	8.65	8.30	9.55
Treptow-Köpenick	9.75	8.30	8.40	9.10
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	8.90	7.10	6.10	7.55
Lichtenberg	9.40	8.60	8.35	9.45
Reinickendorf	8.80	8.10	7.55	8.15
Berlin	11.00	9.10	8.70	10.50

Rental price by building age (Median* in €/sqm/month)

District	<1919	1920-1945	1946-1960	1961-1975	1976-1990	1991-2010	>2011
Mitte	10.45	9.55	10.50	10.55	8.30	13.10	15.00
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	12.00	11.45	13.00	11.30	9.55	11.00	13.80
Pankow	10.60	9.10	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.55	12.50
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	11.00	10.00	10.75	10.60	10.10	11.50	14.55
Spandau	7.80	7.65	7.45	6.65	6.95	7.45	10.00
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	9.95	10.15	9.25	8.25	8.60	9.65	12.50
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	10.35	9.50	9.75	8.20	7.55	8.40	11.75
Neukölln	11.15	10.10	8.10	7.60	7.10	8.65	9.45
Treptow-Köpenick	8.25	8.10	9.00	n/a	7.35	8.35	10.80
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	10.35	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.50	7.80	10.35
Lichtenberg	9.55	9.55	8.55	7.85	7.55	8.10	10.55
Reinickendorf	8.50	8.10	8.10	6.95	7.65	8.55	10.35
Berlin	10.30	8.90	9.25	8.00	7.35	8.90	12.80

* Median rent: 50 per cent of the listings are above 50 per cent below this figure

The residential property market Berlin: Asking rental prices in the first half of 2016



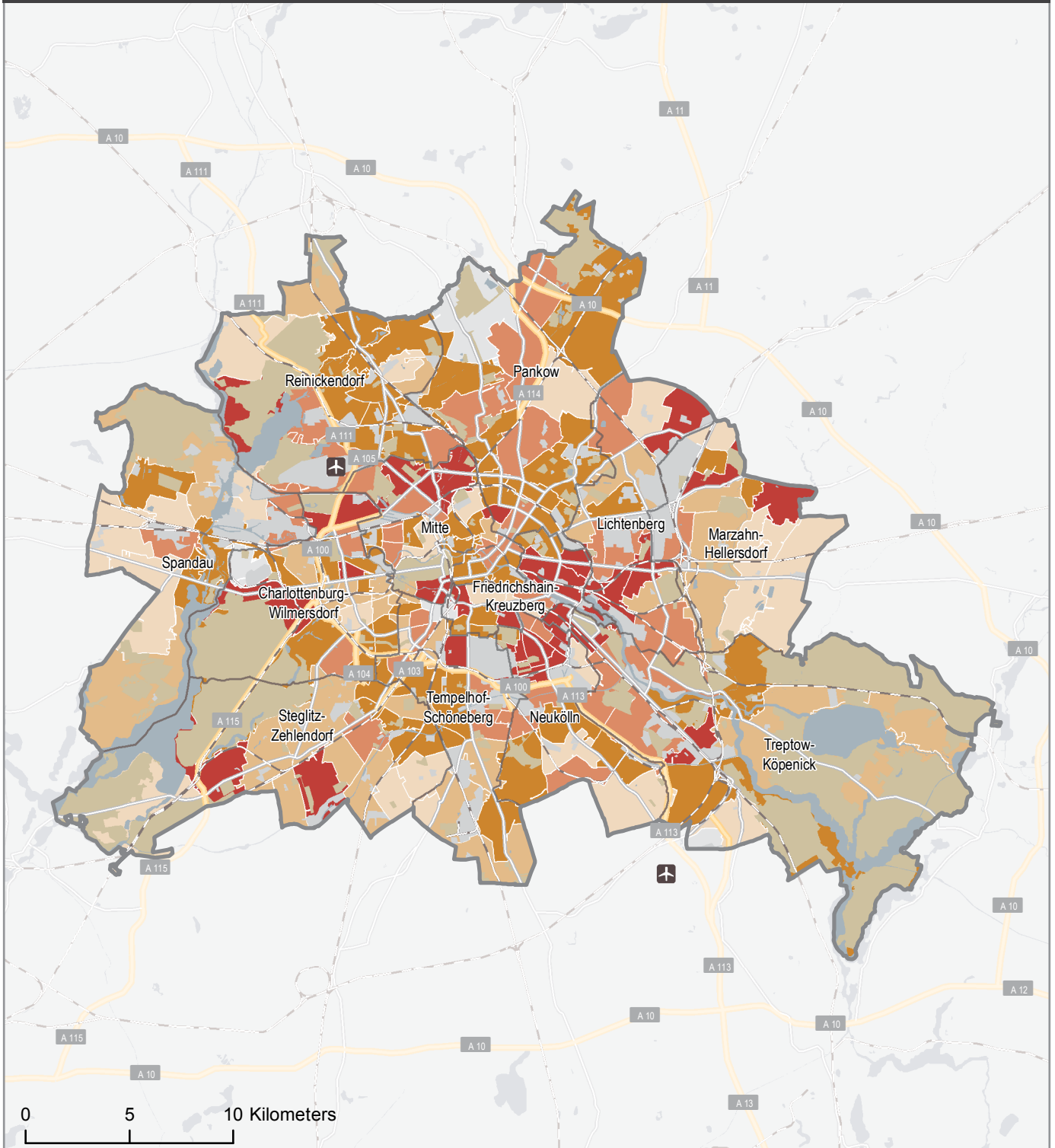
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Rent Level

Average in €/sqm/month on postcode level



The residential property market Berlin: Development of asking rental prices between 2013 and 2015

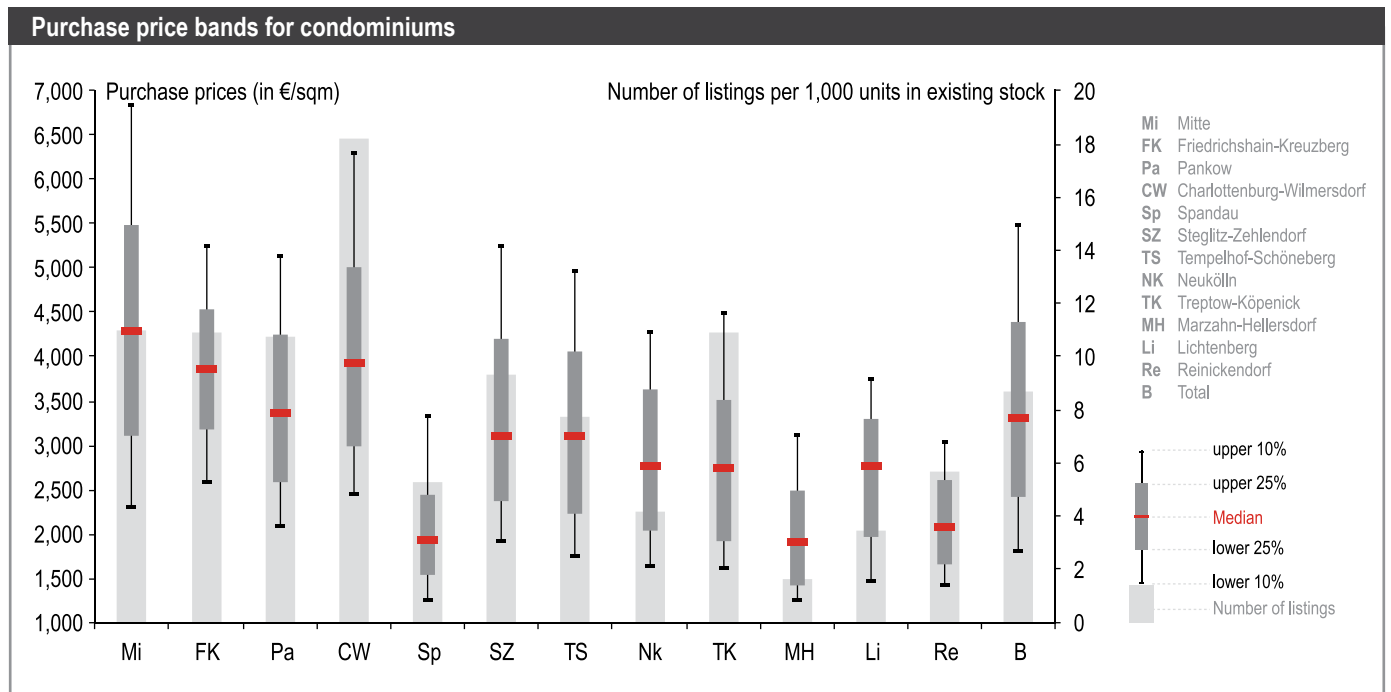


Development of Offered Rental Prices
in % 1st half of 2014 - 1st half of 2016 (on postcode level)



Condominium market in Berlin

in the first half of 2016



Purchase price bands for condominiums (1st half of 2016 in €/sqm)

District	10%	25%	Median rent* (50%)	Development since H1 2015 in %	75%	90%
Mitte	2,290	3,120	4,300	1.7	5,480	6,830
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	2,590	3,190	3,860	10.3	4,540	5,240
Pankow	2,080	2,590	3,370	13.6	4,260	5,130
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	2,440	2,990	3,940	11.4	5,010	6,290
Spandau	1,250	1,540	1,950	30.6	2,450	3,320
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	1,930	2,360	3,110	6.6	4,190	5,240
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	1,760	2,230	3,100	25.4	4,060	4,960
Neukölln	1,630	2,040	2,770	19.7	3,630	4,270
Treptow-Köpenick	1,600	1,920	2,760	8.8	3,520	4,480
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	1,250	1,420	1,910	20.8	2,500	3,110
Lichtenberg	1,460	1,960	2,780	26.6	3,300	3,760
Reinickendorf	1,430	1,670	2,090	10.5	2,600	3,030
Berlin	1,810	2,420	3,320	9.9	4,400	5,480

* Median price: 50 per cent of the listings are above 50 per cent below this figure

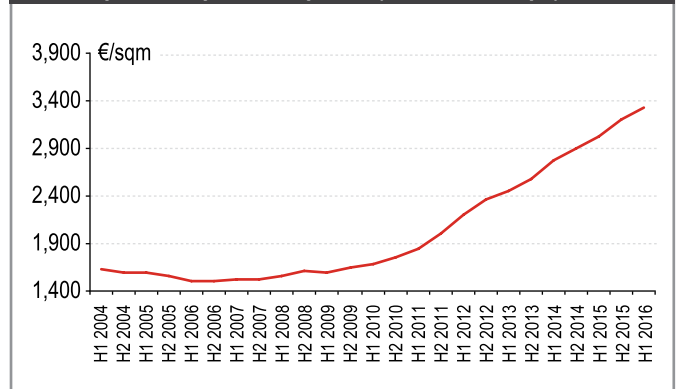
Widespread high to very high price rises

In the first half of 2016, the average asking price for a condominium apartment in Berlin was around €3,320/sqm, 9.9% more than a year ago. Prices have developed at significantly different rates in the individual districts. For instance, in the Mitte district, asking prices are some of the highest in the city, but this is the only district where prices have changed very little. Price rises have been below-average in the other high-priced locations inside the S-Bahn ring, despite appearing significant at 6% – 10% over the past year. The highest price rises, of more than 20% year-on-year, have been recorded in the districts of Spandau, Lichtenberg and Marzahn. These are some of the most inexpensive districts and are regarded as the least popular residential locations in the condominium apartment market. Prices in Neukölln and Tempelhof continue to benefit from the trendy locations around Tempelhofer Feld. Across the city, it is clear that the biggest price rises, which have exceeded 15% year-on-year, have been observed in the less expensive areas.

Prices have doubled since 2010

In the first half of 2016, asking prices for condominium apartments increased by around 3.8% compared to the second half of 2015. However, this rise is only half the average growth rate recorded since the start of the upswing in 2010. Since then, prices have risen at an average of almost 6% per half-year. In effect, prices for condominium apartments in Berlin have more than doubled or have increased by almost €1,700/sqm. This current slight cooling of the condominium apartment market could be due to the price levels achieved. For local buyers, this is now so high that they are often having to turn their attention to the suburbs. Moreover, in the last few years, many people who have wanted to buy a property have already done so. For capital investors requiring attractive returns, condominium apartments are only attractive in the more inexpensive locations. Nevertheless, a condominium apartment in Berlin is still an interesting investment for many national and international purchasers, given the lack of alternative forms of investment.

Development of purchase prices (Median in €/sqm)



An average of €4,450/sqm was asked for new-build apartments in Berlin the first half of 2016, a rise of €150.00/sqm compared to the previous six months. Prices in Mitte and Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf are now slightly higher than €5,000/sqm, but no further price rise is currently expected. By contrast, average prices inside the S-Bahn ring have increased to around €4,500/sqm. It is only possible to secure new-build apartments for less than €3,000/sqm in peripheral locations.

Purchase price by unit size (Median* in €/sqm)

District	<45 sqm	45-65 sqm	66-90 sqm	>90 sqm
Mitte	3,150	3,320	4,100	4,830
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	3,300	3,550	3,740	4,270
Pankow	3,170	2,900	3,190	3,760
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	3,210	3,330	3,870	4,500
Spandau	1,620	1,650	1,960	2,480
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	2,600	2,570	2,820	3,830
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	2,530	2,370	2,810	3,730
Neukölln	2,540	2,330	2,600	3,470
Treptow-Köpenick	2,160	2,160	2,680	3,220
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	n/a	1,500	1,690	2,330
Lichtenberg	2,070	1,940	2,750	3,060
Reinickendorf	1,790	1,890	2,250	2,440
Berlin	2,800	2,760	3,040	3,880

Purchase price by building age (Median* in €/sqm)

District	<1919	1920-1945	1946-1960	1961-1975	1976-1990	1991-2010	>2011
Mitte	3,350	2,580	2,890	3,510	3,750	4,080	5,030
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	3,530	3,410	3,190	3,460	2,890	3,110	4,500
Pankow	3,350	2,290	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,450	3,910
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	3,860	3,830	2,910	3,210	3,670	3,650	5,020
Spandau	1,710	1,660	1,460	1,840	n/a	2,080	3,080
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	3,300	2,910	2,210	2,530	3,510	3,070	4,420
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	3,150	2,270	2,150	2,160	2,470	2,940	4,710
Neukölln	2,960	2,080	2,090	1,800	2,330	2,300	3,810
Treptow-Köpenick	2,710	1,860	1,830	n/a	1,660	2,010	3,270
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	3,300	1,870	n/a	n/a	1,510	1,890	2,130
Lichtenberg	2,890	1,870	n/a	1,420	1,400	2,100	3,220
Reinickendorf	2,370	1,870	1,660	1,960	2,260	2,010	2,930
Berlin	3,360	2,450	2,450	2,440	2,760	2,580	4,450

* Median price: 50 per cent of the listings are above 50 per cent below this figure

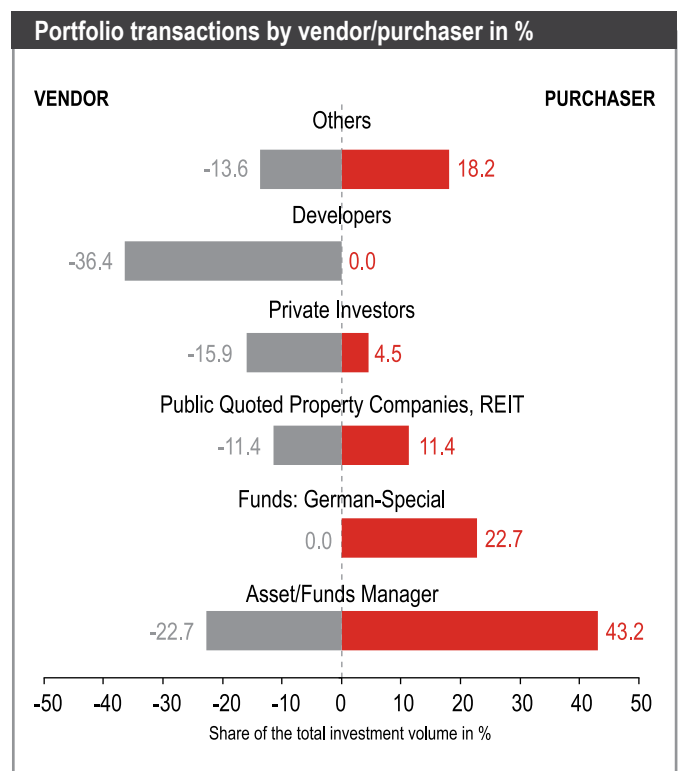
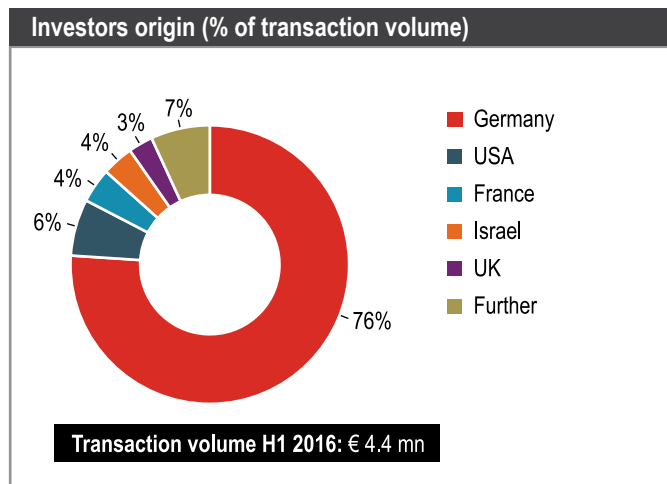
Transaction market for residential property in the first half of 2016

No mergers and low transaction volumes

There has been a marked fall in the volume of transactions in the investment market for residential property in the first half of 2016 since last year. A total volume of approx. €4.4 billion residential properties and portfolios, including 42,000 homes, have changed hands and, as a result, the first six months of 2016 saw the lowest transaction volume of the past five years. The decrease is mainly due to the lack of large-scale transactions.

A number of different trends are currently being observed in the residential transaction market. On the one hand, sub-portfolios and properties which do not fit into a company's general strategy are currently being extricated from the holdings of the merged housing companies. In addition, the completion of almost 250,000 apartments, the highest number since 2006 is having an impact on the project development market. Currently, almost a quarter of all transactions or €1.2 billion are forward deals. Furthermore, the trend of investing in high-yielding micro apartment buildings and private student apartments continues.

The proportion of the total capital invested by international investors in the German residential market increased to almost 25% over the same period (2015: 13%) but, based on the number of transactions, it remained at only 15% (2015: 16%). In terms of the



reduction or accumulation of property holdings through acquisition and disposal, German special funds were the most active in their investments in the first six months. At just less than €950 million, the increase in assets held by asset and fund managers is more remarkable given that a volume of €11 billion (net) was disposed of in 2015.

A downward correction is needed in respect of the outlook for 2016. But, in view of the continued rise in the appeal of the German residential investment market to international investors and the above mentioned trends, a transaction volume of up to €10 billion cannot be ruled out; this is also likely given that the consolidation phase has only just started in respect of the recently merged portfolios.

Project development transaction volume 75% higher year-on-year

€1.1 billion was invested in the residential investment market in Berlin in the first half of this year, making the federal capital the most important investment destination for residential property in the country. Here, the fall in the number of mergers last year is noticeable, with around 50% less being invested in the city on the Havel and Spree rivers since this time last year. At some 7,100, only a quarter of the number of apartments have changed hands

so far in 2016 compared to the first six months of 2015. Transactions in residential properties and portfolios are much smaller in scale than a year ago, with the average transaction size currently 170 units. Berlin's project development market continues to grow, with more than €250 million invested in projects still at the construction stage, a rise of 75% compared to the corresponding period last year. Purchasers of these projects tend to be German special funds, which invest international capital.

Selected residential portfolio transactions

Location	Vendor	Purchaser	Housing units	Purchase price in € million	Date	Annotations
Bavaria, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt	Corestate Capital	Confidential	2,700	100	Q1 2016	
Frankfurt, Mannheim	Grainger	Heitman European Residential Investment Partners	1,600	120	Q1 2016	FRM Portfolio
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg	DRV Bund	arsago Real Estate	1,200	Confidential	Q2 2016	
Various	Grainger	LEG NRW	1,100	50	Q2 2016	
Celle, Hameln, Walsrode, Uelzen	Vonovia	Noctua Real Estate	1,000	Confidential	Q1 2016	Former Gagfah Properties
Oldenburg, Mannheim, Norderstedt, Leverkusen, Cologne, Berlin, Potsdam	Confidential	Deutsche Invest Immobilien (d.i.i. 8 Fonds)	1,000	80	Q2 2016	Various properties in several locations
North Rhine-Westphalia	Confidential	Asterion Wohnen	1,000	Confidential	Q2 2016	
Münster, Dresden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt	Devario Invest Family Office	Global Student Accommodation	1,000	Confidential	Q2 2016	Headquarter Portfolio
Berlin	Ärzttekammer Steiermark	Foncière Développement Logements (FDL – Immeo Wohnen)	900	160	Q1 2016	Residenz Berolina Immobilien GmbH
Berlin	Deutsche Wohnen	Mähren Gruppe	900	Confidential	Q1 2016	

Division of Berlin districts and areas

District	Area
Mitte	Hansaviertel, Tiergarten, Moabit, Gesundbrunnen, Wedding, Mitte
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg	Friedrichshain, Kreuzberg
Pankow	Prenzlauer Berg, Weißensee, Blankenburg, Heinersdorf, Karow, Pankow, Blankenfelde, Buch, Französisch Buchholz, Rosenthal, Wilhelmsruh
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	Charlottenburg, Charlottenburg-Nord, Grunewald, Halensee, Schmargendorf, Westend
Spandau	Spandau, Haselhorst, Siemensstadt, Wilhelmstadt, Gatow, Kladow, Hakenfelde, Falkenhagener Feld, Staaken
Steglitz-Zehlendorf	Dahlem, Düppel, Lankwitz, Lichterfelde, Nikolassee, Schlachtensee, Steglitz, Südende, Wannsee, Zehlendorf
Tempelhof-Schöneberg	Schöneberg, Friedenau, Mariendorf, Marienfelde, Lichtenrade
Neukölln	Neukölln, Britz, Buckow, Rudow, Gropiusstadt
Treptow-Köpenick	Alt-Treptow, Plänterwald, Baumschulenweg, Johannisthal, Niederschöneweide, Altglienicke, Adlershof, Bohnsdorf, Oberschöneweide, Köpenick, Friedrichshagen, Rahnsdorf, Grünau, Müggelheim, Schmöckwitz
Marzahn-Hellersdorf	Marzahn, Hellersdorf, Biesdorf, Kaulsdorf, Mahlsdorf
Lichtenberg	Malchow, Wartenberg, Falkenberg, Neu Hohenschönhausen, Alt-Hohenschönhausen, Fennpfuhl, Alt-Lichtenberg, Rummelsburg, Friedrichsfelde, Karlshorst
Reinickendorf	Frohnau, Heiligensee, Hermsdorf, Lübars, Konradshöhe, Märkisches Viertel, Reinickendorf, Tegel, Waidmannslust, Wittenau

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