

ALLIANZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Form F-4/A
December 12, 2005
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 12, 2005

Registration No. 333-128715

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to

FORM F-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

ALLIANZ AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Federal Republic of Germany

6411

Not applicable

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

Königinstrasse 28,

80802 Munich,

Germany

(011) 49 89 3800 0

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Peter Huehne

Chief Financial Officer

Allianz of America Corporation

777 San Marin Drive,

Novato, California 94998

(415) 899-2646

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(Name, address, including zip code and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies of Communications to:

<p>Dr. Peter Hemeling</p> <p>General Counsel</p> <p>Allianz AG</p> <p>Königinstrasse 28,</p> <p>80802 Munich, Germany</p> <p>(011) 49 89 3800 0</p>	<p>William D. Torchiana</p> <p>Sullivan & Cromwell LLP</p> <p>24, rue Jean Goujon</p> <p>75008 Paris France</p> <p>(011) 331 7304 5890</p>
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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As promptly as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered ⁽¹⁾	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit ⁽²⁾	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price ⁽²⁾	Amount of Registration Fee
Ordinary shares, without par value	•	Not applicable	\$14,193,750	\$1,670.60

(1) Allianz AG is registering a total of • ordinary shares, without par value (Allianz shares), in connection with the proposed merger of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà S.p.A. (RAS) with and into Allianz AG (the merger) described herein. This number is based on the (a) • ordinary shares of RAS (RAS ordinary shares) and • savings shares of RAS (RAS savings shares) and, together with RAS ordinary shares, RAS shares) expected to be outstanding and held by U.S. residents (within the meaning of Rule 12g3-2(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of •, 2006, the expected record date for determination of the RAS shareholders entitled to vote on the merger and (b) an exchange ratio of • Allianz shares for each • RAS ordinary shares and of • Allianz shares for each • RAS savings shares pursuant to the merger.

(2) The proposed maximum aggregate offering price of all of the Allianz shares registered in connection with the merger is \$14,193,750. Pursuant to Rules 457(f)(1) and 457(c) under the Securities Act and solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, the proposed maximum aggregate offering price is equal to the aggregate market value of the approximate number of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares to be cancelled in the merger (calculated as set forth in note (1) above) based upon a market value of \$22.71 per RAS ordinary share and \$58.95 per RAS savings share, the average of the high and low sale prices per RAS ordinary share and per RAS savings share, respectively, on the Milan Stock Exchange on September 26, 2005.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information contained in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated December 12, 2005

Allianz AG

up to • million Ordinary Shares

This Prospectus relates to the delivery of ordinary shares (Allianz shares) of Allianz AG (Allianz), contemporaneously with its conversion into a European Company (*Societas Europaea*, or SE), to the holders of ordinary shares and savings shares of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà S.p.A. (RAS) in connection with the proposed merger of RAS with and into Allianz (the merger). As used in this Prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, the term Allianz refers to Allianz AG and the terms we, us, our, Allianz Group and Group refer to Allianz and its direct and indirect subsidiaries as a consolidated group, and the term RAS refers to Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà S.p.A. and the term RAS Group refers to RAS and, as applicable, RAS and its direct and indirect subsidiaries as a consolidated group.

Upon effectiveness of the merger, Allianz will by operation of law change its legal form to become a European Company, as provided for under European Union (EU) law and regulations. Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this Prospectus, Allianz shares refer to the ordinary shares of Allianz following its conversion into an SE, and Allianz SE refers to Allianz following its conversion into an SE.

Subject to requisite shareholder approvals, we and RAS have agreed that RAS shareholders will receive in connection with the merger:

- of Allianz shares for each • RAS ordinary shares that they hold; and
- of Allianz shares for each • RAS savings shares that they hold.

Holders of the RAS ordinary shares are to vote on the merger plan at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders scheduled for February 3, 2006, on first call, and February 4, 2006, on second call. Separately, holders of the RAS savings shares are to vote on the merger at a special meeting of savings shareholders scheduled for February 3, 4 and 6, 2006, on first call, second call and third call, respectively. The merger plan will not become effective unless (a) a resolution approving the merger plan is passed at the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares with the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the RAS ordinary share capital participating in the vote on the resolution and (b) a resolution approving the resolution described in (a) above is passed at the special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares with the affirmative vote of holders of the majority of the RAS savings shares participating in the vote on the resolution, representing at least 20% of the total amount of the RAS savings share capital. At December 1, 2005, we owned approximately 76.3% of the outstanding RAS ordinary shares and 71.3% of the outstanding RAS savings shares, and we intend to vote those shares in favor of the proposed merger. As a result, the resolutions described above are certain to pass.

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Allianz shareholders will vote on the merger plan at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders, which is scheduled for February 8, 2006. The merger plan will not become effective unless a resolution approving it is passed with the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the Allianz share capital participating in the vote on the resolution.

The merger will become effective upon the registration of the merger in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany.

WE ARE NOT ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY, AND YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND A PROXY. If you hold RAS shares through an intermediary such as a broker/dealer or clearing agency, you should consult with that intermediary about how to obtain information on the relevant shareholders' meeting(s) of RAS.

The principal market on which Allianz shares trade is the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, where they trade under the symbol ALV (International Securities Identification Number DE 000840 4005). American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, each representing one-tenth of one Allianz share, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol AZ. On December 5, 2005, the closing price of the shares on the XETRA trading system of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange was 128.39, and the closing price of the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange was \$15.13.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a crime.

We encourage you to read this Prospectus carefully, and in its entirety, including the list of risk factors relating to the merger that begins on page 8.

Prospectus dated •, 2005

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This document incorporates important business and financial information about us from documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are not included in or delivered with this document. Documents incorporated by reference are available without charge, excluding all exhibits unless an exhibit has been specifically incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Shareholders may obtain documents incorporated by reference into this Prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from us at the following address, and may also use such address for any questions about the merger:

Allianz AG

Investor Relations

Königinstrasse 28

80802 Munich

Germany

Telephone: +49 1802 2554269

Fax: +49 89 3800 3899

E-Mail: investor.relations@allianz.com

In order to receive timely delivery of the documents in advance of the RAS meetings of shareholders, you should make your request no later than •, 2006.

Allianz files annual and special reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which in this document we refer to as the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information on file at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services. The Allianz filings, and the registration statement filed by Allianz of which this Prospectus forms a part, are available at the Internet Web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Allianz has filed a registration statement on Form F-4 to register with the SEC the Allianz shares that RAS shareholders would receive in connection with the merger.

The SEC permits Allianz to incorporate by reference information into this Prospectus. This means that Allianz can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be part of this Prospectus, except for any information superseded by information contained directly in this Prospectus or by information contained in documents filed with or furnished to the SEC after the date of this Prospectus that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

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This Prospectus incorporates by reference Allianz's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, which was filed with the SEC on April 19, 2005, and Allianz's Reports on Form 6-K, which were submitted with the SEC on November 15, 2005 and December 12, 2005, respectively. These documents contain important information about us and our financial condition. Allianz also incorporates by reference into this Prospectus additional documents that it may file with or submit to the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, from and including the date of this Prospectus to the dates of the respective RAS shareholders' meetings held in connection with the merger. These include reports such as Annual Reports on Form 20-F and any other Reports on Form 6-K designated by Allianz as being incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

The Allianz shares are listed and traded on all German stock exchanges, *i.e.*, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, the Baden-Württemberg Stock Exchange in Stuttgart, the Berlin-Bremen Stock Exchange, the Düsseldorf Stock Exchange, the Hanseatic Stock Exchange in Hamburg, the Hanover Stock Exchange and the Munich Stock Exchange. The Allianz shares are also listed on the London Stock Exchange, SWX Swiss Exchange and Euronext Paris. Allianz ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which in this document we refer to as the NYSE.

You can obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference through us or through the SEC's Internet Web site, in each case as described above.

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References in this Prospectus to \$, U.S.\$ and U.S. dollars are to United States dollars and references to and Euro are to the Euro, the single currency established for participants in the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union (or EMU), commencing January 1, 1999.

Unless as otherwise specified herein, the financial information included in this Prospectus is prepared in accordance with the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards, effective January 1, 2005, as adopted under EU regulations in accordance with clause 315a of the German Commercial Code, which we refer to herein as IFRS or 2005 IFRS. Some of these new and revised IFRS required retrospective application to all years of a company's financial statements. As a result and pursuant to specific requirements and guidance of the SEC in connection with the filing of certain registration statements, the financial statements for the Allianz Group previously issued in connection with our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the financial statements for the RAS Group previously issued in the initial filing of this registration statement with the SEC on September 30, 2005 have been revised to retrospectively apply 2005 IFRS and are included in this Prospectus. Retrospective application has the effect of applying 2005 IFRS to prior periods as if those accounting principles had always been used. Pre-2005 IFRS when used herein means IFRS effective as of December 31, 2004 as adopted under EU regulations in accordance with clause 292a of the German Commercial Code. For a more detailed description of 2005 IFRS compared to Pre-2005 IFRS, refer to Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements and Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for RAS Group, which are included in this Prospectus.

This Prospectus is dated •, 2005. You should not assume that the information contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than that date. Neither the mailing of this Prospectus to RAS shareholders nor the issuance by Allianz of ordinary shares in connection with the merger will create any implication to the contrary.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or a solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this Prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read carefully the entire Prospectus and the additional documents referred to in this Prospectus to fully understand the merger.

The Companies (see page 12)

Allianz AG

Königinstrasse 28

80802 Munich

Germany

Telephone: (011-49) 89-3800-0

We are among the world's largest financial services providers, offering insurance, banking and asset management products and services through property-casualty, life/health, banking and asset management business segments. We are the largest German property-casualty and life/health insurance company and one of the largest insurance groups in the world, based on gross premiums written and statutory premiums, respectively, in 2004. We are also among the largest insurance companies in other countries, including France, Italy (which includes our interest in RAS), the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Spain, based on gross premiums written in 2004. We are the second-largest German financial institution, based on market capitalization at December 31, 2004.

RAS S.p.A.

Corso Italia 23

20122 Milan

Italy

Telephone: (011-39) 02-7216-1

The RAS Group is one of the leading financial services providers in Italy, offering insurance, banking and asset management products and services. RAS is the fourth-largest property-casualty insurer and second-largest life/health insurer in Italy, based on gross premiums written and statutory premiums, respectively, in 2004. RAS also has insurance operations in Austria, Switzerland and Portugal. With RAS's acquisition of Banca Bnl Investimenti in 2004 and subsequent merger of these operations into RAS's subsidiary, RasBank, RAS has an increasing presence in Italy's financial services sector. Allianz is RAS's largest shareholder, holding 76.3% of RAS's total share capital as of December 1, 2005 after giving effect to the tender offer by Allianz for RAS shares, which expired on November 23, 2005 (see Relationship Between Allianz and RAS Tender Offer for RAS Shares and Additional Share Purchases).

The Merger (see page 43)

If the merger plan is approved by the RAS shareholders and by our shareholders, RAS will be merged with and into Allianz having effect upon the registration of the merger in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany. Upon effectiveness of the merger, Allianz, as the absorbing entity, will by operation of law change its legal form from a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) to a European Company (*Societas Europaea*, or SE), as provided for under EU law and regulations. Subject to requisite shareholder approvals, we and RAS have agreed that RAS shareholders will receive in connection with the merger:

- of Allianz shares for each • RAS ordinary shares that they hold; and

- of Allianz shares for each • RAS savings shares that they hold.

The terms and conditions of the merger are contained in the merger plan entered into by Allianz and RAS on December •, 2005, an English translation of which is included as an exhibit in the registration statement of which this Prospectus forms a part and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. We encourage you to read the merger plan carefully as it is the legal document that governs the merger.

If you are a RAS shareholder, you will receive Allianz shares, which are traded principally on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol ALV . Allianz ADSs are listed on the NYSE under the symbol AZ .

Appraisal Rights and Cash Exit Rights (see page 68)

Italian law does not entitle the holders of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares to formal appraisal rights in connection with the merger. RAS shareholders are, however, entitled to cash exit rights as provided for under Italian law. Those entitled RAS shareholders that have exercised their cash exit rights

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will receive a cash payment for their RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, as applicable, in lieu of receiving any Allianz shares. For further information in this regard, see *The RAS Shareholders' Meetings, Appraisal Rights and Cash Exit Rights*.

Certain Tax Consequences (see page 76)

For a discussion of U.S. federal, Italian and German tax consequences of the merger to RAS shareholders, see *U.S. Federal, Italian and German Tax Consequences*.

Selected Financial Data of the Allianz Group

We present below our selected financial data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2004. We derived the selected financial data for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2004 from our audited annual consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those financial statements. All the data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, which are included in this Prospectus.

We also present below our selected historical financial data as of and for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. We have derived the selected financial historical information for each of the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine-months ended September 30, 2005, which are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with 2005 IFRS, which introduced a number of new and revised IFRS effective January 1, 2005. Some of these new and revised IFRS required retrospective application to all years of a company's financial statements. As a result and pursuant to specific requirements and guidance of the SEC in connection with the filing of certain registration statements, the financial statements for the Allianz Group previously issued in connection with our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 have been revised to retrospectively apply 2005 IFRS, and are included in this Prospectus. Retrospective application has the effect of applying 2005 IFRS to prior periods as if those accounting principles had always been used. Our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 will also be prepared in accordance with 2005 IFRS. Our selected financial data as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 is also presented below in accordance with 2005 IFRS. The selected financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 is, however, presented below in accordance with pre-2005 IFRS and accordingly does not reflect the retrospective application of 2005 IFRS, due to the unreasonable effort or expense required to prepare such information, in particular resulting from the challenges posed by the implementation for those years of the new impairment criteria of IAS 39 revised, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

IFRS differ in certain significant respects from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which in this Prospectus we refer to as U.S. GAAP. For a description of the significant differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP as they relate to us and a reconciliation of our net income and shareholders' equity under IFRS to U.S. GAAP, see Note 47 to our audited annual consolidated financial statements included in this Prospectus and our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, which are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

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	At or For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		At or For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2005	2004	2004 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
\$ (In millions, except per share data)								
IFRS consolidated income statement data								
Gross premiums written ⁽²⁾								
Property-Casualty	34,439	34,646	51,604	43,780	43,420	43,293	42,137	38,382
Life/Health	14,643	14,578	24,418	20,716	20,689	20,664	20,145	20,239
Consolidation adjustments ⁽³⁾	(172)	(580)	(949)	(805)	(722)	(804)	(694)	(736)
Total	48,910	48,644	75,073	63,691	63,387	63,153	61,588	57,885
Premiums earned (net)	42,292	41,829	66,937	56,789	55,978	55,133	52,745	49,907
Total income								
Property-Casualty	35,954	36,410	57,624	48,888	50,920	55,436	48,770	45,197
Life/Health	26,458	24,892	40,431	34,301	37,248	36,691	34,092	37,251
Banking Operations	9,548	9,174	14,216	12,061	13,860	21,219	12,755	1,722
Asset Management Operations	2,777	2,362	3,833	3,252	3,059	3,185	2,738	1,722
Consolidation adjustments ⁽³⁾	(2,632)	(2,334)	(4,463)	(3,787)	(2,713)	(8,876)	(2,705)	(2,103)
Total	72,105	70,504	111,641	94,715	102,374	107,655	95,650	83,789
Net income (loss)	3,508	1,970	2,671	2,266	2,691	(3,243)	1,585	3,448
Basic earnings per share	9.11	5.37	7.30	6.19	7.96	(11.71)	6.51	14.05
Diluted earnings per share	9.06	5.35	7.26	6.16	7.93	(11.71)	6.51	14.05
U.S. GAAP consolidated income statement data								
Net income (loss)	2,771	2,404	3,396	2,881	2,245	(1,260)	4,246	6,519
Basic earnings per share	7.20	6.55	9.28	7.87	6.71	(4.79)	16.30	28.85
Diluted earnings per share	7.16	6.53	9.23	7.83	6.70	(4.79)	16.30	28.85
IFRS consolidated balance sheet data								
Group's own investments ⁽⁴⁾	471,210	435,136	524,676	445,131	395,779	398,721	462,219	337,793
Total assets	989,198	1,015,123	1,167,288	990,318	933,213	848,752	942,986	440,008
Reserves for insurance and investment contracts	356,489	325,804	384,704	326,380	309,460	303,258	299,512 ⁽⁵⁾	284,824 ⁽⁵⁾
Total liabilities	940,610	978,816	1,122,862	952,627	897,954	819,742	911,373	404,416
Issued capital and capital reserves	21,497	19,347	22,906	19,433	19,347	14,785	14,769	7,994
Shareholders' equity	48,588	36,307	44,426	37,691	35,259	29,010	31,613	35,592
Shareholders' equity per share	126	99	121	103	104	105	114	127
Weighted average number of shares outstanding								
Basic	384.9	366.8	365.9	365.9	338.2	276.9	277.8	279.8
Diluted	387.5	368.3	368.1	368.1	339.8	276.9	277.8	279.8
Dividends per share			2.06	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
U.S. GAAP consolidated balance sheet data								
Shareholders' equity	43,633	32,571	39,345	33,380	30,825	22,836	31,655	35,102
Shareholders' equity per share	113	89	107	91	91	83	114	125
Other financial and operating data								
Combined ratio	93.0%	93.2%	92.9%	92.9%	97.0%	105.7%	108.8%	104.9%
Third-party assets	711,315	591,658	689,096	584,624	564,714	560,588	620,458	336,424
Market capitalization	45,438	29,693	42,358	35,936	36,637	22,111	64,156	97,813

(1) Amounts given in Euros have been translated for convenience only into U.S. dollars at the rate of \$1.1787 = 1.00, the noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers in Euros certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes on December 5, 2005.

(2) In some countries, health insurance operations are reflected in either or both of the property-casualty and life/health segments in accordance with local practice and regulatory considerations.

(3) Represents the elimination of intercompany transactions between Allianz Group companies in different segments.

(4) For additional information on Group's own investments, see Information on the Company Asset Management Operations Group's Own Investments in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

(5) Represents amounts included in the Total insurance liabilities line-item under pre-2005 IFRS. Under 2005 IFRS, this line-item has been replaced with Reserves for insurance and investment contracts in our consolidated financial statements pursuant to the Allianz Group's adoption of IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, as discussed further in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Prospectus.

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RAS Group's own investments	43,477	39,858	49,411	41,920	38,672	37,839
Total assets	75,543	66,400	83,777	71,076	63,040	58,119
Reserves for insurance and investment contracts	39,642	36,744	45,141	38,297	35,578	35,486
Total liabilities	67,648	59,306	74,841	63,495	56,010	50,898
Issued capital and capital reserves	1,616	2,249	2,651	2,249	2,249	3,049
Shareholders' equity	7,895	7,094	8,936	7,581	7,030	7,221
Shareholders' equity per share	12	11	13	11	10	10
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding						
Basic	669.7	670.0	670.2	670.2	673.5	715.5
Diluted	669.7	670.0	670.2	670.2	673.5	715.5
Weighted average number of savings shares outstanding						
Basic	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	9.4
Diluted	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	9.4

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	At or For the Nine Months Ended September 30,		At or For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2005	2004	2004 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2003	2002
	\$ (In millions, except per share data)					
Dividends per share						
Ordinary			0.71	0.60	0.44	0.37
Savings			0.73	0.62	0.46	0.41
U.S. GAAP consolidated balance sheet data						
Shareholders' equity	7,003	6,283	7,864	6,672	6,202	6,373
Shareholders' equity per share	10	9	12	10	9	9
Other financial and operating data						
Combined ratio	96.0%	96.2%	95.9%	95.9%	97.9%	101.3%
Third-party assets	19,339	15,346	20,190	17,129	13,924	12,446
Market capitalization	12,742	10,383	13,176	11,178	9,004	8,401

(1) Amounts given in Euros have been translated for convenience only into U.S. dollars at the rate of \$1.1787 = 1.00, the noon buying rate in New York for cable transfers in Euros certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes on December 5, 2005.

(2) Represents the elimination of intercompany transactions between RAS Group companies in different segments.

Currencies and Exchange Rates

The table below sets forth, for the periods and dates indicated, information concerning the noon buying rate for the Euro, expressed in U.S. dollars per one Euro. The noon buying rate is the rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

	High	Low	Period average ⁽¹⁾	Period end
	(\$ per 1.00)			
2000	1.0335	0.8270	0.9207	0.9388
2001	0.9535	0.8370	0.8952	0.8901
2002	1.0485	0.8594	0.9454	1.0485
2003	1.2597	1.0361	1.1321	1.2597
2004	1.3625	1.1801	1.2478	1.3538
2005				
June	1.2320	1.2035	1.2165	1.2098
July	1.2200	1.1917	1.2043	1.2129
August	1.2434	1.2147	1.2362	1.2330
September	1.2538	1.2011	1.2253	1.2058
October	1.2148	1.1914	1.1955	1.1995
November	1.2067	1.6670	1.1894	1.1790
December (through December 5, 2005)	1.1787	1.1699	1.1745	1.1787

(1) Computed using the average of the noon buying rates for Euros on the last business day of each month during the relevant annual period or on the first and last business days of each month during the relevant monthly period.

Comparative Per Share Data

The following tables present audited historical and unaudited pro forma per share data that reflect the completion of the merger based upon the historical financial statements of Allianz and RAS as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and the year ended December 31, 2004. The pro forma data are not indicative of the results of future operations or the actual results that would have occurred had the merger been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented. You should read the data presented below together with the audited historical consolidated financial statements, including applicable notes, of Allianz and RAS, which are included in this Prospectus.

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The first, second and third columns on the left in the tables below present audited historical per share amounts for Allianz shares, RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, respectively. The fourth column presents unaudited pro forma data of the combined company per Allianz share. The fifth column sets forth unaudited pro forma equivalent data based on the number of Allianz shares to be issued in the merger. Solely for your convenience, the unaudited pro forma and pro forma equivalent amounts in the fourth and fifth columns have been converted into U.S. dollars at the noon buying rate on December 31, 2005.

For further information regarding the RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, see Note 33 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of RAS included in this Prospectus.

At and For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

	Allianz Historical per Allianz Share	RAS Historical per RAS Ordinary Share	RAS Historical per RAS Savings Share	Allianz/RAS Pro Forma per Allianz Share	Pro Forma Equivalent Per RAS Ordinary Share (Allianz Share multiplied by 3)
	()	()	()	() (\$)	() (\$)
Amounts under IFRS:					
Net income				(Unaudited)	
Basic	9.11	0.96	0.98		
Diluted	9.06	0.96	0.98		
Book value per share	126	12	12		
Amounts under U.S. GAAP:					
Net income					
Basic	7.20	0.95	0.97		
Diluted	7.16	0.95	0.97		
Book value per share	113	10	10		

At and For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Allianz Historical per Allianz Share	RAS Historical per RAS Ordinary Share	RAS Historical per RAS Savings Share	Allianz/RAS Pro Forma per Allianz Share	Pro Forma Equivalent Per RAS Ordinary Share (Allianz Share multiplied by 3)
	()	()	()	() (\$)	() (\$)
Amounts under IFRS:					
Net income				(Unaudited)	
Basic	6.19	1.01	1.03		
Diluted	6.16	1.01	1.03		
Dividends	1.75	0.60	0.62		
Book value per share	103	11	11		
Amounts under U.S. GAAP:					
Net income					
Basic	7.87	1.08	1.10		
Diluted	7.83	1.08	1.10		
Dividends	1.75	0.60	0.62		
Book value per share	91	10	10		

Comparative Market Price Data

The following table presents the per share closing prices for Allianz shares quoted on the XETRA trading system of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and for RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares quoted on the Milan Stock Exchange. These prices are presented on the following dates:

September 9, 2005, the last trading day before the public announcement of the proposed merger; and

December 5, 2005, the latest practicable date before the printing of this Prospectus.

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The table also presents implied equivalent per share values for RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares by multiplying the price per Allianz share, converted into U.S. dollars, on each of the two dates by the merger exchange ratio of • Allianz shares for each • RAS ordinary shares and • Allianz shares for each • RAS savings shares, respectively.

	Allianz share price		RAS ordinary share price		RAS savings share price		Implied value per RAS ordinary share	Implied value per RAS savings share
	()	(\$)	()	(\$)	()	(\$)	(\$)	()
September 9, 2005	109.07	128.56	17.61	20.76	23.33	27.50		
December 5, 2005	128.39	151.33	20.28	23.90	54.99	64.82		

You are urged to obtain current market quotations for Allianz shares, RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares before making a decision with respect to the merger.

Holdings of RAS Shares and Required RAS Shareholders' Votes

As of December 1, 2005, directors and executive officers of RAS and their affiliates held 26,442 (or less than 0.004%) of the then outstanding RAS ordinary shares and none of the then outstanding RAS savings shares. The merger plan will not become effective unless (a) a resolution approving the merger plan is passed at the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares with the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the RAS ordinary share capital participating in the vote on the resolution and (b) a resolution approving the resolution described in (a) above is passed at the special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares with the affirmative vote of holders of the majority of the RAS savings shares participating in the vote on the resolution, representing at least 20% of the total amount of the RAS savings share capital.

Regulatory Requirements in Connection with the Merger

On November 14, 2005, in connection with the merger, RAS's Board of Directors approved the transfer by way of a contribution-in-kind of substantially all of the RAS Group's operations, including associated assets and liabilities, to a newly-established, wholly-owned Italian subsidiary of RAS, as described in The Merger Reorganization of RAS. This transfer will require the approvals in Italy from the *Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni Private e di Interesse Collettivo* (the ISVAP), the supervisory body responsible for regulating insurance and reinsurance businesses in Italy, and from the *Commissione di Vigilanza sui Fondi Pensione* (COVIP), the supervisory body responsible for regulating pension funds in Italy. With respect to the merger itself, Allianz is required to make notice filings in Italy, Germany and possibly in other jurisdictions in connection with the merger. In particular, in Italy, Allianz has notified the Bank of Italy as a result of its anticipated increased shareholding in RasBank and RAS Asset Management SGR S.p.A., both subsidiaries of RAS. In Germany, Allianz is required to notify the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (the *Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*, or BaFin) in connection with the merger. In addition, Allianz may have to make notice filings relating to the merger in certain other jurisdictions where Allianz and RAS have subsidiaries. At present, prior approval of the merger is not believed to be required in any of these jurisdictions.

Enforceability of Civil Liability and Service of Process

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Allianz is incorporated under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, and all of the members of our management board and certain of the experts named or referred to herein are non-residents of the United States. A substantial majority of our assets and the assets of such non-resident persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce in U.S. courts judgments against such persons or judgments of such courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws. We have been advised by German legal counsel that there is doubt as to the enforceability in Germany, in original actions or actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, of claims based solely upon U.S. federal securities laws.

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RISK FACTORS RELATING SPECIFICALLY TO THE MERGER

Our Annual Report on Form 20-F that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus describes a variety of risks relevant to Allianz's business and financial condition, which you are urged to read. The following discussion concerns risk factors relating specifically to the proposed merger.

Investors who wish to own RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares but who do not wish to hold Allianz shares may sell the Allianz shares they receive in the merger. This may put downward pressure on the market price of the Allianz shares that you will receive in the merger. Arbitrageurs may also adversely influence share prices.

For a number of reasons, some shareholders of RAS may wish to sell their RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares prior to completion of the merger, or the Allianz shares that they will receive in the merger. These sales or the prospect of such future sales, as well as arbitrage activities prior to the completion of the merger, could adversely affect the market price for RAS ordinary shares, RAS savings shares and Allianz shares and ADSs.

The merger ratio is fixed, based on comparative valuations of Allianz and RAS, and is not subject to any fluctuations in market price of Allianz shares. In addition, the market price of Allianz shares may decrease between the time you vote on the merger plan and the time the merger becomes effective. As a result, at the time you vote on the merger plan you will not know the market value you will receive for your RAS shares.

The merger exchange ratio is fixed, based on comparative valuations of Allianz and RAS. The merger plan also does not contain a mechanism to adjust the merger exchange ratio in the event that the market price of Allianz shares declines. As a result, if the market price of Allianz shares at the effectiveness of the merger is lower than their market prices on the relevant date of the respective meetings of RAS shareholders, the market value of Allianz shares that you receive in the merger will be less than the market value on the date of the relevant shareholders' meeting and may in any case be less than you paid for your RAS ordinary shares or RAS savings shares, as the case may be. We expect that the merger will become effective in summer 2006, but it may occur at some other time, depending in large part on whether there is shareholder litigation in Germany or Italy that impedes the effectiveness of the merger.

The trading market for RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares after the merger plan has been approved by the requisite shareholders' meetings may be severely impaired or disrupted. As a result, until the merger becomes effective and you receive Allianz shares, the liquidity of the RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares may decline and their volatility may increase.

Following approval of the merger plan by the requisite shareholders' meetings and prior to entry of the merger into the German commercial register for Allianz, the trading volume of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares and the liquidity of the shares could decrease. This could result in substantial fluctuations in the trading price for RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares.

RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares are currently traded on the Milan Stock Exchange. If, after approval of the merger plan by the requisite shareholders' meetings, the ordinary trading of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares no longer appears to be ensured, the quotation of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares could be discontinued or the admission of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares to the Milan Stock Exchange could be revoked.

Benefits that we realize from the merger could be materially different from our current expectations.

The merger is aimed at implementing a business plan to create strategic synergies and efficiencies, as well as improving the competitive position of the Allianz Group and each of its companies in an increasingly global market of multinational players in the insurance industry. The full acquisition of RAS will enable Allianz to reorganize its Italian business in the future and to directly reallocate the holding of operations to Allianz. However, our estimates of the benefits that we may realize as a result of the merger involve subjective judgments that are subject to uncertainties. A variety of factors that are partially or entirely beyond our control could cause actual results to be materially different from what we currently expect, and any synergies that we

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realize from the merger therefore could as a result be materially different from our current expectations.

Allianz may, or RAS may be required to, make potentially significant cash payments to RAS shareholders who exercise cash exit rights in connection with the merger.

Under Italian law, RAS shareholders that properly exercise their cash exit rights will be entitled to receive a cash payment for their RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, which is determined by averaging the closing prices for a RAS ordinary share and RAS savings share, respectively, on the Milan Stock Exchange over the six months prior to the publication of the notice convening the respective special meeting of RAS shareholders held to vote on the merger. In the event of the exercise of cash exit rights, Allianz, as a shareholder of RAS, is entitled to acquire RAS shares *pro rata* to its current ownership of such shares, for which cash exit rights have been exercised and to further request to acquire the shares remaining unpurchased after the offer. Allianz intends to make use of this right to purchase RAS shares to the extent possible. Alternatively, under Italian law, RAS would be required to purchase any RAS shares, for which cash exit rights have been exercised and which have not been acquired by Allianz or any other person, by using available legal reserves or through a voluntary decrease of its nominal share capital. The amount of these cash payments could be significant depending on if and to what extent RAS shareholders exercise their cash exit rights. The payment of any amount to RAS shareholders who exercise cash exit rights would reduce the available cash reserves of the combined company to the extent we, or RAS is required to, purchase RAS shares pursuant to the exercise of these cash exit rights. For further information on cash exit rights under Italian law, see [The RAS Shareholders Meetings Appraisal Rights and Cash Exit Rights](#).

The merger exchange ratio was determined using valuation methodologies routinely used in German and Italian mergers and in accordance with German and Italian judicial and market practices. You should not assume that the methodologies employed produce values that everyone would agree are intrinsically correct or representative of fair value. You should also not assume that the merger valuations are indicative of future market prices or valuations.

The merger exchange ratio will be determined by Allianz and RAS employing valuation methodologies employed in German and Italian merger transactions in accordance with German and Italian judicial and market practices. A German and an Italian court-appointed merger valuation auditor will review the ratio and pronounce as to whether it is appropriate (*angemessen* or *congruo*). Other valuation methodologies than those employed might, however, produce different results, particularly if underlying assumptions are modified.

You should make your own assessment concerning the RAS shares and the merger exchange ratio, calling on your advisors as you deem appropriate. You should not assume that everyone would agree that the relative valuations applied are intrinsically correct or representative of fair value. You should also not assume that they are indicative of future market prices or valuations.

If Allianz and/or RAS shareholders contest the approval of the merger plan, we could be prevented from registering the merger in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany, which would delay the effectiveness of the merger.

Under German law, Allianz shares will not be issued to RAS shareholders until the merger is registered in the commercial register for us in Germany, which may only take place after registration of the implementation of the capital increase for purposes of the merger in the commercial register for us in Germany. Allianz shareholders could contest the merger by filing an action to set aside the resolution by the Allianz extraordinary meeting of shareholders approving the merger plan within one month from the date of the shareholders meeting. The merger will not be registered in the commercial register in Germany if a shareholder contest is pending unless the competent court determines, upon application by Allianz, that the pending contestation suit can be disregarded in respect of, and does not bar, the registration of the merger; during that time the RAS shares would remain outstanding. An action could be brought on the basis of alleged procedural irregularities, an unfair

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merger exchange ratio or material defects in relation to the merger plan or the merger resolution itself, including violation of information rights. If an Allianz shareholder files any of these types of actions, it would have the effect of delaying the

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effectiveness of the merger, which could adversely affect our strategic plan to fully integrate RAS into Allianz and the expected benefits from doing so.

In addition, there are very limited circumstances under Italian law where a contestation suit brought by RAS shareholders could prevent us from registering the merger in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany. Holders of RAS ordinary shares and/or RAS savings shares, who are absent from their respective shareholders' meeting or who abstain from or dissent in the vote relating to the merger and who hold at least one-thousandth of RAS's ordinary share capital or savings share capital, respectively, could contest the merger by filing an action within 90 days after the registration of the merger resolution in the Companies' Register for RAS in Milan, Italy and requesting a suspension of the effectiveness of the merger resolution approved by RAS shareholders. If these RAS shareholders contest the respective merger resolution asserting that they would suffer irreparable harm if the merger is implemented and succeed in proving the existence of a *prima facie* case, a competent court could issue an injunction suspending the implementation of the merger resolution. If such an injunction is imposed, the implementation of the merger resolution could be delayed or hindered under Italian law. For as long as the merger resolution remains suspended under Italian law, we would be prevented from registering the merger in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany, which would have the effect of delaying the effectiveness of the merger, which could adversely affect our strategic plan to fully integrate RAS into Allianz and the expected benefits from doing so.

For further information on contestation suits under German and Italian law, see [The RAS Shareholders' Meetings' Contestation Suits](#).

If Allianz and/or RAS shareholders contest the approval of the merger plan on the basis of an alleged unfair merger exchange ratio and the merger becomes effective despite such lawsuit(s) pending, we could be held liable for monetary damages.

Holders of Allianz shares and RAS shares could file contestation suits in Germany and Italy, respectively, against the resolutions approving the merger by asserting that the merger exchange ratio is unfair. Allianz shareholders could file such an action within one month from the date of the Allianz extraordinary meeting of shareholders approving the merger plan. Holders of RAS ordinary shares and/or RAS savings shares, who are absent from their respective shareholders' meeting or who abstain from or dissent in the vote on the merger plan and who hold at least one-thousandth of RAS's ordinary share capital or savings share capital, respectively, could challenge the merger resolution by alleging an unfair exchange ratio within 90 days after the registration of the merger resolution in the Companies' Register for RAS in Milan, Italy. If the merger has become effective despite such lawsuit(s) pending, we could be held liable for monetary damages in the event that a competent court ultimately finds that the relevant contestation suit is legally founded. For further information on contestation suits under German and Italian law, see [The RAS Shareholders' Meetings' Contestation Suits](#).

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. The discussion under the heading **The Merger** Reasons for the Merger in this Prospectus, in particular, contains numerous forward-looking statements. In the Allianz Annual Report on Form 20-F that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, the **Information on the Company** discussion in Item 4, **Operating and Financial Review and Prospects** Management Overview discussion in Item 5 and **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk** discussion in Item 11, as well as Exhibit 99.1 hereto, in particular contain numerous forward-looking statements, although such statements also appear elsewhere in that Annual Report. These statements relate to, among other things, our future financial performance, plans and expectations regarding developments in our business, growth and profitability, and general industry and business conditions applicable to the Allianz. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified by terminology such as *may, will, should, expects, plans, intends, anticipates, estimates, predicts, potential, or continue* or other similar terminology. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements or those of our industry to be materially different from or worse than those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, without limitation:

general economic conditions, including in particular economic conditions in our core business areas and core markets;

function and performance of global financial markets;

frequency and severity of insured loss events, including natural catastrophies, terror attacks, and environmental and asbestos claims;

mortality and morbidity levels and trends;

persistence levels;

interest rate levels;

currency exchange rate developments, including the Euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate;

levels of additional loan loss provisions;

further impairments of investments;

general competitive factors, in each case on a local, regional, national and global level;

changes in laws and regulations, or the interpretation thereof, including in the United States and in the European Union;

changes in the policies of central banks and/or foreign governments;

the impact of acquisitions, including related integration and restructuring issues; and

terror attacks, events of war, and their respective consequences.

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ALLIANZ AG

Allianz is a stock corporation organized in the Federal Republic of Germany under the German Stock Corporation Act. It was incorporated as Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft in Berlin, Germany on February 5, 1890. Allianz is registered in the Commercial Register in Munich, Germany under the entry number HR B 7158. Allianz is the ultimate parent company of the Allianz Group.

The Allianz Group is among the world's largest financial services providers, offering insurance, banking and asset management products and services through property-casualty, life/health, banking and asset management business segments. We are one of the largest insurance groups in the world based on gross premiums written and statutory premiums for our property-casualty and life/health operations, respectively, in 2004. Based on these measures in 2004, we are the largest German property-casualty and life/health insurance company. We are also among the largest insurance companies in other countries, including France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Spain. We are the second-largest German financial institution, based on market capitalization at December 31, 2004. As of December 1, 2005, we had financial strength ratings of A+ from A.M. Best and AA from Standard & Poor's, both with a stable outlook and an Aa3 senior unsecured debt rating with a stable outlook from Moody's.

For further information about the Allianz Group, please refer to Allianz's reports filed with the SEC that are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus as described under Additional Information.

Our principal executive offices are located at Königinstrasse 28, 80802 Munich, Germany, and our telephone number is +49 89 3800 0. We maintain a Web site on the Internet at www.allianz.com, but the information found on that Web site or other Web sites is not part of this Prospectus.

Recent Developments

In addition to the developments described in the documents incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, the following developments have occurred:

Corporate Governance Changes in Connection with Merger

On September 11, 2005, in connection with Allianz's announcement of its planned conversion into an SE and the merger of RAS into Allianz, it also announced the effect this conversion will have on the corporate governance on Allianz and changes to the company's Management Board. In particular, the current two-tier system consisting of a Management Board and a supervisory board will be maintained under the new European Company structure. The Management Board and Supervisory Board have agreed that the employee co-determination on a parity basis will continue. The Supervisory Board of Allianz acknowledged the proposal of the Management Board to reduce the number of the Supervisory Board members to twelve from the current twenty and will forward it to the respective bodies for discussion purposes in order to prepare a basis for a resolution of the shareholders' meeting of Allianz. In the future, employees from various European countries, instead of from Germany only as currently, will be represented on the Supervisory Board, subject to negotiations of employee involvement in Allianz SE.

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In addition, the Supervisory Board has appointed the following individuals as new members of the Management Board with effect from January 1, 2006:

Enrico Cucchiani, currently Chief Executive Officer of Lloyd Adriatico, will in future be responsible on the Management Board of Allianz for the insurance markets Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Turkey and Greece, as well as for the company's Sustainability Program across all property-casualty businesses.

Jean-Philippe Thierry, currently Chief Executive Officer of AGF, will in future be responsible on the Management Board of Allianz for the insurance markets France, Benelux, the Middle East, South-America, Africa as well as for Credit Insurance, Assistance and the Sustainability Program in the Life business.

In addition, Clement Booth, currently Chief Executive Officer of AON Re International, will join the Management Board of Allianz. He will be responsible on the board for the insurance markets of

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the United Kingdom, Ireland and Australia, as well as reinsurance business, Allianz Global Risks, Allianz Marine & Aviation and Allianz Risk Transfer.

Under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer Michael Diekmann, the Management Board of Allianz will also include: Paul Achleitner, head of Group Finance; Jan Carendi, NAFTA and Customer Focus; Joachim Faber, Asset Management; Helmut Perlet, Chief Financial Officer; Gerhard Rupprecht, IT and in future the insurance businesses in Germany; Herbert Walter, Banking; and Werner Zedelius, Growth Markets (CEEMA, Russia and Asia).

As a result, Allianz's Management Board will comprise six different nationalities.

The following current members of Allianz's Management Board will resign upon their own initiative from the Management Board with effect from December 31, 2005: Detlev Bremkamp, currently board member for Europe II and for international reinsurance and industrial insurance business, and Reiner Hagemann, currently responsible for Europe I and Credit Insurance.

In the future, the Group will operate its insurance activities in Germany – the Property-Casualty and the Life/Health business – under one newly-created holding company. Gerhard Rupprecht, currently Chief Executive Officer of Allianz Leben, will be Chief Executive Officer of the German insurance operations. His successor as Chief Executive Officer of Allianz Lebensversicherungs AG will be Maximilian Zimmerer, currently Chief Financial Officer of Allianz Lebensversicherungs AG from January 1, 2006. Thomas Pleines, currently Chief Executive Officer of Allianz Suisse, will be Chief Executive Officer of Allianz Versicherungs AG from January 1, 2006.

Completion of the Tender Offer by Allianz for RAS Shares

On November 29, 2005, Allianz announced the final results of its voluntary tender offer for the RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, which Allianz initially announced on September 11, 2005 (see Relationship Between Allianz and RAS Tender Offer and Additional Share Purchases). Following completion of the offer upon payment of the consideration on November 30, 2005 and taking into account additional purchases of 625,921 RAS savings shares outside of the tender offer, Allianz held 512,158,245 RAS ordinary shares, representing approximately 76.3% of RAS ordinary share capital, and 954,788 RAS savings shares, representing approximately 71.3% of RAS savings share capital. The total consideration for the RAS shares tendered in the offer is equal to approximately 2,673 million, of which approximately 2,655 million for the tendered RAS ordinary shares and approximately 18 million for the tendered RAS savings shares. In addition, the total consideration paid for the RAS savings shares purchased outside the tender offer amounted to approximately 34.4 million. The total cost to the Allianz Group of the tender offer and the additional purchases of RAS savings shares outside the tender offer, including transaction-related costs, amounted to approximately 2,734 million.

On December 15 and 16, 2005, respectively, the administrative bodies of Allianz and RAS will proceed with the approval of the merger plan for the merger of RAS into Allianz. The expected exchange ratio will be in the range of between 0.153 and 0.161 Allianz ordinary shares for each RAS share.

Agreement to Sell Allianz's Interest in Eurohypo AG

On November 16, 2005, Allianz's subsidiary, Dresdner Bank, and Deutsche Bank AG entered into an agreement in principle to sell their approximately 28.5% and approximately 37.7% interests, respectively, in the German mortgage bank, Eurohypo AG (Eurohypo), to Commerzbank AG, which already owns approximately 31.8% of Eurohypo. The agreement is subject to the approval by the German and various European antitrust authorities and the German financial services regulatory authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*).

Update of the KirchMedia Proceeding

In connection with the formal demand by the insolvency administrator of KirchMedia GmbH & Co. KGaA (KirchMedia) on Dresdner Bank AG to compensate the insolvency assets (*Insolvenzmasse*) of KirchMedia for the loss of a 25% shareholding in the Spanish television group Telecinco (as described further in Item 8: Financial Information Legal Proceedings in our 2004 Annual Report on Form 20-F incorporated by reference into this Prospectus), the insolvency administrator filed an action for a part of the claim in June 2005. Allianz believes that there is no valid basis for the insolvency administrator's demand.

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In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation

Three members of the Fireman's Fund group of companies in the U.S., subsidiaries of Allianz, are amongst the roughly 135 defendants named in a class action filed on August 1, 2005 in the United States District Court District of New Jersey, captioned *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*, in connection with allegations relating to contingent commissions in the insurance industry.

Reorganization of Dresdner Bank Divisions

In November 2005, Dresdner Bank announced, among others, that it will combine the Corporate Banking and Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein divisions within a single division. The newly formed Corporate & Investment Banking division will be headed by Stefan Jentzsch.

Supplemental Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Allianz Group

You should read the following supplemental management's discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Operating and Financial Review and Prospects' discussion in Item 5 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, and our consolidated financial statements including the notes thereto, which are included in this Prospectus.

Our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 were prepared in conformity with IFRS effective as of December 31, 2004 as adopted under EU regulations in accordance with clause 292a of the German Commercial Code (HGB), which we refer to herein as pre-2005 IFRS. Effective January 1, 2005, a number of new and revised IFRS were introduced, some of which required retrospective application to all years presented within a company's financial statements. As a result and pursuant to specific requirements and guidance of the SEC in connection with the filing of certain registration statements, we are revising the financial statements previously issued in connection with our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 to retrospectively apply the new and revised IFRS, and these revised financial statements, including the notes thereto, are included in this Prospectus. Retrospective application has the effect of applying the new and revised IFRS to prior periods as if those accounting principles had always been used. Our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 will also be prepared in accordance with the new and revised IFRS effective January 1, 2005 as adopted under EU regulations in accordance with clause 315a of the HGB, which we refer to herein as 2005 IFRS.

This section supplements the Operating and Financial Review and Prospects' discussion in Item 5 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 by discussing the effects that the application of 2005 IFRS had on our financial condition for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 and results of operations during the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, compared to such condition and results under pre-2005 IFRS.

Allianz Group's Consolidated Results of Operations

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The following table sets forth the impact of 2005 IFRS on the Allianz Group consolidated total revenues and net income for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, as well as on the performance measure we refer to as operating profit for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. For a discussion of operating profit, please refer to the sections Introduction , Property-Casualty Insurance Operations ,

Life/Health Insurance Operations , Banking Operations and Asset Management Operations in the Operating and Financial Review and Prospects discussion in Item 5 of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

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	Total		
	Group		
	(mn) 2004	(mn) 2003	(mn) 2002
Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾	96,892	93,779	92,747
IAS 39 revised	(17)	(39)	(59)
Total Impact of 2005 IFRS	(17)	(39)	(59)
Total Revenues under 2005 IFRS	96,875	93,740	92,688
Operating Profit	6,856	4,066	n/a ₍₂₎
IAS 39 revised	(17)	(84)	n/a ₍₂₎
Total Impact of 2005 IFRS	(17)	(84)	n/a ₍₂₎
Operating Profit under 2005 IFRS	6,839	3,982	n/a ₍₂₎
Net Income (Loss)	2,199	1,890	(1,496)
IAS 39 revised	209	915	(1,709)
IFRS 4	(19)	6	
IFRS 2	(123)	(120)	(38)
Total Impact of 2005 IFRS	67	801	(1,747)
Net Income (Loss) under 2005 IFRS	2,266	2,691	(3,243)

(1) Total revenues comprise property-casualty segment's gross premiums written, life/health segment's statutory premiums, as well as banking and asset management segments' operating revenues.

(2) Not previously presented in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004 as we discuss and analyze the results of operations of the Allianz Group for the year ended December 31, 2003 as compared to December 31, 2002 using, as in prior years, net income as the relevant performance measure.

As shown above, the application of 2005 IFRS primarily impacted Allianz Group's net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, while it had a marginal effect on the Allianz Group's total revenues and operating profit over the relevant periods. This result is due primarily to the application of two standards under 2005 IFRS, specifically IAS 39 revised, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39 revised) and, to a lesser extent, IFRS 2, *Share Based Payments* (IFRS 2), each as discussed below.

IAS 39 revised

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IAS 39 revised has required several changes to the Allianz Group's accounting policies. One of the most significant of these changes relate to the recognition of impairments of available-for-sale equity securities.

In accordance with IAS 39 revised, if there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, an available-for-sale equity security is considered to be impaired. The Allianz Group established, in addition to the existing qualitative impairment criteria, new quantitative impairment criteria for equity securities to define a significant *or* prolonged decline, as compared to the previous criteria of a significant *and* prolonged decline. An equity available-for-sale security is now considered impaired, if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost by more than 20% *or* if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost for greater than nine months.

In addition, IAS 39 revised does not allow a new cost basis to be established upon impairment of an available-for-sale equity security. Therefore, if an available-for-sale equity security is impaired based upon the Allianz Group's qualitative or quantitative criteria, any further declines in fair values at subsequent reporting dates are recognized as impairments. Previously, IFRS allowed a new cost basis to be established upon the recognition of an impairment of an available-for-sale equity security, from which the impairment criteria were applied anew.

The changes through this new impairment policy led to the following effects on our consolidated financial statements included herein:

Income Statements: accelerated impairments led to higher charges in 2002 and resulted in lower impairments recorded in 2003 and 2004; and

Balance Sheets: unrealized gains (net of unrealized losses) were increased in 2003 and 2004, while revenue reserves were reduced by the same amounts, respectively.

IFRS 2

In accordance with IFRS 2, share based compensation plans of the Allianz Group are required to be classified as equity settled or cash settled. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 2, the PIMCO LLC Class B Unit Purchase Plan is considered a cash settled plan as the equity instruments issued are puttable at the holder's option. Consequently, the

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plan has to be recorded as a liability and measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in net income. Previously, IFRS had required the classification of the plan as equity settled, measured at fair value at grant date, with expenses recognized in shareholders' equity.

The adoption of IFRS 2 led to additional charges in each of the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, shown as additional acquisition cost and administrative expenses in our Asset Management segment.

For more detailed information regarding the quantitative impact of IAS 39 revised, IFRS 2 and other new and revised standards under 2005 IFRS at the Allianz Group consolidated level, as well as a description of each 2005 IFRS compared to pre-2005 IFRS, refer to Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements included herein.

Year ended December 31, 2002 under 2005 IFRS Compared to Pre-2005 IFRS

Net income decreased significantly by 1,709 million due to higher impairments triggered by IAS 39 revised, primarily in our Property-Casualty segment and, to a lesser extent, in our Life/Health and Banking segments in each case caused by the weak equity markets in 2002. This increase was offset in part by a reduction in insurance and investment contract benefits due to policyholder participation in increased impairments.

The net effect of IFRS 2 amounted to an additional charge of 38 million recorded in the net income of the Asset Management segment.

Year ended December 31, 2003 under 2005 IFRS Compared to Pre-2005 IFRS

The combined effect of IAS 39 revised on all segments resulted in a significant increase in net income of 915 million, with our Property-Casualty, Life-Health and Banking segments most heavily impacted. This development was a result of an increase in realized gains from available-for-sale equity securities and a decrease in realized losses from available-for-sale equity securities recognized, in each case due to more significant impairments of those securities that had been recognized in 2002 under IAS 39 revised. The increase in realized gains and decrease in realized losses were offset in part by a decrease in reversals of impairments on available-for-sale equity securities, since such reversals are no longer permitted under IAS 39 revised, and an increase in insurance and investment contract benefits due to policyholder participation in the increased gains.

The net effects of IFRS 2 amounted to a charge of 120 million recorded within our Asset Management segment.

Year ended December 31, 2004 under 2005 IFRS Compared to Pre-2005 IFRS

The combined effect of IAS 39 revised on all segments resulted in an increase in net income by 209 million, primarily in our Property-Casualty, Life-Health and Banking segments. This development was a result of an increase in realized gains from available-for-sale equity securities. The increase in realized gains was offset in part by a decrease in reversals of impairments on available-for-sale equity securities, since such reversals

are no longer permitted under IAS 39 revised, and an increase in insurance and investment contract benefits due to policyholder participation in the increased gains.

The net effects of IFRS 2 amounted to a charge of 123 million on net income, recorded within our Asset Management segment.

Consolidated Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

The following table sets forth the impact of 2005 IFRS on the Allianz Group's consolidated Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity as of the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.

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	2004	2003
	<u>(mn)</u>	<u>(mn)</u>
Total Assets	<u>994,698</u>	<u>935,912</u>
IAS 39 revised	(3,984)	(2,386)
IFRS 2	(396)	(313)
IFRS 4 ⁽¹⁾		
Total Impact of 2005 IFRS	<u>(4,380)</u>	<u>(2,699)</u>
Total Assets under 2005 IFRS	<u>990,318</u>	<u>933,213</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>963,870</u>	<u>907,320</u>
IAS 39 revised	(3,408)	(1,927)
IFRS 2	(147)	(164)
IFRS 4 ⁽¹⁾	8	(9)
IAS 1 revised	(7,696)	(7,266)
Total Impact of 2005 IFRS	<u>(11,243)</u>	<u>(9,366)</u>
Total Liabilities under 2005 IFRS	<u>952,627</u>	<u>897,954</u>
Shareholders' Equity	<u>30,828</u>	<u>28,592</u>
IAS 39 revised	(576)	(459)
IFRS 2	(249)	(149)
IFRS 4 ⁽¹⁾	(8)	9
IAS 1 revised	7,696	7,266
Total Impact of 2005 IFRS	<u>6,863</u>	<u>6,667</u>
Shareholders' Equity under 2005 IFRS	<u>37,691</u>	<u>35,259</u>

(1) For further discussion of the changes as a result of IFRS 4, see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included herein.

Year ended December 31, 2003 under 2005 IFRS Compared to Pre-2005 IFRS

Total assets decreased by 2.7 billion, or 0.29%, from 935.9 billion to 933.2 billion, primarily due to the application of IAS 39 revised, pursuant to which the Allianz Group reclassified certain available-for-sale debt securities to loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers, as discussed further in Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements included herein. Total liabilities decreased by 9.4 billion, or 1.0%, due primarily to the removal of minority interests amounting to 7,266 million from the measurement of total liabilities to shareholders' equity in accordance with IAS 1 revised, with the remaining decline largely attributable to IAS 39 revised as discussed further in Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements included herein. Shareholders' equity increased by 6.7 billion, or 23.3%, from 28.6 billion to 35.3 billion, reflecting primarily the inclusion of minority interests in shareholders' equity in accordance with IAS 1 revised.

Year ended December 31, 2004 under 2005 IFRS Compared to Pre-2005 IFRS

Total assets decreased by 4.4 billion, or 0.44 % from 994.7 billion to 990.3 billion. Similar to the effect of IAS 39 revised on total assets at December 31, 2003, as discussed above, this primarily reflected the reclassification of certain available-for-sale debt securities to loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers. Total liabilities decreased by 11.2 billion, or 1.2%, due primarily to the removal of minority interests of 7,696 million from the measurement of total liabilities to shareholders' equity in accordance with IAS 1 revised. Shareholders' equity increased by 6.9 billion, or 22.3%, from 30.8 billion to 37.7 billion, reflecting primarily the inclusion of minority interests in shareholders' equity in accordance with IAS 1 revised, offset in part by a decline largely attributable to IAS 39 revised as discussed further in Note 3 of our consolidated financial statements included herein.

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RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTÀ S.p.A

Overview

RAS is a stock corporation (*società per azioni*) organized in Italy. It was incorporated as Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà in Trieste, Italy in 1838. It is registered in the Companies Register in Milan, Italy under the entry number 00218610327. RAS's registered office is located at Corso Italia 23, 20122 Milan, Italy, telephone (39) 02.7216.1. Allianz, one of the world's leading financial services providers, holds 76.3% of RAS ordinary shares and 71.3% of RAS savings shares as of December 1, 2005. RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares are listed on the Milan Stock Exchange. As of December 1, 2005, RAS had financial strength ratings of A+ from A.M. Best and AA from Standard & Poor's, both with a stable outlook and an Aa3 senior unsecured debt rating with a stable outlook from Moody's.

The RAS Group is a leading group in the insurance and financial markets in Italy, based on gross premiums written in the property-casualty sector and based on statutory premiums in the life/health sector, with approximately five million private and business clients in Italy. From its headquarters in Milan, Italy, RAS offers a variety of insurance and pension products as well as asset management and banking services. At the end of 2004, RAS's sales network consisted of 1,891 insurance agents; 2,938 financial advisors and private bankers, and, through bancassurance agreements with the UniCredit Group, approximately 2,753 bank branches. Genialloyd, a RAS Group company, was Italy's leading online insurance provider based on gross premiums written in 2004.

RAS has also expanded its operations into other European countries and now has insurance operations in Austria, Switzerland and Portugal, which are locally managed by RAS subsidiaries. Gross premiums written by RAS's non-Italian business represented approximately 40.1% and 17.5% of RAS's total gross premiums written and statutory premiums for its property-casualty and life/health operations, respectively, in 2004. RAS also has a 50% interest in the travel insurance company, Mondial Assistance Group, which is managed and operates on a global basis and a 50% ownership interest in AGF RAS Holding BV, the holding company for property-casualty and life/health operations in Spain.

At December 31, 2004, RAS employed more than 11,735 persons in its insurance, banking and asset management businesses, of whom more than 5,962 were based outside Italy.

Insurance Operations Italy

Property-Casualty. RAS is the fourth-largest property-casualty insurer in the Italian market as measured by gross premiums written in 2004. The RAS Group operates in all personal and commercial property-casualty lines throughout Italy. RAS distributes Allianz property-casualty products and services primarily through an extensive network of general agents, brokers and through Internet and telephone-based direct sales channels.

RAS's property-casualty operations in Italy recorded gross premiums written of 3,934 million in 2004, 3,784 million in 2003 and 3,645 million in 2002.

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Life/Health. RAS is the second-largest life insurer in the Italian market based on statutory premiums in 2004. RAS's individual life policies are primarily endowment policies but also include annuities and other policies, including capitalization and other products. Consistent with trends in the Italian market, generally, RAS's products include an increasing amount of unit-linked policies, where policyholders participate directly in the performance of policy-related investments. Sales of unit-linked products sold through banks represented 64.9% of RAS's total statutory life premiums in Italy, reflecting the importance of this distribution channel. The unit-linked policies include products linked to funds managed by RAS, as well as by third-party investment managers.

RAS's life/health insurance operations in Italy recorded statutory premiums of 6,945 million in 2004, 7,657 million in 2003 and 6,506 million in 2002.

Insurance Operations Rest of Europe

The RAS Group is active in Austria through Allianz Elementar Versicherungs AG, Vienna (property-casualty) and Allianz Elementar Lebensversicherungs AG, Vienna (life/health), in

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which, RAS holds a 50.10% and 49.6% ownership interest, respectively. In 2004, these Austrian companies recorded gross premiums written of 925 million from RAS's property-casualty operations and statutory premiums of 335 million from RAS's life/health operations.

The RAS Group operates in Portugal through Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal SA, Lisbon (property-casualty and life/health), in which RAS holds a 64.85% ownership interest. In 2004, RAS's gross premiums written in Portugal amounted to 315 million from RAS's property-casualty operations and statutory premiums totaled 85 million from RAS's life/health operations.

The RAS Group operates in Switzerland primarily through Allianz Suisse Versicherungsgesellschaft, Zurich (property-casualty) and Allianz Suisse Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft, Zurich (life/health), in which, in each case, RAS holds a 69.8% ownership interest. The RAS Group also operates through Alba Allgemeine Versicherung, Basilea (property-casualty), CAP Compagnie d'Assurance de Protection Juridique, Zug (legal expense insurance), Phénix Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie Lausanne (life/health), and Phénix Compagnie d'Assurances, Lausanne (property-casualty). In 2004, these Swiss companies recorded gross premiums written of 1,238 million from their property-casualty operations and statutory premiums of 1,054 million from their life/health operations.

RAS's property-casualty operations outside of Italy recorded gross premiums written of 2,478 million in 2004, 2,458 million in 2003 and 2,325 million in 2002. RAS's life/health insurance operations outside of Italy recorded statutory premiums of 1,474 million in 2004, 1,603 million in 2003 and 1,538 million in 2002.

Personal Finance Services

The RAS Group's personal finance services segment comprises various banking and asset management operations.

Banking Operations. The RAS Group's banking operations are primarily conducted through RasBank and Investitori Sgr.

RasBank is the multichannel bank of the RAS Group. Established in 1990, RasBank underwent a rapid expansion in 2002 through the acquisition of the Dival Ras, Ras Investimenti Sim, Commerzbank Asset Management Italia, BPVi Suisse and Bnl Investimenti's network of financial promoters. RasBank offers its approximately 500,000 clients a wide range of banking and financial services through call centres, the Internet and through a network of more than 3,000 financial promoters across the nation.

Investitori Sgr is the RAS Group company created to cater for private banking needs. Established in 2001, Investitori Sgr operates through a network of private bankers, offering its clients an extensive choice of personalized portfolios of stocks and other securities together with an exclusive range of investment funds.

Asset Management. The RAS Group's asset management operations are conducted primarily by RAS Asset Management Sgr. RAS Asset Management Sgr operates in the sectors of public funds, funds of funds, personal and institutional property management and private equity funds.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF RAS**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of RAS including the notes thereto, which are included in this Prospectus. The consolidated financial statements of RAS are prepared in accordance with 2005 IFRS, which differ in certain respects from U.S. GAAP. For a description of the significant differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP and a reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity under IFRS to U.S. GAAP, see Note 38 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of RAS included in this Prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated, the data regarding market share is based on market statistics released by Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (ANIA), the Italian association of insurance companies. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, property-casualty and life/health insurance market share data are based on gross premiums written and statutory premiums, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The accounting policies and estimates that are critical to RAS's business operations and the understanding of its results of operations are described below. These critical accounting policies and estimates are those which involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments, and relate to property-casualty and life/health insurance reserves, the determination of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities (including impairment charges), goodwill, deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred taxes, and pension and similar reserves. In each case, the determination of these items is fundamental to RAS's financial position and results of operations, and requires management to make complex judgments based on information and financial data that may change in future periods. As a result, determinations regarding these items necessarily involve the use of assumptions and subjective judgments as to future events and are subject to change, and the use of different assumptions or data could produce materially different results.

Property-Casualty Insurance Reserves

Reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses are established for the payment of losses and loss adjustment expenses (LAE) on claims which have occurred but are not yet settled. Reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses fall into two categories: case reserves for reported claims and reserves for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims.

Case reserves for reported claims are based on estimates of future payments that will be made in respect of claims, including LAE relating to such claims. Such estimates are made on a case-by-case basis, based on the facts and circumstances available at the time the reserves are established. The estimates reflect the informed judgment of claims personnel based on general insurance reserving practices and knowledge of the nature and value of a specific type of claim. These case reserves are regularly re-evaluated in the ordinary course of the settlement process and adjustments are made as new information becomes available.

IBNR reserves are established to recognize the estimated cost of losses from claims that have occurred at the date of the consolidated balance sheet but where RAS has not yet been notified. IBNR reserves, similar to case reserves for reported claims, are established to recognize the estimated costs, including expenses, necessary to bring claims to final settlement (or ultimate loss). Since nothing is known about the occurrence, past experience, adjusted for current trends and any other relevant factors, is relied upon. IBNR reserves are estimates based on actuarial and statistical projections of the expected cost of the ultimate settlement and administration of claims. The analyses are based on facts

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and circumstances known at the time, predictions of future events, estimates of future inflation and other societal and economic factors. Late reported claim trends, claim severity, exposure growth and future inflation are examples of factors used in projecting the IBNR reserves. IBNR reserves are reviewed and revised periodically as additional information becomes available and actual claims are reported.

The process of estimating loss and LAE reserves is by nature imprecise, due to the large number of variables affecting the ultimate loss. Some of these variables are internally driven, such as changes in claims handling procedures, introduction of new IT systems, or company acquisitions and divestitures.

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Other variables affecting the estimation process are externally driven, such as inflation, judicial trends, and legislative changes. The uncertainty in the reserve estimation is reduced to the extent possible through the use of multiple actuarial and reserving techniques and analysis of the assumptions underlying each technique.

Life/Health Insurance Reserves

The aggregate policy reserves for long-duration insurance contracts, such as traditional life insurance and health insurance products, are computed in accordance with SFAS 60 using the net level premium method, which represents the present value of estimated future policy benefits to be paid less the present value of estimated future net premiums to be collected from policyholders. This method uses best estimate assumptions for mortality, morbidity, expected investment yields, surrenders and expenses at the policy inception date, which remain locked-in thereafter. The aggregate policy reserves are adjusted for a provision of adverse deviation, which is used to provide a margin for fluctuation and uncertainty inherent in the assumption setting process.

The aggregate policy reserves for traditional participating life insurance products are computed in accordance with SFAS 120 using the net level premium method. This method uses best estimate assumptions for mortality, morbidity and interest rates that are guaranteed in the contract or are used in determining the dividends.

The aggregate policy reserves for universal-life type and investment contracts in accordance with SFAS 97 are equal to the account balances of such policies, which represents premiums received and investment return credited to these policies less deductions for mortality costs and expense charges allocated to these policies.

Current and historical client data, as well as industry data, are used to determine these assumptions. Assumptions for interest reflect expected earnings on assets, which back the future policyholder benefits. The information used in setting such assumptions includes, but is not limited to, pricing assumptions, available experience studies, and profitability analysis.

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities

A significant portion of RAS's assets and liabilities is recorded at fair value, including trading assets and liabilities, and securities available-for-sale. Fair value determinations for financial assets and liabilities are based generally on listed market prices or broker or dealer price quotations. If prices are not readily determinable, fair value is based on either internal valuation models or management's estimate of amounts that could be realized under current market conditions. Fair values of certain financial instruments, including over-the-counter (OTC) derivative instruments, are determined using pricing models that consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlations, time value, credit, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could lead to different estimates of fair value.

Impairments of Available-for-Sale Securities

All investments in RAS's investment portfolio are subject to regular impairment reviews. Generally, the carrying value of RAS's investments is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairments are measured as the difference between the amortized cost of a particular investment and the current fair value (for equity instruments) or the recoverable amount (for debt instruments).

Fixed Income Securities

Fixed income securities classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value. An impairment on a fixed income security is recorded if there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered. Objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered includes information regarding:

significant financial difficulty of the issuer;

an actual breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

granting by the lender to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, of a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

a high probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganization of the issuer;

recognition of an impairment loss on that asset in a prior financial reporting period;

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the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset due to financial difficulties; or

a historical pattern of collections of accounts receivable that indicates that the entire face amount of a portfolio of accounts receivable will not be collected.

However, the disappearance of an active market because an issuer's securities are no longer publicly traded is not evidence of impairment. A downgrade of an issuer's credit rating is not, of itself, evidence of impairment, though it may be evidence of impairment when considered with other available information.

Additionally, if no positive intention or ability of management to hold a security through the anticipated recovery period exists, an impairment is recorded. All fixed income securities are analyzed where the recoverable amount has been permanently below amortized cost for more than 6 months by more than 20%. In such instances, additional subjective criteria for diminution in value are taken into account, including:

significant downgrade (already occurred or imminent) by one or several rating agencies;

accumulation of defaults within a certain industry or geographic region;

change in recommendations of investment advisors or market analysts.

Generally, fixed income instruments are not considered impaired if the decline in value is caused solely by changes in interest rates or exchange rate movements.

Equity Securities

Equity securities classified as securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value. An impairment on an equity security is recorded if there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered. An impairment is required to be recorded on RAS's equity securities if it is determined that one or more of the following qualitative criteria applies:

significant financial difficulty of the issuer;

a high probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganization of the issuer;

the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset due to financial difficulties;

discontinuation of the basis for business or of a substantial part of the basis for business for technological, economic or legal reasons;
or

no existing intention or ability of management to hold the security through the anticipated recovery period.

If one or more of the following indicators applies to an equity security, the equity security is subjected to a further in-depth review:

deterioration in recommendations of investment advisors or market analysts;

issuer's industry or region is in a sustained recession, which is also reflected in the respective stock indices;

decline in the issuer's price-to earnings (P/E) ratio;

losses recently incurred by the issuer;

change in the issuer's dividend policy; or

specific events which impact the business operations of the issuer.

Objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, in addition to qualitative impairment criteria, includes a significant *or* prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. The RAS Group established a policy that an available-for-sale equity security is considered impaired if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost by more than 20% *or* if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost for greater than nine months, to define the significant criteria and the prolonged criteria, respectively. This policy is applied at the subsidiary level.

If an available-for-sale equity security is impaired based upon the RAS Group's qualitative or quantitative impairment criteria, any further declines in fair values at subsequent reporting dates are recognized as impairments. Therefore, at each reporting period, equity securities that are determined to be impaired based upon the RAS Group's impairment criteria, an impairment is recognized for the difference between the fair value and the original cost basis, less any previously recognized impairments.

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Impairments of Held-to-Maturity Securities

The fair value of individual securities held-to-maturity may fall temporarily below their carrying value, but, provided there is no risk resulting from changes in financial standing, an impairment is not recorded for such securities.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis on October 1, or more frequently if there are any indications that goodwill related to a cash generating unit may be impaired. If such indications exist, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit will be determined. An impairment loss will be recorded if the carrying amount of the cash generating unit, including goodwill, exceeds the recoverable amount determined.

The recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is determined using net selling price, if available, or value in use, whichever is higher. Net selling price of the cash generating unit is determined based on various factors, including quoted market prices, current share values in the market place for similar publicly traded entities, and recent sale transactions of similar entities or businesses in the market place. Value in use is determined using the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from or used by the cash generating unit. The estimated future cash flows are based on best estimate assumptions, such as revenue and expense projections, growth rate, interest rates and investment yields, and inflation rate.

Indications that goodwill related to a cash generating unit may be impaired include events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant negative impact on the operations of the cash generating unit, or material adverse changes in the assumptions used in determining its recoverable amount.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Deferred policy acquisition costs generally consist of commissions, underwriting expenses and policy issuance costs, which vary with and are directly related to the acquisition and renewal of insurance contracts. Such acquisition costs are deferred, to the extent they are recoverable, and are amortized over the life of the related contracts.

Deferred policy acquisition costs for short-duration insurance contracts, such as property-casualty insurance contracts, are amortized over the periods in which the related premiums are earned.

Deferred policy acquisition costs for long-duration insurance contracts, such as traditional life insurance and health insurance products, are amortized over the premium paying period of the related policies in proportion to the earned premium using assumptions consistent with those used in computing the aggregate policy reserves. This method uses best estimate assumptions for mortality, morbidity, expected investment yields, surrenders and expenses at the policy inception date, and remain locked-in thereafter.

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Deferred policy acquisition costs for traditional participating traditional insurance products are amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to estimated gross margins (or EGMs) based upon historical and anticipated future experience, which is determined on a best estimate basis and evaluated regularly. The present value of EGMs is computed using the expected investment yield. EGMs include premiums, investment income including realized gains and losses, insurance benefits, administration costs, changes in the aggregate policy reserves and policyholder dividends. The effect of changes in EGMs, or true-up of deferred policy acquisition costs relating to such policies, are recognized in the period revised.

Deferred policy acquisition costs for universal life-type and investment contracts are amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to estimated gross profits (EGPs) based upon historical and anticipated future experience, which is determined on a best estimate basis and evaluated regularly. The present value of EGPs is computed using the interest that accrues to the policyholders, or the contract rate. EGPs include margins from mortality, administration, investment income including realized gains and losses and surrender charges. The effects of changes in EGPs, or true-up of deferred policy acquisition costs relating to such policies, are recognized in the period revised.

Loss recognition analysis is performed by line of business, in accordance with the manner of acquiring, servicing and measuring the profitability of insurance contracts. Net unearned premiums are

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tested to determine whether they are sufficient to cover related expected claims, loss adjustment expenses, policyholder dividends, commission, amortization and maintenance expenses. If there is a premium deficiency, the deferred policy acquisition cost is written down by the amount of the deficiency. If after writing down all of the deferred policy acquisition cost asset for a line of business, a premium deficiency still exists, a premium deficiency reserve is recorded to provide for the deficiency in excess of the deferred policy acquisition cost asset written down.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized on temporary differences between the tax bases and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in RAS's IFRS consolidated balance sheet and tax losses carried forward as of the balance sheet date. Deferred taxes are calculated based on the current income tax rates enacted in the respective country. Changes in tax rates that have already been substantially adopted prior to or as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet are taken into consideration.

Deferred tax assets are recognized if sufficient future taxable income, including income from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences and available tax planning strategies, are available for realization. The realization of deferred tax assets on temporary differences depends on the generation of sufficient taxable profits in the period in which the underlying asset or liability is recovered or settled. The realization of deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward requires that sufficient taxable profits are available prior to the expiration of such tax losses carried forward. As of each balance sheet date, the recoverability of deferred tax assets is evaluated, whereby projected future taxable profits and tax planning strategies are considered. If management considers it is more likely than not that all or portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, a corresponding valuation allowance is taken.

The accounting estimates related to the valuation allowance are based on management's judgment and currently available information, primarily with regards to projected taxable profits. Assumptions about matters which are uncertain and partly beyond management's control are taken into account. Furthermore, these assumptions may change from period to period.

Defined Benefit Plans

RAS has several defined benefit plans covering a significant number of its domestic and international employees. The calculation of the expense and liability associated with these plans requires an extensive use of assumptions, which include the discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets, rate of long-term compensation increases, post-retirement pension increase and mortality tables as determined by RAS. Management determines these assumptions based upon currently available market and industry data and historical performance of the plans and their assets. The actuarial assumptions used may differ materially from actual experience, due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates and longer or shorter life spans of the participants. Any such differences could have a significant impact on the amount of pension expense recorded in future years.

An estimation of the expected rate of return on plan assets is required, which is then used to compute the pension cost recorded in the consolidated statements of income. Estimating future returns on plan assets is particularly subjective since the estimate requires an assessment of possible future market returns based on the plan asset mix and observed historical returns.

Table of Contents**The RAS Group's Consolidated Results of Operations****Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004**

The following table sets forth the total revenues, earnings from ordinary activities before taxes and net income for each of RAS's business segments for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, as well as RAS's consolidated net income.

Nine months ended September 30,	Personal Finance				Consolidation adjustments	Total Group
	Property- Casualty	Life/ Health	Services			
			Banking	Asset Management		
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
2005						
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	4,909	6,474	323	204	(131)	11,779
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	706	410	23	33	(138)	1,034
Taxes	(160)	(82)	(10)	(13)		(265)
Minority interests in earnings	(94)	(49)		(1)	21	(123)
Net income (loss)	452	279	13	19	(117)	646
2004						
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	4,771	5,908	272	143	(89)	11,005
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	624	267	7	19	(77)	840
Taxes	(176)	(57)	(3)	(8)		(244)
Minority interests in earnings	(57)	(33)				(90)
Net income (loss)	391	177	4	11	(77)	506

⁽¹⁾ Total revenues comprise Property-Casualty segment's gross premiums written, Life/Health segment's statutory premiums, and Personal Finance Services segment's total income. Statutory premiums in the Life/Health segment comprise gross premiums written from sales of life insurance policies as well as gross receipts from sales of unit-linked and other investment-oriented products, in accordance with the statutory accounting practices in the home jurisdiction of the relevant insurer included in the RAS Group. Total income in the Personal Finance Services segment comprises primarily interest and similar income, net trading income, fee and commission income for Banking, and primarily interest and similar income, fee and commission income and other income for Asset Management.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

Total Revenues

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RAS recorded an increase in total revenues of 774 million, or 7.0%, to 11,779 million from 11,005 million, due to increased revenues across all segments, particularly in RAS's life/health operations in Italy.

Property-Casualty. Gross written premiums increased by 138 million, or 2.9%, to 4,909 million from 4,771 million, primarily as a result of premium growth in RAS's general liability, fire and personal property lines both in Italy and outside Italy. RAS's automobile line in Italy recorded more modest growth, which was nevertheless on par with market trends.

Life/Health. Statutory premiums grew by 566 million, or 9.6%, to 6,474 million from 5,908 million, largely as a result of increased statutory premiums in Italy. In Italy, this increase was largely attributable to growth in new business in our life insurance products (especially unit-linked products) through all distribution channels. Statutory premiums from RAS's non-Italian business remained stable.

Personal Finance Services. Total revenues increased by 112 million, or 27.0%, from 415 million to 527 million. RAS's asset management operations increased total income by 61 million, due primarily to higher fee and commission income resulting from an increase in third-party assets under management. RAS's banking activities increased total income by 51 million, mainly due to higher net

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trading income as well as fee and commission income. RAS's third-party assets under management grew by 2.2 billion, or 12.9%, from December 31, 2004 to 19.3 billion at September 30, 2005, attributable primarily to market-related increases of 1.4 billion and net inflows of 0.8 billion.

Earnings From Ordinary Activities Before Taxes

Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes (referred to herein as earnings before taxes) for RAS increased by 194 million, or 23.1%, from 840 million to 1,034 million, due to improved earnings before taxes across all segments.

Property-Casualty. RAS increased its earnings before taxes by 82 million, or 13.1%, from 624 million to 706 million, due to improved underwriting results in its Italian and non-Italian property-casualty operations. Earnings before taxes also benefited from the elimination of goodwill amortization reflecting a change in accounting policy under IFRS, whereas such amortization amounted to a charge of 29 million in the first nine months of 2004.

Life/Health. RAS strengthened its earnings before taxes by 143 million, or 53.6%, from 267 million to 410 million, due primarily to improved underwriting results and a realized gain on the sale of RAS's remaining interest in Mediobanca. Earnings before taxes also benefited from the significantly increased statutory premiums in Italy.

Personal Finance Services. RAS increased its earnings before taxes by 30 million, or 115.4%, from 26 million to 56 million, resulting from improved earnings in both RAS's banking and asset management operations. Banking earnings before taxes benefited principally from the decline of other expenses from 32 million to 10 million, primarily due to the higher costs incurred in 2004 in connection with the integration of Banca BNL Investimenti, a sales network which RAS acquired in 2004. Asset management earnings before taxes grew due in large part to an increase in fee and commission income, which grew proportionally more than the corresponding increase in acquisition costs and administrative expenses, reflecting RAS's strict cost management.

RAS's increased earnings before taxes were reflected in its consolidated net income, which rose by 140 million, or 27.7%, from 506 million to 646 million.

Property-Casualty Insurance Operations*Property-Casualty Key Data*

Nine months ended September 30,		2005	2004
Gross premiums written	mn	4,909	4,771
Italy	mn	2,716	2,631
Rest of Europe	mn	2,193	2,140

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Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	mn	546	477
Italy	mn	221	242
Rest of Europe	mn	325	235
Loss ratio ⁽¹⁾	%	73.7	72.6
Expense ratio ⁽²⁾	%	22.3	23.6
Combined ratio ⁽³⁾	%	96.0	96.2

(1) Represents ratio of net claims to net premiums earned.

(2) Represents ratio of net acquisition costs and administrative expenses to net premiums earned.

(3) Represents ratio of net claims incurred and net acquisition costs and administrative expenses to net premiums earned.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

Gross Premiums Written

Italy. RAS's gross premiums written in Italy increased by 85 million, or 3.2%, from 2,631 million to 2,716 million, attributable mainly to growth in RAS's general liability, fire and personal property lines, with more modest growth in RAS's automobile line, which was nevertheless on par with market trends. Both growth in new business and rate increases for renewed policies equally contributed to this increase in gross premiums written.

Rest of Europe. RAS's gross premiums written outside of Italy increased by 53 million, or 2.5%, from 2,140 million to 2,193 million, due primarily to growth in its Swiss operations, reflecting mainly increased premiums in its automobile line and positive foreign currency translation effects.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 69 million, or 14.5%, to 546 million from 477 million, attributable to improved underwriting results in both Italian and non-Italian operations. RAS's improved underwriting results helped to stabilize its combined ratio at

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96.0%, a 20 basis points improvement from 96.2%, despite the negative effects of the Alpine floods in August 2005 in Switzerland and Austria.

Italy. In Italy, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization decreased by 21 million, or 8.7%, from 242 million to 221 million, reflecting mainly higher non-underwriting expenses. This decrease was partially offset by improved underwriting results.

Rest of Europe. In Rest of Europe, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 90 million, or 38.3%, from 235 million to 325 million. This positive development stemmed from improved underwriting results at RAS's Swiss, Portuguese and Austrian operations. This increase also reflected higher investment income recorded by RAS's Austrian operations and decreased taxes incurred by its Swiss operations.

Life/Health Insurance Operations*Life/Health Key Data*

Nine months ended September 30,		2005	2004
Statutory premiums	mn	6,474	5,908
Italy	mn	5,308	4,744
Rest of Europe	mn	1,166	1,164
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	mn	328	218
Italy	mn	280	198
Rest of Europe	mn	48	20

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004*Statutory Premiums*

Italy. RAS's statutory premiums in Italy increased by 564 million, or 11.9%, from 4,744 million to 5,308 million. This increase was largely attributable to growth in new business in our life insurance products (especially unit-linked products) through all distribution channels, particularly through representative agencies and financial planners. In addition, statutory premiums from RAS's bancassurance channel grew, reflecting increased sales at CreditRas Vita, RAS's bancassurance joint venture with Uni Credito.

Rest of Europe. RAS's statutory premiums outside of Italy remained stable at 1,166 million compared to 1,164 million. Statutory premiums in Austria increased marginally, while statutory premiums from RAS's Swiss operations decreased slightly.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 110 million, or 50.5%, from 218 million to 328 million, due primarily to improved underwriting results and increased statutory premiums in Italy. Earnings also increased as a result of increased investment income, comprising current investment income, as well as realized gains net of impairments on investments. Earnings growth was offset in part by increased net acquisition costs and administrative expenses, primarily as a result of strong statutory premium growth, as well as higher taxes.

Italy. Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 82 million, or 41.4%, from 198 million to 280 million, due primarily to positive technical development and increased statutory premiums. Earnings also benefited from higher current income from investments, as well as increased net realized gains on investments, mainly attributable to the sale of RAS's remaining interest in Mediobanca. Gains from this sale had no policyholders' participation and were not subject to taxation, due to the participation exemption rules in Italy.

Rest of Europe. In Rest of Europe, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 28 million, or 140.0%, from 20 million to 48 million, primarily reflecting higher earnings from RAS's businesses in Switzerland and Austria. In Switzerland, decreased net insurance benefits, as well as reduced net acquisition costs and administrative expenses, contributed to such improved earnings. This growth in Switzerland was offset in part by higher taxes, due primarily to the improved profitability. Earnings from RAS's Austrian life/health operations also grew, primarily as a result of decreased net acquisition costs and administrative expenses.

Table of Contents**Personal Finance Services Operations***Banking Key Data*

Nine months ended September 30,	2005	2004
	mn	mn
Interest and similar income	46	40
Net trading income	30	6
Fee and commission income	231	207
Other income	16	19
Total income	323	272
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	13	4

Asset Management Key Data

Nine months ended September 30,	2005	2004
	mn	mn
Interest and similar income	3	1
Fee and commission income	201	138
Other income	4	4
Total income	204	143
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	20	11

*Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004**Total Income*

Total income from the Personal Finance Services segment increased considerably, driven primarily by net trading income and fee and commission income. Net trading income from RAS's banking operations benefited from favorable capital market conditions, while fee and commission income increased due predominantly to the effects of the acquisition of BNL Investimenti in 2004. Total income from RAS's asset management operations grew significantly due primarily to higher fee and commission income resulting from an increase in third-party assets under management.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's Personal Finance Services segment increased compared to 2004. Banking earnings benefited principally from the decline of other expenses from 32 million to 10 million, primarily due to the higher costs incurred in

2004 in connection with the integration of Banca BNL Investimenti. Asset management earnings grew due in large part to an increase in fee and commission income, which grew proportionally more than the corresponding increase in acquisition costs and administrative expenses, reflecting RAS's strict cost management.

Third-Party Assets Under Management

At September 30, 2005 Compared to December 31, 2004

Third-party assets under management at September 30, 2005 increased by 2.2 billion, or 12.9%, to 19.3 billion from 17.1 billion at December 31, 2004. This increase was primarily attributable to favorable capital markets over this period, which resulted in an appreciation in the value of RAS's third-party assets by 1.4 billion. Third-party assets also increased due to a net inflow of 0.8 billion during the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002**

The following table sets forth the total revenues, earnings from ordinary activities before taxes and net income for each of RAS's business segments for the years 2004, 2003 and 2002, as well as RAS's consolidated net income.

Year ended December 31,	Property- Casualty	Life/ Health	Personal Finance Services		Consolidation adjustments	Total Group
			Banking	Asset Management		
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
2004						
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	6,412	8,419	384	196	(119)	15,292
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	800	398	(13)	26	(98)	1,113
Taxes	(207)	(86)	10	(10)		(293)
Minority interests in earnings	(98)	(47)			1	(144)
Net income (loss)	495	265	(3)	16	(97)	676
2003						
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	6,242	9,260	294	190	(138)	15,848
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	637	313	(22)	26	(37)	917
Taxes	(258)	(85)	14	(10)		(339)
Minority interests in earnings	(41)	(43)				(84)
Net income (loss)	338	185	(8)	16	(37)	494
2002						
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	5,970	8,044	304	239	(214)	14,343
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	805	141	8	10	(31)	933
Taxes	(127)	22	(8)	(17)	(2)	(132)
Minority interests in earnings	19	17				36
Net income (loss)	697	180		(7)	(33)	837

(1) Total revenues comprise Property-Casualty segment's gross premiums written, Life/Health segment's statutory premiums, and Personal Finance Services segment's total income. Statutory premiums in the Life/Health segment comprise gross premiums written from sales of life insurance policies as well as gross receipts from sales of unit-linked and other investment-oriented products, in accordance with the statutory accounting practices in the home jurisdiction of the relevant insurer included in the RAS Group. Total income in the Personal Finance Services segment comprises primarily interest and similar income, net trading income, fee and commission income for Banking, and primarily interest and similar income, fee and commission income and other income for Asset Management.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Total Revenues

In 2004, RAS recorded a decrease in total revenues of 556 million, or 3.5%, to 15,292 million in 2004 from 15,848 million in 2003. As described below, this decrease resulted primarily from a decline in statutory premiums in RAS's Life/Health segment, offset in part by an increase in gross premiums written in its Property- Casualty segment and an increase in operating revenues from the Personal Financial Services segment.

Property-Casualty. Gross written premiums increased by 170 million, or 2.7%, to 6,412 million in 2004 from 6,242 million in 2003, as RAS recorded growth in Italy in its automobile, general liability, and personal property lines, offset in part by negative effects of exchange rate movements between the Euro and Swiss Franc in connection with RAS's property-casualty business in Switzerland.

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Life/Health. Statutory premiums decreased 841 million, or 9.1%, to 8,419 million in 2004 from 9,260 million in 2003, largely as a result of weaker performance by the bancassurance channel in Italy, reflecting predominantly decreased sales at CreditRas Vita, RAS's bancassurance joint venture with UniCredito, and a general market slowdown in Switzerland, which resulted in a decline in RAS's individual life insurance business.

Personal Finance Services. Revenues in RAS's Personal Financial Services segment increased by 96 million, or 19.8%, from 484 million in 2003 to 580 million in 2004, reflecting growth of 90 million in banking operating revenues and 6 million in asset management operating revenues. RAS's banking operations increased operating revenues by 30.6% from 2003, due primarily to improved net trading income and fee and commission income. RAS's asset management operating revenues remained constant, while assets under management increased significantly in 2004 by 10.0 billion, or 15.2% from 2003 levels.

Earnings From Ordinary Activities Before Taxes

2004 was a year of continued operational discipline, resulting in a significant improvement of earnings from ordinary activities before taxes (referred to herein as earnings before taxes) of 196 million, or 21.4%, from 917 million in 2003 to 1,113 million in 2004, due primarily to improved earnings from both the Property-Casualty segment and, to a lesser extent, Life/Health segment.

Property-Casualty. RAS managed to reduce its combined ratio by two percentage points to 95.9% in 2004 from 97.9% in 2003 as a result of its disciplined underwriting and pricing practices, as well as stringent expense control. These achievements helped increase earnings before taxes in this segment by 163 million, or 25.6%, from 637 million in 2003 to 800 million in 2004. A decrease of 78 million in realized losses and impairments from investments in 2004 compared to 2003 levels also contributed to this increase in earnings.

Life/Health. Despite the decrease in statutory premiums in 2004, RAS increased its earnings before taxes in the Life/Health segment by 85 million, or 27.2%, from 313 million in 2003 to 398 million in 2004, due primarily to an increase in investment income in Italy as a result of higher net realized gains on investments and improved underwriting results in Switzerland.

Personal Finance Services. Earnings before taxes recorded by RAS's banking and asset management operations remained stable in 2004. RAS's banking business slightly improved its earnings before taxes from a 22 million loss in 2003 to a 13 million loss in 2004, while earnings before taxes from RAS's asset management operations remained stable.

RAS's increased earnings before taxes were reflected in its consolidated net income, which rose by 182 million, or 36.8%, from 494 million in 2003 to 676 million in 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Total Revenues

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Total revenues increased by 1,505 million, or 10.5%, from 14,343 million in 2002 to 15,848 million in 2003, primarily due to strong growth in statutory premiums in RAS's Life/Health segment and gross premiums written in its Property-Casualty segment, offset in part by a decrease in operating revenues in the Personal Financial Services segment.

Property-Casualty. Gross premiums written increased by 272 million, or 4.6%, to 6,242 million in 2003 from 5,970 million in 2002, as RAS recorded growth primarily in its automobile and general liability lines in Italy and its automobile and reinsurance businesses in Switzerland, offset in part by negative effects of exchange rate movements in connection with its Swiss operations.

Life/Health. Statutory premiums increased by 1,216 million, or 15.1%, to 9,260 million in 2003 from 8,044 million in 2002, due primarily to growth in new business in Italy reflecting predominantly increased sales at CreditRas Vita, RAS's bancassurance joint venture with UniCredito. This increase was offset in part by higher maturities in RAS's traditional life insurance portfolio in Italy and to the changes in the actuarial method used to estimate premiums in Switzerland.

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Personal Finance Services. RAS's Personal Finance Services operating revenues declined by 59 million, or 10.9%, to 484 million in 2003 from 543 million in 2002, with banking operations generating operating revenues of 294 million in 2003 (2002: 304 million) and the asset management business producing revenues of 190 million (2002: 239 million).

Earnings From Ordinary Activities Before Taxes

Despite the increase in total revenues, RAS's earnings before taxes decreased slightly by 16 million, or 1.7%, from 933 million in 2002 to 917 million in 2003, primarily as a result of the 899 million gain realized from sale of its real estate subsidiary, Proprietà Immobiliari, in 2002. This decrease was, however, offset in part by a decline in realized losses on investments and impairments to 420 million in 2003 from 1,259 million in 2002, as well as improved underwriting results in RAS's property-casualty business, primarily reflecting lower net claims.

Property-Casualty. RAS's combined ratio decreased by 3.4 percentage points to 97.9% in 2003 (2002: 101.3%), reflecting a more selective underwriting policy and stringent portfolio review measures. These operational improvements were offset by lower income from investments, attributable primarily to the significant gain of 713 million recorded in 2002 from the sale of Proprietà Immobiliari, which was primarily held in the Property-Casualty segment. As a result, RAS's earnings before taxes in the Property-Casualty segment decreased by 168 million, or 20.9%, to 637 million in 2003 from 805 million in 2002.

Life/Health. Earnings before taxes in the Life/Health segment increased by 172 million, or 121.3%, from 141 million in 2002 to 313 million in 2003, resulting primarily from decreased net realized losses and impairments on investments as well as reduced acquisition costs and administrative expenses, offset in part by the gain of 186 million allocated to the Life/Health segment from the 2002 sale of Proprietà Immobiliari.

Personal Finance Services. Earnings before taxes recorded by RAS's banking business decreased from 8 million in 2002 to a loss of 22 million in 2003, while its asset management operations recorded an increase of 16 million, or 160%, from 10 million in 2002 to 26 million in 2003, reflecting reduced acquisition costs and administrative expenses in 2003.

RAS's consolidated net income decreased by 343 million, or 41.0%, from 837 million in 2002 to 494 million in 2003, reflecting the decline in earnings before taxes and an increase in tax expense in 2003 compared to 2002, due primarily to the fact that the above mentioned realized gain on the sale of Proprietà Immobiliari in 2002 was subject to a lower average tax rate.

Property-Casualty Insurance Operations

RAS is ranked fourth in the Italian property-casualty market based on gross premiums written in 2004.

Property-Casualty Key Data

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<u>Years ended December 31</u>		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Gross premiums written	mn	6,412	6,242	5,970
Italy	mn	3,934	3,784	3,645
Rest of Europe	mn	2,478	2,458	2,325
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	mn	631	419	716
Italy	mn	289	185	693
Rest of Europe	mn	342	234	23
Loss ratio	%	73.6	73.8	77.1
Expense ratio	%	22.3	24.1	24.2
Combined ratio	%	95.9	97.9	101.3

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Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Gross Premiums Written

Gross premiums written were 6,412 million in 2004, an increase of 170 million, or 2.7%, from 6,242 million in 2003. In 2004, RAS's Italian property-casualty operations accounted for 61.4% of the total gross premiums written in this segment. RAS's Swiss and Austrian operations collectively generated the bulk of the non-Italian gross premiums written in 2004.

Italy. RAS's gross premiums written in Italy increased by 150 million, or 4.0%, from 3,784 million in 2003 to 3,934 million in 2004, due primarily to growth in RAS's automobile, general liability, fire and personal property lines. Automobile premiums increased by 85.6 million, or 3.6%, in 2004, reflecting an increase in the number of vehicles insured and a modest inflation-linked increase in rates. RAS's direct sales company, Genialloyd, which distributes insurance products by phone and through the Internet, increased sales of new automobile insurance policies, which also contributed to this increase. General liability premiums increased by 27.3 million, or 8.8%, in 2004, reflecting primarily new business and rate increases resulting from an ongoing review of RAS's existing portfolio. As part of this review, RAS has made significant reforms since 2001 in its co-insurance policies and contracts with public entities and hospitals, which have contributed to the increase in general liability premiums. Gross premiums written from RAS's fire and personal property lines of business also increased, primarily due to the introduction of new products.

Rest of Europe. RAS's gross premiums written outside of Italy increased by 20 million, from 2,458 million in 2003 to 2,478 million in 2004. Gross premiums written recorded by RAS's operations in Switzerland decreased slightly in 2004, due primarily to the negative effect of exchange rate movements. This negative effect was offset by growth in gross written premiums in the automobile line, resulting from both new and renewal policies. RAS's Austrian operations increased gross premiums written in 2004 compared to 2003, primarily due to rate increases in its automobile line, which were introduced in January 2004.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 212 million, or 50.6%, to 631 million in 2004 from 419 million in 2003, reflecting disciplined underwriting and pricing practices, as well as stringent expense control. RAS's combined ratio in this segment decreased two percentage points to 95.9% in 2004 from 97.9% in 2003, with RAS's expense ratio experiencing a decrease of 1.8 percentage points to 22.3% in 2004 from 24.1% in 2003, primarily due to increased premium volume accompanied by a decrease in commission payments. An additional contributor to the increase in earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization in 2004 stemmed from a decrease in realized losses and impairments from investments compared to 2003, as a result of improved global equity markets.

Italy. In Italy, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's property-casualty operations increased by 104 million, or 56.2%, from 185 million in 2003 to 289 million in 2004. These improved earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization mainly reflected an overall reduction in claims frequency, particularly in the automobile line, as a result of a more selective underwriting policy in recent years, as well as the introduction of a more stringent points-based regulation of drivers' licences by the Italian government with effect from July 1, 2003. In addition, portfolio review measures of RAS's liability line had a positive effect on RAS's loss ratio.

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Rest of Europe. In Rest of Europe, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's property-casualty operations increased by 108 million, or 46.2%, from 234 million in 2003 to 342 million in 2004. RAS's Austrian operations contributed to this positive development, primarily as a result of improved underwriting results, benefiting from a lower claims frequency, while income from investments rose, largely as a result of higher realized gains from the sale of investments.

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Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Gross Premiums Written

Gross premiums written were 6,242 million in 2003, an increase of 272 million, or 4.6%, from 5,970 million in 2002. In 2003, RAS's Italian property-casualty operations accounted for 60.6% of the total gross premiums written in this segment with RAS's Swiss and Austrian operations generating the bulk of the non-Italian gross premiums written in 2003.

Italy. RAS's gross premiums written in Italy increased by 139 million, or 3.8%, from 3,645 million in 2002 to 3,784 million in 2003, due primarily to an increase in automobile and general liability premiums in Italy. Automobile premiums increased by 119.1 million, or 5.3%, in 2003, reflecting rate increases in the Italian market and an increase in the number of vehicles insured. General liability premiums increased by 37.9 million, or 13.9%, in 2003, reflecting primarily substantial rate increases in the Italian commercial and corporate clients market as well as growth in new business, despite selective underwriting policy and portfolio review measures. RAS also saw moderate increases in its other main lines of business in Italy, including fire and personal accident, while its health premiums decreased due to the termination of several unprofitable group contracts.

Rest of Europe. RAS's gross premiums written outside of Italy increased by 133 million, or 5.7%, from 2,325 million in 2002 to 2,458 million in 2003. Gross premiums written recorded by RAS's operations in Switzerland rose slightly in 2003, due primarily to increased premiums in its automobile line and reinsurance business assumed, offset in part by the negative effect of exchange rate movements. In Austria, Allianz Elementar Versicherung recorded increased gross premiums written, due primarily to growth in its automobile line.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization decreased by 297 million, or 41.5%, to 419 million in 2003 from 716 million in 2002, reflecting primarily the realized gain from the 2002 sale of Proprietà Immobiliari, offset in part by improved underwriting results. RAS's improved underwriting results produced a combined ratio of 97.9% in 2003 compared to 101.3% in 2002, a decrease of 3.4 percentage points. A substantial reduction in RAS's realized losses and impairments from investments recorded by its non-Italian operations in 2003 compared to 2002 levels also mitigated the effect of the Proprietà Immobiliari sale on earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization.

Italy. Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's Italian property-casualty operations decreased significantly by 508 million, or 73.3%, from 693 million in 2002 to 185 million in 2003. This decline in earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization primarily reflected lower income from investments, despite the recovery of the stock markets, attributable to a realized gain of 713 million recorded in 2002 in connection with the sale of Proprietà Immobiliari. The decrease in income from investments was offset in part by improved underwriting results reflecting lower net claims, as well as a realized gain of 58 million in connection with the disposition of a derivative financial instrument that was used to hedge an investment but did not qualify for hedge accounting. The loss ratio decreased to 74.5% in 2003 from 75.3% in 2002, reflecting the overall reduction in claim frequency, particularly in the automobile line, due to a more selective underwriting policy in recent years, portfolio review measures and the introduction of a more stringent points-based regulation of drivers' licenses in Italy.

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Rest of Europe. In Rest of Europe, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's property-casualty operations increased by 211 million from 23 million in 2002 to 234 million in 2003. In Austria, RAS's business posted an improved underwriting result, benefiting from a lower frequency of claims, while income from investments rose, largely as a result of significantly lower impairments and higher realized gains from the sale of investments. In Switzerland, Allianz Suisse Versicherungs-Gesellschaft also contributed to this positive development with greater income from investments and an improved loss ratio, due to more favorable loss experience and portfolio reviews in its health and accident insurance lines. These gains in Switzerland were, however, offset in part by a write-off of deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents**Life/Health Insurance Operations**

RAS is ranked second in the Italian life/health market based on statutory premiums in 2004.

Life/Health Key Data

Years ended December 31		2004	2003	2002
Statutory premiums	mn	8,419	9,260	8,044
Italy	mn	6,945	7,657	6,506
Rest of Europe	mn	1,474	1,603	1,538
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	mn	323	237	174
Italy	mn	266	203	251
Rest of Europe	mn	57	34	(77)

*Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003**Statutory Premiums*

Statutory premiums decreased 841 million, or 9.1%, to 8,419 million in 2004 from 9,260 million in 2003, largely as a result of weaker performance by the bank distribution channel in Italy and an overall market slowdown in Switzerland. In 2004, RAS's Italian life-health operations accounted for 82.5% of total statutory premiums in this segment. RAS's Swiss operations, conducted primarily through Allianz Suisse Lebensversicherung, in which RAS holds a 69.8% equity interest, accounted for 12.9% of total statutory premiums in 2004, while RAS's subsidiaries based in Austria and Portugal accounted for the remaining amount.

Italy. RAS's statutory premiums in Italy decreased by 712 million, or 9.3%, from 7,657 million in 2003 to 6,945 million in 2004. The decrease in statutory premiums was largely attributable to a reduction in sales of life insurance products through RAS's bancassurance channel, offset in part by growth in new business in RAS's life insurance products through its representative agencies and financial planners and the introduction of new products. RAS's statutory premiums from its bancassurance channel declined primarily due to decreased sales at CreditRas Vita, RAS's bancassurance joint venture with UniCredito. UniCredito implemented a new sales and marketing policy by focusing on recurring-premium products rather than single-premium policies, which accounted for the majority of CreditRas policies, resulting in decreased sales in 2004. This decrease was mitigated by growth in new business, particularly in the individual policy line, through RAS's representative agencies, which added 60 team managers and 725 life/health specialists over the course of 2004. Furthermore, in the fourth quarter of 2004, RAS experienced an upward trend in statutory premiums, resulting in part from the positive reception of new products, including the Progetti di Vitta life insurance policy, which combines a guaranteed minimum return with a unit-linked component.

Rest of Europe. RAS's statutory premiums outside of Italy decreased by 129 million, or 8.0%, from 1,603 million in 2003 to 1,474 million in 2004. Statutory premiums from RAS's Swiss operations decreased primarily due to a decline in its individual life insurance business, resulting from the reduction of interest rates in Switzerland, which negatively impacted the Swiss life/health market as a whole. In addition, RAS's Swiss statutory premiums were negatively affected by a reduction in the group life insurance business, resulting from the deconsolidation of the employees' pension fund of Allianz Suisse Lebensversicherung in 2003, as well as a more stringent underwriting practice. The decrease in RAS's

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Swiss operations was offset in part by growth in statutory premiums in Austria, due largely to increased sales in direct business premiums.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization in the Life/Health segment increased by 86 million, or 36.3%, from 237 million in 2003 to 323 million in 2004, due primarily to an increase in income from investments in Italy and improved underwriting results in Switzerland.

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Italy. Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's Italian life/health operations increased by 63 million, or 31.0%, from 203 million in 2003 to 266 million in 2004, due primarily to higher net realized gains on investments.

Rest of Europe. In Rest of Europe, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's life/health operations increased by 23 million from 34 million in 2003 to 57 million in 2004. This increase reflected primarily the improved underwriting results in RAS's Swiss operations, driven by a reduction in the average guaranteed interest rates for the individual and group life insurance portfolio of Allianz Suisse Lebensversicherung.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Statutory Premiums

Statutory premiums increased by 1,216 million, or 15.1%, to 9,260 million in 2003 from 8,044 million in 2002. This increase was due primarily to growth in new business in Italy, reflecting predominantly increased sales at CreditRas Vita, RAS's bancassurance joint venture with UniCredito. This increase was offset in part by the negative effects resulting from higher maturities in RAS's traditional life insurance portfolio in Italy and changes in the actuarial method used to estimate premiums in Switzerland.

Italy. RAS's statutory premiums in Italy increased by 1,151 million, or 17.7%, from 6,506 million in 2002 to 7,657 million in 2003. This increase in statutory premiums was primarily attributable to growth in new business, mainly in investment-oriented products with capital production features. This growth was supported by the launch of two products in the fourth quarter of 2003: Cento per Cento, a recurring premium policy that combined asset savings and protection with personal risk coverage, and Rassicura Plus, a traditional, single premium product with minimum guaranteed returns at maturity. RAS's bancassurance distribution channel, CreditRas Vita, a joint venture with UniCredito, was the main contributor to the growth in new business. This increase in Italian statutory premiums was offset in part by the negative effect of higher maturities in RAS's traditional life insurance portfolio.

Rest of Europe. RAS's statutory premiums outside of Italy increased by 65 million, or 4.2%, from 1,538 million in 2002 to 1,603 million in 2003, primarily as a result of developments in its Swiss operations. Statutory premiums from its Swiss operations increased primarily due to the acquisition of Phénix Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie in January 2003 and the consolidation of its 2003 statutory premiums amounting to 28 million. RAS's Swiss operations also recorded growth in individual policies in 2003, although the number of group policies declined in 2003. These positive factors were offset by the negative effect of changes in the actuarial method used to estimate premiums.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization increased by 63 million, or 36.2%, from 174 million in 2002 to 237 million in 2003, resulting primarily from decreased non-Italian investment expenses, comprising realized losses and impairments from investments, and reduced acquisition costs and administrative expenses. These positive developments were offset in part by the gain realized in 2002 from the sale of Proprietà Immobiliari within the Life/Health segment.

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Italy. Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's Italian life/health business decreased by 48 million, or 19.1%, from 251 million in 2002 to 203 million in 2003, due primarily to the realized gain of 186 million from the sale of the 2002 sale of Proprietà Immobiliari. Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization were positively affected by a gain of 19 million in connection with the disposition of a derivative financial instrument that was used to hedge an investment but did not qualify for hedge accounting.

Rest of Europe. In Rest of Europe, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's life/health operations increased by 111 million from a loss of 77 million in 2002 to a gain of 34 million in 2003. This positive development stemmed largely from Switzerland, due primarily to improved income from investments and reduced acquisition costs and administrative expenses, offset in part by higher guaranteed interest rates for life insurance policies.

Table of Contents**Personal Finance Services Operations***Banking Key Data*

Years ended December 31	2004	2003	2002
	mn	mn	mn
Interest and similar income	55	57	67
Net trading income	11	(11)	3
Fee and commission income	284	224	209
Other income	34	24	25
Total income	384	294	304
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	(3)	(10)	

Asset Management Key Data

Years ended December 31	2004	2003	2002
	mn	mn	mn
Interest and similar income	1	4	5
Fee and commission income	189	186	229
Other income	6		5
Total income	196	190	239
Earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization	16	15	(7)

*Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003**Total Income*

The Personal Finance Services segment accounted for 5.5% of RAS's total income in 2004 (2003: 4.6%). Total income from RAS's banking operations rose in 2004, driven primarily by an increase in net trading income and fee and commission income. Total income from RAS's asset management operations remained relatively stable compared to 2003.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

In the Personal Finance Services segment, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS's banking operations were relatively unchanged, reflecting an increase in acquisition costs and administrative expenses that offset the increase in total income. Earnings from RAS's asset management business remained fairly constant compared to 2003.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Total Income

The Personal Finance Services segment accounted for 4.6% of RAS' s total income in 2003 (2002: 4.9%). Total income from RAS' s banking operations remained stable in 2003, while total income generated by RAS' s asset management operations decreased 49 million, or 20.5%, from 239 million in 2002 to 190 million in 2003, due primarily to a decrease in fee and commission income as a result of a reduction in performance fees.

Earnings After Taxes and Before Goodwill Amortization

In the Personal Finance Services segment, earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization from RAS' s banking business decreased primarily due to a moderate increase in realized losses and impairments from investments and in acquisition costs and administrative expenses. This development was offset by RAS' s asset management operations, which improved earnings after taxes and before goodwill amortization by approximately 22 million due primarily to reduced acquisition costs and administrative expenses in 2003.

Table of Contents**Assets Under Management**

The following table sets forth certain key data concerning RAS's asset management operations at December 31 for the years indicated:

Fair Values as of December 31	2004		2003		2002	
	mn	%	mn	%	mn	%
Third-party assets ⁽¹⁾	17,129	22.7	13,924	21.2	12,446	21.3
RAS Group's own investments ⁽²⁾	41,920 ⁽³⁾	55.5	38,672	59.0	37,839	64.7
Financial assets for unit-linked contracts ⁽¹⁾	16,500 ⁽³⁾	21.8	12,968	19.8	8,181	14.0
Total	75,549	100.0	65,564	100.0	58,466	100.0

(1) Assets are presented at fair value.

(2) Includes adjustments to reflect real estate at fair value. These adjustments were made in order to reflect the definition of group's own investments used by management for its controlling purposes.

(3) As a result of a new IFRS accounting standard (IAS 39 revised), certain unit-linked contracts previously classified as trading assets within RAS Group's own investments were reclassified to financial assets for unit-linked contracts, resulting in no net income statement impact.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Total assets under management at RAS Asset Management at December 31, 2004 increased significantly from December 31, 2003, by 10.0 billion, or 15.2%, from 62.6 billion to 75.5 billion. More than half of this improvement was attributable to insurance portfolios, while almost 1.0 billion originated from open-ended mutual funds. In addition, approximately 1.5 billion of assets under management were transferred to RAS Asset Management from Banca Bnl Investimenti in connection with RasBank's acquisition of Banca Bnl Investimenti in 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

In 2003, total assets under management increased by 7.1 billion, or 12.1%, from 58.5 billion to 62.6 billion, due primarily to the recovery of the equity markets that commenced in the third quarter of 2003. The most significant growth was attributable to insurance portfolios, including open pension funds and individual portfolio management. Commerzbank Sgr was also acquired and merged into RAS Asset Management in the third quarter of 2003, contributing approximately 280 million assets under management.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The RAS Group generally manages its own liquidity requirements. At December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, RAS Group had 1,035 million, 1,228 million and 861 million, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents. See Note 11 to RAS's consolidated financial statements. As of December 1, 2005, RAS had financial strength ratings of A+ from A.M. Best and AA- from Standard & Poor's, both with a stable outlook and an

Aa3 senior unsecured debt rating with a stable outlook from Moody's.

Liquidity Funding Sources and Uses

RAS's principal sources of funds are premiums, customer deposits, investment income, proceeds from the sale or maturity of investments, funds that may be raised from time to time from the issuance of debt or equity securities and bank or other borrowings.

The liquidity requirements of RAS's insurance operations are met both on a short- and long-term basis by funds provided by insurance premiums collected, investment income and collected reinsurance receivables, and from the sale and maturity of investments. The major uses of these funds are to pay property-casualty claims and related claims expenses, provide life policy benefits, pay surrenders, cancellations and profit sharing for life policyholders and pay other operating costs. RAS generates a substantial cash flow from insurance operations as a result of most premiums being received in advance of the time when claim payments or policy benefits are required. These positive operating cash flows, along with that portion of the investment portfolio that is held in cash and liquid securities, have historically met the liquidity requirements of RAS's insurance operations.

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In the insurance industry, liquidity generally refers to the ability of an enterprise to generate adequate amounts of cash from its normal operations, including its investment portfolio, in order to meet its financial commitments, which are principally obligations under its insurance or reinsurance contracts. The liquidity of RAS's property-casualty insurance operations is affected by the frequency and severity of losses under its policies, as well as by the persistency of its products. Future catastrophic events, the timing and effect of which are inherently unpredictable, may also create increased liquidity requirements for RAS's property-casualty operations. The liquidity needs of RAS's life operations are generally affected by trends in actual mortality experience relative to the assumptions with respect thereto included in the pricing of its life insurance policies, by the extent to which minimum returns or crediting rates are provided in connection with its life insurance products, as well as by the level of surrenders and withdrawals.

With regard to its Personal Finance Services segment, RAS's primary sources of liquidity from its banking operations are customer deposits and interest income from its lending transactions and its investment portfolio, while RAS's major uses of funds are for the issuance of new loans and advances to banks and customers, and the payment of interest on deposits, certificated liabilities and subordinated liabilities and other operating costs. Other sources of liquidity include RAS's ability to borrow on the inter-bank market and convert securities in RAS's investment and trading portfolios into cash. In its asset management operations, RAS's primary sources of liquidity include fees generated from asset management activities, while the principal use of these funds is for the payment of operating costs.

RAS paid dividends of 538 million, 403 million and 295 million on RAS shares in 2005, 2004 and 2003 with respect to the fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Certain of the companies within the RAS Group are subject to legal restrictions on the amount of dividends they can pay to their shareholders. In addition to the restrictions in respect of minimum capital and solvency requirements that are imposed by insurance and other regulators in the countries in which these companies operate, other limitations exist in certain countries.

RAS's uses of funds, in addition to the dividends paid to shareholders of RAS include underwriting expenditures (reinsurance premiums, benefits, surrenders, claims including claims handling expenses and profit sharing by life policyholders), acquisitions, and employee and other operating expenses, as well as interest expense on outstanding borrowings. RAS's life and health insurance products include mandatory profit-sharing features, whereby RAS returns a specified portion of statutory profits to policyholders annually, generally in the form of premium subsidies or rebates.

Hybrid Equity and Certificated Liabilities

RAS's hybrid equity outstanding at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were 45 million, 45 million and 0 million, respectively. See Note 15 to RAS's consolidated financial statements for further information. RAS's total certificated liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were 558 million, 472 million and 151 million, respectively. Of the certificated liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2004, 42 million are due within one year. See Note 19 to RAS's consolidated financial statements for further information.

Capital Management

RAS established a plan of action for management of excess capital in 2001. The initial assessment of risk capital showed that excess capital was almost entirely in assets with low liquidity. Therefore, the first step was to transform a portion of these assets into liquid capital.

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Accordingly, in 2002 RAS sold its Proprietà Immobiliari subsidiary, which held its non-core real estate leased to third parties, to Aida srl for approximately 1.7 billion, generating a capital gain of 795.6 million after taxes. RAS utilized part of the sale proceeds for a share buy-back through a public offer of 14 per share, from December 9, 2002 to January 10, 2003. The total costs of this share buy-back amounted to 709.1 million.

On February 17, 2003, after the period of time required by law had elapsed, RAS reduced excess capital by canceling 57,778,318 own shares worth approximately 800 million, specifically 49,483,389 ordinary shares and 8,294,929 savings shares with a nominal value of 34,666,990.80. Of these cancelled shares, 42,676,389 ordinary shares and 7,973,929 savings shares had been purchased through the

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buy-back. The other cancelled shares (6,807,000 ordinary shares and 321,220 savings shares) were already owned by RAS at the commencement of the share buy-back period. After this operation, RAS's share capital was 403,102,758, represented by 670,497,920 ordinary shares and 1,340,010 savings shares, each with a nominal value of 0.60.

During 2003 and 2004, in accordance with its business plan, the RAS Group grew its personal finance services business through the acquisitions of Commerzbank Asset Management Italia and Banca Bnl Investimenti, with their respective asset management and life portfolios.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Neither RAS nor any member of the RAS Group has any off-balance sheet arrangements that currently have or are reasonably likely to have a material future effect on the RAS Group's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operation, liquidity, capital expenditure or capital resources.

Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

	Payments Due By Period at December 31, 2004 ⁽¹⁾				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
Hybrid equity and certificated liabilities ⁽²⁾	603	42	343	173	45
Liabilities to banks and customers ⁽³⁾	1,835	1,835			
Defined benefit plans ⁽⁴⁾	292	26	53	54	159
Total Contractual Obligations	2,730	1,903	396	227	204

(1) The table sets forth RAS's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2004. Contractual obligations do not include contingent liabilities or commitments and only transactions with parties outside the RAS Group are considered.

(2) For further information, see Note 15 and Note 19 to Consolidated Financial Statements of RAS.

(3) This amount reflects the current portion of liabilities to banks and customers and includes 106 million and 1,729 million of payables on demand, respectively. For further information, see Note 17 and Note 18 to Consolidated Financial Statements of RAS.

(4) Estimated future benefit payments include only ten years subsequent to December 31, 2004.

The RAS Group, in addition to the above contractual obligations, has contractual obligations to policyholders in respect of property-casualty insurance and reinsurance. For further information concerning specific lines of business the RAS Group underwrites, see RAS Insurance Operations Italy, RAS Insurance Operations Rest of Europe and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of RAS. Contractual obligations also exist to policyholders and designated beneficiaries in respect of life, health, unit-linked and investment oriented products, as well as other products further described in RAS Insurance Operations Italy, RAS Insurance Operations Rest of Europe and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of RAS. These obligations, to a large extent, include paying death claims, making annuity payments or paying claims arising from an insurable loss event. The timing of such payments depends heavily on such factors as the mortality and persistency of our customer base and the occurrence of insurable loss events.

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QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK OF RAS

Since 2000, one of RAS's objectives has been to increase shareholder value by optimizing capital allocation and rationalizing its financial structure. To achieve these objectives and also to assess strategic options more effectively, in 2001 RAS developed its own risk capital model and introduced a capital management program designed to reduce the absorption of capital by its business activities and to make more efficient use of excess capital.

The RAS model links the concept of capital with the concept of risk, by defining capital as the financial resources that enable the company to cover unexpected losses or unforeseen changes in profitability. The RAS model, developed in cooperation with Alef-Laboratorio di economia finanziaria, is based on an asset and liability management approach and considers the impact on assets and liabilities of the various sources of financial and actuarial risk. Risk capital is determined as value at risk over one year, with a conventional level of confidence of 99.93%. The calculation method, which is based on general principles of prudence, considers the correlations among the various sources of risk (benefit of diversification) and among the RAS Group's various lines of business (benefit of aggregation).

The following factors affected RAS's capital position in 2003-2004:

in the Property-Casualty business, the containment of overall exposure to catastrophic risks through reinsurance and the consequent reduction of peak earthquake and flood exposure, and the ongoing restructuring of a number of non-performing general third-party liability portfolios whose risk level (and capital absorption) was not in line with profitability projections. At the same time, specific attention was paid to credit risk on outwards reinsurance, which benefited from careful scrutiny of the security measures adopted when placing reinsurance and the significant level of implicit exposure diversification;

in the Life/Health business:

alignment of the asset management policy with conditions on the financial markets and with liabilities, by matching the duration of technical commitments with the duration of investments, especially with regard to traditional segregated fund-related products, and by maintaining low exposure in equities;

continuous monitoring of credit risk in the bond portfolio through an investment policy that has resulted in a low percentage of speculative-grade securities (i.e., bonds rated no lower than BBB from Standards & Poor's or unrated corporate bonds), which comprise less than 0.2% of the total, and a credit risk capital level within the level of maximum prudence, which is less than 2% of the bond portfolio market value;

ongoing development of a range of life/health insurance products with low capital requirements such as unit-linked products, where policyholders participate directly in the performance of policy-related investments, and traditional products that credit the aggregated guaranteed minimum return on maturity rather than annually;

the stability of risk capital for actuarial risks (mortality, longevity, surrender), both in absolute terms and in proportion to technical commitments;

in the Personal Finance Services business, the increase in risk capital was not due to greater inherent risk, but to the expansion of the Personal Finance Services business as a result of the merger of Investitori Sgr and the former Cami-Commerzbank Asset Management

and Banca Bnl Investimenti financial advisors networks.

Three projects have been introduced to raise capital management efficiency:

Value-based Management: 2004 was the first year in which RAS Group managers and operators were assessed on the basis of performance indicators linked explicitly to capital management. The capital management model allocates capital to the

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individual business units and lines of business, thus making it possible to measure value created or lost with respect to capital absorbed by the RAS Group and its operations;

Embedded Options Project: in recognition of the recommendations of the CFO Forum and the publication of the European Embedded Value Principles in May 2004, RAS undertook a project for accurate measurement of the embedded options in its Italian companies life assurance contracts, using the latest financial techniques and stochastic simulation methods; and

Risk Committee: RAS established a special risk committee of its Board of Directors in January 2004. The Risk Committee advises the RAS board on risk management policy guidelines relating to the RAS Group. The Risk Committee meetings are attended by the Chief Risk Officer and by the Board of Statutory Auditors, and, on invitation, by executive directors and any other parties deemed necessary.

Sensitivity Analysis of Trading Portfolios

The following table shows the sensitivity analysis of the market risk in the material trading portfolio of the RAS Group. Certain financial instruments are included in more than one risk category because they may be affected by changes in more than one parameter. For example, equities denominated in non-Euro currencies are affected by fluctuation in both stock prices and exchange rates.

	At December 31, 2004				
	Property- Casualty Insurance	Life/ Health Insurance	Personal Finance Services		Total
			Banking	Asset	
				Management	
mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	
Equity price risk ⁽¹⁾					
Interest rate risk		(5)			(5)
Foreign exchange risk ⁽²⁾					

	At December 31, 2003				
	Property- Casualty Insurance	Life/ Health Insurance	Personal Finance Services		Total
			Banking	Asset	
				Management	
mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	
Equity price risk ⁽¹⁾	5	16	(6)		15
Interest rate risk	(1)	(3)	(4)		(8)
Foreign exchange risk ⁽²⁾	1		1		2

-
- (1) Amounts do not take into account the RAS Group's joint ventures and associated enterprises.
(2) Amounts take into account financial instruments not denominated in Euros.

Sensitivity Analysis of Non-Trading Portfolios

The RAS Group's remaining portfolios contain all non-trading activities of the banking segment as well as the financial investments of the insurance segment. The RAS Group holds and uses many different financial instruments in managing its businesses. Grouped according to risk category, the following are the most significant assets according to their fair values:

equity price risk: common shares and preferred shares;

interest rate risk: bonds, loans and mortgages; and

foreign exchange rate risk: non-euro denominated equities and interest rate risk sensitive assets.

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The following table shows a sensitivity analysis of the market risk in the RAS Group's material non-trading portfolios. Certain financial instruments are included in more than one risk category because they may be affected by changes in more than one parameter.

	At December 31, 2004				
	Property- Casualty Insurance	Life/ Health Insurance	Personal Finance Services		Total
			Banking	Asset	
				Management	
mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	
Equity price risk ⁽¹⁾	(535)	(342)			(878)
Interest rate risk	(358)	(1,482)			(1,839)
Foreign exchange risk ⁽²⁾	(251)	(709)	(2)		(962)

	At December 31, 2003				
	Property- Casualty Insurance	Life/ Health Insurance	Personal Finance Services		Total
			Banking	Asset	
				Management	
mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	
Equity price risk ⁽¹⁾	(548)	(303)		(1)	(852)
Interest rate risk	(325)	(1,290)		(1)	(1,617)
Foreign exchange risk ⁽²⁾	(241)	(653)			(893)

(1) Amounts do not take into account RAS Group's joint ventures and associated enterprises.

(2) Amounts take into account financial instruments in foreign currency.

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THE MERGER

Summary of Terms of the Merger Plan

On December 9, 2005, Allianz and RAS entered into a merger plan setting forth the terms of the merger of RAS into Allianz. Allianz and RAS agreed *inter alia* that:

RAS will, by operation of law upon legal effectiveness of the merger, transfer all its assets and liabilities that it holds following the Reorganization (as defined below) by way of dissolution without winding-up to Allianz in exchange for the granting of Allianz shares to the shareholders of RAS (other than Allianz) (merger by way of acquisition pursuant to Article 17(2)(a) of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2157/2001 of October 8, 2001 on the Statute for a European Company (the SE Regulation)). The merger will become legally effective upon its registration in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany. Under the merger plan, the merger will become economically effective with retroactive effect as from January 1 of the year in which the merger becomes legally effective, meaning that Allianz's assumption of RAS's assets and liabilities will be deemed to occur on this date and that all acts and transactions of RAS as from this date will be deemed to have been undertaken for the account of Allianz.

Upon legal effectiveness of the merger, Allianz will by operation of law change its legal form from a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) to a European Company (*Societas Europaea*, or SE) to become Allianz SE pursuant to Articles 2(1) and 29(1) of the SE Regulation. See Material Differences Between Rights of Shareholders of Allianz and RAS for a more detailed description of the SE legal form. We expect that the merger will become effective in summer 2006. For more information regarding the period prior to effectiveness, see Risk Factors Relating Specifically to the Merger *The merger ratio is fixed, based on comparative valuations of Allianz and RAS, and is not subject to any fluctuations in market price of Allianz shares. In addition, the market price of Allianz shares may decrease between the time you vote on the merger plan and the time the merger becomes effective. As a result, at the time you vote on the merger plan you will not know the market value you will receive for your RAS shares.*

Upon legal effectiveness of the merger, RAS shareholders (other than Allianz) will become by operation of law shareholders of Allianz SE, both holders of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares will receive Allianz shares. RAS shareholders will receive 1 Allianz share in exchange for the 1 RAS ordinary shares that they hold at the time of the effectiveness of the merger and 1 Allianz share in exchange for the 1 RAS savings shares that they hold at the time of the effectiveness of the merger. The shares to be granted by Allianz SE shall bear dividend rights as from January 1 of the year in which the merger becomes legally effective.

Fractional entitlements to Allianz shares will not be delivered to holders of RAS shares in connection with the merger. Instead, the merger trustee, Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, who will be appointed by RAS and who is responsible for exchanging RAS shares for Allianz shares, will be asked to mediate, with the assistance of affected depository institutions, between holders of fractional entitlements of Allianz shares in an effort to minimize the number of fractional entitlements. Through this procedure, holders of fractional entitlements of Allianz shares will be entitled, to the extent available, to purchase additional fractional entitlements in such amount that entitles them to receive a whole number of Allianz shares according to the merger exchange ratio. The remaining fractional entitlements to Allianz shares will subsequently be combined and sold on a publicly traded market on behalf of, and the proceeds of the sales will be distributed pro rata to, the RAS shareholders entitled to fractional entitlements.

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Allianz will assume the obligations under the existing stock option plans of RAS vis-à-vis the beneficiaries thereunder, which are still outstanding upon the legal effectiveness of the merger. Allianz will deliver to the beneficiaries under the stock option plans upon exercise of their option rights a number of Allianz shares in accordance with the terms of the respective stock option plan, adjusted on the basis of the merger exchange ratio.

To implement the merger, Allianz will increase its share capital, without subscription rights, according to the number of Allianz shares to be issued and granted to RAS shareholders in exchange for their RAS shares in the merger, except for RAS shares held by RAS itself and by Allianz. The precise amount of this capital increase will not be known until after the payment of any exercised cash exit rights by RAS shareholders, if applicable. Assuming that all currently outstanding RAS ordinary shares (except those held by Allianz or RAS) and all currently outstanding RAS savings shares (except those held by Allianz or RAS) will be exchanged for Allianz shares in the merger, the share capital of Allianz will increase by

- by issuing up to ordinary registered no par value shares.

The merger will not be registered in the commercial register of Allianz in Germany prior to the annual shareholders' meetings of Allianz and RAS in 2006 and the subsequent distribution of dividends for fiscal year 2005.

Allianz intends to apply to the Milan Stock Exchange for the admission for listing of the Allianz shares in connection with the merger in order to offer to RAS shareholders Allianz shares that are listed in Italy.

There are no contractual conditions precedent to effectiveness of the merger; however, the merger only becomes effective upon its registration in the commercial register of Allianz in Germany. The merger may only be registered in the commercial register of Allianz, *inter alia*, if the negotiation process regarding employee involvement pursuant to the German law implementing the Council Directive 2001/86/EC of October 8, 2001 supplementing the Statute for a European Company with regard to the involvement of employees (*SE-Beteiligungsgesetz*, or the German SE Employee Involvement Act) has been completed or is terminated due to an inconclusive result after the expiration of the statutory negotiation period or by resolution of the special negotiating body representing the Allianz EU/EEA-based employees. This negotiation process relates to the level of employee representation on the supervisory board of Allianz SE, the composition of the employee representative body of Allianz SE, and the scope of employee participation and related employee rights within Allianz SE. The negotiations are conducted between the management of Allianz and RAS, on the one hand, and a special negotiating body of the Allianz Group's EU/EEA-based employees, on the other hand. The completion of such negotiations may take up to six months (unless extended to a maximum of one year by mutual agreement) after the establishment of the special negotiating body. This body must be established within ten weeks as from the date Allianz and RAS initiate the employee involvement process by notifying the respective employee representative bodies and, where appropriate, employees of the Allianz Group after they have entered into and published the merger plan.

Reorganization of RAS

In connection with the merger, on November 14, 2005, the RAS Board of Directors approved that RAS will, prior to the legal effectiveness of the merger, contribute its whole business, including its property-casualty and life insurance business and the related instrumental activities in Italy (except for its shareholdings in RAS International N.V., Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal S.A., Koc Allianz Sigorta A.S. and Koc Allianz Hayat ve Emeklilik A.S. which will remain with RAS, subject to the prior approval of ISVAP) to a newly-established, wholly-owned Italian subsidiary of RAS (RAS Italia S.p.A.), which will assume the corporate name of RAS (the Reorganization). Furthermore, certain tax assets and liabilities of RAS and certain assets and liabilities related to certain corporate functions for approximately 60 employees are not part of the transfer. Following the Reorganization, RAS will no longer be directly engaged in insurance business and will exist solely as a holding company. As a result of the Reorganization, RAS will lose its licenses to operate insurance activities in Italy, which will

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amount to a change in its business purpose. In addition to the RAS shareholders' vote on the merger, the amendment of the articles of association of RAS to reflect this change in business purpose will be subject to the approval of the RAS extraordinary meeting of ordinary shareholders. The transfer of RAS's insurance portfolios to RAS Italia S.p.A. is also subject to the approval of the ISVAP. Discussions relating to the approval from ISVAP for the Reorganization are currently on-going. In addition, the Reorganization will be subject to the approval of COVIP with respect to certain pension fund-related matters.

Reasons for the Merger

The merger with RAS will enable Allianz to directly reallocate the holding of operations to Allianz. This step forms part of the repositioning plan of Allianz, in particular, to (a) improve the Allianz Group's position in the Italian insurance market, (b) strengthen Allianz's foothold in its European home market and (c) in connection with the conversion of Allianz into a European Company, further streamline the Allianz organizational structure. The future Allianz SE will be the first European Company listed on the DJ EURO STOXX 50.

The merger is consistent with the strategy recently followed by Allianz (3+1), which is focused on enhancing its capital base, strengthening operating profitability, simplifying the structure of the Allianz Group and increasing its competitive position and shareholder value. In such perspective, the merger focuses on (a) a deeper integration and coordination of the business and (b) the simplification of the Allianz Group's structure resulting in a more efficient corporate governance as well as in the possibility to broaden and consolidate its network and its industry potential.

Background of the Merger

At various times since 2003, the Management Board of Allianz has considered the full integration of RAS into Allianz.

On November 22 and 23, 2004, during its semi-annual strategy meeting, the Management Board of Allianz discussed the full integration of RAS into the Allianz Group and a closer cooperation of Allianz and its Italian affiliates. The Management Board decided to further evaluate this matter.

On December 8, 2004, the integration of RAS by means of a cross-border merger into Allianz was discussed in a meeting between representatives of Allianz, Goldman Sachs & Co. oHG, financial advisors to Allianz, and Shearman & Sterling LLP, German and Italian legal advisors to Allianz.

During meetings on January 24 and 25, 2005, the Management Board of Allianz discussed different options with respect to a closer co-operation between Allianz and its Italian subsidiaries and its legal and financial implications, as well as the possibility of a cross-border merger of RAS into Allianz and a conversion of Allianz AG into a European Company, or SE.

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On February 23, 2005, the Management Board of Allianz again discussed the different options with respect to the integration of RAS and decided to mandate an audit firm to advise on the valuation of Allianz and RAS. Ernst & Young AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft was subsequently mandated with such role in March 2005.

In a meeting on March 17, 2005, Michael Diekmann, Chief Executive Officer of Allianz, Paul Achleitner and Helmut Perlet, all members of the Management Board of Allianz, together with other Allianz representatives, met with their legal and financial advisers to further discuss the possibility of a cross-border merger of RAS into Allianz and a conversion of Allianz AG into an SE.

On May 3, 2005, Michael Diekmann met with Henning Schulte-Noelle, Chairman of Allianz's Supervisory Board, in Munich and informed him of the preliminary considerations of the Management Board with respect to a possible full integration of RAS by means of a merger into Allianz.

During a regular meeting of Allianz's Management Board on May 12, 2005, Paul Achleitner presented an update of the current activities with respect to the potential merger transaction. On June 21, 2005, the Management

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Board met again to discuss the project and to review certain aspects of the transaction structure. During its July 4, 2005 meeting, the Management Board further discussed certain transaction steps and various open issues relating to the contemplated merger.

On July 6, 2005, Paul Achleitner and Detlev Bremkamp, both members of Allianz's Management Board, met Paolo Vagnone, Chief Executive Officer of RAS, in Munich and informed him about the possible transaction and the basic considerations relating thereto.

Throughout July 2005, several meetings were held between the transaction teams of Allianz and RAS, along with their respective legal advisors (with Chiomenti Studio Legale, an Italian law firm, representing RAS) and with Allianz's financial advisors to discuss various legal, financial and valuation aspects of a possible merger.

On July 27, 2005, Paul Achleitner, Paolo Vagnone, other representatives of both companies, and their respective legal advisers met in Milan to further discuss merger-related issues.

On August 8, 2005, Michael Diekmann and Paul Achleitner met Giuseppe Vita, Chairman of the Board of Directors of RAS, at Allianz's headquarters in Munich to present him with the outlines of the contemplated merger transaction.

On August 23 and 24, 2005, Paul Achleitner and Allianz representatives further discussed with Paolo Vagnone and RAS representatives various financial and legal aspects of the transaction.

On August 24, 2005, RAS mandated Merrill Lynch International as its financial adviser, while at the beginning of September, Allianz mandated Mediobanca as its Italian financial adviser and Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein as an additional financial adviser on the transaction.

On September 1, 2005, representatives of Allianz met with Norbert Blix, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board, and Peter Haimerl, member of the Supervisory Board of Allianz, who are both employee representatives, and informed them about the envisaged merger.

On September 5, 2005, Paul Achleitner and Allianz representatives met Henning Schulte-Noelle, Chairman of Allianz's Supervisory Board, in Munich to give him an update on the contemplated transaction.

On September 6, 2005, Giuseppe Vita and Paolo Vagnone met with representatives of Allianz and Shearman & Sterling LLP in Milan and discussed the transaction.

On September 6, 7 and 8, 2005, representatives of Allianz and RAS, and their respective legal and financial advisers, met in Milan to prepare the relevant documents and communications for the announcement of the transaction and to discuss valuation matters.

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On September 8, 2005, the Management Board of Allianz held a meeting in Munich and resolved to proceed with the contemplated merger. On September 10, 2005, the Supervisory Board of Allianz met in Munich and approved the contemplated transaction.

On September 11, 2005, the Board of Directors of RAS approved, *inter alia*, (a) the plan for the integration of RAS by means of a cross-border merger into Allianz as well as the prior reorganization of the business of RAS, (b) the range of the merger exchange ratio of 0.153 and 0.161 Allianz shares per RAS ordinary share and per RAS savings share, and (c) the calling of an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to vote on the merger.

Also on September 11, 2005, after the above resolutions had been taken, Allianz and RAS publicly announced their plan to merge by issuing an ad-hoc announcement pursuant to § 15 of the German Securities Trading Act (*Wertpapierhandelsgesetz, WpHG*) and press releases.

On September 27, 2005, RAS published invitations to the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares and the special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares.

Since October 2005, representatives of Allianz and RAS, assisted by representatives of Ernst & Young and PricewaterhouseCoopers, their respective accounting advisers with respect to the proposed merger, discussed the valuations of Allianz and RAS that would serve the basis for the merger exchange ratio. On December 1, 2005, the parties announced

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that they had agreed on the merger exchange ratio and other aspects of the merger plan and entered into the merger plan.

Merger Valuation Reports

In accordance with the SE Regulation, the parties to a merger do not have absolute discretion to determine the merger exchange ratio. Under both the German Transformation Act (*Umwandlungsgesetz*) and the Italian Civil Code, which are applicable to the merger pursuant to Article 18 of the SE Regulation, the merger exchange ratio agreed upon by the parties must be reviewed by a court-appointed independent merger valuation auditor, and the independent merger valuation auditor is required to issue a report stating whether it finds the merger exchange ratio appropriate (*angemessen* or *congruo*) and describing the methods it used to arrive at its view and the difficulties encountered in the evaluation, if any.

With respect to the merger, two independent merger valuation auditors have been appointed, one for each of Allianz and RAS. The Munich district court I (*Landgericht München I*) appointed Deloitte & Touche GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as independent merger valuation auditor for Allianz for purposes of the merger, and the President of the Milan Court (*Presidente del Tribunale di Milano*) appointed Mazars & Guerard, an international accounting firm, as independent merger valuation auditor for RAS for purposes of the merger.

Allianz and RAS will determine the merger exchange ratio by mutual agreement in the merger plan. Allianz determined the merger exchange ratio on the basis of comparative valuations prepared by Ernst & Young, applying the discounted earnings methodology in accordance with German judicial and market practice. RAS applied recognized valuation methodologies, among which were the discounted earnings method (as applied in accordance with German judicial and market practice), as well as the share price performance, market multiples, research analyst views and sum-of-the-parts methodologies. PricewaterhouseCoopers reviewed for RAS the company valuations prepared by Ernst & Young according to the discounted earnings methodology as applied under German best practice. The independent merger valuation auditors will not recommend any particular merger exchange ratio to Allianz or RAS.

The independent merger valuation auditors are required by the SE Regulation and applicable German and Italian law to:

confirm that the merger plan satisfies certain formal requirements; and

express an opinion on the appropriateness (*Angemessenheit* or *congruita*) of the merger exchange ratio in accordance with applicable law and legal practice.

The independent merger valuation auditors will not express an opinion on any other matter or, with respect to the matters described above, express an opinion for any purpose other than the satisfaction of certain legal requirements applicable under the SE Regulation, German law and Italian law.

To satisfy the respective applicable German and Italian legal requirements, the independent merger valuation auditors will perform certain activities, including:

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review the merger plan, and any other documents as they consider necessary or appropriate to enable them to express the required opinions; and

meet with representatives of Allianz and RAS and representatives of their respective advisors (including accounting advisors and such other advisors as the independent merger valuation auditors deem appropriate) to discuss such aspects of the valuation process as they deem relevant to enable them to express the required opinions, including without limitation:

the discount rates applied to projected future net earnings of Allianz and RAS for purposes of calculating net present values; and

the consistency with which certain assumptions and details of the valuation methods have been applied to available data.

The independent merger valuation auditors will not assume any responsibility for independent verification of the information provided to them by the parties to the merger or by their respective accounting or other advisors.

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The merger exchange ratio will ultimately be determined by Allianz and RAS on the basis of a comparative valuation of both Allianz and RAS. In accordance with judicial and market practices in Germany and Italy, the comparative valuation to establish the merger exchange ratio will be determined by applying the valuation principles recognized in Germany and Italy, as described above. Such recognized valuation principles will also be applied by the independent merger auditors for Allianz and RAS for their review of the merger exchange ratio, respectively. Detailed information describing the basis for the merger exchange ratio will be included in the merger reports of Allianz and RAS and in the merger audit reports to be prepared by the independent merger auditors.

On September 8, 2005 and September 11, 2005, respectively, Allianz's Management Board and RAS's Board of Directors passed resolutions in their respective corporate proceedings regarding the merger, anticipating that the final merger exchange ratio would be within the range from 0.153 to 0.161 Allianz shares per each RAS ordinary share and each RAS savings share. Allianz and RAS will endeavor to come to an agreement on the final merger exchange ratio that the independent merger valuation auditors are likely to consider appropriate (*angemessen* or *congruo*) within the meaning of the applicable law. Allianz cannot, however, assure that the independent merger valuation auditors will reach this conclusion with respect to the merger exchange ratio that Allianz will agree with RAS. Allianz will update this registration statement prior to effectiveness to reflect the opinions expressed by the independent merger valuation auditors with respect to the merger exchange ratio.

Material Differences Between Rights of Shareholders of Allianz SE and RAS

Allianz is currently a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) subject to the provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*), the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*), the German Co-Determination Act (*Mitbestimmungsgesetz*), and other German laws, as well as the German Corporate Governance Code (*Deutscher Corporate Governance Kodex*).

As discussed above in Summary of Terms of the Merger Plan, upon completion of the merger, Allianz will convert its legal form by operation of law into a European Company, or SE. The SE is a legal form based on European Community law and was introduced by the enactment of the SE Regulation, which came into force on October 8, 2004. The creation of the European Company statute allows companies established in more than one EU Member State or EEA country to merge and operate throughout the EU/EEA on the basis of a single set of rules and a unified management and reporting system. Since Allianz SE will have its registered office in Germany, it will be governed by the SE Regulation, the applicable German law supplementing the SE Regulation (namely, the German SE Implementation Act (*SE-Ausführungsgesetz*)), the German SE Employee Involvement Act, and relevant German law applicable to German stock corporations, in particular the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*) unless the aforementioned SE-specific laws already contain provisions covering the specific subject matter. The German Co-Determination Act (*Mitbestimmungsgesetz*), for example, will not be applicable to Allianz SE as the German SE Employee Involvement Act contains more specific provisions. We refer to all applicable German law and EU law mentioned above as German law and EU law, respectively.

Notwithstanding the special legal framework of an SE, an SE based in Germany is in general comparable with a German stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*, AG). In particular, Allianz intends, upon its transformation into an SE, to continue a two-tier board system consisting of a management board (*Vorstand*) and a supervisory board (*Aufsichtsrat*), as discussed in more detail in the table below.

RAS is an Italian stock corporation subject to the provisions of the Italian civil code, the Italian special laws governing the insurance sector and legislative decree number 58, dated February 24, 1998, as amended, all of which we refer to as Italian law. RAS's shareholders, whose rights are currently governed by the RAS articles of association and Italian law, will, upon completion of the merger, become shareholders of Allianz SE and their rights will be governed by the Allianz SE articles of association (*Satzung*), as well as German law and EU law and regulations applicable to a Germany-based SE.

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The following description summarizes the material differences, assuming the transformation of Allianz into an SE, that may affect the rights of RAS shareholders but does not purport to be a complete statement of all those differences or a complete description of the specific provisions referred to in this summary. The identification of specific differences is not intended to indicate that other equally or more significant differences do not exist. Shareholders should read carefully the relevant provisions of Italian law, German law, EU law and regulations, the German Corporate Governance Code, the form of articles of association for Allianz SE, and RAS's articles of association. The form of articles of association of Allianz SE, which are proposed for Allianz SE after the merger is consummated, is filed as an exhibit in the registration statement of which this Prospectus forms a part.

	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Capitalization	<p>The capital stock of Allianz is as of December 5, 2005, 1,039,462,400, subdivided into 406,040,000 no par value registered shares (including consideration of any warrants that have been exercised) with restricted transferability and with a notional value (the proportional amount of the share capital attributable to each share) of 2.56 per share. The capital stock will increase in connection with the merger up to •, depending on the number of RAS shares that will be exchanged for Allianz shares.</p>	<p>The capital stock of RAS is of 403,336,202.40 subdivided into 670,886,994 ordinary shares and 1,340,010 savings shares. All shares have a par value of 0.60.</p>

The form of articles of association for Allianz SE provides that the share capital of Allianz SE may also be increased through two types of authorized share capital and two types of conditional share capital. The amounts of these share capitals will correspond to the authorized and conditional share capital of Allianz at the time of the legal effectiveness of the merger; however, one form of conditional share capital, which will only be created if a corresponding conditional capital is newly created for Allianz at its extraordinary shareholders' meeting relating to the merger plan on February 8, 2006. The precise amounts of authorized and conditional share capital will only be known at the time of the effectiveness of the merger. For a more detailed description of these types of share capital, please refer to the form of articles of association of Allianz SE, which is filed as an exhibit in the registration statement of which this Prospectus forms a part.

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Corporate Governance General Considerations	<p>The corporate bodies of Allianz SE will be the Management Board (<i>Vorstand</i>), the Supervisory Board (<i>Aufsichtsrat</i>) and the general meeting (<i>Hauptversammlung</i>). The Management Board and the Supervisory Board are separate and no individual may serve simultaneously as a member of both boards. This dual board system is optional for an SE and is provided for in the form of articles of association of Allianz SE.</p>	<p>The corporate bodies of RAS are the Board of Directors (<i>Consiglio di Amministrazione</i>), the board of statutory auditors (<i>Collegio Sindacale</i>) and the general meeting (<i>Assemblea</i>).</p>
Board Structure; Election and Removal of Directors; Vacancies	<p><i>Management Board.</i> The Management Board of Allianz SE is expected to consist of 11 members. Under the form of articles of association of Allianz SE, the Supervisory Board determines the size of the Management Board, although it must have at least two members. The form of articles of association furthermore provide that Allianz SE may be</p> <p>legally represented by two members of the Management Board or by one member of the Management Board together with one holder of a full power of attorney (<i>Prokura</i>), which entitles its holder to carry out legal acts and transactions on behalf of Allianz SE. In addition, pursuant to a filing with the commercial register in Munich, Germany, Allianz SE may also be represented by two holders of a full power of attorney (<i>Prokura</i>).</p> <p>The Supervisory Board appoints the members of the Management Board. Pursuant to the SE Regulation the term of office of the members of the Management Board may not exceed six years. The form of articles of association provide for a term of up to • years. Each member may be reappointed or may have his term extended by the Supervisory Board for one or more terms of up to • years each.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board may remove a member of the Management Board prior to the expiration of his term for good</p>	<p>Under Italian law, a joint stock company is managed by a Board of Directors or by a sole director. Directors are elected by the general meeting for a maximum of three years.</p> <p>Directors can be revoked at any time by the general meeting. Directors revoked without cause may claim damages resulting from their removal from office.</p> <p>Vacancies on the Board of Directors are filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors and confirmed by a resolution adopted by the general meeting. Directors so appointed remain in office for the remaining part of the relevant term. In case of death or resignations of the majority of the directors, the remaining directors must convene the general meeting to appoint the new directors.</p> <p>Under RAS s articles of association, the Board of Directors is composed of no less than ten and no more than twenty directors. The Board of Directors of RAS currently comprises 18 directors.</p> <p>Under Italian law and the articles of association of RAS, the Board of Directors is validly convened with the presence of at least fifty percent of the directors and acts by a simple majority of those present. In case of deadlock, the chairman has the deciding vote.</p>

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cause, for example, in the case of a serious breach of duty or a bona fide vote of no confidence by the general meeting.

According to the form of articles of association of Allianz SE, resolutions of the Management Board are passed with the majority of its members participating in the vote, unless compelling statutory law provides for a different majority. In the event of a tie, the chairman of the Management Board has a casting vote. In addition, the form of articles of association of Allianz SE provides that the chairman of the Management Board has a veto right against resolutions of the Management Board. In the event he exercises his veto right, a resolution of the Management Board is not deemed to be adopted.

According to the form of articles of association of Allianz SE, the Management Board has a quorum if all of its members have been invited and at least half of its members, including the chairman of the Management Board or another Management Board member designated by the chairman, participate in the meeting.

Supervisory Board. According to the form of articles of association for Allianz SE, the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE shall consist of twelve members. The number of employee representatives of such twelve representatives on the Allianz SE Supervisory Board will be subject to negotiations between the Management Board of Allianz and the Board of Directors of RAS, on the one hand, and a special negotiating body representing the EU/EEA-based employees of the Allianz Group (which includes the RAS Group), on the other hand. The total number of members of the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE is determined by the articles of association.

If the Management Board of Allianz and the Board of Directors of RAS do not reach an agreement with the special

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negotiating body regarding the level of

employee representation, Allianz SE will become subject to a statutory level of

employee representation. In this event, the highest level of representation that is applicable to one of the entities participating in the merger must be applied. Consequently, Allianz SE would become subject to German employee representation standards. This means that half of the members of Allianz SE's Supervisory Board would be employee representatives, who would be nominated by Allianz SE's EU/EEA-based employees for appointment by the shareholders' meeting of Allianz SE. The employee representatives would have to be nominated according to a statutory allocation formula based on the number of employees in the respective EU Member State or EEA country in which the Allianz Group is represented.

The Supervisory Board of Allianz SE may not be subject to employee co-determination by law if the special negotiating body representing the EU/EEA-based employees of Allianz Group decides not to enter into negotiations regarding employee involvement for Allianz SE or if it decides to discontinue ongoing negotiations. In this case, the form of articles of association of Allianz SE provide that six members of the Supervisory Board shall be appointed by the shareholders' meeting of Allianz SE upon proposal by the employees, which provision, however, could later be amended by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting of Allianz SE.

The first six shareholder representatives of the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE and their substitute members will be appointed in the articles of association of Allianz SE. The term of office of these Supervisory Board members will expire at the end of the first regular shareholders' meeting of Allianz SE that resolves upon their discharge for the first

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fiscal year of Allianz SE and, in any event, after three years from their appointment at the latest. The employee representatives in the Supervisory Board, if any, will be appointed after the completion of the employee involvement negotiations by court resolution.

Under the form of articles of association of Allianz SE, each member of the Supervisory Board can generally be elected for a fixed term, which expires at the end of the general meeting at which the shareholders discharge the members of the Supervisory Board in respect of the fourth fiscal year after the beginning of the term. The fiscal year in which the members of the Supervisory Board are first elected is not considered. The fixed term may not exceed six years. Supervisory Board members may be reelected. The general meeting may remove any Supervisory Board member it has appointed (except members who are employee representatives) by a simple majority of the votes cast. Employee representatives have to be removed by the general meeting upon motion of those employees or representative bodies who nominated them for appointment. In addition, any member of the Supervisory Board may resign by written notice to the Management Board.

In the event of a member withdrawing from the Supervisory Board before the end of a term without a substitute taking his place, a successor must be appointed but only for the remaining term of the withdrawing member.

The Supervisory Board elects its chairman, as well as two deputy chairmen. The chairman of the Allianz SE Supervisory Board must be a shareholders representative.

The Supervisory Board has a quorum when all members of the Supervisory Board were invited or requested to participate in a decision and at least six, including the chairman of the Supervisory Board, or at least nine

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Duties of Directors	<p>members participate in a decision of the Supervisory Board. Except where a different majority is required by law or the articles of association of Allianz SE, the Supervisory Board acts by simple majority of the members participating in the resolution. In the case of any deadlock, the chairman has the deciding vote. In case of the absence of the chairman, the deputy chairman has a casting vote, provided he is a shareholder representative. The Supervisory Board meets at least twice each half-year.</p> <p>The Management Board is responsible for managing the day-to-day business of Allianz SE. The Management Board is bound by applicable law, the articles of association of Allianz SE as well as its internal rules of procedure (<i>Geschäftsordnung</i>). The Management Board represents Allianz SE in its dealings with third parties.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board oversees the Management Board but is not permitted to make management decisions. It is also responsible for appointing and removing the members of the Management Board.</p> <p>The Supervisory Board represents Allianz SE in connection with transactions between a member of the Management Board and Allianz SE. To the extent that a Supervisory Board committee is entitled to decide on a specific matter in lieu of the Supervisory Board, the right of representing Allianz SE vis-à-vis the Management Board in that matter can be transferred to the relevant Supervisory Board committee.</p> <p>According to the form of articles of association of Allianz SE, certain transactions may only be entered into by the Management Board with the approval of the Supervisory Board. Such transactions are (a) the acquisition of companies, interests in companies, and units of companies (except for financial</p>	<p>According to the articles of association of RAS, the Board of Directors is in charge of the management of RAS and has all the powers of ordinary and extraordinary administration. The board has the authority to perform any act that relates to the management of the company, except those that are expressly reserved by law to the general meeting.</p> <p>According to the articles of association of RAS, the Board of Directors is responsible for appointing and determining the compensation of one or more general managers, who are in charge of the day-to-day operations of RAS and of implementing the Board of Directors' resolutions.</p>

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participations), if, in each case, the market value or, in the absence of a market value, the book value amounts to or exceeds •% of the equity of the last consolidated balance sheet of Allianz SE, (b) disposals of interests (except for financial participations) in an Allianz Group company, *provided* that such company ceases to be an Allianz Group company by virtue of the disposal and provided that in each case the market value or, in the absence of a market value, the book value of the interest disposed of amounts to or exceeds •% of the equity of the last consolidated balance sheet of Allianz SE, (c) entering into intercompany agreements (*Unternehmensverträge*) or (d) development of new and abandonment of existing core business segments, to the extent such action is of material importance to the Allianz Group. In addition to these transactions, the Supervisory Board may designate other transactions to be subject to its approval in accordance with the form of articles of association of Allianz SE.

The Management Board reports regularly (at least every three months) to the supervisory Board on the business of Allianz SE.

In addition, supervisory boards of German insurance companies appoint the company's external auditor for audits required under German law.

Conflict-of-Interest Transactions

In any transaction or contract between Allianz SE and any member of the Management Board, Allianz SE is represented by the Supervisory Board. See *Duties of Directors*.

A member of the Management Board may not deal with, or vote on, matters relating to proposals, arrangements or contractual agreements between himself and Allianz SE and may be liable to Allianz SE if he has a material interest in

Under Italian law, a director with a direct or indirect interest, which does not have to be necessarily conflicting, in a transaction contemplated by RAS must inform the Board of Directors of any such conflict of interest in a comprehensive manner. If a managing director has a conflict of interest, he must refrain from executing the transaction and refer the relevant decision to the Board of Directors.

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any contractual agreement between Allianz SE and a third party which was not disclosed to, and approved by, the Supervisory Board.

If the Board of Directors approves the transaction, such decision must be duly motivated, in particular with regard to its economic rationale for the company.

According to the German Corporate Governance Code, members of the Management Board shall disclose any conflict of interest without delay to the Supervisory Board and the other members of the Management Board. Likewise, members of the Supervisory Board shall disclose any conflict of interest without delay to the other Supervisory Board members.

In case the conflicted director has not informed the board of the conflict, the board has not motivated its decision, or such decision has been adopted with the decisive vote of an interested director, the relevant resolution can be challenged in court by any of the directors who did not participate in the adoption of the resolution or by the statutory auditors of the company.

The challenge must be brought within 90 days from the date of the relevant resolution.

Directors are liable towards the company for damages deriving from the conflict of interest.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Under German law, Allianz SE may not, as a general matter, indemnify members of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board. Exceptions are subject to limited instances and need to be essential for the company's well-being. In addition, German law permits an SE to indemnify a member of the Management Board or the Supervisory Board for attorneys' fees incurred if such member is the successful party in litigation in a country, such as the U.S., where winning parties are required to bear their own costs, if German law would have required the losing party to pay such member's attorneys' fees had the suit been brought in Germany. A German SE may, however, purchase insurance for its board members. Such insurance may be subject to restrictions imposed by German law.

Under Italian law, RAS is liable for damages to third parties caused by its employees during the performance of their duties.

Italian law and national collective bargaining agreements further provide that RAS will reimburse its executives for legal expenses incurred in defending against criminal prosecution, *provided* that such prosecution is related to actions taken by the executive in the performance of his duties to RAS. This rule does not apply to instances of intentional misconduct or gross negligence.

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Director Liability	<p>Under German and EU law, an SE is not allowed to limit or eliminate the personal liability of the members of either the management board or the supervisory board for damages due to a breach of duty in their official capacity. For a discussion of the general standard of conduct of the members of the management board and the supervisory board, see Duties of Directors.</p> <p>More specifically, members of the Management Board and of the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE who violate their duties to maintain the confidentiality of corporate information (as established by German and EU law) may be jointly and severally liable to Allianz SE for any resulting damages, unless their actions were validly approved by resolution at a shareholders meeting.</p> <p>Allianz SE may, however, waive its claims for damages due to a breach of duty or reach a settlement with regard to such claims if more than three years have passed after such claims have arisen, but only with the approval of the general meeting, <i>provided</i> that such waiver may not be granted and such settlement may not be reached if shareholders holding in the aggregate at least 10% of the issued shares file an objection to the protocol.</p>	<p>Under Italian law and RAS' s articles of association, the members of the board of directors must perform their duties with the care required by the nature of their office and their specific competences.</p> <p>Directors are jointly and severally liable towards the company for damages resulting from breach of the duties of their office. Directors are also jointly liable if they have knowledge of facts that may be prejudicial to the company but have not implemented, to the extent possible, measures necessary to avoid or limit the effects of such facts.</p> <p>The company may initiate a liability claim against its own directors with the approval of the general meeting of the company. The liability claim can be waived or settled, <i>provided</i> the waiver or settlement is authorized by the general meeting. Such authorization is deemed not granted in the event that shareholders representing at least 5% of the company' s share capital vote against the authorization.</p> <p>A liability claim against the directors may also be initiated on behalf and to the benefit of the company by shareholders representing at least 5% of the share capital of RAS. For the relevant procedure, see Shareholders' Suits.</p> <p>Liability claims may also be brought directly by individual shareholders or third parties for the damages directly caused to them.</p>
Loans to Directors	<p>German law requires that any loan made by Allianz SE exceeding a month' s salary to any member of the Management Board or a representative authorized by a full power of attorney (<i>Prokurist</i>) or to their spouses or minor children must be authorized by a resolution of the Supervisory Board. Loans made by Allianz SE to a member</p>	<p>Italian law or RAS' s articles of association and corporate governance code do not contain specific provisions regarding loans to directors.</p>

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of the Supervisory Board require an affirmative vote of the Supervisory Board. For purposes of this resolution, the member of the Supervisory Board who would be the borrower is not entitled to vote.

Shareholder Nomination

Any shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting can nominate individuals for the election as shareholder representative to the Supervisory Board at the general meeting.

Under Italian law and RAS' s articles of association, the members of the Board of Directors are elected by the general meeting upon proposal of the shareholders or of the existing Board of Directors.

If a shareholder wishes to have Allianz SE publish his nomination of individuals for election to the Supervisory Board other than those recommended by the existing Supervisory Board, such shareholder must communicate this motion to Allianz SE at least two weeks prior to the date of the general meeting. The nomination must contain the name, the profession, the domicile and memberships in other Supervisory Boards or other comparable domestic or foreign supervising constituencies of the individual to be nominated. If such communication is given to Allianz SE, the Management Board must, without undue delay, notify the banks and the shareholders associations which at the last general meeting exercised voting rights for shareholders or who have requested such notification, of the applications and proposals for elections by shareholders, including the names of such shareholders and a possible response by the Management Board. The same notification has to be submitted by the Management Board to shareholders who, after the publication of the notice of the general meeting in the German Electronic Federal Gazette (*Elektronischer Bundesanzeiger*), requested such notification, or who have been registered in the share register of Allianz SE at least two weeks prior to the date of the general meeting. The notification requirement is fulfilled if the relevant information is posted on the company' s Internet website.

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Shareholders Meetings	<p>In addition, if the agenda for the general meeting is duly published, shareholders may nominate individuals for election (shareholders representatives) at the general meeting, even if they did not communicate such nomination in the manner described above.</p> <p>According to the SE Regulation, the general meeting must be held within the six months following the end of the fiscal year. According to the form of articles of association for Allianz SE, shareholders are entitled to participate and to vote at the general meeting if they have provided notice of their participation in due time and if their respective shares are duly registered. Notice of participation to the meeting must be submitted to the management board no later than the last day of the statutory notification period, unless such deadline is extended by the Management Board. The deadline must be published in the company's designated journals, which is the German Electronic Federal Gazette (<i>Elektronischer Bundesanzeiger</i>).</p> <p>Each no par value registered share in Allianz SE is entitled to one vote. German law does not allow cumulative voting.</p> <p>A shareholder's voting right may be exercised by a representative. Proxies that are posted to Allianz SE or a special representative appointed by Allianz SE may be given through electronic means to be further determined by Allianz SE. The procedure to give proxies must be announced in the company's designated journals, the German Electronic Federal Gazette.</p> <p>The general meeting is presided by the chairman of the Supervisory Board or, if he is unable to attend, by another member of the Supervisory Board to be appointed by the Supervisory Board.</p> <p>In the absence of any legal requirement providing otherwise, resolutions at the general meeting are passed by a simple majority of the votes cast.</p>	<p>According to Italian law and the articles of association of RAS, the general meeting must be held at least once a year within 120 days after the end of the company's fiscal year. This term can be extended to 180 days.</p> <p>Pursuant to the articles of association of RAS, all registered shareholders may attend the general meeting.</p> <p>To attend the general meeting, the owners of RAS's shares held through the book-entry system managed by Monte Titoli S.p.A. are required to instruct the relevant banks or financial institutions associated with Monte Titoli S.p.A. or any other relevant authorized intermediary with which their accounts are held, to provide RAS with certificates evidencing the shares owned at least two days prior to the first date scheduled for the meeting. Such registration allows them gain admission to the general meeting.</p> <p>Any shareholder entitled to attend the general meeting may be represented according to the relevant provisions of Italian law. Representation requires a written proxy. The proxy can be given only for one meeting.</p> <p>The general meeting is presided by the chairman of the Board of Directors or, if he is unable to attend, by another member of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>In order to be validly convened, the general meeting requires the attendance of shareholders representing at least 50% of the voting capital on</p>

the first call, while no quorum is required

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Notice of Shareholders Meetings	Under the form of articles of association for Allianz SE, notice of the general meeting is to be published in the company's designated journals, the German Electronic Federal Gazette.	on second call. On both first and second call, resolutions are passed by a simple majority of the votes cast. Under Italian law and RAS's articles of association, a written notice calling a shareholders meeting indicating the time, place and agenda of the meeting must be published in the Gazette of the Italian Republic (<i>Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana</i>) not less than thirty days before the date scheduled for the meeting. In addition, according to RAS's articles of association, the notice of the shareholders meeting may also be published in one or more national Italian newspapers and on RAS's website.
Shareholders Right to Call a Shareholders Meeting	The Management Board must convene a shareholders meeting without undue delay upon request of shareholders representing in aggregate at least 5% of the company's share capital, who have been shareholders of Allianz SE for at least three months preceding the request. Such request must be directed to the Management Board and must contain the agenda for the shareholders meeting. If the requested shareholders meeting does not occur in time or does not occur within two months as from the request, the meeting can, upon authorization by the competent court, be convened by the shareholders requesting such shareholders meeting.	The directors must convene without delay a shareholders meeting if requested to do so by shareholders representing at least 10% of the share capital of RAS, indicating the agenda of the meeting. Should the directors (or the board of statutory auditors) fail to call the shareholders meeting, the meeting can be convened by the competent tribunal.
Shareholders Proposals	Under German law, shareholders holding in the aggregate shares representing at least 5% of the share capital or a proportional amount of 500,000 of the registered stated capital are entitled to require that a matter is included in the agenda for resolution and that the management board submits a proposal at	There are no specific rules under Italian law other than those relating to the right of calling a shareholders meeting. See above Shareholders Right to Call a Shareholders Meeting.

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
	<p>the respective shareholders' meeting and to publish this proposal. The request must be made in writing stating the purpose and the reasons therefore. Proposals duly published may be submitted to the general meeting for decision.</p>	
	<p>Each shareholder may also submit at the shareholders' meeting counterproposals to the proposals submitted by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. For further information regarding the nomination of Supervisory Board members, see Shareholder Nominations.</p>	
Proxy Solicitations	<p>According to German law, shareholders (or shareholders' associations) can solicit other shareholders' votes and proxy or make suggestions regarding the exercise of the voting rights in the so-called shareholders' panel (<i>Aktionärsforum</i>) in the German Electronic Federal Gazette (<i>elektronischer Bundesanzeiger</i>) in order to promote or submit a proposal or motion in, a shareholders' meeting or otherwise. Such solicitation must (a) disclose the name and address of the soliciting shareholder (or shareholders' association), (b) the name of the concerned company, (c) the proposal, motion or suggestion on how to exercise voting rights regarding a particular agenda item at a shareholders' meeting and (d) the date of the relevant shareholders' meeting.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, one or more shareholders representing at least 0.5% of the share capital of RAS and registered as shareholders for at least six months can solicit other shareholders' proxies. Solicitation of proxies must be made through an authorized intermediary and requires the publication of a prospectus and a proxy form.</p> <p>Proxies must be dated, signed and indicate the voting instructions. Proxies so granted can be revoked until one day prior to the shareholders' meeting. Proxies can only be given for one single, already convened, shareholders' meeting.</p>
Required Vote for Authorization of Certain Actions	<p>According to German law, the following resolutions may be passed only by a majority of at least 75% of the capital stock represented at the passing of the resolution and a simple majority of the votes cast at the shareholders' meeting: certain capital increases (contingent capital; authorized capital), capital decreases, a dissolution of Allianz SE, a merger of Allianz SE or any other form of transformation (<i>Umwandlung</i>) of Allianz SE, including, without limitation, spin-offs (<i>Spaltung</i>), a transfer of all or</p>	<p>Extraordinary shareholders' meetings are required to vote on all amendments of the company's articles of association, including capital increases, transfer of the company's registered office abroad, changes in the corporate purposes and all other matters referred to it by Italian law such as the liquidation or winding-up of the company as well as mergers and de-mergers.</p> <p>In order to be validly approved, resolutions pertaining to the above</p>

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
	<p>virtually all of Allianz SE's assets, a change of Allianz SE's corporate form, and the exclusion of preemptive rights (<i>Bezugsrecht</i>).</p>	<p>matters require the attendance of shareholders representing at least 50% of the ordinary share capital on first call, more than one-third on second call and at least one-fifth on any subsequent calls, and the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the RAS share capital participating in the vote on the resolution.</p>
Amendment to Articles of Association	<p>Changes to the corporate purpose (<i>Unternehmensgegenstand</i>) of Allianz SE stated in the articles of association and the relocation of the registered seat (<i>Sitzverlegung</i>) into a different EU Member State require a 75% majority of the capital stock represented at the time the resolution is passed. For other amendments, the form of articles of association for Allianz SE stipulate that, unless compelling statutory law provisions provide otherwise, a majority of two-thirds of the votes validly cast is required, or a simple majority of votes validly cast if at least half of the stated share capital is represented.</p> <p>As provided in the form of articles of association for Allianz SE, the Supervisory Board is authorized to amend the wording of the articles of association.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, the articles of association of a joint stock company may be amended at any time by the shareholders at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting. See Required Vote for Authorization of Certain Actions for the required quorums and voting thresholds.</p>
Dividends	<p>Under German law, dividends may be declared and paid out of the corporation's distributable balance sheet profits shown in the corporation's audited and approved financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by resolution of the general meeting.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, RAS may pay dividends out of its net profits shown in the company's audited and approved financial statements for the preceding fiscal year or out of its distributable legal reserves. The dividend distribution must be approved by the general meeting approving the company's financial statements.</p>

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Cash Exit Rights; Appraisal Rights	<p>Under German law, shareholders of an SE are entitled to withdraw as shareholders from the SE in consideration for adequate compensation if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the SE relocates its registered office (<i>Sitz der Gesellschaft</i>) from one EU Member State to another;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the SE enters into a domination and/or profit (and loss) transfer agreement (<i>Beherrschungs- und/oder Gewinnabführungsvertrag</i>) with another enterprise;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the SE is acquired by way of merger by another company with a different legal corporate form; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">shareholders of the SE receive shares with restricted transferability in connection with a merger.</p> <p>According to the prevailing opinion in German legal literature and a court decision of the higher regional court in Düsseldorf, Germany (<i>OLG Düsseldorf</i>), such cash exit rights are also triggered if a merger results in the delisting of the shares of the merged entity. The adequate compensation is generally payable in cash.</p> <p>A valuation proceeding (<i>Spruchverfahren</i>) is available to Allianz SE's shareholders under German law to determine the adequacy of the consideration to be paid in the situations described above. In addition, a valuation proceeding is available in connection with the expulsion of minority shareholders in a squeeze out; <i>provided</i>, in each case the shareholder complies with the procedural requirements specified in the respective statutory provisions.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, shareholders of Italian joint stock companies are entitled to exercise cash exit rights whenever a resolution is adopted at a special meeting of shareholders with respect to, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a change in the business purpose of the company;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a change in the legal form of the company;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the transfer of the registered office of the company outside of Italy; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a merger in which the shareholders of a listed company receive shares which are not listed on a regulated stock market in Italy.</p> <p>Cash exit rights can only be exercised by dissenting, absent or abstaining shareholders. Cash exit rights can be exercised for all or part of the shares held by the relevant shareholder.</p> <p>In order to validly exercise their cash exit rights, shareholders entitled to do so must send notice thereof to the company by registered mail within 15 days after the publication in the Companies Register of the resolution approved at the special meeting of shareholders.</p> <p>The shares with respect to which cash exit rights are being exercised cannot be sold by the relevant shareholder and must be deposited with the company. Cash exit rights may not be exercised if the resolution, which gives rise to cash exit rights, is revoked in a subsequent shareholders' meeting held within 90 days following the approval of such resolution. In this case, the cash exit rights that have already been exercised become ineffective.</p>

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Shareholders' Suits	<p>German law does not provide for class actions, and only permits shareholder derivative suits under limited circumstances, even in the case of breach of duty by the members of the management board or the supervisory board.</p> <p>According to German law, the general meeting, acting by a simple majority of the votes cast, is entitled to request Allianz SE to claim damages but is not entitled to assert any rights on behalf of Allianz SE. The general meeting may appoint any disinterested party as a special representative to prosecute such claim on behalf of Allianz SE. Such special representative will be court-appointed upon the motion of a minority of the shareholders representing in the aggregate at least 10% of the issued shares or a proportionate amount of at least 1,000,000 of the registered stated capital, if the court deems this appropriate. If the court complies with the request to appoint a special representative, the company must pay the special representative adequate reimbursement and remuneration.</p> <p>According to German law, shareholders representing at least 1% of the issued share capital or in aggregate an attributable amount of at least 100,000 may request before court admission to prosecute such claims themselves on behalf of Allianz SE (<i>Klagezulassungsverfahren</i>). Such request is only complied with (a) if such shareholders prove that they or their legal</p>	<p>The cash amount payable to the shareholders exercising their cash exit rights is calculated based on the arithmetical average of the closing price for the company's shares during the six months preceding the publication of the notice convening the special shareholders' meeting for the approval of the transaction, which gave rise to the cash exit rights.</p> <p>Italian law does not provide for class actions and does not generally permit shareholder derivative suits even with respect of breach of duty by the directors. However, shareholders representing at least 5% of the share capital of Italian-listed companies may bring on behalf of the company a liability claim against the directors for breach of their duties towards the company.</p> <p>The shareholders promoting such claim appoint a representative to lead the action and perform all necessary ancillary activities.</p> <p>If the action is successful, damages granted inure to the exclusive benefit of the company. The company must reimburse the shareholders, who initiated the action, for the costs and expenses related to the action.</p>

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predecessors had title to the shares of Allianz SE at the time the asserted misconduct or damages have been made public, (b) if such shareholders prove that Allianz SE has not filed a lawsuit itself within a reasonable period of time despite such shareholders request, (c) if facts are available that raise suspicion that Allianz SE has suffered damages due to improbity or severe violation of the law or the articles of association, and (d) if the claim for damages is not outbalanced by legitimate interests of Allianz SE.

If the court allows the shareholders to prosecute the claim on behalf of Allianz SE, they must file such claim within three month as of the legal effectiveness of the court ruling regarding the admission to prosecute the claim, *provided* that Allianz SE has not filed such claim itself within reasonable time despite of another request of such shareholders. Allianz SE may itself take over the prosecution of such claim pending at any time. A court ruling or a settlement agreement (*Vergleich*) on such claim has binding effect towards the company and any shareholder of the company.

If the request for admission to prosecute the claim on behalf of Allianz SE is rejected by the court, the costs incurred in such procedure must generally be borne by the applicant shareholders. If the plaintiff shareholders win the lawsuit, Allianz SE must reimburse such shareholders for their statutory costs, as further defined by German law, which are incurred by the lawsuit. The same applies if the lawsuit is partially or entirely lost by the plaintiff shareholders, *provided* that the admission to file the lawsuit was granted not due to willful or gross negligent wrong assertions by the plaintiff shareholders.

Each shareholder who was present at the shareholders meeting and has his objection against a resolution recorded

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Inspection of Books and Records	<p>in the minutes may within one month after adoption of the respective resolution by the shareholders' meeting take action against the company to contest the resolution (<i>Anfechtungsklage</i>).</p> <p>German law does not permit shareholders to inspect corporate books and records but does permit, however, shareholders to inspect the share register with respect to their personal information upon request. German law further provides each shareholder with a right to information at the shareholders' meeting, to the extent that such information is necessary to permit a proper evaluation of the relevant item on the agenda.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, any shareholder, in person or through an agent, may inspect RAS's shareholders' ledger and the minutes of shareholder meetings at any time and may request a copy of the same at his own expense.</p>
Transferability	<p>The right to information is a right only to oral information at a shareholders' meeting. Information may be given in writing to shareholders, but they are entitled neither to receive written information nor to inspect any documents of the corporation. As a practical matter, shareholders may receive certain written information about Allianz SE through its public filings with the commercial register (<i>Handelsregister</i>), the German Electronic Federal Gazette (<i>Elektronischer Bundesanzeiger</i>) and the German Federal Gazette (<i>Bundesanzeiger</i>) and other places for publication of the company.</p> <p>The no par value registered shares may only be transferred with the consent of Allianz SE. Allianz SE will only withhold its consent to a duly applied request if it deems this to be necessary in the interest of Allianz SE on exceptional grounds; therefore, the consent requirement is deemed not to limit the tradeability over the stock exchange as required by German law and has very limited practical impact. Allianz SE will inform the applicant about the reasons leading to such a refusal.</p>	<p>RAS's shares are freely transferable.</p>

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	<u>Allianz SE</u>	<u>RAS S.p.A.</u>
Preemptive Rights	<p>Under German law, an existing shareholder in an SE has a preemptive right to subscribe for any issue by such SE of shares, debt instruments convertible into shares and participating debt instruments in proportion to the shares held by such shareholder in the existing capital of such SE. German law provides that this preemptive right can be excluded only by a shareholder resolution. A majority of at least three-quarters of the issued shares represented at the meeting is required for such resolution to pass.</p> <p>Furthermore, under German law, Allianz SE may, in general, only acquire its own shares upon authorization by a shareholder meeting, <i>provided</i> that the company acquires no more than 10% of its issued shares or acquires them for certain purpose defined by law, <i>e.g.</i>, for the transfer to employees.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, an existing shareholder in a stock corporation has a preemptive right for any issue of such corporation of shares or debt convertible into shares in proportion to the shares held by such shareholder at the time of the issuance.</p> <p>The preemptive rights can also be exercised by the holders of debt convertible into shares of the company on the basis of the relevant exchange ratio.</p> <p>Existing shareholders are not entitled to preemptive rights with respect to newly issued shares to be paid in by contribution in kind. The preemptive rights can also be excluded by a resolution approved by shareholders representing more than 50% of the company's share capital. In both of the above cases, the reasons for the exclusion must be adequately illustrated by a report of the board of directors.</p> <p>In addition, the by-laws of listed companies can exclude preemptive rights with respect to newly issued shares for an amount up to a maximum of 10% of the existing share capital.</p>
Takeover Statutes	<p>Under German Law, the management board of the target company generally must not take any measures that would impede the success of the tender offer other than actions that would have been taken also by an orderly and faithful manager of a company not subject to a tender offer, soliciting alternative offers or acting with authorization of the supervisory board.</p> <p>In addition, the general meeting can authorize other defense measures if such a vote is supported by 75% of the capital stock present at the time the resolution is passed. The duration of such authorization may not exceed 18 months. Individual measures taken in reliance upon such authorization have to be approved by the supervisory board.</p>	<p>Under Italian law, defense measures can only be adopted by Italian companies listed on an Italian or EU regulated market if approved by a shareholders' meeting with the affirmative vote of holders representing at least 30% of a company's share capital participating in the vote on the resolution.</p>

Accounting Treatment of the Transaction

We will account for the merger as a purchase under both IFRS and U.S. GAAP.

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THE RAS SHAREHOLDERS MEETINGS

General

The extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares at which the merger plan will be presented for approval is scheduled to be held on February 3, 2006, on first call, and February 4, 2006, on second call. The special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares to approve the merger resolution passed by the holders of RAS ordinary shares is scheduled to be held on February 3, 4 and 6, 2006, on first call, second call and third call, respectively. The merger requires the approvals of both holders of RAS ordinary shares and holders of RAS savings shares in order to be implemented.

Under Italian law, the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares will be validly convened with the attendance of shareholders representing at least 50% of RAS ordinary shares on first call, more than 33.33% on second call and at least 20% on any subsequent calls. Approval of the merger plan and of the modification to the RAS articles of association in connection with the Reorganization requires a resolution passed with the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of RAS ordinary shares participating in the vote on the resolution. The special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares will then have to approve the resolution of the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares approving the merger plan. The holders of RAS saving shares must pass this resolution with the affirmative vote of holders of the majority of the RAS savings shares participating in the vote on the resolution, representing at least 20% of the total amount of RAS savings shares outstanding.

At December 1, 2005, we owned approximately 76.3% of the outstanding RAS ordinary shares and 71.3% of the outstanding RAS savings shares. We intend to vote those RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares in favor of the proposed merger at the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares and the special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares, respectively. As a result, the resolutions described above are certain to pass.

Appraisal Rights and Cash Exit Rights

Italian law does not entitle the holders of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares to formal appraisal rights in connection with the merger. RAS shareholders are, however, entitled to cash exit rights as specified under Italian law. Under Italian law, shareholders of Italian joint stock companies are entitled to exercise cash exit rights whenever a resolution is adopted at an extraordinary or special meeting of shareholders with respect to, *inter alia*:

a change in the business purpose of the company;

a change in the legal form of the company;

a transfer of the company's registered office outside of Italy; or

a merger in which the shareholders of a listed company receive shares which are not listed on a regulated stock market in Italy.

Holders of RAS ordinary shares absent, abstaining or voting against the merger or the change in corporate purpose deriving from the Reorganization in the RAS extraordinary shareholders' meeting, and holders of RAS savings shares absent, abstaining or voting against approval of the resolution at their special shareholders' meeting approving the merger, will be entitled to exercise cash exit rights and request liquidation (i.e., cash payment) of their RAS shares as a consequence of (a) the change of RAS's corporate purpose and the substantial modification of its business caused by the Reorganization, (b) the transfer abroad of RAS's registered seat due to the merger and (c) only with respect to the RAS savings shares, the modification of their participation rights as a result of the exchange of RAS savings shares for Allianz shares (i.e., ordinary shares). RAS shareholders entitled to cash exit rights may exercise their rights with respect to all or part of the shares that they hold. In order to validly exercise cash exit rights, RAS shareholders entitled to do so must provide notice thereof to RAS by registered mail within 15 days after the date of publication in the Companies' Register in Milan, Italy, of the resolutions voted upon at the relevant meeting of RAS shareholders. The shares with respect to which cash exit rights are being exercised cannot be sold by RAS shareholders and must be deposited with RAS.

Cash exit rights may not be exercised if the resolutions relating to the merger are approved at the relevant meeting of RAS shareholders and then

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revoked in a subsequent shareholders meeting of RAS held within 90 days following the approval of such resolutions. In this case, the cash exit rights that have already been exercised become ineffective.

The cash amount payable to RAS shareholders exercising their cash exit rights is calculated based on the arithmetical average of the closing price for RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, respectively, on the Milan Stock Exchange during the six months preceding the publication of the notice convening the extraordinary meeting of holders of RAS ordinary shares and the special meeting of holders of RAS savings shares, respectively. The notices were published in Italy on September 27, 2005. Accordingly, the cash exit price amounts to 16.72 per RAS ordinary share and 24.24 per RAS savings share.

Pursuant to the cash exit procedure provided for in Article 2437-*quater* of the Italian Civil Code, the RAS shares with respect to which cash exit rights are exercised will be offered for purchase, at their value indicated above, *pro rata* to holders of RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, as the case may be, who do not exercise cash exit rights. Holders of RAS shares who accept such offer also have the preemptive right to purchase any RAS ordinary shares or RAS savings shares not purchased in such offer. Consistent with its intention to acquire all of the RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, Allianz will purchase any RAS shares that are not so purchased.

The payment to RAS shareholders, who exercise their cash exit rights, will occur prior to the effectiveness of the merger.

Contestation Suits

Under German law, Allianz shares will not be issued to RAS shareholders until the merger is registered in the commercial register for Allianz, which cannot take place before the registration of the implementation of the capital increase for purposes of the merger in the commercial register for Allianz. Allianz shareholders could contest the merger by filing an action to set aside the resolution by the Allianz extraordinary meeting of shareholders approving the merger plan. This action must be commenced within one month from the date of such resolution. An action could be brought on the basis of alleged procedural irregularities before or during the shareholders meeting voting on the merger plan or on material defects in relation to the merger plan or the merger resolution itself, including violation of information rights. German law provides that a contestation suit by an Allianz shareholder against the validity of the resolution approving the merger plan may be based on the grounds that the merger exchange ratio set forth in the merger plan is too low from the point of view of Allianz shareholders. The merger cannot be registered in the commercial register for Allianz while a contestation suit is pending. However, pursuant to the German Transformation Act (*Umwandlungsgesetz*), if an action to set aside the resolution approving the merger plan is filed, Allianz may apply for a decision by the competent court to the effect that such filing does not bar the registration of the merger in the commercial register. Such a decision may only be made if the contestation suit against the validity of the merger resolution is inadmissible or clearly unfounded or if it appears to the court in its discretion, having considered the seriousness of the infringements of rights as asserted in the claim, that the immediate completion of the merger should have priority in order to avert significant disadvantages for Allianz as well as their shareholders, as asserted by Allianz. After the decision by the competent court has become final and binding, which may take several months, the merger may be registered in the commercial register for Allianz. If Allianz is successful in registering the merger by obtaining such an affirmative accelerated court decision, Allianz still could be liable to pay damages to Allianz shareholders having filed the contestation suit if it is later on determined that the contestation suit is legally founded. If, on the other hand, an affected company is unsuccessful in its request for an accelerated court decision, the registration of the merger can occur only after the action has been finally adjudicated. The denial of an action to set aside a merger resolution can in principle be appealed in sequence to two higher courts.

Under Italian law, RAS shareholders may challenge the merger resolution on the basis of the general rules for the challenge of shareholders resolutions. In particular, holders of RAS ordinary shares and/or RAS savings shares, who are absent from their respective special meeting of shareholders or who abstain from or dissent in the vote on the merger plan and who hold at least one-thousandth of RAS's ordinary share capital or savings share capital,

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respectively, could contest the merger by filing an action within 90 days after the registration of the merger resolution in the Companies Register for RAS in Milan, Italy. Such suits could allege procedural irregularities, an unfair exchange ratio, as well as any other violation of Italian law or the by-laws of the company. In addition, in very limited cases relating to grave procedural irregularities (such as failure to convene the shareholders meeting), any holder of RAS ordinary shares or savings shares, regardless of the amount of shares held, can challenge the merger resolution within three years after the registration of such resolution with the Companies Register in Milan, Italy. None of the above challenges has the effect of suspending the merger resolution. If, however, these RAS shareholders contest the merger resolution asserting that they would suffer irreparable harm if the merger is implemented and succeed in proving the existence of a *prima facie* case, a competent court could issue an injunction suspending the effect of the merger resolution and preventing the entering into of the merger deed with the Companies Register in Milan, Italy. If such an injunction is imposed, the implementation of the merger could be delayed or hindered under Italian law. For as long as the merger resolution remains suspended under Italian law, we would be prevented from registering the merger in the commercial register for Allianz in Germany. Once the merger deed has been entered into and following its registration with the Companies Register in Milan, Italy, the merger resolution can no longer be declared invalid and challenging shareholders could then only be entitled to monetary damages.

Voting Securities and Principal Owners Thereof

The information set forth under the heading Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders at Item 7 in Allianz's Annual Report on Form 20-F that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus is incorporated by reference into this paragraph, as supplemented by the following. On July 14, 2005, Allianz was informed by Munich Re pursuant to the rules of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG) that Munich Re reduced its ownership interest in Allianz to below 5% and held 4.9% of the share capital of Allianz as of this date. As a result of this reduction, we do not have any shareholder that holds 5% or more of the share capital of Allianz.

Directors and Officers of Allianz

The information set forth under the heading Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Supervisory Board, subject to the changes described below, and Management Board in Allianz's Annual Report on Form 20-F that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus is incorporated by reference into this paragraph.

At Allianz's annual general meeting on May 4, 2005, the terms of the following members of the Supervisory Board expired: Frank Ley, Dr. Alrecht Schäfer and Professor Dr. Herbert Scholl. The following three new members joined the Supervisory Board on this date, each of whose terms expire in 2008:

Franz Fehrenbach, 56 years old, whose principal occupation is Chairman of the Management Board of Robert Bosch GmbH and who is also member of the Board of Directors of Robert Bosch Corporation USA;

Dr. Franz Humer, 59 years old, whose principal is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG and who is also a member of the Supervisory Boards of Hoffmann-La Roche AG (Chairman), Roche Deutschland Holding GmbH (Chairman), Roche Diagnostics GmbH (Chairman) and member of the Board of Directors of Diageo plc; and

Iris Mischlau-Meyrahn, 46 years old, whose principal occupation is as an employee of Allianz Versicherungs AG and who is an employee representative on the Supervisory Board of Allianz.

Material Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger

As a matter of law, all employment and service agreements concluded by RAS S.p.A. will automatically pass to Allianz SE upon legal effectiveness of the merger, unless otherwise provided for in the respective agreement or unless an affected employee objects to the transfer of his or her employment agreement.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALLIANZ AND RAS

General

RAS is a majority-owned subsidiary of Allianz. Of the 18 directors on RAS's Board of Directors, five are currently members of the Management Board of Allianz. Specifically:

Michael Diekmann, deputy chairman of RAS's Board of Directors, is also chairman of the Management Board of Allianz. He is also chairman and, in some cases, vice president of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors of several companies in the Allianz Group;

Detlev Bremkamp, a member of RAS's Board of Directors, is a member of the Management Board of Allianz. He is also a member and, in some cases, chairman of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board of several companies in the Allianz Group;

Dr. Helmut Perlet, a member of RAS's Board of Directors, is a member of the Management Board of Allianz, as well as a member of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board of several companies in the Allianz Group;

Dr. Reiner Hagemann, a member of the Management Board of Allianz, is a member and, in some cases, chairman or deputy chairman of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors of several companies in the Allianz Group, including certain subsidiaries of RAS; and

Dr. Gerhard Rupprecht, a member of the Management Board of Allianz, is a member of the Supervisory Board or the Board of Directors of several companies in the Allianz Group, including two subsidiaries of RAS.

On September 11, 2005, Allianz announced that Detlev Bremkamp and Dr. Reiner Hagemann will resign from the Management Board of Allianz with effect from December 31, 2005. They will also resign from their positions on the Board of Directors of RAS and most RAS subsidiaries, as applicable, effective on the same date. Mr. Bremkamp will continue to be a member of the Supervisory Board of Elmonda AG, in which RAS holds a 50% interest.

In 1984, the Allianz Group acquired a 14.3% interest in RAS. During the following years, the Allianz Group progressively increased its participation in RAS and obtained a majority interest in RAS in 1987 when its interest in the company amounted to 51.5%. In December 2002, RAS launched a public offer to repurchase a portion of its outstanding ordinary shares. As a result of this repurchase and subsequent cancellation of those RAS ordinary shares repurchased in the offer, the Allianz Group held 55.5% of RAS ordinary shares and 55.4% of RAS's total share capital, prior to the completion of the tender offer and additional purchases of RAS savings shares described below in [Tender Offer for RAS Shares and Additional Share Purchases](#).

The commercial relationships between Allianz and its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and RAS and its subsidiaries, on the other, comprise transactions with each other conducted in the ordinary course of business, including certain reinsurance agreements by which RAS and certain of its subsidiaries cede intra-group premiums to Allianz. Furthermore, in the ordinary course of their investment activity, RAS and certain of its subsidiaries have purchased debt securities issued by Allianz.

Tender Offer for RAS Shares and Additional Share Purchases

On October 19, 2005, Allianz commenced a voluntary public tender offer for all of the shares of RAS at a cash price of € 19 per RAS ordinary share and € 55 per RAS savings share. The tender offer was intended to provide those RAS shareholders, who did not wish to become shareholders of Allianz SE, with the opportunity to sell their shares for cash at a time before such shareholders have the possibility to exercise their statutory cash exit right and at favorable conditions compared to the cash compensation due under the cash exit rights, if exercised, under Italian law. The tender offer expired on November 23, 2005.

On September 27, 2005, Allianz announced that it purchased in off-market transactions a total of 479,462 RAS savings shares, representing 35.8% of all issued and outstanding RAS savings shares. In addition, Allianz secured in over-the-counter

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derivative transactions further 60,000 RAS savings shares, representing a further 4.5% of all issued and outstanding RAS savings shares. The highest price paid in connection with such transactions was equal to 55 per RAS savings share. Subsequent to such purchases, Allianz also announced its decision to adjust the price of the tender offer on the RAS savings shares, pre-announced to the market on September 11, 2005, by increasing such price from 26.5 to 55 per each RAS savings share.

From September 28, 2005 to November 30, 2005 (the settlement date of the tender offer), Allianz purchased RAS savings shares outside of the tender offer. In such transactions, Allianz purchased an additional total of 86,459 RAS savings shares, representing a further 6.45% of all issued and outstanding RAS savings shares, at a price of 55 per RAS saving share.

On November 29, 2005, Allianz announced the final results of its voluntary tender offer for the RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares, which expired on November 23, 2005. Allianz purchased 139,719,262 RAS ordinary shares (*i.e.*, 20.8% of RAS ordinary share capital) and 328,867 RAS savings shares (*i.e.*, 24.5% of RAS savings share capital) in connection with the tender offer. Following the settlement of the offer on November 30, 2005 and taking into account the additional purchases of RAS savings shares outside the tender offer, Allianz held 512,158,245 RAS ordinary shares, representing approximately 76.3% of RAS ordinary share capital, and 954,788 RAS savings shares, representing approximately 71.3% of RAS savings share capital. The total cost to the Allianz Group of the tender offer and the additional purchases of RAS savings shares outside the tender offer, including transaction-related costs, amounted to approximately 2,734 million.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICE DATA****Allianz**

The principal trading market for the Allianz shares is the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The shares are also listed and traded on all other German stock exchanges, *i.e.*, the Baden-Württemberg Stock Exchange in Stuttgart, the Berlin-Bremen Stock Exchange, the Düsseldorf Stock Exchange, the Hanseatic Stock Exchange in Hamburg, the Hanover Stock Exchange and the Munich Stock Exchange. Furthermore, the Allianz shares are listed on the SWX Swiss Exchange, London Stock Exchange and Euronext Paris. American Depositary Shares relating to Allianz's shares are listed and principally traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sales prices on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange for the ordinary shares of Allianz as reported by XETRA. The table also shows, for the periods indicated, the highs and lows of the DAX. See the discussion under "Currencies and Exchange Rates" in this Prospectus, for information with respect to rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the Euro applicable during the periods set forth below.

	Price Per Ordinary Share ⁽¹⁾		DAX	
	High	Low	High	Low
Yearly highs and lows				
2000	399.2	285.9	8,065.0	6,200.7
2001	358.3	185.8	6,795.1	3,787.2
2002	259.5	69.4	5,462.6	2,597.9
2003	101.5	41.1	3,965.2	2,203.0
2004	111.2	73.9	4,261.8	3,647.0
2005 (through September 26, 2005)	110.1	89.7	5,005.9	4,178.1
Quarterly highs and lows				
2003				
First Quarter	89.4	41.1	3,157.3	2,203.0
Second Quarter	78.2	43.4	3,304.2	2,450.2
Third Quarter	95.0	69.6	3,668.7	3,146.6
Fourth Quarter	101.5	76.0	3,965.2	3,276.6
2004				
First Quarter	111.2	86.2	4,151.8	3,726.1
Second Quarter	94.4	80.7	4,134.1	3,754.4
Third Quarter	89.3	73.9	4,035.0	3,647.0
Fourth Quarter	97.9	78.5	4,261.8	3,854.4
2005				
First Quarter	101.0	89.7	4,428.1	4,201.8
Second Quarter	98.4	90.1	4,627.5	4,178.1
Third Quarter	112.3	95.2	5,048.7	4,530.2
Monthly highs and lows				
2005				
June	97.7	94.4	4,627.5	4,497.3
July	105.8	95.2	4,892.5	4,530.2

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August	110.1	103.2	4,990.6	4,783.8
September	112.3	103.1	5,048.7	4,837.8
October	117.8	110.6	5,138.0	4,806.1
November	123.9	118.6	5,199.5	4,922.6
December (through December 5, 2005)	128.4	125.9	5,307.9	5,266.6

(1) Adjusted to reflect the capital increase in April 2003.

Based on turnover statistics supplied by Bloomberg, the average daily volume of the ordinary shares of Allianz traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (XETRA) between January 1, 2005 and December 5, 2005 was 3,053,120 shares.

Table of Contents**Trading on the New York Stock Exchange**

Official trading of Allianz ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange commenced on November 3, 2000. Allianz ADSs trade under the symbol AZ.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sales prices per Allianz ADS as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape:

	Price per ADS	
	High	Low
	\$	\$
Yearly highs and lows		
2001	37.6	18.7
2002	25.2	7.5
2003	12.7	5.0
2004	14.0	9.0
2005 (through September 26, 2005)	13.8	11.4
Quarterly highs and lows		
2003		
First Quarter	10.5	5.0
Second Quarter	9.3	5.3
Third Quarter	10.6	8.2
Fourth Quarter	12.7	9.0
2004		
First Quarter	14.0	10.6
Second Quarter	11.4	9.6
Third Quarter	10.9	9.0
Fourth Quarter	13.3	10.0
2005		
First Quarter	13.4	11.7
Second Quarter	12.6	11.5
Third Quarter	13.8	11.4
Monthly highs and lows		
2005		
June	12.0	11.5
July	12.9	11.4
August	13.8	12.7
September	13.6	12.6
October	14.1	13.3
November	14.6	14.0
December (through December 5, 2005)	15.1	14.8

You are urged to obtain a current market quotation for Allianz ADSs and Allianz shares.

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On September 9, 2005, the last trading day prior to the formal public announcement of our decision to pursue a statutory merger of RAS and Allianz, the closing sales price per Allianz share on the XETRA trading system of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange was 109.07, equivalent to \$128.56 per Allianz share, translated at the noon buying rate for December 5, 2005, and the high and low bid prices for the Allianz ADSs as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange were \$13.61 and \$13.54, respectively.

On December 5, 2005, the closing sales price per Allianz share on XETRA was 128.39, equivalent to \$151.33 based on an exchange rate of \$1.1787 per Euro, and the high and low bid prices for the Allianz ADSs as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange were \$15.13 and \$15.13, respectively.

Table of Contents**RAS**

RAS ordinary shares trade on the Milan Stock Exchange. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices of RAS ordinary shares as reported by Bloomberg.

	Price Per Ordinary Share ()	
	High	Low
Yearly highs and lows		
2000	17.2	7.1
2001	16.5	11.0
2002	15.3	9.9
2003	14.1	10.0
2004	17.0	13.7
2005 (through September 26, 2005)	18.9	15.5
Quarterly highs and lows		
2003		
First Quarter	12.4	10.0
Second Quarter	14.0	11.4
Third Quarter	14.1	12.7
Fourth Quarter	13.8	13.2
2004		
First Quarter	15.2	13.7
Second Quarter	15.7	14.6
Third Quarter	15.6	14.1
Fourth Quarter	17.0	15.5
2005		
First Quarter	18.2	16.6
Second Quarter	18.2	15.5
Third Quarter	18.9	16.2
Monthly highs and lows		
2005		
June	16.2	15.5
July	16.6	16.2
August	17.1	16.2
September	18.9	16.8
October	19.0	18.9
November	19.5	19.0
December (through December 5, 2005)	20.3	19.9

Since 1986, RAS savings shares have traded on the Milan Stock Exchange. The table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices of RAS savings shares as reported by Bloomberg.

Price Per
Savings
Share ()

	High	Low
Yearly highs and lows		
2000	12.9	5.8
2001	12.6	7.5
2002	14.3	9.3
2003	14.6	10.9
2004	17.6	13.7
2005 (through September 26, 2005)	56.2	17.3
Quarterly highs and lows		
2003		
First Quarter	14.0	10.9
Second Quarter	14.6	12.6
Third Quarter	14.0	13.5
Fourth Quarter	14.0	13.3
2004		
First Quarter	15.6	13.7
Second Quarter	15.9	14.9
Third Quarter	16.4	14.1
Fourth Quarter	17.6	15.9
2005		
First Quarter	28.0	17.3
Second Quarter	26.1	20.7
Third Quarter	58.0	20.8
Monthly highs and lows		
2005		
June	23.3	20.7
July	21.6	20.8
August	23.9	21.1
September	58.0	22.9
October	57.0	55.0
November	59.5	54.9
December (through December 5, 2005)	55.0	53.0

You are urged to obtain a current market quotation for RAS ordinary shares and RAS savings shares.

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U.S. FEDERAL, ITALIAN AND GERMAN TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

This section describes the material Italian, German, and U.S. federal income tax consequences for U.S. holders (as defined below) of the receipt and ownership of Allianz shares and cash in lieu of Allianz fractional shares pursuant to the merger of RAS into Allianz. This section applies only to U.S. holders that hold RAS shares as capital assets and that will acquire Allianz shares pursuant to the merger of RAS into Allianz. This section does not apply to special classes of U.S. holders such as dealers in securities or currencies, holders with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, holders liable for the alternative minimum tax, securities traders electing to account for their investment in RAS shares or Allianz shares on a mark-to-market basis, persons holding RAS shares or Allianz shares in a hedging transaction or as part of a straddle or conversion transaction, persons holding RAS shares or Allianz shares through a permanent establishment in Germany or as business assets for which a permanent representative has been appointed in Germany, and any person that owns actually or constructively 10 percent or more of the outstanding voting shares of RAS stock or Allianz stock.

This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany and the laws of the Republic of Italy, all as currently in effect, as well as on the Convention Between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital and to Certain Other Taxes (the U.S.-Germany Treaty) and the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Italy for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Fraud or Fiscal Evasion (the U.S.-Italy Treaty). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of RAS shares that will acquire Allianz shares pursuant to the merger of RAS into Allianz that is for United States federal income tax purposes (i) a citizen or resident of the United States of America, (ii) a domestic corporation, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to regular U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of that trust, and for German and Italian tax purposes, an individual or corporate holder resident in the United States of America.

If a partnership holds RAS shares or Allianz shares, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding RAS shares or Allianz shares, you should consult your own tax advisor.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state and local, German, Italian and other tax consequences of exchanging your RAS shares and of owning and disposing of Allianz shares in your particular circumstances.

This discussion addresses only United States federal, Italian and German income taxation.

Tax Consequences of the Proposed Merger

Italian Tax Consequences of the Proposed Merger

This summary assumes that Allianz and RAS would be considered residents for tax purposes of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Republic of Italy, respectively, and that they are organized and that their business will be conducted in the manner outlined in this Prospectus. Changes in the tax residence or organizational structure of Allianz or RAS or the manner in which they conduct their business may invalidate this summary.

According to the prevailing interpretation of Italian tax laws and based on general principles applicable to merger transactions, the merger of RAS with and into Allianz will not trigger any taxable event for Italian income tax purposes for U.S. holders of RAS shares; the Allianz shares received by each of such RAS shareholders at the effective time of the merger would be deemed as having the same

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aggregate tax basis as the RAS shares held by said shareholders prior to the merger. It has to be noted that even if one were to apply a more restrictive interpretation, and therefore to consider the merger as a taxable event, the possible capital gains realized by U.S. holders of RAS shares still would not be taxable in Italy in the following cases:

if the U.S. holder (i) never owned RAS ordinary shares representing more than 2 percent of the voting rights in the RAS ordinary shareholders' meeting or more than 5 percent of the RAS stated capital, and (ii) did not and will not dispose of RAS ordinary shares representing in the aggregate (i.e., including the RAS ordinary shares cancelled by operation of the merger) more than either of the above thresholds in any twelve-month period prior to or after the effective time of the merger; or

if the U.S. holder is entitled to the benefits of the U.S.-Italy Treaty and all of the requirements and procedures established by the U.S.-Italy Treaty are complied with.

Since no fractional shares will be issued by Allianz to RAS shareholders in connection with the merger, the parties will appoint an authorized intermediary to trade fractional share interests to allow RAS shareholders to receive whole shares of Allianz common stock. Details of the relevant procedure will be provided in a notice published in a national daily newspaper in Italy. Any capital gain realized by RAS shareholders upon the sale of these shares would in principle be subject to tax in Italy; however, the above-mentioned exemptions provided for by Italian tax law and the U.S.-Italy Treaty would apply. The relevant capital gain would be represented by the difference between the sale price and tax basis of the RAS ordinary shares sold.

Under Italian law, RAS shareholders who abstain from the vote or dissent to the merger are entitled to exercise a withdrawal right. In such case, the redemption price of each of their RAS ordinary shares, to be paid at the effective time of the merger, shall be equal to the average closing sales price of one RAS ordinary share listed on the Milan Stock Exchange during the six-month period prior to the date of the extraordinary and special shareholders' meetings at which the merger is approved by the RAS shareholders. RAS shareholders redeeming shares will in principle be subject to a 27% rate withholding tax in Italy (12.5% in case of the RAS saving shares) on any profits derived from the redemption, which profits will be deemed equal to the difference between the redemption price and the tax basis of their RAS ordinary shares. Such withholding tax may be reduced to 15%, 10% or 5% pursuant to the U.S.-Italy Treaty, to the extent that the U.S. holder is entitled to its benefits.

German Tax Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of RAS shares

An exchange of RAS shares for Allianz shares does generally not trigger a taxable capital gain for German tax purposes by you as a U.S. holder.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Proposed Merger

We believe that we are not now, and have not been at any time during your holding period, a passive foreign investment company, and this discussion assumes that RAS is not now, and has not been at any time during your holding period, a passive foreign investment company.

If you exchange your RAS shares for Allianz shares or cash in lieu of Allianz fractional shares pursuant to the merger, you will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between:

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the sum of (A) the fair market value (determined in U.S. dollars on the date of exchange) of the Allianz shares you receive in the merger and (B) the value (in U.S. dollars determined on the date of the exchange) of U.S. or foreign currency received in lieu of Allianz fractional shares in the merger; *and*

your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your RAS shares, which is generally equal to the cost (in U.S. dollars) of the acquisition of the RAS shares.

Gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the exchange, your holding period for your RAS shares exceeds one year. Currently, long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. holder is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss generally will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

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Your tax basis in Allianz shares received pursuant to the merger will be the fair market value (in U.S. dollars) of those Allianz shares on the date you receive them. Your holding period for Allianz shares received pursuant to the merger will begin on the day after you receive such shares.

Tax Consequences of the Ownership and Disposition of Allianz Shares

Dividends

German Taxation

Dividend distributions by a German corporation are subject to a 20% withholding tax. In addition, a solidarity surcharge at a rate of 5.5% on the withholding tax is levied, resulting in an aggregate rate of withholding tax of 21.1% of the declared dividend. The withholding tax is generally withheld irrespective of whether and to what extent the dividend distribution is exempt at the level of the holder.

If you are eligible for the benefits under the U.S.-Germany Treaty, the rate of dividend withholding tax for individual holders and corporate holders of a non-qualifying participation is reduced to 15%. In that case, the Non-German Holder eligible for the reduced treaty rate may apply for a refund of 6.1% of the declared dividend.

German Refund Procedure

The application for refund of German withholding tax must be filed with the German Federal Tax Office (Bundesamt für Finanzen, Friedhofstrasse 1, D-53225 Bonn, Germany). The relevant forms can be obtained from the German Federal Tax Office or from German embassies and consulates.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, the gross amount of any dividend we pay out in respect of your Allianz shares of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) is subject to United States federal income taxation. If you are a noncorporate U.S. holder, dividends paid to you in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at a maximum tax rate of 15% provided that you hold the Allianz shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends we pay with respect to Allianz shares generally will be qualified dividend income.

You must include any German tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. The dividend is taxable to you when you receive the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of

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the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Euro payments made, determined at the spot Euro/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Allianz shares and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the German tax withheld and paid over to the Federal Republic of Germany will be creditable against your United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to you under German law or the U.S.-Germany Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax

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liability. See Taxation of Dividends German Refund Procedure , above, for the procedures for obtaining a tax refund.

Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States, but dividends paid in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2007 generally will be passive or financial services income, and dividends paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006 will, depending on your circumstances, be passive or general income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you.

Distributions of additional Allianz shares to you with respect to your Allianz shares that are made as part of a *pro rata* distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Capital Gains

German Taxation

Capital gains realized on the disposition of Allianz shares by you as a U.S. holder are subject to German income taxation only if you or, in case of a gratuitous transfer, your legal predecessor has held, directly or indirectly, at any time during the five years preceding the disposition at least 1% of the registered share capital of Allianz AG. In this case:

5% of the capital gains, if any, are subject to corporate income tax plus the solidarity surcharge, if you are a corporate shareholder; and

in all other cases, one-half of the capital gains is subject to German income tax.

Most double taxation treaties, including the U.S.-Germany Treaty, however, provide for complete exemption from German taxation of capital gains in respect of the Allianz shares.

United States Federal Income Taxation.

Subject to the passive foreign investment company rules discussed below, if you sell or otherwise dispose of your Allianz shares, you will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that you realize and your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your Allianz shares. Your initial tax basis is determined as described above under Tax Consequences of the Proposed Merger U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Proposed Merger. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder that is recognized before January 1, 2009 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

We believe that Allianz shares should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of Allianz shares would in general not be treated as capital gain. Instead, you would be treated as if you had realized such gain and certain excess distributions ratably over your holding period for the Allianz shares and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, your Allianz shares will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your Allianz shares. Dividends that you receive from us will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if we are treated as a PFIC with respect to you either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

If you are a noncorporate U.S. holder, information reporting requirements, on Internal Revenue Service Form 1099, generally will apply to (i) your receipt of Allianz shares and any cash in lieu of Allianz fractional shares in exchange for your RAS shares effected at a United States office of a broker, (ii) dividend payments or other taxable distributions made to you in respect of Allianz shares within the United States, and (iii) the payment of proceeds to you from the sale of Allianz shares effected at a United States office of a broker.

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Additionally, backup withholding may apply to such payments if you are a noncorporate U.S. holder that (i) fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number, (ii) is notified by the Internal Revenue Service that you have failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on your federal income tax returns, or (iii) in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

For a noncorporate U.S. holder, if the exchange of RAS shares for Allianz shares or cash in lieu of Allianz fractional shares, or a sale of Allianz shares, is effected at a foreign office of a broker, such exchange or sale will be subject to information reporting if the broker is (i) a United States person, (ii) a controlled foreign corporation for United States tax purposes, (iii) a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business for a specified three-year period, or (iv) a foreign partnership, if at any time during its tax year (A) one or more of its partners are U.S. persons, as defined in U.S. Treasury regulations, who in the aggregate hold more than 50% of the income or capital interest in the partnership, or (B) such foreign partnership is engaged in the conduct of a United States trade or business. Backup withholding will apply if the exchange or sale is subject to information reporting and the broker has actual knowledge that you are a United States person.

You generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed your income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the United States Internal Revenue Service.

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VALIDITY OF SECURITIES

Dr. Peter Hemeling, in his capacity as General Counsel of Allianz, will pass upon the validity under German law of the Allianz shares to be issued in connection with the merger.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of Allianz as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, have been included in this Prospectus in reliance upon the report of KPMG Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The audit report refers to the adoption of new and revised international financial reporting standards which became effective January 1, 2005. The Allianz Group has revised the 2004 and 2003 financial statements to reflect retrospective application of select accounting principles.

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of RAS as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, have been included in this Prospectus in reliance upon the report of KPMG Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The audit report refers to the adoption of new and revised international financial reporting standards which became effective January 1, 2005. The RAS Group has revised the 2004 and 2003 financial statements to reflect retrospective application of select accounting principles.

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ALLIANZ GROUP

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Management Board and Supervisory Board of Allianz Aktiengesellschaft:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Allianz Aktiengesellschaft and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Allianz Group) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated cash flow statements for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements we have also audited the accompanying financial statements schedules. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of Allianz Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Allianz Group as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statements schedules referred to above, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

International Financial Reporting Standards vary in certain significant respects from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 47 to the consolidated financial statements.

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, in connection with adoption of the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards which became effective January 1, 2005, the Allianz Group has revised the 2004 and 2003 financial statements to reflect retrospective application of select accounting principles.

KPMG Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft

Aktiengesellschaft

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Munich, Germany

April 19, 2005, except for Note 3,

as to which the date is December 12, 2005

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Table of Contents**Allianz Group****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

as of December 31, 2004 and 2003

		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	Note	mn	mn
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	6	15,147	16,262
Investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures	7	5,757	6,285
Investments	8	248,327	231,397
Loans and advances to banks	9	181,543	169,360
Loans and advances to customers	9	195,680	208,935
Financial assets carried at fair value through income	10	240,574	182,242
Cash and cash equivalents	11	15,628	25,528
Amounts ceded to reinsurers from reserves for insurance and investment contracts	12	22,310	25,061
Deferred tax assets	37	14,139	14,739
Other assets	13	51,213	53,404
		<u>990,318</u>	<u>933,213</u>
		<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	Note	mn	mn
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity	14	37,691	35,259
Participation certificates and subordinated liabilities	15	13,230	12,230
Reserves for insurance and investment contracts	16	326,380	309,460
Liabilities to banks	17	191,347	178,309
Liabilities to customers	18	157,137	154,597
Certificated liabilities	19	57,752	63,320
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through income	20	145,137	118,238
Other accrued liabilities	21	13,984	14,419
Other liabilities	22	31,271	31,321
Deferred tax liabilities	37	14,350	13,627
Deferred income	23	2,039	2,433
		<u>990,318</u>	<u>933,213</u>

Table of Contents**Allianz Group****Consolidated Income Statements**

for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

		2004	2003	2002
	Note	mn	mn	mn
Premiums earned (net)	24	56,789	55,978	55,133
Interest and similar income	25	20,956	22,510	28,210
Income from investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures (net)	26	777	3,014	4,259
Other income from investments	27	5,179	10,490	9,413
Income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)	28	1,658	519	1,507
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	29	6,823	6,060	6,102
Other income	30	2,533	3,803	3,031
Total income		94,715	102,374	107,655
Insurance and investment contract benefits (net)	31	(52,255)	(52,240)	(48,683)
Interest and similar expenses	32	(5,703)	(6,871)	(10,941)
Other expenses from investments	33	(2,672)	(7,452)	(18,141)
Loan loss provisions	34	(354)	(1,027)	(2,241)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses	35	(23,380)	(22,917)	(24,620)
Amortization of goodwill	6	(1,164)	(1,413)	(1,162)
Other expenses	36	(4,091)	(6,588)	(5,858)
Total expenses		(89,619)	(98,508)	(111,646)
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes		5,096	3,866	(3,991)
Taxes	37	(1,662)	(249)	1,073
Minority interests in earnings	14	(1,168)	(926)	(325)
Net income (loss)		2,266	2,691	(3,243)
Basic earnings per share	45	6.19	7.96	(11.71)
Diluted earnings per share	45	6.16	7.93	(11.71)

Table of Contents**Allianz Group****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	Paid-in capital	Revenue reserves	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Unrealized gains and losses (net)	Shareholders equity before minority interests	Minority interests in shareholders equity	Shareholders equity
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
Balance as of December 31, 2001	14,769	6,079	875	9,089	30,812	17,260	48,072
Foreign currency translation adjustments			(1,190)	(29)	(1,219)	(55)	(1,274)
Changes in the group of consolidated companies		364			364		364
Capital paid in	16				16		16
Treasury shares		(157)			(157)		(157)
Unrealized gains and losses (net)				(5,092)	(5,092)	(2,949)	(8,041)
Net income		(3,243)			(3,243)	325	(2,918)
Dividends paid		(364)			(364)	(317)	(681)
Miscellaneous		(71)			(71)	(6,299)	(6,370)
Balance as of December 31, 2002	14,785	2,608	(315)	3,968	21,046	7,965	29,011
Foreign currency translation adjustments			(1,578)	(125)	(1,703)	(25)	(1,728)
Changes in the group of consolidated companies		(1,117)		876	(241)		(241)
Capital paid in	4,562				4,562		4,562
Treasury shares		1,413			1,413		1,413
Unrealized gains and losses (net)				1,727	1,727	623	2,350
Net income		2,691			2,691	926	3,617
Dividends paid		(374)			(374)	(302)	(676)
Miscellaneous		(1,128)			(1,128)	(1,921)	(3,049)
Balance as of December 31, 2003	19,347	4,093	(1,893)	6,446	27,993	7,266	35,259
Foreign currency translation adjustments			(805)	(12)	(817)	(2)	(819)
Changes in the group of consolidated companies		(73)	64	(27)	(36)		(36)
Capital paid in	86				86		86
Treasury shares		(59)			(59)		(59)
Unrealized gains and losses (net)				1,156	1,156	315	1,471
Net income		2,266			2,266	1,168	3,434
Dividends paid		(551)			(551)	(518)	(1,069)
Miscellaneous		217		(260)	(43)	(533)	(576)
Balance as of December 31, 2004	19,433	5,893	(2,634)	7,303	29,995	7,696	37,691

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The column foreign currency translation adjustments shows the currency translation differences accrued since January 1, 1997 (conversion to IFRS), which are recorded in shareholders' equity and not recognized in net income.

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Table of Contents**Allianz Group****Consolidated Cash Flow Statements**

for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
	mn	mn	mn
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)	2,266	2,691	(3,243)
Change in unearned premiums	234	596	542
Change in aggregate policy reserves (without aggregate policy reserves for life insurance products in accordance with SFAS 97)	14,990	11,986	6,039
Change in reserve for loss and loss adjustment expenses	2,476	1,016	2,530
Change in other insurance reserves (without change in the reserve for latent premium refunds from unrealized investment gains and losses)	1,806	(446)	(4,199)
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(1,174)	(2,460)	(1,211)
Change in funds held by others under reinsurance business assumed	412	32	1,350
Change in funds held under reinsurance business ceded	175	234	(192)
Change in accounts receivable/payable on reinsurance business	194	219	232
Change in financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income	(30,209)	8,156	12,616
Change in loans and advances to banks and customers	(10,862)	(50,354)	31,348
Change in liabilities to banks and customers	18,329	48,666	(8,215)
Change in certificated liabilities	5,786	(14,393)	(1,727)
Change in other receivables and liabilities	5,291	(4,554)	3,261
Change in deferred tax assets/liabilities (without change in deferred tax assets/liabilities from unrealized investment gains and losses)	446	(648)	(1,620)
Adjustment for investment income/expenses not involving movements of cash	(4,400)	(5,125)	4,111
Amortization of goodwill	1,164	1,413	1,162
Other	(2,308)	1,574	(5,864)
	<u>4,616</u>	<u>(1,397)</u>	<u>36,920</u>
Net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities			
Investing activities			
Change in securities available-for-sale	(12,661)	(5,520)	(46,387)
Change in investments held-to-maturity	(493)	1,754	1,092
Change in real estate	(772)	157	2,229
Change in other investments	1,379	7,668	3,424
Change in cash and cash equivalents from the acquisition of consolidated affiliated companies	(1,302)		(10,787)
Other	(1,529)	532	1,513
	<u>(15,378)</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>(48,916)</u>
Net cash flow used in investing activities			
Financing activities			
Change in participation certificates and subordinated liabilities	999	(1,943)	2,784
Change in investments held on account and at risk of life insurance policyholders	(9,532)	(7,791)	(2,154)
Change in aggregate policy reserves for life insurance products according to SFAS 97	8,110	7,819	10,808
Cash inflow from capital increases	86	4,562	16
Dividends	(1,069)	(676)	(681)
Other from shareholders capital and minority interests (without change in revenue reserve from unrealized investment gains and losses)	2,292	(525)	1,100
	<u>886</u>	<u>1,446</u>	<u>11,873</u>
Net cash flow provided by financing activities			

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(24)	(120)	(109)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(9,900)	4,520	(232)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	25,528	21,008	21,240
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	15,628	25,528	21,008

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Supplementary cash flow information

The data for the Allianz Group's consolidated cash flow statements was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. It excludes the effects of major changes in the scope of consolidation, which in 2004 included in particular influences from the deconsolidation of ENTENIAL, Guyancourt, President General Insurance, Taiwan and Allianz of Canada, Toronto and from the acquisition of Banca BNL Investimenti, Milan, and Four Seasons Health Care Ltd., Wilmslow. In 2003 it included influences from the deconsolidation of Pioneer Allianz Life Assurance Corporation, Metro Manila, and during 2002, the purchase of additional shares of Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG, Stuttgart, Bayerische Versicherungsbank AG, Munich, Frankfurter Versicherungs-AG, Frankfurt am Main, Dresdner Bank Group, Frankfurt am Main, and Slovenská poisťovňa a. s., Bratislava, as well as the deconsolidation of Deutsche Hyp Deutsche Hypothekenbank Frankfurt-Hamburg AG, Frankfurt am Main. Subsequent to the date of acquisition, the cash of these companies has been included in the Allianz Group's consolidated cash flow statements. The deconsolidation led to a decrease in the value of investments held (excluding funds held by others) by 2,230 mn (2003: decrease of 24 mn; 2002: decrease of 43,558 mn); the acquisition increased the goodwill by 311 mn (2003: no change; 2002: increase by 2,924); the net total of other assets and liabilities increased by 3,222 mn (2003: increase of 24 mn; 2002: increase of 51,416 mn). Cash outflow related to these acquisitions amounted to 515 mn (2003: no change; 2002: 10,764 mn). Changes in the scope of consolidation during 2004 led to a decrease in cash funds by 786 mn (2003: no change; 2002: decrease of 23 mn). Cash paid for taxes on income amounted to 1,785 mn (2003: inflow of 596 mn; 2002: outflow of 1,196 mn). The reduction of cash and cash equivalents during 2004 is mainly due to the increase in the volume of lending business and the resulting increase in the amount of collateral paid.

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Allianz Group

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

as of December 31, 2004 and 2003

and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

1 Nature of operations and basis of presentation

Nature of Operations

Allianz Aktiengesellschaft (Allianz AG) and its subsidiaries (the Allianz Group) have global property-casualty insurance, life/health insurance, banking and asset management operations in more than 70 countries, with the largest of its operations in Europe. The Allianz Group s headquarters are located in Munich, Germany. The parent company of the Allianz Group is Allianz AG, Munich. Allianz AG is an

Aktiengesellschaft (public stock corporation) incorporated in Germany. It is recorded in the Commercial Register of the municipal court Munich under its registered address at Königinstraße 28, 80802 München. Besides serving as holding company for the Allianz Group, Allianz AG also acts as the primary reinsurance carrier for the Allianz Group.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Allianz Group included in its Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on April 19, 2005, were prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) effective as of December 31, 2004 as adopted under European Union (EU) regulations in accordance with clause 292a of the German Commercial Code (HGB). Since 2002, the designation IFRS applies to the overall framework of all standards approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Already approved standards continue to be cited as International Accounting Standards (IAS).

Effective January 1, 2005, a number of new and revised IFRS were introduced, some of which required retrospective application to all years presented within a company s financial statements. As a result, and pursuant to specific requirements and guidance of the SEC in connection with the filing of certain registration statements, the Allianz Group is revising the financial statements previously issued in connection with its Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the SEC on April 19, 2005. The revision is necessary to retrospectively apply the new and revised IFRS. Retrospective application has the effect of applying the new and revised IFRS to prior periods as if those accounting principles had always been used.

The Allianz Group s Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005 will also be prepared in accordance with the new and revised IFRS effective January 1, 2005 as adopted under EU regulations in accordance with clause 315a of the HGB. The comparative financial

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statements of the Allianz Group for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, which reflect the retrospective application of IFRS effective January 1, 2005, will also be included in the Allianz Group's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005.

For years through 2004, IFRS did not provide specific guidance concerning the reporting of insurance and reinsurance contracts. Therefore, as envisioned in the IFRS Framework, the provisions embodied under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) have been applied. See Note 3 regarding changes to IFRS effective January 1, 2005. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros (€).

Significant differences between IFRS and US GAAP affecting the Allianz Group's consolidated net income and shareholders' equity have been summarized in Note 47. Condensed consolidated balance sheet and income statement information reflecting the impact of differences between IFRS and US GAAP are also presented in Note 47.

2 Summary of significant accounting and valuation policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Allianz Group include those of Allianz AG, its subsidiaries and certain investment funds and special purpose entities. Subsidiaries, investment funds and

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Allianz Group

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

as of December 31, 2004 and 2003

and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

special purpose entities which are directly or indirectly controlled by the Allianz Group are consolidated (hereafter "subsidiaries"). Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is obtained by the Allianz Group. Subsidiaries that are disposed are consolidated until the date of disposal. The Allianz Group has used interim financial statements for certain subsidiaries whose fiscal year is other than December 31, but not exceeding a lag of three months. The effects of intra-Allianz Group transactions have been eliminated.

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. The purchase method requires that the Allianz Group allocate the cost of a business combination by recognizing the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and certain contingent liabilities at their fair values on the date of acquisition. The cost of a business combination represents the fair value of the consideration given and any costs directly attributable to the business combination. If the acquisition cost of the business combination exceeds the Allianz Group's proportionate share of the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree, the difference is recorded as goodwill. Any minority interest is recorded at the minority's proportion of the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree.

For business combinations with an agreement date before March 31, 2004, minority interests are recorded at the minority's proportion of the pre-acquisition carrying amounts of the identifiable assets and liabilities.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency is translated in accordance with IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, by the method of functional currency. The functional currencies for the Allianz Group's subsidiaries are usually the local currency of the relevant company, e.g., the prevailing currency in the environment where the subsidiary carries out its ordinary activities. In accordance with the functional currency method, assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate on the balance sheet date and income and expenses are translated at the annual average rate in all financial statements of subsidiaries not reporting in Euro. Any foreign currency translation differences, including those arising in the process of equity consolidation, are recorded directly as foreign currency translation adjustments, in shareholders' equity.

Currency gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions (transactions in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity) are reported in other income and other expenses, respectively.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Allianz Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect items reported in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated income statement, as well as under contingent liabilities. The actual values may differ from those reported. The most important of such items are the reserve for loss and loss adjustment expenses, the aggregate policy reserves, the loan loss allowance, fair value and impairments of investments, goodwill, brand names, deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred taxes and reserves for pensions and similar obligations.

Supplementary information on assets

Intangible Assets

Goodwill resulting from business combinations represents the difference between the acquisition cost of the business combination and the Allianz Group's proportionate share of the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Goodwill resulting from business combinations with an agreement date on or after March 31, 2004, is not subject to amortization and is carried at cost less accumulated impairments.

Goodwill resulting from business combinations after December 31, 1994 and before March 31, 2004, was amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, which is generally ten years for

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Allianz Group

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

as of December 31, 2004 and 2003

and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

property-casualty insurance enterprises, twenty years for life/health insurance enterprises, ten years for banks and twenty years for asset management companies. Goodwill resulting from business combinations after December 31, 1994 and before March 31, 2004, is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairments. As of January 1, 2005, goodwill resulting from business combinations after December 31, 1994 and before March 31, 2004, is not subject to amortization.

Goodwill resulting from business combinations before January 1, 1995, was recorded directly in revenue reserves in shareholders' equity in accordance with the transitional provisions of IAS 22.

The Allianz Group conducts an annual impairment test of goodwill on October 1, in addition to whenever there is an indication that goodwill is not recoverable. The impairment review includes comparing the present value of each cash generating unit to its respective carrying value in the consolidated balance sheet, including goodwill. If the present value is greater, an impairment is not recorded. If the carrying value of the cash generating unit in the consolidated balance sheet exceeds the present value of the cash generating unit, the implicit present value of the related goodwill is determined with a corresponding impairment charge recorded in the consolidated income statement, reducing the respective goodwill to its present value. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed. Gains or losses realized on the disposal of subsidiaries include any related goodwill.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations with an agreement date after March 31, 2004, are recorded at fair value on the acquisition date if the intangible asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortized over their useful lives. Intangible assets acquired in business combinations with an agreement date before March 31, 2004, were recorded at fair value on the acquisition date and are amortized over their useful lives.

Present value of future profits (PVFP) is the present value of net cash flows anticipated in the future from insurance policies in force at the date of acquisition and is amortized over the life of the related contracts. PVFP was determined using discount rates ranging from 12% to 15%. Interest accrues on the unamortized PVFP balance based upon the policy liability rate or contract rate. Interest rates between 3.5% and 8.5% were applied for interest not yet due.

Software includes software purchased from third parties or developed internally, which are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful service lives or contractual terms, generally over 3 to 5 years. Costs for repairs and maintenance are expensed, while improvements if they extend the useful life of the asset are capitalized. For the Allianz Group's Property-Casualty and Life/Health segments amortization of software is allocated amongst several line items according to cost allocation. Amortization of software related to the Allianz Group's Banking and Asset Management segments is included in administrative expenses within the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement.

Intangible assets also include capitalized **loyalty bonuses** for senior management of the PIMCO Group, that are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years, as well as the value of the **brand names** Dresdner Bank and dit (Deutscher Investment-Trust) that are amortized on a straight-line basis over twenty years. The fair values for the brand names, registered as trade names, were determined using a royalty savings approach.

Similar to goodwill, intangible assets are subject to an annual impairment test, in addition to whenever there is an indication that it is not recoverable. If there are indications that intangible assets are impaired, their respective recoverable amounts are determined. If the recoverable amounts of intangible assets are less than their carrying amounts, an impairment is recorded in the consolidated income statement, reducing the respective intangible asset to its current recoverable amount.

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Investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures

Associated enterprises are enterprises over which an enterprise included in the consolidated financial statements can exercise a significant influence, and which is not a joint venture. A significant influence is presumed to exist where an enterprise is entitled, directly or indirectly, to at least 20% but no more than 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures are generally accounted for using the equity method, such that the carrying value of the investment represents the Allianz Group's proportionate share of the entities' net assets. The Allianz Group accounts for all material investments in associates on a time lag of no more than three months.

Income from investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures is included as a separate component of total income as the Allianz Group considers income earned from such investments to be consistent with revenues such as realized gains, interest, and dividends earned from other investments.

Investments

Investments include securities held-to-maturity, securities available-for-sale, real estate used by third parties and funds held by others under reinsurance contracts assumed.

Securities held-to-maturity are comprised of fixed income securities, which the Allianz Group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. These securities are carried at amortized cost and the related premium or discount is amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the security. Amortization of premium or discount is included in interest income.

Securities available-for-sale are securities that are not classified as held-to-maturity, loans and advances to banks or customers, financial assets held for trading, or financial assets designated at fair value through income. Securities available-for-sale are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, which are the difference between fair value and cost (amortized cost in the case of fixed income securities), are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of deferred taxes, or, taken to the latent reserve for premium refunds to the extent that

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policyholders will participate in such gains and losses on the basis of statutory or contractual regulations when they are realized. Realized gains and losses on securities are generally determined by applying the average cost method.

Recognition of an impairment loss on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale fixed income securities is recorded if there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered. If all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the security are not considered collectible, typically due to a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer, the security is considered to be impaired. Impairments are not recorded as a result of declines in fair value resulting from general market interest or exchange rate movements unless the Allianz Group intends to dispose of the security.

If there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, an available-for sale equity security is considered to be impaired. Objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, in addition to qualitative impairment criteria, includes a significant *or* prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. The Allianz Group established a policy that an available-for-sale equity security is considered impaired if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost by more than 20% *or* if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost for greater than nine months, to define the significant criteria and the prolonged criteria, respectively. This policy is applied at the subsidiary level.

If an available-for-sale equity security is impaired based upon the Allianz Group's qualitative or quantitative impairment criteria, any further declines in fair values at subsequent reporting dates are recognized as impairments. Therefore, at each

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reporting period, equity securities that are determined to be impaired based upon the Allianz Group's impairment criteria, an impairment is recognized for the difference between the fair value and the original cost basis, less any previously recognized impairments.

For fixed income securities, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment previously recorded on a security decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment, such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating, the impairment is reversed through other income from investments in the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement. For fixed income securities, such reversals do not result in a carrying amount of a security that exceeds what would have been, had the impairment not been recorded, at the date of the impairment is reversed. Reversals of impairments of available-for-sale equity securities are not recorded.

Real estate used by third-parties (i.e., real property and equivalent rights and buildings, including buildings on leased land) is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments. Real estate used by third parties is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated life, with a maximum of 50 years. When testing for impairment, the fair value of real estate used by third parties is determined by the discounted cash flow method. Improvement costs are capitalized if they extend the useful life of the asset, otherwise they are recognized as an expense.

Funds held by others under reinsurance contracts assumed relate to cash deposits to which the Allianz Group is entitled, but which the ceding insurer retains as collateral for future obligations of the Allianz Group. The cash deposits are recorded on the balance sheet at face value, less any impairments for balances that are deemed to not be fully recoverable.

Loans and advances to banks and customers

Loans and advances to banks and customers are financial assets with fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market that are not classified as available-for-sale, financial assets held for trading, or financial assets designated at fair value through income. Loans to banks and customers are measured at amortized cost, or generally their outstanding unpaid principal balance, net of the loan loss allowance, deferred fees and costs on origination, and unamortized premiums or discounts. Interest revenues are accrued on the unpaid principal balance, net of charge-offs. Using the effective interest method, net deferred fees and premiums or discounts are recorded as an adjustment of the interest revenue yield over the lives of the related loans.

Loans are placed on non-accrual status when management determines that the payment of principal or interest is doubtful. Management's judgment is applied based on its credit assessment of the borrower. Non-accrual loans consist of loans on which interest income is no longer

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recognized on an accrued basis, and loans for which a specific provision is recorded for the entire amount of accrued interest receivable. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, any accrued interest receivable is reversed against interest and similar income in the consolidated income statement. Loans can only be restored to accrual status when interest and principal payments are made current (in accordance with the contractual terms), and in management's judgment, future payments in accordance with those terms are reasonably assured. When there is a doubt regarding the ultimate collectibility of the principal of a loan placed in non-accrual status, all cash receipts are applied as reductions of principal. Once the recorded principal amount of the loan is reduced to zero, future cash receipts are recognized as interest income.

Loans and advances to banks and customers include reverse repurchase (reverse repo) transactions and securities borrowing transactions. Reverse repo and securities borrowing transactions involve the purchase of securities by the Allianz Group from a counter-party, subject to a simultaneous obligation to sell these securities at a certain later date, at an agreed upon price. If control

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of the securities remains with the counter-party over the entire lifetime of the agreement of the transaction, the securities concerned are not recognized in the Allianz Group's consolidated balance sheet. The amounts of cash disbursed are recorded under loans and advances to bank and customers, as appropriate, within the Allianz Group's consolidated balance sheet. Interest income on reverse repo agreements is accrued over the duration of the agreements and is reported in interest and similar income in the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement.

Securities borrowing transactions generally require the Allianz Group to deposit cash with the securities lender. Fees paid are reported as interest expense in the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement.

Loans and advances to customers include the Allianz Group's gross investment in leases, less unearned finance income, related to lease financing transactions for which the Allianz Group is the lessor. The gross investment in leases is the aggregate of the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the Allianz Group. Lease financing transactions include direct financing leases and leveraged leases. The unearned finance income is amortized over the period of the lease in order to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of finance leases.

Loan impairments and provisions

Impaired loans represent loans for which, based upon current information and events, it is probable that the Allianz Group will not be able to collect all interest and principal amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreements.

The loan loss allowance represents management's estimate of probable losses that have occurred in the loan portfolio and other lending-related commitments as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet. The loan loss allowance is reported as a reduction of loans and advances to banks and customers and the provisions for contingent liabilities, such as guarantees, loan commitments and other obligations are carried as other liabilities.

To allow management to determine the appropriate level of the loan loss allowance, all significant counterparty relationships are periodically reviewed. A specific allowance is established to provide for specifically identified counterparty risks. Specific allowances are established for impaired loans. The amount of the impairment is based on the present value of expected future cash flows or based on the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateralized and foreclosure is probable. If the amount of the impairment subsequently increases or decreases due to an event occurring after the initial measurement of impairment, a change in the allowance is recognized in earnings by a charge or a credit to the

loan loss provisions.

A country risk allowance is established for transfer risk. Transfer risk is a measure of the likely ability of a borrower in a certain country to repay its foreign currency-denominated debt in light of the economic or political situation prevailing in the country. Country risk allowances are based on a country risk rating system that incorporates current and historical economic, political and other data to categorize countries by risk profile.

A general allowance is established to provide for incurred but unidentified losses that are inherent in the loan portfolio as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet. General allowances are established for loans not specifically identified as impaired. The amount of the allowance is based on historical loss experience and management's evaluation of the loan portfolio under current events and economic conditions.

Loans are charged-off when, based on management's judgment, all economically sensible means of recovery have been exhausted. At the point of charge-off, the loan as well as any specific allowance associated with the loan must be removed from the consolidated balance sheet or a charge may be recorded to directly charge-off the loan. A charge-off may be full or partial. Subsequent to a charge-off, recoveries, if any,

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are recognized in the consolidated income statement as a credit to the loan loss provisions.

The loan loss provisions, which are recognized in the consolidated income statement, is the amount necessary to adjust the loan loss allowance to a level determined through the process described above.

Financial assets carried at fair value through income

Financial assets carried at fair value through income include financial assets held for trading, financial assets for unit linked contracts and financial assets designated at fair value through income.

Financial assets held for trading consists of debt and equity securities, promissory notes and precious metal holdings, which have been acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price and derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting with positive market values. Financial assets held for trading are reported at fair value as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recognized directly in the consolidated income statement. Exchange-traded financial instruments are valued at the exchange prices prevailing on the last exchange trading day of the year. To determine the fair values of unlisted financial instruments, quotations of similar instruments or other valuation models (in particular present value models or option pricing models) are used. In the process, appropriate adjustments are made for credit and measurement risks.

Financial assets for unit linked contracts and financial assets designated at fair value through income are measured at fair value with changes recorded in net income.

Derivative financial instruments

The Allianz group's property-casualty and life/health segments use derivative financial instruments such as swaps, options and futures to hedge against changes in prices or interest rates in their investment portfolios. In the Allianz Group's banking segment, derivative financial instruments are used both for trading purposes and to hedge against movements in interest rates, currency and other price risks of investments, loans, deposit liabilities and other interest sensitive assets and liabilities.

Pursuant to IAS 39, derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are reported at fair value as financial assets held for trading or financial liabilities held for trading. Gains or losses on these derivative financial instruments arising from valuation at fair value are included in the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement in income from financial assets and liabilities held for trading. This treatment is also applicable for bifurcated embedded derivatives of a hybrid financial instrument.

For derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes that meet the criteria for hedge accounting, the Allianz Group designates the derivative financial instrument as a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, or hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity. Pursuant to IAS 39, the Allianz Group documents the hedge relationship, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for entering into various hedge transactions. The Allianz Group also assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivative financial instruments that are used for hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged items.

Derivative financial instruments used in hedge transactions that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are recognized as follows:

Fair value hedges

The risk of changes in the fair value of reported assets or liabilities (hedged item) is hedged by a fair value hedge. Changes in the fair value of a derivative financial instrument (hedging instrument) together with the pro rata share of the change in fair value of the hedged item are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

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Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges reduce the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or attributable to future cash flows from a firm commitment or a forecasted transaction (hedged item). Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments (hedging instrument) that represent an effective hedge are recorded in unrealized gains and losses (net) in shareholders' equity, and recognized in the consolidated income statement when the offsetting gain or loss associated with the hedged item is recognized. The ineffective part of the cash flow hedge is recognized directly in the consolidated income statement.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign entity

Hedge accounting may be applied to hedge a net investment in a foreign entity (hedged item). Derivative financial instruments (hedging instrument) are used to hedge currency risk. The proportion of gains or losses arising from valuation of the hedging instrument, which is classified as an effective hedge, is recognized in shareholders' equity, while the ineffective part is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

For all fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, and hedges of a net investment in a foreign entity, the derivative financial instruments are included in other assets or other liabilities.

The Allianz Group discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when it is determined that the derivative financial instrument is no longer highly effective, the derivative financial instrument or the hedged item expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when management determines that designation of the derivative financial instrument as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. When a fair value hedge is discontinued, the Allianz Group continues to carry the derivative financial instrument on the consolidated balance sheet at its fair value, and no longer recognizes changes in fair value of the hedged item in the consolidated income statement. When hedge accounting for a cash flow hedge is discontinued, the Allianz Group continues to carry the derivative financial instrument on the consolidated balance sheet at its fair value and any net unrealized gains and losses accumulated in shareholders' equity are recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement. When a hedge of a net investment in a foreign entity is discontinued, the Allianz Group continues to carry the derivative financial instrument on the consolidated balance sheet at its fair value and any net unrealized gains or losses accumulated in shareholders' equity remain in shareholders' equity until the disposal of the foreign entity.

Derivative financial instruments are netted when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and when the Allianz Group intends to settle on a net basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks payable on demand, balances with central banks, checks and cash on hand, treasury bills (to the extent they are not included in financial assets held for trading), and bills of exchange which are eligible for refinancing at central banks, subject to a maximum term of six months from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at their face value, with holdings of foreign notes and coins valued at year-end closing prices.

Reinsurance

Premiums ceded for reinsurance and reinsurance recoveries on benefits and claims incurred are deducted from premiums earned and insurance benefits. Assets and liabilities related to reinsurance are reported on a gross basis. Amounts ceded to reinsurers from reserves for insurance and investment contracts are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured risks. Accordingly, revenues and expenses related to reinsurance agreements are recognized consistent with the underlying risk of the business reinsured.

Income taxes

The tax shown in the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement consists of the taxes actually charged

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to individual Allianz Group enterprises and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The calculation of deferred tax is based on temporary differences between the Allianz Group's carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in its consolidated balance sheet and their tax bases. The tax rates used for the calculation of deferred taxes are the local rates applicable in the countries concerned; changes to tax rates already adopted prior to or as of the consolidated balance sheet date are taken into account. Deferred tax assets are recognized if sufficient future taxable income is available for realization.

Other assets

Other assets, amongst others, consist of real estate owned by the Allianz Group and used for its own activities, equipment, accounts receivable, deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements, prepaid expenses and miscellaneous assets.

Real estate owned by the Allianz Group used for its own activities (e.g., real property and buildings, including buildings on leased land) is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments. The capitalized cost of buildings is calculated on the basis of acquisition cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over a maximum of 50 years in accordance with their useful lives. Costs for repairs and maintenance are expensed, while improvements if they extend the useful life of the asset are capitalized. An impairment is recognized when the recoverable amount of these assets is less than their carrying amount.

Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments. Depreciation is generally computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful life of equipment ranges from 2 to 10 years, except for purchased information technology equipment, which is 2 to 8 years.

Receivables are recorded at face value less any payments received, net of appropriate valuation allowances.

Deferred policy acquisition costs generally consist of commissions, underwriting expenses and policy issuance costs, which vary with and are directly related to the acquisition and renewal of insurance contracts. Such acquisition costs are deferred, to the extent they are recoverable, and amortized over the life of the related contracts.

Sales inducements on insurance contracts that meet the following criteria are deferred and amortized using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize deferred policy acquisition costs:

recognized as part of insurance reserves,

explicitly identified in the contract at inception,

incremental to amounts the Allianz Group credits on similar contracts without sales inducements, and

higher than the contract's expected ongoing crediting rates for periods after the inducement.

Asset securitizations

The Allianz Group transfers financial assets to certain special purpose entities (SPEs) in revolving securitizations of commercial mortgage or other loan portfolios. The Allianz Group consolidates these SPEs as the Allianz Group continues to control the financial assets transferred and retains the servicing of such loans.

Leases

Property and equipment holdings are used by the Allianz Group under operating leases, whereby the risks and benefits relating to ownership of the assets remain with the lessor, and are not recorded on the Allianz Group's consolidated balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases to the lessor are charged to administrative expenses using the straight-line method over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any penalty is recognized in full as an expense at the time when such termination takes place.

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Supplementary information on equity and liabilities

Shareholders' equity

Paid-in capital includes issued capital and capital reserves. Issued capital represents the mathematical per share value received from the issuance of shares. Capital reserves represent the premium (additional paid in capital) received from the issuance of shares.

Revenue reserves include the retained earnings of the Allianz Group and treasury stock. In the case of acquisitions prior to January 1, 1995, translation differences arising on first-time consolidation have also been recorded in revenue reserves. Treasury stock held by the Allianz Group is stated as own shares held by the Allianz Group. These shares are deducted from shareholders' equity at cost. Gains and losses arising from trading in treasury stock held by the Allianz Group are added to revenue reserves after income tax has been deducted.

Any translation differences, including those arising in the process of equity consolidation, are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments directly in shareholders' equity without affecting earnings.

Unrealized gains and losses on investments available-for-sale include derivative financial instruments used for hedge purposes that meet the criteria for hedge accounting, including cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign entity.

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in shareholders' equity of the Allianz Group excluding transactions with shareholders such as the issuance of common or preferred shares, payment of dividends and purchase of treasury shares. Comprehensive income has two major components: net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes such items as unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency translation, securities available-for-sale, and gains and losses on derivatives involved in cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign entity, net of applicable deferred income taxes. It also includes, where applicable, adjustments to insurance policyholder liabilities and deferred policy acquisition costs.

Certificated liabilities, participation certificates and subordinated liabilities

Certificated liabilities, participation certificates and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent measurement is at amortized cost, using the effective interest method to amortize the premium or discount to the redemption value over the life of the liability. Non-interest bearing liabilities such as zero-coupon bonds are valued at their present value on initial recognition and written up in accordance with the effective interest method at the effective interest rate.

Reserves for insurance and investment contracts

Reserves for insurance and investment contracts include unearned premiums, aggregate policy reserves, reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses, the reserve for premium refunds, premium deficiency reserves and other insurance reserves.

For short-duration insurance contracts, such as property-casualty contracts, in accordance with SFAS 60, premiums written to be earned in future years, are recorded as **unearned premiums**. These premiums are earned in subsequent years in relation to the exact risk coverage period. Unearned premiums for reinsurance business assumed are generally based on the calculations of the cedent. Deferred policy acquisition costs for short-duration insurance contracts are amortized over the periods in which the related premiums are earned.

The **aggregate policy reserves** for long-duration insurance contracts, such as traditional life and health products, are computed in accordance with SFAS 60 using the net level premium method, which represents the present value of estimated future policy benefits to be paid less the present value of

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estimated future net premiums to be collected from policyholders. The method uses best estimate assumptions for mortality, morbidity, expected investment yields, surrenders and expenses at the policy inception date, which remain locked-in thereafter. Deferred policy acquisition costs and PVFP for traditional life and health products are amortized over the premium paying period of the related policies in proportion to the earned premium using assumptions consistent with those used in computing the aggregate policy reserves. The aggregate policy reserves, deferred policy acquisition costs and PVFP are adjusted for a provision of adverse deviation, which is used to provide a margin for fluctuation and uncertainty inherent in the assumption setting process.

The aggregate policy reserves for traditional participating insurance contracts are computed in accordance with SFAS 120 using the net level premium method. The method uses best estimate assumptions for mortality, morbidity and interest rates that are guaranteed in the contract or are used in determining the dividends. Deferred policy acquisition costs and PVFP for traditional participating products are amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to estimated gross margins (EGMs) based upon historical and anticipated future experience, which is determined on a best estimate basis and evaluated regularly. The present value of EGMs is computed using the expected investment yield. EGMs include premiums, investment income including realized gains and losses, insurance benefits, administration costs, changes in the aggregate reserves and policyholder dividends. The effect of changes in EGMs are recognized in the period revised.

The aggregate policy reserves for universal life-type and investment contracts in accordance with SFAS 97 is equal to the account balance, which represents premiums received and investment return credited to the policy less deductions for mortality costs and expense charges. Deferred policy acquisition costs and PVFP for universal life-type and investment contracts are amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to estimated gross profits (EGPs) based upon historical and anticipated future experience, which is determined on a best estimate basis and evaluated regularly. The present value of EGPs is computed using the interest rate that accrues to the policyholders, or the credited rate. EGPs include margins from mortality, administration, investment income including realized gains and losses and surrender charges. The effect of changes in EGPs are recognized in the period revised.

Current and historical client data, as well as industry data, are used to determine the assumptions. Assumptions for interest reflect expected earnings on assets, which back the future policyholder benefits. The information used by the Allianz Group's qualified actuaries in setting such assumptions includes, but is not limited to, pricing assumptions, available experience studies, and profitability analyses.

The interest rate assumptions used in the calculation of aggregate policy reserves were as follows:

Traditional

Long-

	participating	duration
	insurance	insurance
	contracts	contracts
	(SFAS 120)	(SFAS 60)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Aggregate policy reserves	3 4%	2.5 7%
Deferred acquisition costs	5 6%	5 7%

In connection with the adoption of SOP 03-1 effective January 1, 2004, insurance reserves include liabilities for guaranteed minimum death and similar mortality and morbidity benefits related to non-traditional contracts, annuitization options, and sales inducements. These liabilities are calculated based on contractual obligations using actuarial assumptions. Contractually agreed sales inducements to contract holders include persistency bonuses and are accrued over the period in which the insurance contract must remain in force to qualify for the inducement.

Reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses are established for the payment of losses and loss adjustment expenses (LAE) on claims which have

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occurred but are not yet settled. Reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses fall into two categories: case reserves for reported claims and reserves for incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserves.

Case reserves for reported claims are based on estimates of future payments that will be made in respect of claims, including LAE relating to such claims. Such estimates are made on a case-by-case basis, based on the facts and circumstances available at the time the reserves are established. The estimates reflect the informed judgment of claims personnel based on general insurance reserving practices and knowledge of the nature and value of a specific type of claim. These case reserves are regularly re-evaluated in the ordinary course of the settlement process and adjustments are made as new information becomes available.

IBNR reserves are established to recognize the estimated cost of losses that have occurred but where the Allianz Group has not yet been notified. IBNR reserves, similar to case reserves for reported claims, are established to recognize the estimated costs, including expenses, necessary to bring claims to final settlement. Since nothing is known about the occurrence, the Allianz Group relies on its past experience, adjusted for current trends and any other relevant factors. IBNR reserves are estimates based on actuarial and statistical projections of the expected cost of the ultimate settlement and administration of claims. The analyzes are based on facts and circumstances known at the time, predictions of future events, estimates of future inflation and other societal and economic factors. Late reported claim trends, claim severity, exposure growth and future inflation are examples of factors used in projecting the IBNR reserves. IBNR reserves are reviewed and revised periodically as additional information becomes available and actual claims are reported.

The process of estimating loss and LAE reserves is by nature imprecise due to the large number of variables affecting the ultimate amount of claims. Some of these variables are internal, such as changes in claims handling procedures, introduction of new IT systems or company acquisitions and divestitures. Others are external, such as inflation, judicial trends, and legislative changes. The Allianz Group attempts to reduce the uncertainty in reserve estimates through the use of multiple actuarial and reserving techniques and analysis of the assumptions underlying each technique.

There is no adequate statistical data available for some risk exposures in liability insurance, such as environmental and asbestos claims and large-scale individual claims, because some aspects of these types of claims are still evolving. Appropriate provisions have been made for such cases based on the Allianz Group's judgment and an analysis of the portfolios in which such risks occur. These provisions represent the Allianz Group's best estimate. The current reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses for asbestos claims reflect loss developments since the most recent external independent actuarial report which was completed in 2002. Our United States property-casualty subsidiaries have commissioned a new report. We anticipate that this report will be completed during 2005. The new actuarial report could result in Allianz Group adjusting its reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses for asbestos claims.

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The **reserves for premium refunds** includes the amounts allocated under the relevant local statutory or contractual regulations to the accounts of the policyholders and the amounts resulting from the differences between these IFRS based financial statements and the local financial statements (latent reserve for premium refunds), which will reverse and enter into future deferred profit participation calculations. These differences are recognized on a future accrual basis and reported in profit participation accounts. Unrealized gains and losses recognized in connection with the valuation of securities available-for-sale are recognized in the latent reserve for premium refunds to the extent that policyholders will participate in such gains and losses on the basis of statutory or contractual regulations when they are realized. The profit participation allocated to participating policyholders or disbursed

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to them reduces the reserve. Any dividends allocated or disbursed over and above the reserve are recorded in other expenses.

Methods and corresponding percentages for participation in profits by the policyholders are set out below for the most significant countries for latent reserves:

Country	Base	Percentage
Germany		
Life	all sources of Profit	90%
Health	all sources of Profit	80%
France		
Life	investments	80%
Italy		
Life	investments	85%
Switzerland		
Group Life	all sources of Profit	90%

Premium deficiency reserves are calculated individually for each insurance portfolio on the basis of estimates of future claims, costs, premiums earned and proportionate investment income. For short duration contracts, a premium deficiency is recognized if the sum of expected claim costs and claim adjustment expenses, expected dividends to policyholders, unamortized acquisition costs, and maintenance expenses exceeds related unearned premiums while considering anticipated investment income. For long duration contracts, if actual experience regarding investment yields, mortality, morbidity, terminations or expense indicate that existing contract liabilities, along with the present value of future gross premiums, will not be sufficient to cover the present value of future benefits and to recover unamortized acquisition costs, then a premium deficiency is recognized.

Other insurance reserves include experience-rated and other premium refunds in favor of policyholders.

Liabilities to banks and customers

Liabilities to banks and customers includes repurchase (repo) transactions and securities lending transactions. Repo transactions involve the sale of securities by the Allianz Group to a counter-party, subject to the simultaneous agreement to repurchase these securities at a certain later date, at an agreed price. If control of the securities remains with the Allianz Group over the entire lifetime of the transaction, the securities concerned are retained in the Allianz Group s consolidated balance sheet and are valued in accordance with the accounting principles for financial assets held for trading or investments. The proceeds of the sale are reported under liabilities to banks or liabilities to customers, as appropriate, within the Allianz Group s consolidated balance sheet. Interest expenses from repo transactions are accrued over the durations of the agreements and reported in interest and similar expenses in the Allianz Group s consolidated income statement.

In securities lending transactions the Allianz Group generally receives cash collateral which is reported as liabilities to banks or liabilities to customers in the Group s balance sheet. Fees received are shown as interest income in the Group s income statement.

Financial liabilities carried at fair value through income

Financial liabilities carried at fair value through income include financial liabilities held for trading, financial liabilities for unit linked contracts, liabilities for puttable equity instruments and financial liabilities designated at fair value through income.

Financial liabilities held for trading primarily include derivative financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting with negative market values and obligations to deliver assets arising from short sales of securities, which are carried out in order to benefit from short-term price fluctuations. The securities required to close out short sales are obtained through securities borrowing or reverse repurchase agreements. These liabilities are valued the same as financial assets held for trading.

Financial liabilities for unit linked contracts and financial liabilities designated at fair value through

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income are measured at fair value with changes recorded in net income.

Liabilities for puttable financial instruments include the minority interests in shareholders' equity of certain consolidated investment funds. These minority interests qualify as a financial liability of the Allianz Group, as they give the holder the right to put the instrument back to the Allianz Group for cash or another financial asset (a puttable instrument). These liabilities are required to be recorded at redemption amount with changes recognized in net income. As the redemption amount of these liabilities is their fair value, these liabilities are included in financial liabilities carried at fair value through income as liabilities for puttable equity instruments.

Other accrued liabilities

The Allianz Group uses the projected unit credit actuarial method to determine the present value of its defined benefit plans and the related service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The principal assumptions used by the Allianz Group are included in Note 21. The census date for the primary pension plans is October or November, with any significant changes through December 31, taken into account.

For each individual defined benefit pension plan, the Allianz Group recognizes a portion of its actuarial gains and losses in income or expense if the unrecognized actuarial net gain or loss at the end of the previous reporting period exceeds the greater of: a) 10 % of the projected benefit obligation at that date; or b) 10 % of the fair value of any plan assets at that date. Any unrecognized actuarial net gain or loss exceeding the greater of these two values is generally recognized in net periodic benefit cost in the consolidated income statement over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans.

Accrued taxes are calculated in accordance with relevant local tax regulations.

Miscellaneous accrued liabilities primarily include reserves for restructuring, anticipated losses arising from non-insurance business, litigation, employees (e.g., early retirement, phased retirement, employee awards for long service, vacation and cash settled share compensation plans) and agents (e.g., unpaid commissions).

Restructuring reserves are defined by programs, which will lead to material changes in the entity's business purpose. The relevant program must be bindingly planned, executed and monitored.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities include funds held under reinsurance business ceded, accounts payable on direct insurance business, accounts payable on reinsurance business, and miscellaneous liabilities. These liabilities are reported at redemption value.

Supplementary information on net income

Premiums

Property-casualty insurance premiums are recognized as revenues over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Unearned premiums are calculated separately for each individual policy to cover the unexpired portion of written premiums.

Health insurance premiums for long duration contracts such as non-cancelable and guaranteed renewable contracts that are expected to remain in force over an extended period of time are recognized as earned when due. Premiums for short duration health insurance contracts are recognized as revenues over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Unearned premiums are calculated separately for each individual policy to cover the unexpired portion of written premiums.

Life insurance premiums on traditional life insurance policies are recognized as earned when due. Premiums on short duration life insurance policies are recognized as revenues over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance

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protection provided. Unearned premiums are calculated separately for each individual policy to cover the unexpired portion of written premiums. Benefits are recognized when incurred.

Revenues for universal life-type and investment contracts, such as universal life and variable annuity contracts, represent charges assessed against the policyholders' account balances for the cost of insurance, surrenders and policy administration and are included within premiums earned on the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement. Benefits charged to expense include benefit claims incurred during the period in excess of policy account balances and interest credited to policy account balances.

Interest and similar income/expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognized on an accrual basis. Interest income from lending business is recognized using the effective interest method. This line item also includes dividends from available-for-sale equity securities and interest recognized on finance leases. Dividends are recognized in income when received. Interest on finance leases is recognized in income over the term of the respective lease so a constant period yield based on the net investment is attained.

Income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)

Income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income comprises all investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income. In addition, commissions attributable to trading operations and related interest expense and transaction costs are included in this line item.

Income from investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures (net)

Income from investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures includes dividends from equity securities and the share of net income from enterprises accounted for using the equity method. Dividends are recognized in income when received. Income from investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures is presented net of related expenses.

Fee and commission income and expenses

In addition to traditional commission income received on security transactions, fee and commission income in the securities business also includes commissions received in relation to private placements, syndicated loans and financial advisory services. Other fees reflect commissions received for trust and custody services, for the brokerage of insurance policies, credit cards, home loans, savings contracts and real estate. Fee and commission income is recognized in Allianz Group's banking operations when the corresponding service is provided.

Assets and liabilities held in trust by the Allianz Group in its own name, but for the account of third parties, are not reported in its consolidated balance sheet. Commissions received from such business are shown in fee and commission income in the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement.

Investment advisory fees are recognized as the services are performed. Such fees are primarily based on percentages of the market value of the assets under management. Investment advisory fees receivable for private accounts consist primarily of accounts billed on a quarterly basis. Private accounts may also generate a fee based on investment performance, which are recognized at the end of the respective contract period if the prescribed performance hurdles have been achieved.

Distribution and servicing fees are recognized as the services are performed. Such fees are primarily based on percentages of the market value of assets under management.

Administration fees are recognized as the services are performed. Such fees are primarily based

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on percentages of the market value of assets under management.

Other supplementary information

Share compensation plans

The share based compensation plans of the Allianz Group are required to be classified as equity settled or cash settled plans. Equity settled plans are measured at fair value on the grant date and recognized as an expense in net income, with an increase in shareholders' equity, over the vesting period. Further, equity settled plans include a best estimate of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest in determining the amount of expense to be recognized. At each reporting date, cash settled plans are measured at fair value and recognized as liabilities with changes in the fair value are recognized in net income. If the shares issued are redeemable, either mandatorily or at the counter-party's option, the share based compensation plan is required to be classified as a cash settled plan by the Allianz Group. In this respect, IFRS 2 has incorporated the 'puttable instrument' concept of IAS 32 revised, which requires that such instruments be classified as liabilities rather than equity instruments.

Reclassifications

For reasons of comparability with the current reporting year, some prior-year figures were adjusted in the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated income statements through reclassifications that do not affect net income or shareholders' equity.

3 Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements with retrospective application (effective January 1, 2005)

IAS 1 revised

Effective January 1, 2005, the Allianz Group adopted IAS 1 revised, *Presentation of Financial Statements* (IAS 1 revised). The adoption of IAS 1 required that the Allianz Group reclassify minority interests in shareholders' equity as equity. Therefore, minority interests in shareholders' equity were reclassified from liabilities into shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

IAS 1 revised required retrospective application of this change to the Allianz Group's accounting policy; therefore, the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were adjusted to include the effect of this change.

IAS 32 revised and IAS 39 revised

Effective January 1, 2005, the Allianz Group adopted IAS 32 revised, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* (IAS 32 revised) and IAS 39 revised, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39 revised).

Impairments

The adoption of IAS 39 revised required several changes to the Allianz Group's accounting policies for the recognition of impairments of available-for-sale equity securities. In accordance with IAS 39 revised, if there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, an available-for-sale equity security is considered to be impaired. Objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered, in addition to qualitative impairment criteria, includes a significant *or* prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. Previously under IFRS, objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered included a significant *and* prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. As a result, the Allianz Group established new quantitative impairment criteria to define a significant *or* prolonged decline. The Allianz Group established a policy that an available-for-sale equity security is considered impaired if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost by more than 20% *or* if the fair value is below the weighted-average cost for greater than nine months, to define the significant criteria and the prolonged criteria, respectively. This policy is applied at the subsidiary level.

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In addition, IAS 39 revised does not allow an adjusted cost basis to be established upon impairment of an available-for-sale equity security. Therefore, if an available-for-sale equity security is impaired based upon the Allianz Group's qualitative or quantitative impairment criteria, any further declines in fair values at subsequent reporting dates are recognized as impairments. Previously, IFRS allowed an adjusted cost basis to be established upon the recognition of an impairment of an available-for-sale equity. Therefore, at each reporting period, if the fair value was less than the adjusted cost basis, the available-for-sale equity security was analyzed for impairment based upon the Allianz Group's qualitative or quantitative impairment criteria.

Finally, IAS 39 revised does not allow reversals of an impairment of available-for-sale equity securities. Previously, IFRS required that if an impairment of an available-for-sale equity security decreases, the impairment was reversed.

IAS 39 revised required retrospective application of these changes to the Allianz Group's accounting policies; therefore, the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were adjusted to include the effects of these changes.

Loans and receivables

The adoption of IAS 39 revised required a change to the Allianz Group's accounting policy for non-quoted financial assets to qualify for accounting as loan and receivables. For non-quoted financial assets to qualify for accounting as loans and receivables, IAS 39 revised does not require that the financial asset to be originated by the Allianz Group. Previously, IFRS required that a financial asset be originated by the Allianz Group to qualify for similar accounting. Non-quoted financial assets which qualify for this accounting, and are classified by the Allianz Group, as loan and receivables, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. In addition, IAS 39 revised does not include prohibitions for disposing of loans and receivables, dissimilar to financial assets classified as held-to-maturity debt securities.

As a result of the adoption of IAS 39 revised, the Allianz Group reclassified certain available-for-sale debt securities to loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers. IAS 39 revised required retrospective application of this change to the Allianz Group's accounting policies; therefore, the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were adjusted to include the effect of this change.

Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through income

IAS 39 revised created a new category, designated at fair value through income, for financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through income are measured at fair value with changes recognized in net income. In June 2005, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 39 revised, which adjusted the qualifications for classification as designated at fair value through income as a result of concerns of the European Union (EU). The EU endorsed this amendment in November 2005. The Allianz Group has adopted the amendment to IAS 39 revised related to financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through income.

As a result of the adoption of IAS 39 revised, the Allianz Group reclassified certain available-for-sale securities to financial assets designated at fair value through income as a result of the change as described in the following paragraph regarding adoption of IAS 32 revised. In addition, the Allianz Group reclassified the financial assets and liabilities related to its unit-linked insurance and investment contracts to financial assets designated at fair value through income and financial liabilities designated at fair value through income, respectively. Finally, the Allianz Group reclassified certain loans to banks and loans to customers to financial assets designated at fair value and certain financial liabilities to financial liabilities

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designated at fair value through income in the Banking Segment to reduce accounting mismatches.

As a result of the adoption IAS 32 revised, a financial instrument qualifies as a financial liability of the Allianz Group, if it gives the holder the right to put the instrument back to the Allianz Group for cash or another financial asset (a puttable instrument). The classification as a financial liability is independent of considerations such as when the right is exercisable, how the amount payable or receivable upon exercise of the right is determined, and whether the puttable instrument has a fixed maturity. As a result of the adoption of IAS 32 revised, the Allianz Group was required to reclassify the minority interests in shareholders' equity of certain consolidated investment funds to liabilities. These liabilities are required to be recorded at redemption amounts with changes recognized in net income. As the redemption amount of these liabilities is their fair value, these liabilities are included in financial liabilities carried at fair value through income as liabilities for puttable equity instruments.

IAS 39 revised and IAS 32 revised required retrospective application of these changes to the Allianz Group's accounting policies; therefore, the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were adjusted to include the effects of these changes.

IFRS 4

Effective January 1, 2005, the Allianz Group adopted IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4). IFRS 4 represents the completion of phase I and is a transitional standard until the IASB has more fully addressed the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts. IFRS 4 requires that all contracts issued by insurance companies be classified as either insurance contracts or investment contracts. Contracts with significant insurance risk are considered insurance contracts. IFRS 4 permits a company to continue with its previously adopted accounting policies with regard to recognition and measurement of insurance contracts. Only in the case of presentation of more reliable figures should a change in accounting policy be carried out. As a result, the Allianz Group principally continues to apply the provisions of US GAAP for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts. Contracts issued by insurance companies without significant insurance risk are considered investment contracts. Investment contracts are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 revised. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 4, certain contracts were reclassified as investment contracts.

In addition, IFRS 4 contains specific guidance for contracts with discretionary participation features. As a result of this guidance, the Allianz Group recorded additional liabilities for its individual life insurance business in Switzerland.

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IFRS 4 revised required retrospective application of these changes to the Allianz Group's accounting policies; therefore, the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were adjusted to include the effects of these changes.

IFRS 2

Effective January 1, 2005, the Allianz Group adopted IFRS 2, *Share Based Payments* (IFRS 2). In accordance with IFRS 2, the share based compensation plans of the Allianz Group are required to be classified as equity settled or cash settled plans. Equity settled plans are measured at fair value on the grant date and recognized as an expense, with an increase in shareholders' equity, over the vesting period. At each reporting date, cash settled plans are measured at fair value and recognized as liabilities with changes in the fair value recognized in net income. If the shares issued are redeemable, either mandatorily or at the counter-party's option, the share based compensation plan is required to be classified as a cash settled plan by the Allianz Group. In this respect, IFRS 2 has incorporated the puttable instrument concept of IAS 32 revised, which requires that such instruments be classified as liabilities rather than equity instruments. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 2, the PIMCO LLC Class B

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Unit Purchase Plan (Class B Plan) is considered a cash settled plan as the equity instruments issued are puttable at the holder's option. Previously, IFRS required that the Class B Plan be classified as an equity settled plan.

Further, IFRS 2 requires that equity settled plans include a best estimate of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest in determining the amount of expense to be recognized. Previously, the Allianz Group's accounting policy required that forfeitures of equity instruments be recognized when incurred.

IFRS 2 revised required retrospective application of these changes to the Allianz Group's accounting policies; therefore, the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were adjusted to include the effects of these changes.

Impact on the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements

The impact of these recently adopted accounting principles on the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements is presented on the following pages.

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Impact of recently adopted accounting standards on the consolidated balance sheets:

	IAS 32 revised and IAS 39 revised												Balance as of December 31,	
	Balance as of December 31, as previously reported		Impairments		Loans and receivables		Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value		IFRS 4		IFRS 2			
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
ASSETS														
Intangible assets	15,147	16,262											15,147	16,262
Investments in associated enterprises and joint ventures	5,832	6,442			(75)	(157)							5,757	6,285
Investments	319,552	295,067			(67,785)	(61,196)	(3,440)	(2,474)					248,327	231,397
Separate account assets	15,851	32,460					(15,851)	(32,460)						
Loans and advances to banks	126,618	117,511			55,677	52,545	(752)	(696)					181,543	169,360
Loans and advances to customers	188,168	203,259			8,041	6,138	(529)	(462)					195,680	208,935
Financial assets carried at fair value through income	220,001	146,154					20,573	36,088					240,574	182,242
Cash and cash equivalents	15,628	25,528											15,628	25,528
Amounts ceded to reinsurers from insurance reserves	22,310	25,061											22,310	25,061
Deferred tax assets	13,809	14,364	151	264	(4)	(18)	29	49			154	80	14,139	14,739
Other assets	51,782	53,804	(19)	(7)							(550)	(393)	51,213	53,404
Total assets	994,698	935,912	132	257	(4,146)	(2,688)	30	45			(396)	(313)	990,318	933,213

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Impact of recently adopted accounting standards on the consolidated balance sheets:

	IAS 32 revised and IAS 39 revised															
	Balance as of December 31, as previously reported		Impairments				Loans and receivables		Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value		IFRS 4		IFRS 2		Balance as of December 31,	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
Shareholders equity and liabilities																
Paid-in capital	19,433	19,347													19,433	19,347
Revenue reserves	8,478	6,914	(2,273)	(2,659)			(22)	(14)	5	24	(295)	(172)			5,893	4,093
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,680)	(1,916)										46	23		(2,634)	(1,893)
Unrealized gains and losses (net)	5,597	4,247	2,273	2,659	(543)	(436)	(11)	(9)	(13)	(15)					7,303	6,446
Minority interests in shareholders equity	9,531	8,367			(30)	(29)	(1,389)	(792)	(6)	3	(410)	(283)			7,696	7,266
Participation certificates and subordinated liabilities	13,230	12,230													13,230	12,230
Reserves for insurance and investment contracts	355,195	311,471		6	(3,290)	(2,015)	(25,560)		35	(2)					326,380	309,460
Separate account liabilities	15,848	32,460					(15,848)	(32,460)								
Liabilities to banks	191,354	178,316					(7)	(7)							191,347	178,309
Liabilities to customers	157,274	154,728					(137)	(131)							157,137	154,597
Certificated liabilities	57,771	63,338					(19)	(18)							57,752	63,320
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through income	102,141	84,835					42,996	33,403							145,137	118,238
Other accrued liabilities	13,168	13,908									816	511			13,984	14,419
Other liabilities	31,833	31,725	(10)	(12)			1				(553)	(392)			31,271	31,321
Deferred tax liabilities	14,486	13,509	142	263	(283)	(208)	26	73	(21)	(10)					14,350	13,627
Deferred income	2,039	2,433													2,039	2,433
Total shareholders equity and liabilities	994,698	935,912	132	257	(4,146)	(2,688)	30	45			(396)	(313)			990,318	933,213

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Impact of recently adopted accounting standards on the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2004:

	IAS 32 revised and IAS 39 revised						Balance as of December 31, mn
	Balance as of December 31, as previously reported mn	Impairments mn	Loans and receivables mn	Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value mn	IFRS 4 mn	IFRS 2 mn	
Premiums earned (net)	56,789						56,789
Interest and similar income	21,053			(97)			20,956
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures (net)	777						777
Other income from investments	4,816	519	6	(162)			5,179
Income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through income (net)	2,813			(1,155)			1,658
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	6,823						6,823
Other income	2,556		(5)			(18)	2,533
Total income	95,627	519	1	(1,414)		(18)	94,715
Insurance and investment contract benefits (net)	(53,326)	(105)		1,213	(37)		(52,255)
Interest and similar expenses	(5,437)			44		(310)	(5,703)
Other expenses from investments	(2,745)	(77)	51	99			(2,672)
Loan loss provisions	(354)						(354)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses (net)	(22,240)					(311)	(23,380)
Amortization of goodwill	(1,164)						(1,164)
Other expenses	(5,178)		(52)				(4,091)

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Total expenses	(90,444)	(182)	(1)	1,356	(37)	(311)	(89,619)
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	5,183	337		(58)	(37)	(329)	5,096
Taxes	(1,727)	(55)		22	11	87	(1,662)
Minority interests in earnings	(1,257)	(67)		30	7	119	(1,168)
Net income	2,199	215		(6)	(19)	(123)	2,266

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Impact of recently adopted accounting standards on the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2003:

	IAS 32 revised and IAS 39 revised							Balance as of December 31, mn
	Balance as of December 31, as previously reported mn	Impairments mn	Loans and receivables mn	Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value mn	IFRS 4 mn	IFRS 2 mn	Reclassifications mn	
Premiums earned (net)	55,978							55,978
Interest and similar income	22,592			(82)				22,510
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures (net)	3,030	(16)						3,014
Other income from investments	10,002	790	(53)	(249)				10,490
Income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through income (net)	243			276				519
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	6,060							6,060
Other income	3,750		53					3,803
Total income	101,655	774		(55)				102,374
Insurance and investment contract benefits (net)	(50,432)	(1,677)		(141)	10			(52,240)
Interest and similar expenses	(6,561)						(310)	(6,871)
Other expenses from investments	(9,848)	2,012	26	358				(7,452)
Loan loss provisions	(1,027)							(1,027)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses (net)	(22,117)					(276)	(524)	(22,917)
Amortization of goodwill	(1,413)							(1,413)

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Other expenses	(7,396)		(26)			834	(6,588)
Total expenses	(98,794)	335		217	10	(276)	(98,508)
Earnings from ordinary activities before taxes	2,861	1,109		162	10	(276)	3,866
Taxes	(146)	(109)		(58)	(1)	65	(249)
Minority interests in earnings	(825)	(98)		(91)	(3)	91	(926)
Net income	1,890	902		13	6	(120)	2,691

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Impact of recently adopted accounting standards on the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2002:

	Balance as of December 31, as previously reported	IAS 32 revised and IAS 39 revised			Balance as of December 31,
		Impairments	Loans and receivables	IFRS 2	
	mn	mn	mn	mn	mn
Premiums earned (net)	55,133				55,133
Interest and similar income	28,210				28,210
Income from investments in associates and joint ventures (net)	4,398	(139)			4,259
Other income from investments	9,355	118	(60)		9,413
Income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through income (net)	1,507				1,507
Fee and commission income, and income from service activities	6,102				6,102
Other income	2,971		60		3,031