



ALLIANZ GROUP

# Building confidence in tomorrow

Tax Transparency Report 2022



# Welcome



**Even in challenging times, our common goal – We secure your future – guides and motivates all of us in the Allianz Group to do our best for the benefit of our customers, employees, partners, shareholders and communities. With a total tax contribution of 19.5 billion euros, we make a relevant contribution to the economic and social development of the countries we operate in.**

**Giulio Terzariol**  
Chief Financial Officer,  
Allianz Group

2022 was overshadowed by the invasion of Ukraine which did not only mean a human tragedy but significantly drove global inflation already elevated by supply chain shortages resulting from the COVID-19 crisis.

Despite these challenges Allianz was able to achieve very good economic results, proving once again that we are a reliable partner for all our stakeholders. The total tax contribution, including taxes borne and collected, in 2022 amounted to 19.5 billion euros. This contribution is an important part of our overall economic and social impact and supports the development of the countries in which we operate.

After receiving an independent audit opinion on our mandatory GRI 207 disclosures already last year, this year the audit scope was even further extended and comprises also our total tax contribution. In 2022 the reporting timeline was tightened in order to enable an earlier publication of our Tax Transparency Report in line with the publication of Allianz Group Financial Statements and the Sustainability Report. This also ensures a holistic process considering all relevant governance steps.

From a tax point of view, the past year was again marked by developments at international level, with the main focus clearly being the planned introduction of a global minimum tax. After the corresponding European directive was passed last December, the legislative procedures for national implementation are due this year. Ensuring uniform EU-wide implementation and avoiding excessive regulations at national level will be of particular importance in these procedures. Therefore, as in the past, Allianz will continue to participate in the discussion at all levels in order to achieve secure, simple and clear rules as well as an avoidance of double taxation.

In anticipation of the expected legal regulations in Germany, we have already been working since the beginning of 2022 on the necessary measures for implementation in our Group. Even though we assume that Allianz will not be significantly affected in terms of taxation, the administrative requirements of this complex set of rules are enormous, in particular to avert possible disadvantages for our policyholders.

Further developments at international level included the tax reform in the United States and the discussions at European

level in the context of the Business in Europe: Framework for Income Taxation (BEFIT) project.


From an IFRS accounting perspective, two new standards will become effective for financial instruments and insurance contracts (IFRS 9 and IFRS 17). Allianz Group tax function as well as local tax functions are involved in the implementation of the new requirements and impact analysis for tax purposes.

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## Communicating our performance

We disclose our performance in several ways:

Through tables and charts throughout the report.

 References to GRI standard disclosures are tagged using this icon.

# Limited assurance engagement on the qualitative disclosures denoted with '#'.

√ Limited assurance engagement on the determination of the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√'.

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# 1. Allianz tax strategy and principles#



**We are committed to being a good corporate citizen, and especially a reliable taxpayer. Societies should be strengthened by businesses and companies, businesses and companies will thrive in equitable societies.**

**Dr. Günther Thallinger**  
Chairperson of the Group Sustainability Board

Member of the Board of Management of Allianz SE, responsible for Investment Management, Sustainability

## Tax strategy

Our purpose ‘We secure your future’ describes how we approach our business and also guides our approach to taxes. It inspires and motivates all of us around the Allianz world to give our best to serve our customers, partners, shareholders and communities every day. Our tax strategy is transparent and closely aligned to our business strategy<sup>1</sup> and our sustainability strategy.<sup>2</sup> It supports U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 and 17.<sup>3</sup>

Guided by our sustainability strategy, we embed environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) aspects in all our business and corporate citizenship activities, responsible tax is a fundamental aspect of this. Our Code of Conduct<sup>4</sup> sets out our values and principles and guides our behavior including our tax strategy which requires full compliance with tax regulations and tax laws in all countries in which we operate.

Our tax strategy has been approved by the Board of Management of Allianz SE and is reviewed on an annual basis. It comprises the following strategic priorities:

- Full compliance with tax regulations, accurate and timely reporting and effective tax risk management
- Safeguarding of the Group’s reputation as a responsible taxpayer
- Existence of a sound organizational set-up for appropriate tax management
- Full compliance of tax planning and optimization activities with tax laws, supported by solid business reasons to sustain a credible long-term reputation with tax authorities
- Disclosure of meaningful tax information in a transparent way
- Continuous improvement and harmonization of tax processes through simplification and digital solutions

Based on our tax strategy, Allianz is committed to acting transparently and responsibly in all tax matters and to working closely with the tax authorities to ensure we pay our fair share of taxes. Our processes and internal governance are implemented in line with our tax strategy to ensure full compliance in every jurisdiction where we operate.

Our tax strategy as published above is the referencing basis for our tax framework ‘Allianz Standard for Tax Management’.

## Tax principles

The Allianz Standard for Tax Management represents our governance framework and sets minimum requirements for all tax-relevant processes, methods and structures and is based on our strategic priorities. The Standard applies throughout the Group to all our internal and outsourced tax processes and is effectively communicated and published. The Board of Management takes notice of the periodically reviewed standard. The latest update has been published in our internal rules book in 2022.

It defines:

- General principles for the performance of tax activities
- Organizational aspects and interaction between local tax functions and the Group tax function
- Consultation requirements and reporting lines
- Roles and responsibilities in the tax area throughout the Group

All Group entities have to adhere to the standard when conducting their tax activities. Adherence is monitored by the Group tax function.

1 Information on our strategy can be found on the Allianz company website.  
 2 Information on Allianz’s approach to sustainability can be found on the Allianz company website.  
 3 More information on the SDGs can be found on the United Nations website.  
 4 Information on Allianz Code of Conduct can be found on the Allianz company website.

## 2. Tax governance<sup>#</sup>



### Corporate management

Under German corporate law, Allianz SE is subject to the two-tier system consisting of a Board of Management and a Supervisory Board. The Board of Management is responsible for the management of the company, in particular for setting business objectives and the strategic direction, for coordinating and supervising the operating entities, and for implementing and overseeing an efficient risk management system.

The Supervisory Board oversees and advises the Board of Management on managing the business. It is also responsible for appointing the members of the Board of Management, determining their overall remuneration, succession planning for the Board of Management, and reviewing Allianz SE's and the Allianz Group's annual financial statements.

With respect to sustainability-related matters, including Allianz as a responsible taxpayer, the ultimate responsibility resides with the Board of Management of Allianz SE as the Group's parent company. To support the Board of Management in its decision-making, Allianz SE established a dedicated Group Sustainability Board.

It is composed of members of the Board of Management of Allianz SE and Group Center heads and meets quarterly. The core objectives of the Group Sustainability Board are: preparing the overall framework for sustainability for the Allianz Group, integrating sustainability into the Group's business processes with Allianz as an organization (operations and organization) and Allianz as a financial institution (investment, insurance, asset management); and maintaining oversight of and steering overarching sustainability matters, such as topics concerning the climate, society and governance.

The Supervisory Board of Allianz SE established its Sustainability Committee in 2021. The core objectives of the Sustainability Committee include: advising the Supervisory Board on sustainability-related issues to support economically sound and sustainable development and positioning of Allianz Group; closely monitoring and supporting oversight of the Management Board's sustainability strategy, in particular the management and execution of the strategic framework for Group-wide sustainability measures; and preliminary examination of the sustainability-related disclosures including the Tax Transparency Report as part of the Supervisory Board's review.

As regards the Allianz Group's tax strategy, the strategy has been approved by the Board of Management of Allianz SE as the ultimate decision taking body. The Tax Transparency Report 2022, including the Group's current applicable tax strategy, has been distributed to the Group Sustainability Board, the Board of Management of Allianz SE and as well to the Supervisory Board's Sustainability Committee for review.

The Group tax function is embedded in the finance division and is therefore within the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer of Allianz Group. The Chief Financial Officer regularly informs the Board of Management of Allianz SE on the Group's tax situation, the tax risk management as well as key strategic tax topics, including updates on tax developments. Additionally, tax issues that could have a significant impact on Allianz Group would be presented to the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee by the Chief Financial Officer of Allianz Group.

Regular updates on all material tax topics and their current and future impact on Allianz Group's financials are provided by the Group tax function to the Chief Financial Officer of Allianz Group inter alia via institutionalized Group tax committee meetings taking place at least quarterly.

### Tax functions

The local day-to-day responsibility for tax is upheld by our local tax functions that are hosted at the local finance functions.

In key markets with business engagement of more than one Allianz entity, we generally install centralized local tax functions.

Our Group tax function oversees compliance with the Group's tax strategy, ensures coherence in the approach to tax matters across the Group, coordinates the local tax functions within the Group and focuses on tax matters that directly concern the Group as a whole.

### Interaction and coordination

Regular country-specific and international tax-expert meetings facilitate the continuous interaction and coordination between the Group and our local tax functions. Together with standardized tax reporting procedures, this ensures that tax matters and local tax risks are assessed from a Group perspective and are appropriately reported to and overseen by the Group tax function.

## 3. Tax compliance and tax risk management<sup>#</sup>



**We are committed to be fully compliant with all applicable tax regulations and to transparently communicate tax positions. However, the increasing number of national and international tax regulations cause enormous implementation and administrative efforts.**

**Eva Meyer-Schipflinger**  
Global Head of Taxation Allianz Group

### Tax compliance

In over 70 countries we act not only as a taxpayer but also as a tax collector. Full compliance with the relevant tax laws are part of our overall Group business principles and codes.

In applying the laws, we take into account both the letter and the spirit of the law. Accordingly, no artificial structures lacking substance are used for the purpose of avoiding taxes. We constantly aim for security in our tax positions and seek internal or external advice to review and validate our position where appropriate. In cases in which our assessment and that of the authorities do not match, we give early notice of possible divergent opinions in order to prevent misunderstandings. If we seek decisions from tax authorities to confirm applicable tax treatment, we do so on the basis of full disclosure of all relevant facts and circumstances.

The complete, accurate and timely preparation and submission of all required tax returns is subject to clear internal rules and processes. This is equally true for the correct and timely payment of taxes.

### Tax compliance management system

For the German companies, our tax compliance management system has been officially certified by an external auditor based on the audit standard IDW PS 980. The tax compliance management system as part of our general internal control system systematically identifies, assesses and monitors tax compliance risks. The resulting risk and control matrix is reviewed regularly and amended if necessary. The certification is renewed on a regular basis as well with respect to the scope, most recently at the beginning of 2023.

The renewed certification comprises the process of country-by-country reporting towards fiscal authorities, as well as the adequacy of the Allianz Standard for Tax Management with regard to the fulfillment of the governance function by Group tax. Besides Germany, as well in other countries comprehensive tax control systems have been implemented, which are officially certified by an external auditor (e.g. Allianz Austria). Additionally, good tax governance/ processes are officially confirmed in several countries by tax authorities (e.g. China, Singapore, Slovakia).

### Code of Conduct

In accordance with our Code of Conduct Allianz has committed itself to trustworthy and transparent communication with all stakeholders. Possible violations of the Allianz Code of Conduct as well as laws and regulations, including tax laws, can be reported at any time<sup>1</sup>.

Allianz encourages its employees to speak-up (SpeakUp@Allianz) and report any possible misconduct they believe violates the Allianz Code of Conduct, any laws, regulations, order of regulators or any internal rules (whistleblowing).

<sup>1</sup> Information on Allianz Group's reporting channels can be found on the Allianz company website.

### 3. Tax compliance and tax risk management<sup>#</sup>



#### Tax risk management

Allianz might be exposed to different tax risks or uncertainties when taking a tax position. Risks might particularly arise from:

- Incorrect data used or incorrect calculations;
- tax authorities interpreting tax laws differently;
- changes in legislation;

and result in

- financial misstatements;
- financial losses due to unforeseen tax risks; and
- reputational damage.

Allianz's appetite for tax risk is low and we therefore seek to minimize tax risks, especially through efficient control-based and IT-supported processes. If necessary, we seek external advice.

The Allianz approach to tax risks is consistent with and embedded in Allianz's general approach to risk management.<sup>1</sup> We actively and continuously identify, assess, monitor and manage tax risks to ensure that they remain in line with our business and strategic objective, taking into account Allianz's appetite towards tax risks.

Effective tax risk management is ensured via the following means:

- Tax-related topics are handled by tax experts that are highly qualified, with an in-depth tax and business expertise.
- All key operating entities have a tax team of leading professionals with in-depth tax expertise. Their professional development and continuous learning as well as a continuous exchange with internal stakeholders are secured via internal and external training and education. Additionally, knowledge exchange and training on Allianz specific topics is organized by the Group tax function with participation of tax experts of the whole Allianz Group.

- Group uniform systems and reporting processes are established, with clear accountabilities at different levels.
- Guidelines are regularly updated, ensuring consistent treatment of tax topics amongst the Group and early reaction on emerging trends (e.g. Allianz guidance for cross-border work).<sup>2</sup>
- Our organizational structure and governance framework ensure appropriate processes to identify, assess, monitor and manage tax risks. This includes close interaction between (local) tax functions with the business and the Group.
- The effectiveness of the tax risk management is continuously monitored by the Group tax function via institutionalized oversight processes.
- Tax topics are discussed with tax authorities to seek for clearance in advance or binding advance rulings are requested, if necessary.
- Uncertainty in tax positions is reflected by adequate reserving. A typical example of uncertainty is the area of transfer pricing where tax authorities might take a different position. Another example might be different interpretations of Controlled Foreign Corporation (CFC) rules.

<sup>1</sup> Allianz's general approach to risk management is described in the Risk and Opportunity Report in our Annual Report 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Information on Allianz Ways of Working can be found on the Allianz company website.

## 4. Stakeholder dialogue and tax advocacy<sup>#</sup>



Taxes are an essential foundation for the economic and social development of countries. Allianz has therefore always welcomed all work at national and international level for a transparent and fair tax system and is committed to regulations that strike a fair balance between the interests of governments and companies as taxpayers.

### Stakeholder engagement

Being engaged in several associations, including Business at OECD and Insurance Europe, as well as national insurance associations in France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States and other jurisdictions, either directly or through our subsidiaries, we develop our tax positions in dialogue with key stakeholders and present them transparently. Discussions with stakeholders such as the B-Team<sup>1</sup> or changing requirements from non-governmental organizations such as the GRI<sup>2</sup> have encouraged and influenced the further development of Allianz positions.

Feedback on changing stakeholder expectations is gained by Allianz through our participation in various sustainability ratings and benchmark studies, which are often adjusted to evolving public interest. For example, we participate in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), an annual evaluation of companies' sustainability practices, including a section for tax strategy. Another example is the Tax Transparency Benchmark published by the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO). This benchmark provides a comparative study of the tax transparency of several Dutch and EU-listed companies.

### Engagement in international projects

The OECD already published the 'Model Rules' for a global minimum tax in 2021. Now that the corresponding European directive has been passed last December, the legislative procedures for national implementation are due this year. Ensuring uniform EU-wide implementation and avoiding excessive regulations

at national level will be of particular importance in these procedures.

The same applies for a legally secure design, limiting complexity and preventing double taxation and distortions of competition. We will therefore continue to participate at all levels in the discussion about the design of the regulations for implementation in national law.

In recent years, also in connection with COVID-19, the development has accelerated that more and more employees are working well and successfully from the home office. In this context, the need for cross-border home offices is constantly growing. Therefore, we have now established our own program for legally secure approval. Due to the complex and sometimes unjustifiably restrictive tax regulations that have to be observed here, the wishes of employees for a cross-border home office can only be fulfilled to a limited extent. For this reason, Allianz is engaged in improving the tax regulatory framework for cross-border working from a home office through various national and international associations.

### Advocating complexity reduction

Overall, the complexity of national and international tax laws has been steadily increasing for years. The sometimes inadequate coordination between different regulations leads to the need for legislative corrections and considerable implementation effort for the companies concerned. In particular, regulations to combat tax abuse are often unprecisely designed, complex to implement and often with only less relevant fiscal benefit. In this respect, too, Allianz is involved in the political discussion in order to achieve an acceptable balance between the legitimate fiscal interests and the interests of companies in a practicable and legally secure tax law.

<sup>1</sup> More information can be found on the B-Team website.

<sup>2</sup> More information can be found on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) website.

## 5. Tax planning



### Efficient tax planning<sup>#</sup>

We seek efficiency in tax matters to adequately manage our tax risks, including the prevention of double-taxation, following reasonable interpretation and application of tax rules. We do not engage in aggressive tax planning or artificial structuring that lacks business purpose or economic substance.

If jurisdictions offer tax incentives that are publicly available and rule-based, for example to promote a country's economic development and our business activity is within their scope, they are carefully considered. Yet, it depends on the specific needs of our business operations and the overall fit with our investment or business strategy whether such tax incentives are eventually claimed. We refrain from discretionary tax arrangements.

Our tax activities are conducted with the clear understanding that all facts and circumstances have to be disclosed to the tax authorities.

We do not enter into transactions or agreements with customers or any other external party where the primary purpose appears to be in our view the avoidance of taxes. Our products are not designed for or encourage tax evasion.

<sup>1</sup> Arm's length principle: amount one related party charges to another for a product/service is the same as if the parties were not related.

### Transfer pricing<sup>#</sup>

International activities and transactions with and between Group subsidiaries are disclosed to the relevant tax authorities as part of our tax returns or other filing requirements.

For instance, in many countries cross-border business relations with affiliated parties are subject to detailed documentation requirements, including their pricing and comparison basis known as master file, local file and country-by-country reporting. We ensure that the pricing for intra-group activities is consistent with the OECD arm's length principle<sup>1</sup> as well as with local transfer pricing rules to pay adequate tax on profits where the value is created. As such, transfer pricing is not used for profit shifting and we are committed to complying with the regulations of every tax jurisdiction in which we operate regarding the transfer pricing documentation and notification requirements.





## 5. Tax planning



### Engagement in tax havens

#### Allianz approach#

As a general rule Allianz does not engage in tax haven jurisdictions. Exceptions can be made if there is a valid business reason for the engagement. The achievement of tax advantages and avoidance of paying our fair tax share on activities taking place elsewhere are not to be seen as valid business reasons.

With preparational work of the EU Code of Conduct Group, the EU updated and published the so-called 'black list' and 'grey list' in February 2023. These lists include inter alia countries outside the EU that grant foreign enterprises opportunities to engage in tax avoidance/evasion (so-called non-cooperative tax jurisdictions). The aim of the publication of these lists is to encourage positive change in countries' tax legislation and practices.

Allianz regards the fact that a country is included in those lists and has a statutory income tax rate of below 10% as an indication for a tax haven.

Contemplated acquisitions or investments in tax haven jurisdictions need preclearance from Allianz Group tax function in line with the predefined conditions set out in the respective internal Group Standard.

We would like to highlight that EU member states have committed themselves within the EU Code of Conduct Group to promote and adopt good tax governance principles. Based on this commitment Germany introduced the so-called 'Combating Tax Havens Act' being applicable from 2022 onwards. The target of the act is to refrain private persons and corporations from starting or expanding business activities with tax haven jurisdictions. To achieve this target certain defense measures were introduced by this act (e.g. withholding tax obligation or expense deduction restrictions). Allianz entities in Germany have implemented this new law in their tax compliance processes supported by internal guidelines to ensure correct application and common understanding within the Group. Allianz is not experiencing considerable quantitative impacts from the application of the Combating Tax Havens Act.

### Consolidated participations

Subsidiaries in nil or low taxed jurisdictions carry out operative insurance, reinsurance or asset management activities, including insurance-related administrative or assistance services. The choice of residence in these jurisdictions is not tax but business or regulatory driven. The fact that fully consolidated entities located in tax havens contributed less than 1% to the Group's profit before income taxes in 2022 makes this obvious.

### Non-consolidated investments

Our insurance companies hold diversified investment portfolios that include so-called alternative assets: equity, debt, or fund investments in real estate or infrastructure or private equity. These are asset classes that are particularly beneficial for the policyholder during low-interest periods.

These investments can include fund products that are structured with various legal entities in different jurisdictions, which can contain low or nil tax countries. In these cases our investment will rarely exceed 10% of the total fund volume.

Regardless of the lower-tier tax burden, income from such an investment is generally subject to further taxation in the country of residence of the investing Allianz entity.

Our asset management entities, PIMCO and Allianz Global Investors, have fund-related entities in various jurisdictions. In accordance with international practice, most of them are established in countries that do not impose an additional layer of taxes on the fund itself.

This ensures that, when the investment return is taxed at the customer's level in their country of residence, their tax position is the same as if they had made the investment directly. Regardless of where the fund invests, tax will be paid in accordance with the tax rules of those countries; it is not intended that Allianz Group companies derive tax advantages from the fund jurisdictions. This procedure also applies in those cases where, due to commercial and regulatory reasons, the fund-related entities are established in tax haven jurisdictions.

## 6. Tax reporting



### 6.1. Overview 2022<sup>#</sup>

#### General remarks

Tax reporting intends to provide meaningful information to internal and external stakeholders about where, for what and to what amount we are taxed. To accomplish that:

- Our tax reporting follows the principles of accuracy and timeliness and is compliant with internal and external reporting obligations (e.g. based on local, IFRS, or Solvency II regulations).
- We provide context and verbal explanations in addition to mere numbers to increase understandability and to avoid misinterpretations where necessary.

In order to support the comparability of reported tax data, to facilitate discussions on common and standardized overall tax metrics and to encourage other companies to also transparently communicate their tax positions, we regularly contribute to various tax transparency measures.

As part of our commitment to the World Economic Forum's Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics<sup>1</sup> we disclose our total tax contribution to public finances through direct and indirect taxes. Additionally, we provide country-by-country data in order to be transparent about our economic value generated for the countries where we operate. Although there is not yet a legal obligation to publish country-by-country data, it is expected that the respective EU directive on public country-by-country reporting will be implemented in German law going forward. According to the already existing draft legislation, there will be a legal obligation for Allianz as a large multinational group beginning from the financial year 2025 onwards. We are supporting this development but would like to highlight that a proper understanding needs to be supported by additional explanations to country-by-country data.



<sup>1</sup> For further details on the Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics, please see the WEF website.

## 6. Tax reporting



### 6.2 Total tax contribution 2022<sup>v</sup>

#### 6.2.1 Total tax contribution Allianz Group

Our total tax contribution can be split into taxes borne by Allianz (as a taxpayer) and taxes collected by Allianz and remitted to tax authorities specifically for our policyholders, employees or service providers. Accordingly, taxation of our business activities can be described as follows:

##### Taxes borne by Allianz in 2022

We mainly generate taxable profits from insurance and asset management activities.

As an insurance company, we are offering policyholders insurance coverage for payment (i.e. premiums) whereby the most common forms of insurance coverage relate to life/health and property/casualty insurance. Our taxable profits stem from premiums received and investment income generated, less administration/commission expenses and settled claims/guarantees.

Under the umbrella of our Allianz asset management units, we also manage client funds through active investment strategies.

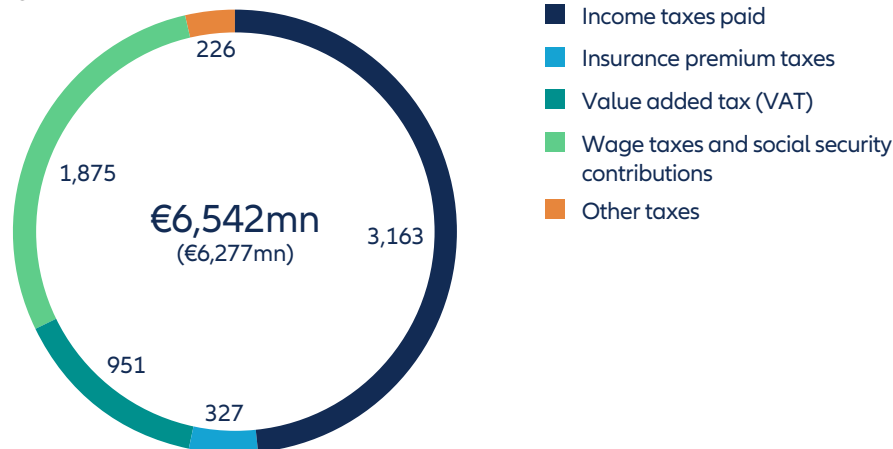
Here, our taxable income results especially from fees received for asset management activities.

The profits from our insurance and asset management operations are subject to tax at the income tax rates applicable in the country in which such profits are generated. Additional costs result from other taxation e.g. non-recoverable value added tax (VAT) on purchased services, employer share in wage taxes and social security contributions, financial transaction tax, stamp duties and other taxes.

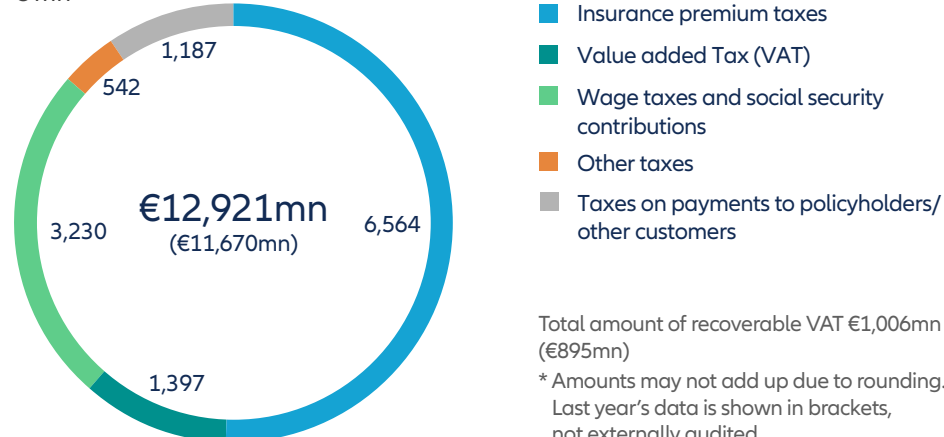
##### Taxes collected and remitted by Allianz in 2022

We are obliged to collect and remit taxes for certain activities. The most relevant taxes collected and remitted relate to purchased insurance services by the policyholder (insurance premium taxes), salaries paid to our staff (wage taxes and social security contributions) and investment return payments to policyholders and other customers (policyholders/other customer taxes).

Taxes borne by Allianz in 2022\*  
€ mn



Taxes collected by Allianz in 2022\*  
€ mn



Total amount of recoverable VAT €1,006mn (€895mn)

\* Amounts may not add up due to rounding. Last year's data is shown in brackets, not externally audited.

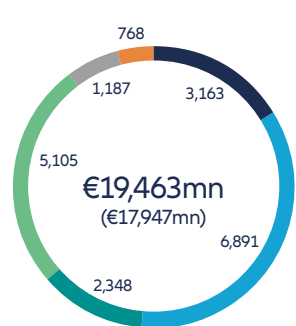
## 6. Tax reporting



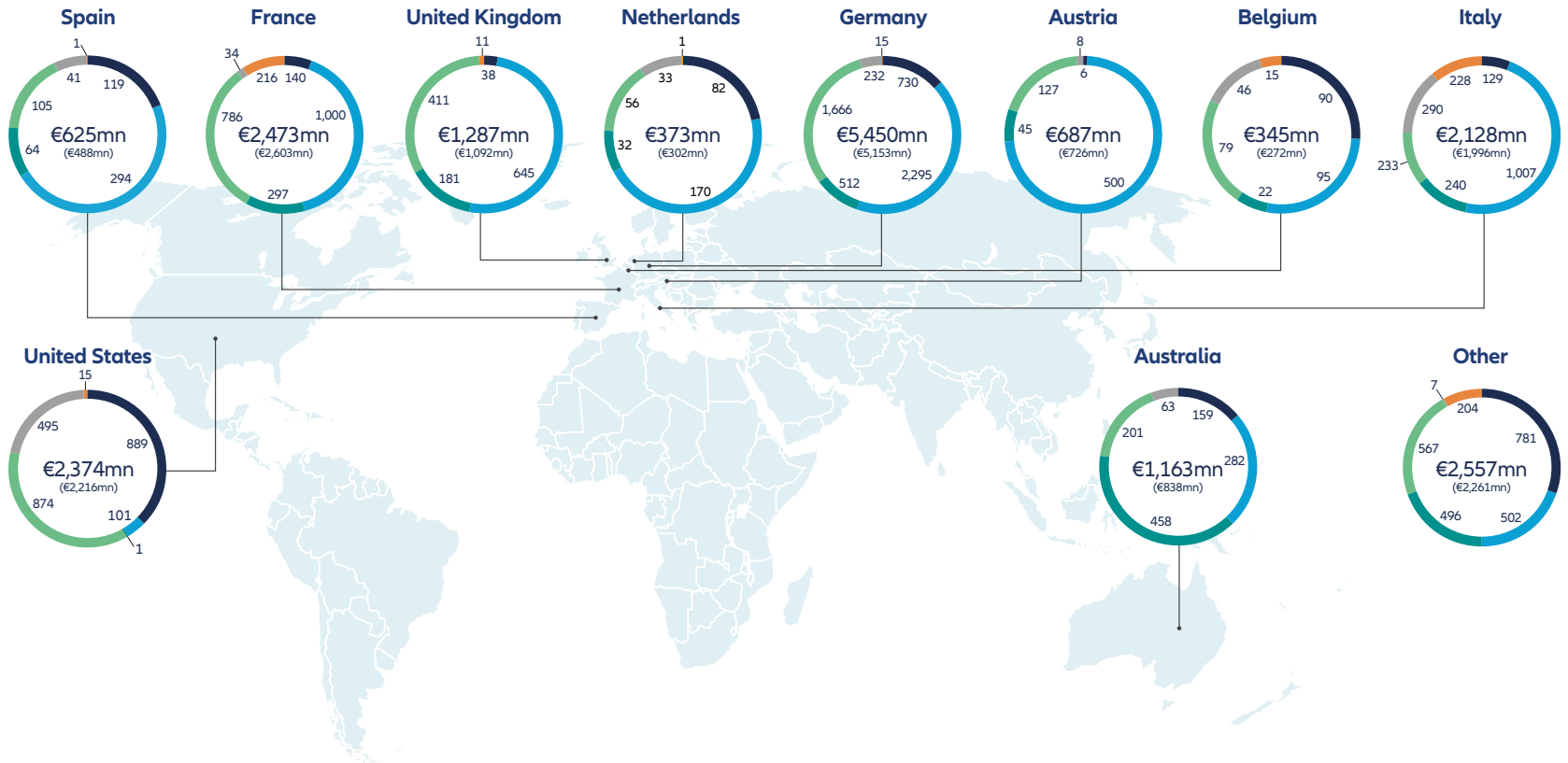
### 6.2.2 Total tax contribution by significant countries

These figures include income taxes paid, insurance premium taxes, value added taxes, wage taxes and social security contributions, taxes on payments to policyholders/other customers and other taxes borne and collected for our 10 countries most contributing to the Group's total tax contribution. Last year's figures are shown in brackets.\*

Allianz group total tax contribution in 2022



- Income taxes paid
- Insurance premium taxes
- Value added tax (VAT)
- Wage taxes and social security contributions
- Taxes on payments to policyholders/other customers
- Other taxes



\* Amounts may not add up due to rounding. Last year's figures are not externally audited.

## 6. Tax reporting



### 6.3 Income taxes 2022<sup>v</sup>

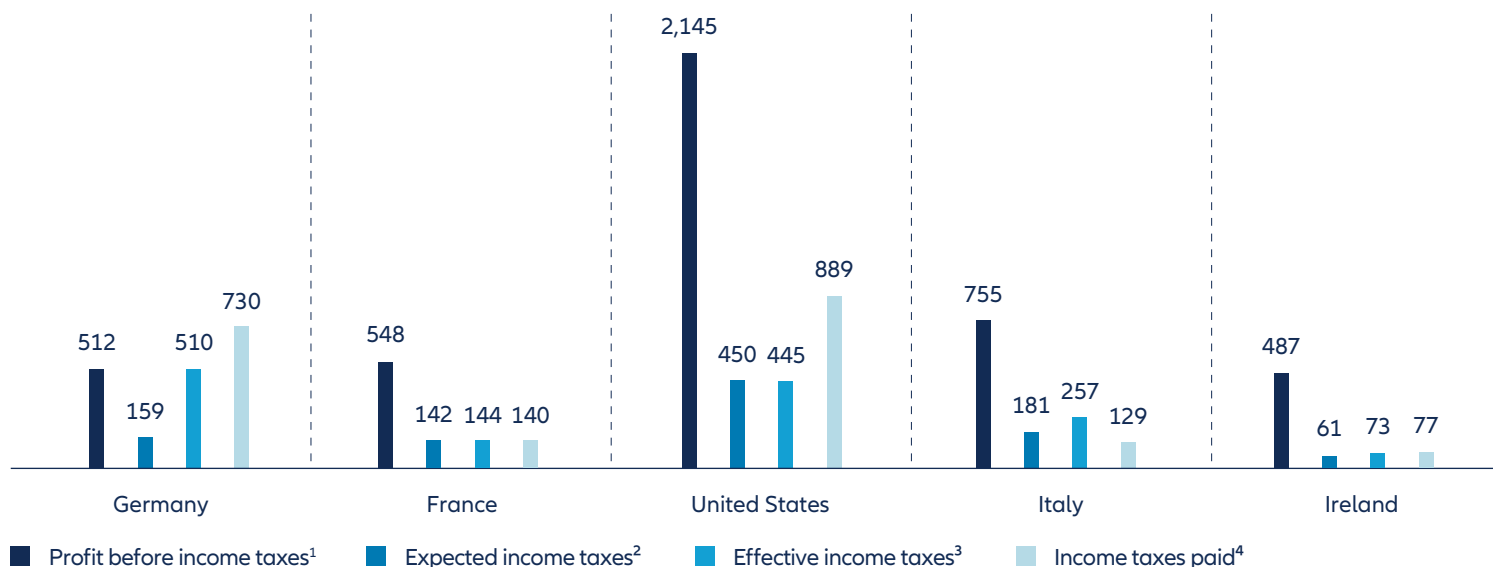
#### Income taxes according to IFRS Group financials 2022<sup>1</sup>

With income taxes amounting to 2,467 million euros the effective tax rate is at 25.6% compared to an expected tax rate of 23.0%<sup>2</sup>.

In the following graph, we give an overview of the profit before income taxes, expected income tax, effective income tax based on our IFRS Group financials as well as income taxes paid for our five countries mostly contributing to the Group's pre-consolidated income.

A respective overview for the majority of all countries and the Allianz Group in total, can be found in the table provided in section 6.4 together with other country-by-country data.

Income tax profile per country (mostly contributing to Group's pre-consolidated income) in 2022



- 1 Profit before income taxes based on IFRS consolidated figures without intercompany profit/loss/reinsurance elimination.
- 2 Expected income taxes based on IFRS profit before taxes multiplied with country specific corporate income tax rate.
- 3 Income tax expense according to IAS 12 (current and deferred income taxes).
- 4 Amount of income taxes paid during the fiscal year 2022 (including payments for previous fiscal years).

1 Reporting period covered 01.01. – 31.12.2022.

2 For further information on income taxes, please refer to the Group Annual Report – Notes to the consolidated financial statements, note 33.

## 6. Tax reporting



Significant (> absolute 3%p) deviations of the effective tax rate from the expected tax rate arise in these countries especially due to the following reasons:

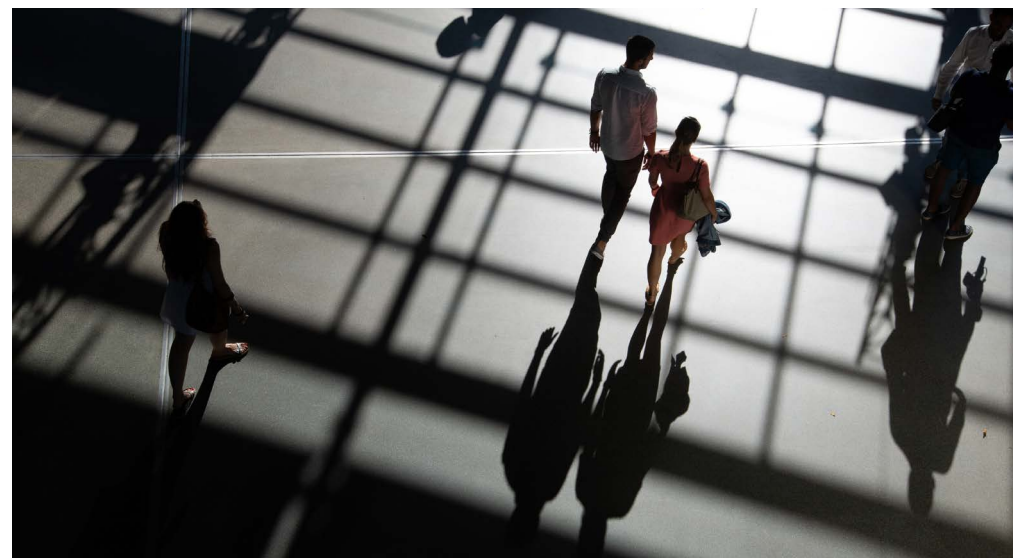
- Germany: the profit before income taxes with 511.7 million euros is significantly reduced by expenses from allocations to the policyholder participation for Life and Health business mainly sourced by investment income generated in Luxembourg. To the extent such investment income is taxable at the investor level, taxes had to be recognized in Germany irrespective of whether distributed or not. This investment specific taxation, as well as non-tax deductible expenses, tax expenses for previous years and add backs for trade tax purposes resulted in an effective tax rate of 99.7% compared to an expected tax rate of 31%.
- France: minor difference between expected tax rate of 25.8% and effective income tax expense and effective tax rate of 26.2%.

- United States: the effective tax rate of 20.7% is only slightly below the expected tax rate of 21%. Tax credits from windfarm investments basically offset effects from non-tax deductible expenses related to the Structured Alpha matter.
- Italy: the higher effective tax rate of 34.1% compared to the expected tax rate of 24% is driven by local income taxes (IRAP).
- Ireland: only minor differences between expected and effective income tax expense and rate.

### Income taxes paid

The income tax expense of 2,467 million euros recorded in our 2022 IFRS Group financials is not equal to the income tax paid in 2022 which amounts to 3,163 million euros. This is due to a number of reasons:

The income tax expense is based upon the accrual accounting concept that allows for the allocation of a tax expense to the same period in which the underlying taxable item is realized. Contrary to that, income taxes paid during a financial year may include payments or refunds relating to prior financial years, and may exclude final payments or refunds that occur in the next financial year.



Furthermore, the profit before income taxes in our financial statements may differ from the taxable income reported in tax returns. These differences result in deferred taxes in the financial statements to reflect any future taxable events (2022: deferred tax expense 64 million euros).

Additionally, certain income taxes have to be booked directly in equity in case the underlying results have been recognized in equity as well.

## 6. Tax reporting



### 6.4 Country-by-country data in 2022<sup>1,v</sup>

In this table we provide an overview of the total income, profit before income taxes, income tax, current income tax for the current year, income tax paid, expected income tax rate, effective income tax rate, tangible assets and number of employees per country and the Allianz Group in total. Countries each contributing less than 0.09% to Group's total income and profit before income taxes are aggregated in the line 'Other'.

| Country        | Total income <sup>2</sup><br>€ mn | Profit before<br>income tax<br>€ mn | Income<br>tax <sup>3</sup><br>€ mn | Current<br>income tax<br>current year <sup>4</sup> | Income tax<br>paid | Expected<br>income tax<br>rate % | Effective<br>income tax<br>rate % | Comment<br>reference <sup>5</sup> | Tangible<br>assets | Number of<br>employees <sup>6</sup> |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Germany        | 52,674.2                          | 511.7                               | -510.1                             | -957.9   | -730.0             | 31.0%                            | 99.7%                             | a                                 | 4,693.7            | 42,337                              |
| France         | 15,988.2                          | 548.2                               | -143.5                             | -74.9  | -140.0             | 25.8%                            | 26.2%                             |                                   | 4,236.0            | 25,538                              |
| United States  | 14,667.8                          | 2,144.6                             | -444.9                             | 62.7   | -888.6             | 21.0%                            | 20.7%                             |                                   | 2,079.5            | 8,004                               |
| Italy          | 6,540.1                           | 755.3                               | -257.2                             | -23.5  | -129.4             | 24.0%                            | 34.1%                             | b                                 | 1,457.8            | 4,656                               |
| Ireland        | 5,598.6                           | 486.7                               | -73.2                              | -70.0  | -76.9              | 12.5%                            | 15.0%                             |                                   | 13.3               | 788                                 |
| Switzerland    | 4,169.8                           | 625.6                               | -88.9                              | -81.5  | -74.4              | 18.0%                            | 14.2%                             | c                                 | 3,074.5            | 2,240                               |
| Australia      | 4,016.5                           | 270.5                               | -61.0                              | -137.7   | -158.8             | 30.0%                            | 22.6%                             | d                                 | 9.3                | 5,539                               |
| Luxembourg     | 3,858.8                           | 2,289.6                             | -177.2                             | -102.8   | -157.5             | 24.9%                            | 7.7%                              | e                                 | 6,350.2            | 91                                  |
| United Kingdom | 3,788.7                           | 71.7                                | -17.5                              | -8.6   | -38.4              | 19.0%                            | 24.4%                             | f                                 | 540.3              | 7,498                               |
| Spain          | 2,505.1                           | 70.5                                | -79.6                              | -73.0  | -118.7             | 25.0%                            | 112.9%                            | g                                 | 243.6              | 3,488                               |
| Netherlands    | 1,780.2                           | 225.8                               | -68.2                              | -11.2  | -81.5              | 25.8%                            | 30.2%                             | h                                 | 22.0               | 1,856                               |
| Austria        | 1,777.3                           | 105.8                               | -37.3                              | -1.8   | -6.4               | 25.0%                            | 35.2%                             | i                                 | 327.3              | 2,415                               |
| China          | 1,668.7                           | 60.1                                | 3.5                                | -0.2   | -6.0               | 25.0%                            | -5.9%                             | j                                 | 7.8                | 1,617                               |
| Brazil         | 1,323.9                           | -89.9                               | -35.0                              | -28.8  | -12.0              | 40.0%                            | -38.9%                            | k                                 | 10.6               | 2,055                               |
| Thailand       | 1,316.3                           | 136.8                               | -27.1                              | -14.8  | -27.4              | 20.0%                            | 19.8%                             |                                   | 18.4               | 2,820                               |
| Belgium        | 1,287.5                           | 145.3                               | -50.3                              | -27.0  | -89.5              | 25.0%                            | 34.6%                             | l                                 | 433.4              | 3,249                               |
| Poland         | 1,253.8                           | 239.5                               | -51.8                              | -131.1   | -59.7              | 19.0%                            | 21.6%                             |                                   | 19.7               | 2,159                               |
| Taiwan         | 1,105.0                           | 194.1                               | -17.0                              | -14.0  | -8.8               | 20.0%                            | 8.7%                              | m                                 | 10.5               | 798                                 |
| Türkiye        | 1,037.3                           | 26.8                                | -34.7                              | -56.5  | -47.2              | 25.0%                            | 129.5%                            | n                                 | 31.9               | 2,358                               |
| Malaysia       | 1,023.1                           | 199.7                               | -62.1                              | -37.8  | -42.7              | 24.0%                            | 31.1%                             | o                                 | 16.2               | 2,092                               |
| Czech Republic | 774.8                             | 101.7                               | -17.2                              | -18.9  | -48.7              | 19.0%                            | 16.9%                             |                                   | 63.2               | 727                                 |
| Slovakia       | 610.1                             | 154.9                               | -38.6                              | -35.7  | -37.4              | 21.0%                            | 24.9%                             | p                                 | 53.0               | 920                                 |

1 All numbers based on IFRS reporting country hierarchy on the basis of the consolidated IFRS Group financials including dividend elimination but without intercompany profit/loss/reinsurance elimination. Please note that IFRS reporting countries can include entities/investments/branches situated in other countries.

2 Total income based on IFRS includes revenues from intra-group transactions within the same country.

3 Income tax includes current and deferred income tax for the current and previous fiscal years.

4 Current income tax current year without current taxes related to previous years.

5 Comments on major drivers for significant deviation (absolute > 3%p) of the expected income tax rate from the effective income tax rate are provided for all countries with total income > EUR 250mn. Please note that the effective income tax rate is strongly influenced in case the profit before income taxes is rather low compared to the absolute effects.

6 Number of employees based on FTEs and IFRS reporting country hierarchy.

## 6. Tax reporting



### 6.4 Country-by-country data in 2022<sup>1v</sup> continued

| Country               | Total income <sup>2</sup><br>€ mn | Profit before<br>income tax<br>€ mn | Income<br>tax <sup>3</sup><br>€ mn | Current<br>income tax<br>current year <sup>4</sup> | Income tax<br>paid | Expected<br>income tax<br>rate % | Effective<br>income tax<br>rate % | Comment<br>reference <sup>5</sup> | Tangible<br>assets | Number of<br>employees <sup>6</sup> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Hong Kong             | 556.9                             | 77.9                                | -13.2                              | -13.4  | -20.0              | 16.5%                            | 17.0%                             |                                   | 0.0                | 184                                 |
| Portugal              | 541.1                             | 57.3                                | -16.1                              | -13.0  | -12.8              | 31.5%                            | 28.1%                             | q                                 | 22.9               | 615                                 |
| Indonesia             | 536.7                             | 67.8                                | -8.5                               | -10.4  | -3.1               | 22.0%                            | 12.6%                             | r                                 | 10.1               | 1,336                               |
| Romania               | 513.1                             | 62.9                                | -11.6                              | -12.1  | -11.6              | 16.0%                            | 18.5%                             |                                   | 15.8               | 1,061                               |
| Hungary               | 372.0                             | 24.6                                | -7.7                               | -7.0   | -11.7              | 9.0%                             | 31.2%                             | s                                 | 28.1               | 768                                 |
| Colombia              | 343.1                             | 22.9                                | -8.0                               | -7.5   | -4.6               | 35.0%                            | 34.7%                             |                                   | 5.4                | 886                                 |
| Argentina             | 334.9                             | 12.0                                | -3.5                               | -10.6  | -8.1               | 35.0%                            | 28.8%                             | t                                 | 3.1                | 391                                 |
| Egypt                 | 280.4                             | 70.1                                | -15.0                              | -15.0  | -15.0              | 22.5%                            | 21.4%                             |                                   | 17.3               | 1,476                               |
| Greece                | 249.3                             | -15.3                               | -1.9                               | -0.8   | -3.5               | 22.0%                            | -12.7%                            |                                   | 62.6               | 1,218                               |
| Russian Fed.          | 204.4                             | -404.5                              | -3.6                               | -6.5   | -0.6               | 20.0%                            | -0.9%                             | u                                 | 15.5               | 750                                 |
| Bulgaria              | 188.5                             | 39.9                                | -4.4                               | -6.6   | -7.4               | 10.0%                            | 10.9%                             |                                   | 22.9               | 853                                 |
| Singapore             | 175.7                             | -19.4                               | -2.8                               | -2.6   | -3.4               | 10.0%                            | -14.3%                            |                                   | 6.0                | 332                                 |
| Liechtenstein         | 164.2                             | 111.0                               | -16.3                              | -12.2  | 0.5                | 12.5%                            | 14.7%                             |                                   | 0.0                | 68                                  |
| Croatia               | 157.6                             | 26.5                                | -4.8                               | -7.9   | -4.2               | 18.0%                            | 18.1%                             |                                   | 6.9                | 339                                 |
| Mexico                | 142.6                             | 81.3                                | -19.8                              | -28.5  | -14.1              | 30.0%                            | 24.3%                             |                                   | 4.7                | 492                                 |
| Saudi Arabia          | 134.8                             | 7.8                                 | -3.1                               | -3.1   | -3.1               | 20.0%                            | 39.4%                             |                                   | 1.1                | 317                                 |
| Morocco               | 123.6                             | 23.1                                | -4.8                               | -4.9   | -6.7               | 37.0%                            | 20.6%                             |                                   | 17.0               | 339                                 |
| Bahrain               | 83.6                              | 6.4                                 | -1.0                               | -0.6   | -3.2               | 0.0%                             | 16.0%                             |                                   | 1.8                | 2,036                               |
| Philippines           | 77.8                              | 2.1                                 | -0.7                               | -2.0   | -1.9               | 25.0%                            | 32.2%                             |                                   | 3.5                | 297                                 |
| Cote d'Ivoire         | 77.4                              | 12.2                                | -1.4                               | -1.6   | -1.5               | 25.0%                            | 11.5%                             |                                   | 6.5                | 230                                 |
| Japan                 | 76.0                              | 10.1                                | -7.2                               | -8.7   | -8.7               | 30.0%                            | 70.8%                             |                                   | 0.5                | 246                                 |
| India                 | 58.4                              | 11.3                                | -2.9                               | -3.6   | -4.0               | 34.7%                            | 25.5%                             |                                   | 2.2                | 3,571                               |
| Finland               | 57.8                              | 50.9                                | -10.3                              | -18.9  | -18.9              | 20.0%                            | 20.3%                             |                                   | 0.0                | 0                                   |
| Sri Lanka             | 54.5                              | 2.6                                 | -1.2                               | -0.9   | -2.1               | 30.0%                            | 44.7%                             |                                   | 0.7                | 2,107                               |
| Lebanon               | 34.5                              | 34.3                                | -0.2                               | -0.2   | -4.5               | 17.0%                            | 0.5%                              |                                   | 0.2                | 206                                 |
| Lithuania             | 33.0                              | 10.8                                | 0.1                                | 0.0  | 0.0                | 15.0%                            | -0.5%                             |                                   | 0.2                | 137                                 |
| Bermuda               | 29.2                              | 13.7                                | -2.7                               | -1.9   | -2.1               | 0.0%                             | 19.5%                             |                                   | 0.1                | 19                                  |
| Sweden                | 19.3                              | -20.6                               | -0.8                               | -0.5   | -0.3               | 20.6%                            | -4.1%                             |                                   | 207.3              | 0                                   |
| Denmark               | 6.8                               | -10.8                               | -0.5                               | 0.1  | 0.0                | 22.0%                            | -4.6%                             |                                   | 256.7              | 0                                   |
| Other                 | 183.4                             | 4.9                                 | -3.9                               | -4.0   | -5.8               |                                  | 80.2%                             |                                   | 23.8               | 2,187.0                             |
| <b>Overall Result</b> | <b>134,576.4</b>                  | <b>9,648.7</b>                      | <b>-2,466.7</b>                    | <b>-2,049.8</b>                                    | <b>-3,162.6</b>    |                                  | <b>25.6%</b>                      |                                   | <b>24,455.2</b>    | <b>145,703</b>                      |



## 6. Tax reporting

### Comments

- a) Germany: higher effective tax rate: taxation of investment income generated abroad, non-deductible expenses, tax expense for previous years, trade tax add backs.
- b) Italy: higher effective tax rate: additional local income taxes (IRAP).
- c) Switzerland: lower effective tax rate: income tax benefits for previous years.
- d) Australia: lower effective tax rate: taxation of investment income stemming from Australia taxed at the level of the investor in a different country.
- e) Luxembourg: lower effective tax rate: tax exempted capital and valuation gains related to equity investments as well as investment income generated in Luxembourg but taxed at the level of the investor (especially in Germany).
- f) United Kingdom: higher effective tax rate: income tax expense for previous years.
- g) Spain: higher effective tax rate: income tax expense for previous years.
- h) Netherlands: higher effective tax rate: non-creditable withholding taxes.
- i) Austria: higher effective tax rate: income tax expense for previous years.
- j) China: lower effective tax rate: lower taxed investment income and tax benefit for previous years.
- k) Brazil: lower effective tax rate: (loss situation) additional income taxes (PIS/COFINS) and non-recognition of DTA.
- l) Belgium: higher effective tax rate: income tax expense for previous years.
- m) Taiwan: lower effective tax rate: tax benefits from re-recognition of DTA on tax losses.
- n) Türkiye: higher effective tax rate: non-deductible hyperinflation adjustments.
- o) Malaysia: higher effective tax rate: one-off COVID-19 related additional income tax.
- p) Slovakia: higher effective tax rate: additional local income taxes.
- q) Portugal: lower effective tax rate: application of different tax rates (progressive tax rates).
- r) Indonesia: lower effective tax rate: tax free investment income.
- s) Hungary: higher effective tax rate: additional local income taxes.
- t) Argentina: lower effective tax rate: tax benefits from local hyperinflation adjustments.
- u) Russian Federation: lower effective tax rate: non-deductible losses from planned disposal of consolidated entity.

## 7. Further information

### Allianz group structure<sup>v</sup>

Allianz SE is the holding company of the Allianz Group. Our Group comprises subsidiaries in more than 70 countries. The following table shows a simplified overview of the Allianz Group structure as of December 31, 2022, showing our global presence and containing the major operating entities.

More than 1,000 subsidiaries are part of the consolidated Allianz Group.

An overview of all fully consolidated entities including permanent establishments, addresses, business activities and Group's share, as well as upcoming publications for 2022 are listed here.

Additionally, the 'List of Group Subsidiaries' can be seen in our Annual Report.

[➔](#) For more information, please refer to the Annual Report 2022

[➔](#) and the Sustainability Report 2022.

## 7. Further information

### Allianz SE

**This overview is simplified.** It focuses on major operating entities and does not contain all entities of the Allianz Group. Also, it does not show whether a shareholding is direct or indirect. This overview shows the status as of 31 December 2022.

| H5 – Insurance Asia Pacific and Greece                                  | H7 – Insurance German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe |   | H8 – Asset Management, US Life Insurance  | H9 – Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets, Middle East and Africa                   |  | H10 – Insurance Iberia & Latin America                                | H11 – Insurance Western & Southern Europe, Allianz Direct and Allianz Partners |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| <b>PT Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia</b><br>Indonesia, Jakarta         | <b>Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG</b><br>Germany, Stuttgart           | <b>Allianz Private Krankenversicherungs-AG</b><br>Germany, Munich                     | <b>Pacific Investment Management Company LLC</b><br>United States, Dover (DE)             | <b>Allianz Global Corporate &amp; Specialty SE</b><br>Germany, Munich                 | <b>Allianz Insurance plc</b><br>United Kingdom, Guildford                        | <b>Allianz Compañiade Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.</b><br>Spain, Madrid  | <b>Allianz Partners S.A.S.</b><br>France, Saint-Ouen                           | <b>Allianz S.p.A.</b><br>Italy, Milan            |
| <b>Allianz Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad</b><br>Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur | <b>Allianz Versicherungs-AG</b><br>Germany, Munich                    | <b>Allianz Beratungs- und Vertriebs-AG</b><br>Germany, Munich                         | <b>PIMCO Europe GmbH</b><br>Germany, Munich   | <b>Allianz Global Risks US Insurance Company Corp.</b><br>United States, Chicago (IL) | <b>Liverpool Victoria Insurance Company Limited</b><br>United Kingdom, Guildford | <b>Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal S.A.</b><br>Portugal, Lisbon | <b>Allianz Vie S.A.</b><br>France, Paris la Défense                            | <b>Allianz Benelux S.A.</b><br>Belgium, Brussels |
| <b>Allianz China Life Insurance Co. Ltd.</b><br>China, Shanghai         | <b>Allianz Elementar Versicherungs-AG</b><br>Austria, Vienna          | <b>Allianz Suisse Versicherungs-Gesellschaft AG</b><br>Switzerland, Wallisellen       | <b>Allianz Global Investors GmbH</b><br>Germany, Frankfurt am Main                        | <b>Euler Hermes Group SAS</b><br>France, Paris la Défense                             | <b>Allianz Australia Limited</b><br>Australia, Sydney                            | <b>Allianz Latin America</b><br>(Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico) | <b>Allianz I.A.R.D. S.A.</b><br>France, Paris la Défense                       | <b>Allianz Sigorta A.S.</b><br>Türkiye, Istanbul |
| <b>Allianz Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.</b><br>Taiwan, Taipei         | <b>Allianz Elementar Lebensversicherungs-AG</b><br>Austria, Vienna    | <b>Allianz Suisse Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG</b><br>Switzerland, Wallisellen | <b>Allianz Global Investors Asia Pacific Group</b>  | <b>Allianz Life Assurance Company – Egypt S.A.E.</b><br>Egypt, New Cairo              | <b>Allianz p.l.c.</b><br>Ireland, Dublin   |   | <b>Allianz Direct Versicherungs-AG</b><br>Germany, Munich                      | <b>Allianz Direct S.p.A.</b><br>Italy, Milan     |
| <b>Allianz other Asia Pacific</b><br>(e.g. Thailand, Sri Lanka)         | <b>TUir Allianz Polska S.A.</b><br>Poland, Warsaw                     | <b>Allianz pojistovna a.s.</b><br>Czech Republic, Prague                              | <b>Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America</b><br>United States, Minneapolis (MN) |   |  |   |  |  |
| <b>Allianz Hellas Single Member Insurance S.A.</b><br>Greece, Athens    | <b>Allianz Hungária Biztosító Zrt.</b><br>Hungary, Budapest           | <b>Allianz – Slovenská poisťovňa a.s.</b><br>Slovakia, Bratislava                     |   |   |  |   |  |  |
|   | <b>Allianz-Tiriac Asigurari SA</b><br>Romania, Bucharest              | <b>Allianz other CEE</b><br>(e.g. Bulgaria, Croatia)                                  |   |   |  |   |  |  |

The functional Board divisions  
H1 – Chairman of the Board  
H2 – Finance, Controlling, Risk  
H3 – Investment Management  
H4 – Operations and IT  
H6 – HR, Legal, Compliance, M&A have in general no operational responsibility for operating entities and are therefore not shown in the overview.

## Appendix: Glossary

### Current income tax

The income tax due on taxable profits of an accounting period including taxes for the current fiscal year and previous periods.

### Deferred income tax

The income tax due on temporary differences between accounting values and tax bases for the current fiscal year and previous periods and deferred taxes related to tax loss carry forwards.

### Expected tax rate

Country specific corporate income tax rate. In general the country specific corporate income tax rate does not include local income taxes (e.g. state taxes in the U.S.). For Germany the local trade tax ("Gewerbesteuer") is included in the expected tax rate.

### Income tax

All taxes that are based on the taxable profits of the company for which the accounting is defined by IAS 12 including current and deferred income tax expense.

### Income tax paid

Income taxes paid relate to taxes imposed on Allianz entities' income or profits (taxable income) paid in the relevant fiscal year including taxes withheld by other tax jurisdictions. It may include also payments related to prior periods.

### Insurance premium taxes (IPT) borne

IPT borne include IPT which is charged to Allianz entities for insurance services purchased. Additionally, in some countries IPT is levied on insurance premiums the insurance company is liable for.

### Insurance premium taxes (IPT) collected

IPT is a type of indirect tax levied on insurance premiums. The IPT is charged to the policyholder and, in most countries, remitted by the insurer to the nominated tax office.

The IPT rates differ from country to country and depend on the type of insurance (motor, fire, etc.).

### Other taxes borne

Other taxes borne include all other taxes borne not mentioned in one of the special categories, e.g. property taxes and stamp duties.

### Other taxes collected

Other taxes collected include all other taxes collected not mentioned in one of the special categories, e.g. stamp duties collected on behalf of policyholders or other customers.

### Taxes collected on payments to policyholders and other customers

In some countries, we are required to deduct tax from annuity/pension payments made to our policyholders and remit this to the relevant tax authority. Additionally, Allianz is required to deduct taxes from other insurance or bank/investment product payments for our other customers and remit this to the relevant tax authority. The tax rates differ from country to country. In general, the policyholders/other customers are allowed to credit this tax on their personal income tax liability.

### Total tax contribution

The total amount of taxes borne and collected by Allianz, taking into account all tax types.

### Value added tax (VAT) borne

Allianz Group incurs VAT and similar sales taxes on goods and services (e.g. among others, GST on insurance contracts) that it purchases. In most countries, insurance products are exempt from VAT and sales tax; therefore, our insurance businesses can usually only recover a small portion of the VAT and sales tax incurred, while the non-recoverable part results in a cost to the Group.

### Value added tax (VAT) collected

VAT is a type of indirect tax levied on certain revenues of Allianz acting as entrepreneur and is remitted to the nominated tax office. As well as VAT, collected GST on insurance contracts is also included.

### Wage taxes and social security contributions borne

Wage taxes borne include income taxes and social security contributions (employer share).

### Wage taxes and social security contributions collected

Wage taxes are collected on behalf of our staff and which we are required to withhold from wages; they are usually calculated as a percentage of the salaries we pay and include income taxes and social security contributions (employee share).

# Independent practitioner's report on a limited assurance engagement on sustainability information

## To Allianz SE, Munich

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the determination of the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√' and on the qualitative disclosures denoted with '#' in the 'Allianz Tax Transparency Report 2022' of Allianz SE, Munich (hereinafter 'the Company'), for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 (hereinafter the 'Report'). Our engagement in this context relates solely to the disclosures denoted with the symbol '√' and '#'.

## Responsibilities of the executive directors

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the Report in accordance with the principles stated in the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative relevant for tax transparency reporting (hereinafter the 'relevant GRI-criteria') and for the selection of the disclosures to be evaluated.

This responsibility of Company's executive directors includes the selection and application of appropriate methods of tax transparency reporting as well as making assumptions and estimates related to individual tax transparency disclosures, which are reasonable in the circumstances.

Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for such internal controls as they have considered necessary to enable the preparation of a Report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

## Independence and quality control of the audit firm

We have complied with the German professional provisions regarding independence as well as other ethical requirements.

Our audit firm applies the national legal requirements and professional standards – in particular the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and German Chartered Auditors ('Berufssatzung für Wirtschaftsprüfer und vereidigte Buchprüfer': "BS WP/vBP") as well as the Standard on Quality Control 1 published by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany; IDW): Requirements to quality control for audit firms (IDW Qualitätssicherungsstandard 1: Anforderungen an die Qualitätssicherung in der Wirtschaftsprüferpraxis – DW QS 1) – and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance

with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

## Practitioner's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the determination of the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√' and on the qualitative disclosures denoted with '#' in the Report based on the assurance engagement we have performed.

Within the scope of our engagement we did not evaluate the financial information underlying the quantitative disclosures in the Report or perform an audit on external sources of information or expert opinions, referred to in the Report.

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the IAASB. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement to allow us to conclude with limited assurance that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that

- the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√' in the Company's Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 have not been derived from the statutory consolidated financial statements (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) of the Company for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and the underlying bookkeeping system or have not been calculated in accordance with the relevant GRI-criteria, or
- the qualitative disclosures denoted with '#' in the Company's Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 have not been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the relevant GRI-criteria.

## Independent practitioner's report on a limited assurance engagement on sustainability information

In a limited assurance engagement the assurance procedures are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement and therefore a substantially lower level of assurance is obtained. The assurance procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgment.

Within the scope of our assurance engagement, we performed amongst others the following assurance procedures and further activities:

- Obtaining an understanding of the structure of the sustainability organization and of the stakeholder engagement.
- Inquiries of personnel involved in the preparation of the Report regarding the preparation process, the internal control system relating to this process and selected disclosures in the Report.
- Identification of the likely risks of material misstatement of the Report under consideration of the relevant GRI-criteria.
- Comparison of the financial information underlying the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√' in the Report with the statutory consolidated financial statements (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS))

of the Company for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and the underlying bookkeeping system.

- Examination whether the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√' in the Report have been calculated on the basis of the financial information derived from the statutory consolidated financial statements (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) of the Company for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and the underlying bookkeeping system in accordance with the relevant GRI-criteria.
- Evaluation whether the qualitative disclosures denoted with '#' in the Report have been prepared in accordance with the relevant GRI-criteria.
- Analytical evaluation of selected disclosures in the Report.
- Comparison of selected disclosures with corresponding data in the consolidated financial statements and in the group management report.
- Evaluation of the presentation of the selected disclosures regarding tax transparency performance.

### Assurance conclusion

Based on the assurance procedures performed and assurance evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- the quantitative disclosures denoted with '√' in the Company's Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 have not been derived from the statutory consolidated financial statements (International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) of the Company for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and the underlying bookkeeping system or have not been calculated in accordance with the relevant GRI-criteria, or
- the qualitative disclosures denoted with '#' in the Company's Report for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 have not been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the relevant GRI-criteria.

### Intended use of the assurance report

We issue this report on the basis of the engagement agreed with the Company. The assurance engagement has been performed for purposes of the Company and the report is solely intended to inform the Company as to the results of the assurance engagement. The report is not intended to provide third parties with support in making (financial) decisions. Our responsibility lies solely toward the Company. We do not assume any responsibility towards third parties.

Berlin, 28 February 2023  
PricewaterhouseCoopers  
GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

**Hendrik Fink**  
Wirtschaftsprüfer  
(German Public Auditor)

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## Disclaimer

### Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

This document includes forward-looking statements, such as prospects or expectations, that are based on management's current views and assumptions and subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance figures, or events may differ significantly from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

Deviations may arise due to changes in factors including, but not limited to, the following: (i) the general economic and competitive situation in the Allianz's core business and core markets, (ii) the performance of financial markets (in particular market volatility, liquidity, and credit events), (iii) adverse publicity, regulatory actions or litigation with respect to the Allianz Group, other well-known companies and the financial services industry generally, (iv) the frequency and severity of insured loss events, including those resulting from natural catastrophes, and the development of loss expenses, (v) mortality and morbidity levels and trends, (vi) persistency levels, (vii) the extent of credit defaults,

(viii) interest rate levels, (ix) currency exchange rates, most notably the EUR/USD exchange rate, (x) changes in laws and regulations, including tax regulations, (xi) the impact of acquisitions including and related to integration issues and reorganization measures, and (xii) the general competitive conditions that, in each individual case, apply at a local, regional, national, and/or global level. Many of these changes can be exacerbated by terrorist activities.

### No duty to update

Allianz assumes no obligation to update any information or forward-looking statement contained herein, save for any information we are required to disclose by law.

## We welcome your views

We warmly invite all our stakeholders to provide feedback and comments on our Tax Transparency Report: [sustainability@allianz.com](mailto:sustainability@allianz.com)

## Our reporting ecosystem

We pay special attention on transparency and making content easy to find.

This report is part of a broader reporting ecosystem which covers sustainability topics relevant to Allianz Group. This year's publications include among others:

- ⇒ **Allianz Group Annual Report – key financial information on Allianz Group including Allianz Group Non-financial Statement.**
- ⇒ **Allianz People Fact Book – Key Human Resources facts and figures, achievements in 2022 and an outlook for 2023.**
- ⇒ **Allianz Sustainability Report – information on how Allianz governs sustainability strategically and how it is integrated across its business activities and corporate operations.**
- ⇒ **Further sustainability related publications can be found in the download center on our website.**

## Publisher

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We would like to thank all of our colleagues and partners who have helped us to create this report.

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