Declaration of Conformity with the German Corporate Governance Code

On 12 December 2024, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board issued the Declaration of Conformity in accordance with section 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act ("Aktiengesetz") and posted it on the company website, where it is available at all times. Allianz SE has complied with all recommendations set out by the German Corporate Governance Code in the version of 28 April 2022, and will continue to comply with them in the future. Further explanations on corporate governance in the Allianz Group can be found in the Corporate Governance Statement. More details on corporate governance are also provided on the **Allianz company website**.

Committee activities

The Supervisory Board has formed various committees in order to perform its duties efficiently. The committees prepare the consultations in plenary sessions as well as the adoption of resolutions. They can also adopt their own resolutions. The composition of the committees can be found in the **Corporate Governance Statement**.

The **Standing Committee** held five meetings in the financial year 2024, all of which were held as in-person meetings. The committee also adopted one written resolution to appoint a substitute to chair the Annual General Meeting should the Chairman of the Supervisory Board be unable to attend. At its meetings, the committee dealt with the composition of the committees due to the changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board. The committee also dealt with various corporate governance issues, in particular the self-evaluation of the Supervisory Board as required by supervisory law and the associated development plan for the Supervisory Board. As part of the implementation of the development plan, collective and, if necessary, additional individual training measures were once again carried out in the completed financial year. Furthermore, the Standing Committee prepared the review of the appropriateness of the remuneration of the members of the Supervisory Board. Regarding the Supervisory Board's annual efficiency review, the committee discussed the implementation of the results of the efficiency review conducted in 2023 and prepared the efficiency review for 2024, which, as planned, was carried out with the support of an external consultant. The Standing Committee also dealt with the preparation of the Declaration of Conformity with the German Corporate Governance Code. Lastly, the Standing Committee dealt with the preparation of and follow-up to the ordinary Annual General Meeting, once again extensively deliberating on questions relating to the format of the Annual General Meeting.

The **Personnel Committee** met five times in 2024 and adopted one written resolution. All meetings were held in person. At its meetings, the committee discussed in detail the target achievement of the members of the Board of Management for the financial year 2023, including the annual Fit & Proper assessment of each member of the Board of Management. In this context, it prepared the sustainability review of the target achievement for the payment of the LTI tranche allocated for the financial year 2019, which had to be carried out by the full Supervisory Board. The Personnel Committee also discussed potential amendments to the remuneration system for the members of the Board of Management at various meetings. The amended system will have to be submitted to the 2025 Annual General Meeting for approval. The committee further dealt with the criteria for the selection of members of the Board of Management. At its meetings, the Personnel Committee also dealt with short- and long-term succession planning for the Board of Management and proposed the extension of the Board of Management mandates of Ms. Boshankova and Mr. Thallinger to the Supervisory Board. In addition, the committee discussed individual issues related to mandates and contracts of (former) Board of Management members, which was also the subject of the written resolution. Another focus was on preparing the target setting for the variable remuneration for 2025. Lastly, the Personnel Committee prepared the annual review of the appropriateness of the remuneration of the members of the Board of Management.

The **Audit Committee** in 2024 held five ordinary meetings and in addition three extraordinary meetings to prepare for the audit. All ordinary meetings were held in person, while the extraordinary meetings took place in a virtual format. In the presence of the auditor, the committee discussed both Allianz SE's annual financial statements and the Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements, the Management Reports, including non-financial reporting, and the Risk Report, the respective solvency statements and the Half-Year Financial Report as well as the Remuneration Report. The auditor presented his respective audit reports. Reviews by the Audit Committee revealed no reasons for objection. The Board of Management also reported on the respective quarterly results and discussed them in detail with the committee together with the results of the auditor's review. The Audit Committee reported regularly on relevant specialist topics. In this context, the Audit Committee, at almost all meetings, dealt with valuation of illiquid investments, restructuring expenses, the divestment of the business originally forming part of Fireman's Fund Insurance Company by Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE, as well as experience gained in implementing the new accounting standards IFRS 9 and 17.

In the first half of 2024, the Audit Committee also continued to deal with the status of the measures taken in response to and the follow-up to the Structured Alpha matter and returned to regular reporting in this regard due to the good progress made.

One of the key topics at the meetings held in the financial year under review was the implementation of the European requirements for future sustainability reporting in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). In particular, the committee obtained reports on the experience gained by the organization in the course of the early inclusion of key CSRD reporting items in the Non-Financial Statement for 2023 and in light of a review of the reporting in line with the new requirements based on half-year data.

In addition, the committee dealt with the proposal to the Annual General Meeting for the appointment of the auditor and, in this context, again proposed to the full Supervisory Board in 2024 that PwC be mandated with a supplementary audit of the Remuneration Report and the Non-Financial Statement for 2024, going beyond the scope of statutory audit. Following the Annual General Meeting, the Audit Committee awarded the corresponding audit mandates to PwC and determined the audit focus areas for the financial year 2024. Three audit focus areas were again defined at Group level: the review of the effectiveness of certain measures taken by the Board of Management with a view to implementing the findings from the Structured Alpha matter, the review of the effectiveness of IT outsourcing functions transferred to Allianz Technology SE, and a re-testing of selected key controls. The assessment of outsourcing measures and of risk management when using external service providers was defined as an audit focus area for Allianz SE (solo). Some of the results regarding the audits of the audit focus areas were already reported by the auditor in November 2024.

The Audit Committee discussed the assessment of the audit risk, the audit strategy, and the audit planning for 2024 with the auditor. In addition, the Audit Committee held several discussions with the auditor in the absence of the Board of Management. Moreover, the Audit Committee conducted an assessment of the quality of the audit and discussed the auditor's fees. It also dealt with the awarding of non-audit services to the auditor and approved an updated positive list of pre-approved audit and non-audit services. As before, the Audit Committee obtained a separate report from the PwC auditors in charge of the Asset Management business segment in 2024.

Furthermore, the Audit Committee was regularly informed by the Board of Management about the status of implementation of the measures taken by the Board of Management in response to findings from reviews by BaFin.

In addition, the Audit Committee dealt extensively with the internal control systems, the accounting process and internal controls in the context of financial reporting, and the audit plan, including the audit strategy, prepared by Internal Audit for 2025. The committee also received reports on existing Tax Compliance processes and procedures within Allianz. At all meetings, reports on legal and compliance issues within the Group, operational risks, the work performed by Internal Audit, and data privacy issues were presented and discussed in detail. Furthermore, the Head of Group Actuarial presented her annual report.

Lastly, the Audit Committee deliberated on the initiation of the rotation of auditors for the financial year 2027 with the Board of Management and defined the necessary process steps.

The Risk Committee held two meetings in 2024, both of which were held in person. At both meetings, the committee discussed the current risk situation at the Allianz Group and Allianz SE with the Board of Management. At the March meeting, the Risk Report and other risk-related statements in the annual and consolidated financial statements as well as management and Group management reports were reviewed with the auditor and acknowledged with approval. The appropriateness of the early risk detection system at Allianz SE and the Allianz Group and the result of further risk assessments by the auditor were also discussed. A recommendation was provided to the Audit Committee to include the Risk Report, as presented and discussed, in the Annual Report.

At both meetings, the Risk Committee extensively dealt with the risk strategy and risk appetite, capital management, the external rating, as well as the effectiveness of the risk management system for the Allianz Group and Allianz SE. The key topics discussed also included potential changes in the risk profile and business activities as well as significant regulatory changes. In this context, the committee discussed the current implementation status of enhancements of the risk and control framework. Extensions of the risk and control framework include the involvement of selected members of the Boards of Management of Group companies in meetings dealing with risks, external testing of controls, and initiatives to improve risk management and capital resilience. The committee also obtained reports on the company’s own risk and solvency assessment and changes to the internal Solvency II model and discussed the reports in detail with the Board of Management and the Head of Risk. The committee also dealt with geopolitical risks and their impact on Allianz’s risk profile. The discussions focused in particular on the war in Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East and the tense relationship between the U.S. and China. Other key points were the reports on transformation risks, the elections in the U.S., and Allianz’s Private Credit portfolio.

The Technology Committee held two meetings in the financial year 2024, both of which were held as in-person meetings. The committee once again dealt intensively with the technology strategy and the status of implementation of the Business Master Platform. Deliberations also focused on the possibilities and overall framework for the use of generative artificial intelligence (AI). In this context, the need to generate high-quality data as the starting point for a targeted and business-oriented use of AI solutions was discussed in detail with the Board of Management. This aspect is considered to be increasingly important, particularly with regard to the handling of losses due to natural disasters. Lastly, the Technology Committee adopted a report from the Board of Management on the management of risks in information and communication technology, in particular in light of the E.U. Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).

The Nomination Committee held three meetings in the financial year 2024, all of which were held in person. A major focus was on long-term succession planning for the Supervisory Board. The Nomination Committee also obtained reports on the implementation of the measures agreed in consultation with BaFin to prepare the candidates identified for 2025 and 2026 and to carry out stage for the duties of members of the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE. Lastly, the Nomination Committee dealt with the onboarding experience of the new Supervisory Board members.

The Sustainability Committee held four meetings in the financial year 2024. One meeting was held as a video conference, while the other three meetings were held in person. The committee prepared the assessment of target achievement by the Board of Management regarding the sustainability targets for the financial year 2023 and the definition of sustainability targets for the financial year 2024 by the Personnel Committee and the Supervisory Board. In addition, the committee dealt in detail with sustainability-related reporting (Sustainability Report and Non-Financial Statement for the financial year 2023), focusing in particular on future requirements under the E.U. Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the status of the preparatory work carried out in this regard. The committee's activities focused on consultation with the Board of Management on fundamental questions regarding the future positioning of sustainability in corporate communications (taking account of the current sustainability strategy), the integration of sustainability-related indicators into the Allianz Group's product range, and cooperation between Allianz and its investees with regard to the implementation of sustainability requirements. Another topic discussed by the Sustainability Committee was potential amendments to the remuneration system for the members of the Board of Management with a view to achieving stronger quantitative measurability of sustainability targets from 2025.

The Supervisory Board obtained regular and comprehensive information on the work performed by the committees.

RISK AND OPPORTUNITY REPORT

Target and strategy of risk and capital management

Allianz aims to ensure that the Group is adequately capitalized at all times and that Allianz SE and all other related undertakings meet or exceed their respective regulatory capital requirements for the benefit of both shareholders and policyholders.

In addition, we take the requirements of rating agencies into account. While capital requirements imposed by regulators constitute a binding constraint, meeting rating agencies' capital requirements and maintaining strong credit ratings are strategic business objectives.

We closely monitor the capital position and risk concentrations of the Group. Allianz SE and its other related undertakings, and apply regular stress tests (including standardized, historical, and reverse stress test scenarios as well as ad-hoc stress and scenario analyses focusing on current and possible future developments). These analyses allow us to take appropriate measures to preserve our continued capital and solvency strength. For example, the risk capital reflecting the risk profile and the cost of capital is an important aspect that is considered in business decisions. Furthermore, we ensure a close alignment of the risk and business strategy by the fact that business decisions to achieve our set targets are taken within the determined risk appetite and in line with the risk strategy. The implemented sound processes to steer the business and assess and manage associated risks ensure a continuous alignment of the risk and business strategy and enable us to detect and address any potential deviations.

In addition, our liquidity risk management framework ensures that all legal entities in scope are responsible for managing their liquidity risks and maintaining a sufficient liquidity position under both market and business conditions tested as well as stressed.

With Solvency II being the regulatory regime relevant for the Group, our risk profile is measured and steered based on our approved Solvency II internal model[1]. We have introduced a target solvency ratio range in accordance with Solvency II, based on predefined stress scenarios for both the Group and related undertakings, supplemented by ad-hoc scenarios, historical and reverse stress tests and sensitivity analyses.

Unlike the insurance business, which is balance-sheet sensitive, our Asset Management business is mainly a cash-flow business. Therefore, the risk of the Asset Management business segment is also analyzed through the impact of predefined material stress scenarios on the operating profit. These are one component in a system of key risk indicators for Asset Management and are regularly monitored. These risk limits are reviewed on a regular basis with First Line of Defense business owners, confirming the pre-assessments derived by the entity's Risk Management function. These risk limits are presented to the underlying Risk Committee and are ultimately ratified by the Allianz Committees and/or Executive Management Boards.

In addition, control elements of Allianz's dividend policy are linked to Solvency II capitalization based on the internal model. This helps us to ensure a consistent view on risk steering and capitalization in line with the Solvency II framework.

Allianz steers its business portfolio with the help of the internal model and, supported by sensitivity and scenario analyses. Risks and concentrations are actively restricted by limits based on our internal model.

Allianz applies a comprehensive capital management framework that fully embeds the risk appetite into the capital allocation process. The key performance indicators at the core of the framework are the core return on equity and the Solvency II operating capital generation[2]. In addition, considerations on new business, capital intensity, combined ratio, cash remittance and risk sensitivities provide further guidance for the capital allocation and decision-making processes. Our indicators, for example, allow us to identify profitable lines of business and products on a sustainable basis. The framework is a key element that supports management in decisions. Risk considerations, capital needs, as well as an appropriate stakeholder remuneration are carefully balanced with the purpose of economic value creation for all stakeholders.

Consistent with industry practices, the Asset Management business segment is measured on its efficiency based upon cost to income, i.e. the Cost Income Ratio (CIR).

Resilience Analysis

The capacity to address identified material impacts and risks and take advantage of Allianz's material opportunities determines our resilience toward environmental, social, and governance matters, and is key for our strategy and business model.

For identified material impacts, Allianz has a governance structure to embed and deliver sustainability objectives across our global business, organization, and value chain, where applicable. This includes Group-wide binding rules via the Allianz Corporate Rules Book, setting targets, and adopting actions in our sustainability processes to address adverse impacts and continue delivering positive impacts.

Regarding the analysis of our overall resilience to sustainability matters that could pose material risks, the ESG risk inventory conducted in 2024 forms an integral part. The ESG risk inventory captures the many ways in which Allianz's business can be negatively impacted across all value chain dimensions by sustainability matters over the short, medium, and long term. It is based on a qualitative approach uniformly applied to all dimensions and sub-dimensions of the value chain and all sustainability matters specified by the ESRS. For each material risk in the risk inventory, the business functions must identify the mitigation measures to be applied and confirm their adequacy. These may be business processes that deal specifically with environmental, social, and governance topics, such as sustainability due diligence processes, that address both impacts and risks. These can also be general business processes, such as non-financial risk management processes, insofar as they deal with environmental, social, and governance issues. For medium- to long-term risks, mitigation measures can also be projects and initiatives that specifically address emerging environmental, social, and governance issues, such as the Green Building Initiative in property insurance. The broad diversification of Allianz's business model, risk management, and capitalization – combined with the business functions' assessment of the materiality of sustainability risks and the processes to manage them – confirm the resilience of our strategy and business model in terms of its ability to manage its material sustainability risks. For material climate change risks, further information on the resilience of Allianz's balance sheet, using scenario analysis, is presented in the section [2.1 Climate change].

For identified material opportunities, we ensure capacity by establishing clear ties to our strategy, securing the right priority to pursue them and take advantage of their likely materialization.

Financial effects

Effects of identified material risks and opportunities can affect Allianz's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows over the short, medium, and long term. Current financial effects are those effects that are recognized in our primary financial statements for the current reporting period, i.e., as of 31 December 2024. Generally, disclosures related to the financial effects of material sustainability matters are included in our financial statements as required by the IFRS, which we apply as financial accounting principles. The overall impact of material risks and opportunities on the primary financial statements in the current reporting period is limited.

We do not see significant risks of material adjustments within the next annual reporting period to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities due to recognized material risks and opportunities of the current reporting period. In general, our assets most at risk of material adjustments are our proprietary investments. Regular impairment tests and calculations are performed to reflect a current market and fair value view in the recognized asset balances. The same scrutiny is applied for other assets, such as our real estate held for investment, fixed assets from alternative investments, and intangibles and goodwill. As a global (re)insurer, our liabilities are dominated by (re)insurance contracts, which are accounted for under the insurance accounting provisions of IFRS 17. The IFRS 17 measurement models are based on estimates of present value of future cash flows, which comprise all cash flows expected to arise as the (re)insurance contract is fulfilled. In estimating these future cash flows, we incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. Details on our accounting principles can be found in [note 2] to the consolidated financial statements.

Process to identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities

The CSRD DMA follows the double materiality principles as per the CSRD/ESRS, as well as the EFRAG Implementation Guidance on the value chain and materiality assessment from May 2024. The CSRD DMA identifies material impacts, risks, and opportunities that (may) arise in the short (up to one year), medium (from one to five years), or long term (more than five years), or a mix thereof. In terms of topical scope, the CSRD DMA covers both the sustainability matters addressed by the topical ESRS as well as Allianz-specific sustainability matters not sufficiently covered therein, while considering (potential) significant differences between Allianz subsidiaries.

The DMA process includes multiple iterations of feedback and validation rounds with internal business owners and experts. It is informed by our sustainability-related processes and guidelines, implemented to address material impacts, risks, and opportunities. A yearly review and update of our CSRD DMA ensures evolving regulations and methodology are incorporated, while increasing the availability of portfolio-specific data where possible. This includes necessary recalibration steps by incorporating the most recent Allianz portfolio information, input from external data sources, and internal experts' views.

Identified and assessed material impacts, risks, and opportunities serve as the foundation to define our prioritization strategy for setting policies, actions, and targets, where applicable, and to determine the adequate monitoring and steering level and frequency.

We also engage in regular dialogue with key stakeholder groups that are impacted by our business, including affected communities. For details, please refer to the section [Interests and views of stakeholders].

Details on how we identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities can be found in the section [Methodology and process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities].

ESRS disclosure requirements covered by the Sustainability Statement

Allianz's identified material sustainability matters trigger different disclosure requirements, datapoints, and metrics, which form the basis of our Sustainability Statement. We closely follow the ESRS provisions when setting our reporting boundaries, while at the same time considering the qualitative characteristics of the reported information, which encompass relevance, faithful representation, comparability, verifiability, and understandability. Metrics or qualitative information are only omitted when such information is not material in line with CSRD DMA, or is not applicable for Allianz and its business model as a financial undertaking.

A detailed list of the disclosure requirements complied with in our Sustainability Statement can be found in the section. The section includes all datapoints that are derived from other European Union (E.U.) legislation.