



ALLIANZ SE

(incorporated as a European Company (Societas Europaea – SE) in Munich, Germany)

USD 1,500,000,000 3.875 per cent. Undated Subordinated Notes

Issue Price 100 per cent.

Allianz SE (the "**Issuer**"), will issue on 7 September 2016 (the "**Issue Date**") USD 1,500,000,000 3.875 per cent. Undated Subordinated Notes in a denomination of USD 200,000 per Note (the "**Notes**") as Series 73 under the € 25,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme of Allianz SE, Allianz Finance II B.V. and Allianz Finance III B.V. guaranteed by Allianz SE (the "**Programme**").

The Notes will be governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany ("**Germany**").

The Notes will bear interest from and including the Issue Date at a rate of 3.875 per cent. per annum, scheduled to be paid semi-annually in arrear on 7 March and 7 September of each year, commencing on 7 March 2017.

Under certain circumstances described in § 3.2 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes (the "**Terms and Conditions**"), interest payments on the Notes may be deferred at the option of the Issuer or will be required to be deferred.

The Notes have no final maturity date. The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer (in whole but not in part) at par plus accrued and deferred interest, if any, on 7 March 2022 (the "**First Call Date**") and subsequently at any time thereafter, provided that on such date the Conditions to Redemption (as defined in the Terms and Conditions) are fulfilled. Under certain circumstances described in § 4(c) and § 4(d) of the Terms and Conditions, the Notes may be subject to early redemption.

This prospectus in respect of the Notes (the "**Prospectus**") constitutes a prospectus within the meaning of Article 5.3 of Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 November 2003 (as amended, inter alia, by Directive 2010/73/EU) (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). This Prospectus will be published in electronic form together with all documents incorporated by reference on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

This Prospectus has been approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "**CSSF**") of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in its capacity as competent supervisory authority under the Luxembourg act relating to prospectuses for securities (loi relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières) dated 10 July 2005 which implements the Prospectus Directive into Luxembourg law, as amended (the "**Luxembourg Prospectus Law**"). By approving this Prospectus, the CSSF gives no undertaking as to the economic and financial opportuneness of the transaction and the quality or solvency of the Issuer in line with the provisions of article 7(7) of the Luxembourg Prospectus Law. The Issuer may request the CSSF to provide competent supervisory authorities in host Member States within the European Economic Area, with a certificate of approval attesting that the Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Luxembourg Prospectus Law.

Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the Notes to be listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the "**Official List**") and to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market "Bourse de Luxembourg", appearing on the list of regulated markets issued by the European Commission. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market is a Regulated Market for the purposes of the Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments.

The Notes will initially be represented by a temporary global note in bearer form (the "**Temporary Global Note**"). Interests in a Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, for interest in a permanent global note (the "**Permanent Global Note**") on or after the date 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Issue Date (the "**Exchange Date**"), upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. The Global Notes will be deposited prior to the Issue Date with a depositary common to Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("**Euroclear**") and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**").

Joint Lead Managers

Citigroup

Deutsche Bank

HSBC

This Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are incorporated herein by reference (see "Documents Incorporated by Reference" below).

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any Manager. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer and the Managers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restriction. The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and trading in the Notes has not been approved by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. The Notes will be issued in bearer form and are subject to certain U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act ("**Regulation S**")).

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons and may not be legally or beneficially owned at any time by any U.S. person (as defined in the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and regulations thereunder). For a description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Notes and on distribution of this Prospectus, see "Subscription and Sale".

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or any Manager to subscribe for, or purchase, any Notes.

The Managers have not separately verified the information contained in this Prospectus. The Managers do not make any representation, expressly or implied, or accepts any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained in this Prospectus. Neither this Prospectus nor any other financial statements are intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by any of the Issuer or the Managers that any recipient of this Prospectus or any other financial statements should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Prospectus and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary. The Managers do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Prospectus nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of **Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and HSBC Bank plc** (each a "**Manager**" and together, the "**Joint Lead Managers**" or the "**Managers**").

This Prospectus may only be used for the purpose for which it has been published.

Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed "Risk Factors" in this Prospectus. This Prospectus identifies in general terms certain information that a prospective investor should consider prior to making an investment in the Notes. However, a prospective investor should conduct its own thorough analysis (including its own accounting, legal and tax analysis) prior to deciding whether to invest in any Notes as any evaluation of the suitability for an investor of an investment in the Notes depends upon a prospective investor's particular financial and other circumstances, as well as on the specific terms of the Notes and, if it does not have experience in financial, business and investment matters sufficient to permit it to make such a determination, it should consult its financial adviser on the suitability of the Notes prior to deciding to make an investment.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OF THE NOTES, DEUTSCHE BANK AG, LONDON BRANCH (THE "**STABILISING MANAGER**") (OR A PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISING MANAGER) MAY OVER-ALLOT NOTES OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STABILISING MANAGER (OR A PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF A STABILISING MANAGER) WILL UNDERTAKE STABILISATION ACTION. ANY STABILISATION ACTION MAY BEGIN ON OR AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH ADEQUATE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFER OF THE NOTES IS MADE AND, IF BEGUN, MAY BE ENDED AT ANY TIME, BUT IT MUST END NO LATER THAN THE EARLIER OF 30 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE ISSUE DATE OF THE NOTES AND 60 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ALLOTMENT OF THE NOTES. ANY STABILISATION ACTION OR OVER-ALLOTMENT MUST BE CONDUCTED BY THE RELEVANT STABILISING MANAGER (OR A PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISING MANAGER) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND RULES.

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to "EUR", "euro" and "€" are to the currency introduced at the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community as amended by the Treaty on European Union, and references to "US\$", "USD" and "U.S. dollars" are to the currency of the United States of America.

Cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements

The statements contained herein may include prospects, statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

Such deviations may arise due to, without limitation, (i) changes of the general economic conditions and competitive situation, particularly in the Allianz Group's core business and core markets, (ii) performance of financial markets (particularly market volatility, liquidity and credit events) (iii) frequency and severity of insured loss events, including from natural catastrophes, and the development of loss expenses, (iv) mortality and morbidity levels and trends, (v) persistency levels, (vi) particularly in the banking business, the extent of credit defaults, (vii) interest rate levels, (viii) currency exchange rates including the Euro/U.S. Dollar exchange rate, (ix) changes in laws and regulations, including tax regulations, (x) the impact of acquisitions, including related integration issues, and reorganization measures, and (xi) general competitive factors, in each case on a local, regional, national and/or global basis. Many of these factors may be more likely to occur, or more pronounced, as a result of terrorist activities and their consequences.

WARNING

The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to this document. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of the document, you should obtain independent professional advice.

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RISK FACTORS

The following is a description of the material risk factors in relation to Allianz SE as Issuer and in relation to the Notes. The realisation of any of the risks described below may affect the ability of Allianz SE to fulfil its obligations as Issuer and/or may adversely affect the market price of Notes and can lead to losses for the holders of the Notes (the "**Noteholders**"). As a result, investors are exposed to the risk of losing their investment in whole or in part. Additional risks not included in the risk factors below, e.g., because they are now immaterial or not currently known to Allianz SE or Allianz Group, may result in material risks in the future. Investors should be aware that the Issuer as the ultimate parent of the Allianz Group may face the same risks as the Allianz Group.

Words and expressions defined in the Terms and Conditions shall have the same meanings in this section.

Risk factors relating to Allianz SE/Allianz Group

Risks arising from the financial markets

The market expectations as to prospects and the profitability of Allianz SE have been and may continue to be volatile.

The market expectations as to prospects and the profitability of Allianz SE have been volatile in the past and may continue to be affected in particular in the wake of the ongoing expansive monetary policy, with the resulting historically low interest rates and risk premia as well as challenges of implementing long term structural reforms in key Eurozone countries. Persisting geopolitical risks including the conflicts in the Middle East may add to this volatility, as may the occurrence of natural catastrophes. Factors other than the Allianz Group's financial results that may affect the market expectations as to Allianz SE's prospects and profitability include but are not limited to: market expectations of the performance and capital adequacy of financial institutions generally; investor perception of and the actual performance of other financial institutions; investor perception of the success and impact of the Allianz Group's strategy; a downgrade or rumored downgrade of the Allianz Group companies' credit ratings; potential litigation or regulatory action involving the Allianz Group or any of the industries the Allianz Group has exposure to through the Allianz Group's insurance, asset management and corporate and other activities; announcements concerning the bankruptcy or other similar reorganization proceedings involving, or any investigations into the accounting practices of, any insurance or reinsurance companies, banks or asset management companies outside the Allianz Group; and general market volatility and liquidity conditions.

The Allianz Group's financial condition, liquidity needs, access to capital and cost of capital may be significantly affected by adverse developments in the capital and credit markets.

The availability of liquidity and credit capacity for certain issuers may be constrained, in particular if the capital and credit markets experience extreme volatility and disruption. The ability of the Allianz Group to meet its financing needs depends on the availability of funds in the international capital markets. The financing of the Allianz Group's activities includes, among other means, funding through commercial paper facilities and medium- and long-term debt issuances. A break-down of such markets such as in the last global financial crisis could have a materially adverse impact on the availability and cost of funding as well as on the refinancing structure of the Allianz Group. The availability of financing will depend on a variety of factors such as market conditions, the general availability of credit, the volume of trading activities, the overall availability of credit to the financial services industry, the credit ratings and credit capacity of the Allianz Group companies as well as the possibility that customers or lenders could develop a negative perception of the Allianz Group's long- or short-term financial prospects if the Allianz Group companies incur large investment losses or if the level of the Allianz Group's business activity decreases due to a market downturn. Similarly, the Allianz Group's access to funds may be impaired if regulatory authorities or rating agencies take negative actions against the Allianz Group companies. The Allianz Group's internal sources of liquidity may prove to be insufficient, in which case the Allianz Group may not be able to successfully obtain additional financing on favourable terms, or at all.

In addition, the ability of the Allianz Group to meet its financial needs also depends on the availability of funds across the Group (e.g., in the form of intra-group loans or an international cash pooling infrastructure). A repetition of the worldwide collapse of financial markets and downturn affecting many of the Group's operating entities, however, may reduce the Group's flexibility in internally transferring funds.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the capital and credit markets may also limit the Allianz Group's access to capital required to operate its business, most significantly the insurance operations. Such market conditions may limit the Allianz Group's ability to replace, in a timely manner, maturing liabilities; satisfy regulatory capital requirements; generate fee income and market-related revenue to meet liquidity needs; and access the capital necessary to grow its business. As such, the Allianz Group may be forced to delay raising capital, issue shorter tenor securities than preferred, or bear an unattractive cost of capital, any of which could decrease the Allianz Group's profitability and significantly reduce the Allianz Group's financial flexibility. The Allianz Group's results of operations, financial condition and regulatory capital position could be materially adversely affected by disruptions in the financial markets.

As in the last global financial crisis the Allianz Group may be adversely affected by the development of the global economy in general and global financial markets in particular. The Allianz Group's management cannot assess how the global economy and the global capital markets will develop in the future.

The Allianz Group's financial results are, amongst others, subject to market risk. Risk can arise, among others, from adverse changes in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity and real estate prices and other relevant parameters such as market volatility. For example, the last crisis in the North American mortgage market and the subsequent crisis in the global financial markets led to a re-evaluation of risks. Similarly, the Euro zone sovereign debt crisis and concerns over the viability of the European Union have further increased uncertainties in the financial markets. The probability of default increased for many asset classes, including sovereign debt, resulting in a multitude of credit rating downgrades and widening credit spreads. In addition, price volatility of many financial assets such as equities, credit and structured products increased significantly especially in the context of decreasing commodity prices and indications of an economic downturn in China. At the same time, liquidity in the markets for these assets fell substantially making it difficult to sell certain assets at reasonable prices.

While the risks to the global economy are still substantial, the market continues to be concerned about a potential increase in inflation, rising unemployment, limited availability and higher cost of credit, renewed pressure on real estate and mortgage markets, sovereign indebtedness in many developed countries, particularly the Eurozone and the United States, as well as geopolitical and other risks. As a consequence, volatility may increase and the prospects for the global economy and global capital markets remain challenging. There is the risk that global economic growth remains subdued or even turns into a recession.

Within the eurozone adverse scenarios being driven by the uncertainty surrounding the European sovereign debt crisis might lead to a Euro crisis. The sovereign debt-related difficulties in several eurozone countries continue, including, but not limited to, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and Spain, together with the risk of contagion to other more stable countries, particularly France and Germany. To address the high levels of public debt, many countries are curbing their government spending, thereby negatively affecting their respective gross domestic products. This situation has also raised a number of questions regarding the stability and overall standing of the eurozone, raising questions regarding the potential reintroduction of national currencies in one or more eurozone countries or, in particularly dire circumstances, the abandonment of the Euro. An exit of one or more member states of the eurozone may have unpredictable impacts on the financial system as well as the general economic development, which in turn may lead to a decreased level of business activity, the depreciation of assets and thus to losses in all areas of operation of Allianz Group. Also a lacking consistent European approach to address the current refugee crisis is contributing to this uncertainty.

One specific risk scenario to consider is the future development after the Brexit referendum. Financial markets, especially on the equity side, have significantly recovered since the "leave" vote. Nevertheless,

market movements will be highly dependent on the negotiations between Britain and the EU whose outcome is still very uncertain. As negotiations may take two years or more, markets might be confronted with a prolonged period of uncertainty, which can lead to sporadically occurring adverse market developments depending on the status of negotiations. There are several unfavorable outcomes that might trigger or accelerate adverse market movements. For example, the outcome of negotiations may negatively affect the economy in Britain or that of its European trade partners and may severely impact the rules for the financial industry in London. Conversely, the final result may be seen as an incentive for other European countries to follow the British example, in which case there might be spill-over effects to other countries.

The occurrence of such adverse scenarios or another adverse event might result in higher levels of financial market volatility, especially in the equity and foreign exchange markets, lower interest rates due to monetary policy response, increased challenges in the banking sector, including bank run scenarios, where large number of customers withdraw their deposits, as well as bond impairments and increased bond spreads due to a flight to quality and other difficult to predict spill-over effects. Since the Allianz Group has a significant part of its business and investment exposures in countries that might be affected by a contagion of the sovereign debt crisis, especially in Italy and Spain, the occurrence of any such adverse scenarios would most likely have unforeseeable adverse impacts on the Allianz Group's business and financial position.

Factors such as consumer spending, investments, government spending, the volatility and strength of the capital markets, inflation and others affect the business and economic environment and, ultimately, the profitability of the Allianz Group. In an economic downturn characterized by higher unemployment, lower family income, lower corporate earnings, lower levels of investments and consumer spending, the demand for the Allianz Group's financial and insurance products could be adversely affected. In addition, the Allianz Group may experience an elevated incidence of claims and lapses or surrenders of policies. The Allianz Group's policyholders may choose to defer paying insurance premiums or stop paying insurance premiums altogether. Also, a spike in inflation without a corresponding increase in interest rates may negatively affect the Allianz Group's Property-Casualty business. Moreover, the Allianz Group companies are a significant writer of unit-linked and other investment-oriented products, for which sales have decreased due to customer concerns regarding their exposure to the financial markets. Adverse changes in the economy could affect the Allianz Group's earnings negatively and could have a material adverse effect on the Allianz Group's business and its financial condition, including shareholders' equity.

The financial results of the Allianz Group may again come under pressure. The Allianz Group's management cannot assess how the global economy and the global financial markets will develop in the future. Interest rate volatility and persisting low interest rates may adversely affect the Allianz Group's results of operations and economic capitalization.

Changes in prevailing interest rates (including changes in the difference between the levels of prevailing short- and long-term rates, and the prospect of enduring negative rates) may adversely affect the Allianz Group's insurance, asset management, corporate and other results.

Over the past several years and in particular during the global financial and European sovereign debt crisis as well as driven by ongoing quantitative easing by the ECB to address the weak economic development, movements in both short- and long-term interest rates have affected the level and timing of recognition of gains and losses on securities held in the Allianz Group's various investment portfolios. An increase in interest rates could substantially decrease the value of the Allianz Group's fixed-income portfolio, and any unexpected change in interest rates could materially adversely affect the Allianz Group's bond and interest rate derivative positions.

Assets and liabilities from a Group perspective are not necessarily matched in terms of interest rate sensitivities and therefore any big unexpected change in interest rates could materially adversely affect the Allianz Group's bond and interest rate derivative positions and the fair value of liabilities. A change in prevailing interest rates may accordingly have a negative impact on the capitalization of the Allianz Group.

Results of the Allianz Group's asset management business may also be affected by movements in interest rates, as management fees are generally based on the value of assets under management, which fluctuate with changes in the level of interest rates.

Changes in interest rates will impact the Allianz Group's Life/Health business to the extent they result in changes to current interest income, impact the value of the Allianz Group's fixed-income portfolio and the fair value of the liabilities and affect the levels of new product sales or surrenders of business in force. Reductions in the effective investment income below the rates prevailing at the issue date of the policy, or below the long-term guarantees in countries such as Germany and Switzerland, would reduce the profit margins or lead to losses on the Life/Health insurance business written by the Allianz Group's Life/Health subsidiaries to the extent the maturity composition of the assets does not match the maturity composition of the insurance obligations they are backing. In particular, if low interest rates persist, the effective investment income will be negatively impacted over a longer period. Similarly, reductions in the effective investment income of the fixed income trust assets backing the Allianz Group's pension reserves may lead to deficits of the internal pension plans, and these deficits would have to be covered by the Allianz Group. Interest rate volatility risk could substantially impact the economic capitalization in a low interest rate environment, as long term guarantees in Life/Health business increase in value.

The Allianz Group is exposed to significant market risks that could impair the value of the Allianz Group's portfolio and adversely impact the Allianz Group's financial position and results of operations.

The Allianz Group holds a significant equity portfolio, which represented approximately 6.4% of the Allianz Group's financial assets as of 30 June 2016 (as of 31 December 2015: 7.1%), excluding financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income. Volatility in equity markets affects the market value and liquidity of these holdings. The Allianz Group also has real estate holdings in its investment portfolio, the value of which is likewise exposed to changes in real estate market prices and volatility. Most of the Allianz Group's financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value, including trading assets and liabilities, financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through income, and securities available-for-sale. Changes in the value of securities held for trading purposes and financial assets designated at fair value through income are recorded through the Allianz Group's consolidated income statement. Changes in the market value of securities available-for-sale are recorded directly in the Allianz Group's consolidated shareholders' equity. Available-for-sale equity and fixed income securities, as well as securities classified as held-to-maturity, are reviewed regularly for impairment, with write-downs to fair value charged to income if there is objective evidence that the cost may not be recovered. The Allianz Group holds interests in a number of financial institutions as part of its portfolios, which are particularly exposed to uncertain market conditions affecting the financial services sector generally.

In prior years the Allianz Group has incurred significant impairments on the value of the securities and other financial assets that it holds and there is the risk that the Allianz Group will recognize significant impairments in the future, which may have an adverse effect on the Allianz Group's earnings and on the Allianz Group's business and its financial condition.

The Allianz Group has significant counterparty risk exposure, which could adversely affect the Allianz Group.

The Allianz Group companies are subject to a variety of counterparty risks, arising from its fixed income investments, cash positions, derivatives, structured transactions, receivables from Allianz agents and other debtors as well as reinsurance recoverables. The Allianz Group's credit insurance activities also expose the Allianz Group to counterparty risk.

Credit Risks: Third parties that owe the Allianz Group companies money, securities or other assets may not pay or perform under their obligations. These parties include the issuers whose securities the Allianz Group companies hold, borrowers under loans made, customers, trading counterparties, counterparties under swaps, credit default and other derivative contracts, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial intermediaries. As a result, defaults by one or more of these parties on their obligations to the Allianz Group companies due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, downturns in the economy or real estate values, operational

failure or other reasons, or even rumors about potential defaults by one or more of these parties or regarding the financial services industry generally, could lead to losses or defaults by the Allianz Group companies or by other institutions. In addition, with respect to secured transactions, the Allianz Group companies' credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by them cannot be realized or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure. The Allianz Group companies also have exposure to a number of financial institutions in the form of unsecured debt instruments, derivative transactions and equity investments. Losses on or impairments to the carrying value of these assets may materially and adversely affect the Allianz Group's business or results of operations.

Credit Risks - Reinsurance: The Allianz Group transfers exposure to certain risks in the Property-Casualty and Life/Health insurance businesses to others through reinsurance arrangements. Under these arrangements, other insurers assume a portion of the Allianz Group's losses and expenses associated with reported and unreported losses in exchange for a portion of policy premiums. The availability, amount and cost of reinsurance depend on general market conditions and may vary significantly. Any decrease in the amount of the Allianz Group's reinsurance will increase its risk of loss. When the Allianz Group companies obtain reinsurance, they are still liable for those transferred risks if the reinsurer cannot meet its obligations. Accordingly, the Allianz Group bears credit risk with respect to these reinsurers. Therefore, the inability or unwillingness of one or more of the Allianz Group's reinsurance partners to meet their financial obligations, or the insolvency of the Allianz Group's reinsurance partners, could materially affect the Allianz Group's results of operations. Although the Allianz Group conducts periodic reviews of the financial statements and reputations of its reinsurance partners, including, and as appropriate, requiring letters of credit, deposits or other financial measures to further minimize its exposure to credit risk, reinsurers may become financially unsound by the time they are called upon to pay amounts due.

Credit Risk – Credit Insurance: Credit risk arises from potential claim payments on limits granted by Euler Hermes S.A. and its subsidiaries (Euler Hermes) to its policyholders. Euler Hermes S.A. is an indirect subsidiary of Allianz SE. Euler Hermes protects its policyholders (partially) from credit risk associated with short-term trade credits advanced to clients of the policyholder. If the creditworthiness of the client of the policyholder deteriorates (up to default) such that the client is unable to meet its payment obligations then Euler Hermes indemnifies the loss to the policyholder.

Changes in value relative to the Euro of non-Euro zone currencies in which the Allianz Group generates revenues and incurs expenses could adversely affect the Allianz Group's reported earnings and cash flow.

The Allianz Group prepares its consolidated financial statements in Euro. However, a significant portion of the revenues and expenses from the Allianz Group companies outside the Euro zone, including in the United States, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, originates in currencies other than the Euro. In the fiscal year 2015 approximately 34.8% (fiscal year 2014: 34.7%) of the Allianz Group's gross premiums written in the Property-Casualty segment and 31.8% (fiscal year 2014: 31.6%) of the statutory premiums in the Life/Health segment originated in currencies other than the Euro. Furthermore, as of 31 December 2015, 56.0% (as of 31 December 2014: 60.0%) of the third-party assets under management in the Asset Management segment were managed by asset management companies located in the United States.

As a result, although the Allianz Group's non-Euro zone subsidiaries generally record their revenues and expenses in the same currency, changes in the exchange rates used to translate foreign currencies into Euro may adversely affect the Allianz Group's results of operations.

Risks arising from the nature of the Allianz Group's business

Loss reserves for the Allianz Group's Property-Casualty insurance and reinsurance policies are based on estimates as to claims liabilities. Adverse developments relating to claims could lead to further reserve additions and materially adversely impact the Allianz Group's results of operations.

In accordance with industry practice and accounting and regulatory requirements, the Allianz Group establishes reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses related to its Property-Casualty insurance and reinsurance businesses, including Property-Casualty business in run-off.

Reserves are based on estimates of future payments that will be made in respect of claims, including expenses relating to such claims. Such estimates are made both on a case-by-case basis as well as in respect of losses that have been incurred but not reported ("IBNR") to the Allianz Group. These reserves represent the estimated ultimate cost necessary to bring all pending reported and IBNR claims to final settlement.

Reserves are subject to change due to a number of variables that affect the ultimate cost of claims, such as exchange rates, changes in the legal environment and results of litigation as well as effects closely related to (super-imposed-) inflation that may adversely affect costs of repairs and medical costs. The Allianz Group's reserves for asbestos and environmental and other latent claims are particularly subject to such variables.

Established loss reserves estimates are periodically adjusted in the ordinary course of settlement, using the most current information available to management, and any adjustments resulting from changes in reserve estimates are reflected in current results of operations.

To the extent that the Allianz Group's actual claims experience is less favorable than the underlying assumptions used in setting the prices for products and establishing reserves, the Allianz Group may be required to increase its reserves, which may materially adversely affect its results of operations.

On a quarterly basis, Allianz Group monitors reserve levels, movements and trends. This monitoring is conducted on the basis of quarterly data submitted by the subsidiaries as well as through frequent dialogue with local actuaries. However, ultimate losses may materially exceed the established reserves and have a material adverse effect on the Allianz Group's result of operations.

Actuarial experience and other factors could differ from that assumed in the calculation of Life/Health actuarial reserves and pension liabilities.

The assumptions the Allianz Group makes in assessing its Life/Health insurance reserves may differ from what the Allianz Group may experience in the future. The Allianz Group derives its Life/Health insurance reserves using "best estimate" actuarial practices and assumptions. These assumptions include the assessment of the long-term development of interest rates, investment returns, the allocation of investments between equity, fixed-income and other categories, policyholder bonus rates (some of which are guaranteed), mortality and morbidity rates, policyholder lapses and future expense levels. The Allianz Group monitors its actual experience of these assumptions, and to the extent that it considers that this experience will continue in the longer term it refines its long-term assumptions. Similarly, estimates of the Allianz Group's own pension obligations necessarily depend on assumptions concerning future actuarial, demographic, macroeconomic and financial markets developments. Changes in any such assumptions may lead to changes in the estimates of Life/Health insurance reserves or pension obligations.

The Allianz Group companies have a significant portfolio of contracts with guaranteed investment returns, including endowment and annuity products for the German market as well as certain guaranteed contracts in other markets. The amounts payable by the Allianz Group companies at maturity of an endowment policy in Germany and in certain other markets include a "guaranteed benefit", an amount that, in practice, is equal to a legally mandated minimum rate of return on actuarial reserves. If interest rates further decline or remain at historically low levels for a long period, the Allianz Group could be required to provide additional funds to the Allianz Group's Life/Health subsidiaries to support their obligations in respect of products with higher guaranteed returns or their pension obligations, or increase reserves in respect of such products, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on the Allianz Group's results of operations.

In the United States, in particular in the variable and fixed-indexed annuity products, and to a lesser extent in Europe and Asia, the Allianz Group has a portfolio of contracts where policyholder crediting is contractually tied to equity market performance. The hedging arrangements (if any) may not cover the returns due to policyholders, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on the Allianz Group's results of operations.

If the Allianz Group's asset management business underperforms, it may experience a decline in assets under management, related fee income and a reduction of performance fees.

While the assets under management in the Allianz Group's Asset Management segment include a significant amount of funds related to the Allianz Group's insurance operations, third-party assets under management ("AUM") represent the majority.

Results of the Allianz Group's asset management activities are driven by variations in management and performance fees. Background for such variations may be AUM-movements which are induced by valuation changes resulting from market movements. In addition, AUM may fluctuate due to net flows which can be attributed to the relative performance of Allianz Group's investment activities compared to competitors and benchmarks. Moreover, the result of Allianz Group's asset management business can potentially be impacted by adverse credit or operational loss events, if any.

Intense competition in the German market as well as in other markets could materially adversely affect the Allianz Group's revenues and profitability.

The markets in which the Allianz Group operates are generally quite competitive. This basically applies to all of the Allianz Group's primary business areas, i.e. insurance, asset management and banking businesses.

In particular, the Allianz Group's more mature insurance markets (e.g. Germany, France, Italy and the United States) are highly competitive. In recent years, the Allianz Group has also experienced increasing competition in emerging markets, as large insurance companies and other financial services providers have also entered these markets to participate in their high growth potential. In addition, local institutions have become more experienced and have established strategic relationships, alliances or mergers also with the Allianz Group's competitors. Downturns in the economies of these markets might even increase the competitive pressure, potentially resulting in lower margins or business volumes for the Allianz Group.

If the Allianz Group fails to offer attractive products and services suitable to customers' needs, revenues could be materially adversely affected and the Allianz Group may lose market shares in important areas of the Allianz Group's business, which might also have a material adverse impact on the Allianz Group. In addition, ongoing pricing pressure in certain highly competitive markets may negatively impact the Allianz Group's profitability.

Risks arising from the environment and the geopolitical situation

The Allianz Group's financial results may be materially adversely affected by the occurrence of natural catastrophes and man-made disasters (including acts of terrorism).

Allianz Group's Property-Casualty insurance covers to a large extent losses from major unpredictable events like natural catastrophes (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, floods) and man-made events (e.g. fires, industrial explosions) but also acts of terror. The likelihood of such events can change due to natural climate cycles, changes in the portfolios, but also through a changing market or geopolitical environment. Consequently the rising geopolitical tensions in the Middle East with the subsequent immigration wave, terror acts such as in Paris or the growing tensions between Russia and the United States as well as other countries may increase the risk of terror losses significantly in some regions. Also increasing urbanization and increasing concentration of industrial facilities in natural catastrophe prone regions has increased losses over the past years, a trend that is expected to continue. In addition, increasing digitalization introduces new risks in regards to Cybercrime, i.e. manipulation of software or loss of sensitive data. However, the incidence and severity of all these catastrophes in any given period are inherently unpredictable. All risk models are subject to uncertainty arising from both scientific and management assumptions as well as underlying data.

The Allianz Group monitors its overall exposure to catastrophes and other unpredictable events in each geographic region and each of the Allianz Group's subsidiaries within the Allianz Group's limit framework. In addition local entities have implemented their own underwriting limits related to insurance coverage for losses from catastrophic events. However, a series of unlikely catastrophes in a year may result in unusually high levels of losses with a material adverse effect on the Allianz Group's financial position or results of operations.

Furthermore, the occurrence of extreme large scale natural catastrophes, pandemics and man-made disasters (e.g. terror events) can have a negative impact on local or even global economy in general, and capital markets in particular, and thus also on the Allianz Group's financial position and results of operations.

Increased geopolitical risks following the terrorist attack of 11 September 2001, and any future terrorist attacks, could have a continuing negative impact on the Allianz Group's businesses.

After 11 September 2001, several terror insurance pools have been set up and reinsurers generally either put terrorism exclusions into their policies or drastically increased the price for such coverage. Although the Allianz Group companies have attempted to minimize terrorist coverage in policies they write, this has not been possible in all cases, including as a result of legislative developments such as the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act in the United States.

Furthermore, geopolitical risks have increased, in particular in the Middle East and the growing tension between Russia and the United States as well as other western countries. In case of an escalation to global scale it may also lead to an impact on global financial markets and thereby affect Allianz's portfolio negatively even without direct exposure to the originating region.

The Allianz Group monitors its overall exposure to terror and man-made catastrophes in each geographic region and each of the Allianz Group's subsidiaries within the Allianz Group's limit framework. However, a series of unlikely terror and man-made catastrophes in a year may result in unusually high levels of losses with a material adverse effect on the Allianz Group's financial position or results of operations.

Risks arising from legal and regulatory conditions

Solvency II introduces a new regulatory framework for insurance companies with increased regulatory requirements (including own funds and governance).

Effective from 1 January 2016, the EU implemented wide-ranging amendments to the existing regulatory framework applicable to insurance and re-insurance companies. The new framework (commonly referred to as "**Solvency II**") introduces new regulatory requirements as to own funds, the calculation of technical provisions, valuation of assets and liabilities, governance structure, regulatory reporting and disclosure as well as governance of insurance companies. Solvency II is based on Directive 2009/138/EC (as amended). The (partial) internal model¹ that has been developed and implemented by the Allianz Group to assess its solvency capital requirements under the Solvency II regime was approved by the supervisory authorities in November 2015.

Directive 2009/138/EC, together with accompanying legal acts such as Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35 and national legislation implementing these changes, create a stricter and more comprehensive regulatory framework (compared to the previous supervisory and solvency regime) for insurance and re-insurance companies within the EU. In any case, the Solvency II regime will lead to higher volatility in solvency ratios compared to Solvency I due to the market value balance sheet approach. In particular, our solvency ratios may be negatively impacted by adverse capital market conditions.

There is a risk that under Solvency II, instruments issued by the Issuer or Allianz Group will not or will cease to be (fully or partly) eligible as own funds and that total own funds will not be sufficient to comply with the increased capital requirements under Solvency II. In such cases, the Issuer might have to replace existing instruments and/or issue additional instruments or otherwise raise capital eligible as own funds. There is a risk that refinancing existing debt or raising additional capital would be expensive, difficult or impossible on adequate terms, which could have a material adverse effect on the Issuer and/or Allianz Group, including its business and financial condition.

In the event of a failure by the Issuer or Allianz Group to meet regulatory capital requirements, regulators have broad authority to take various regulatory actions including limiting or prohibiting the writing of new

¹ From a formalistic perspective, the German Supervisory Authority deems Allianz Group's model to be 'partial' because it does not cover all of Allianz Group's operations: some of Allianz Group's smaller operations report under the standard model and others under the deduction and aggregation method,

business, prohibiting payment of dividends or coupon payments, and/or putting a company into insolvency proceedings or administration. A breach of regulatory capital requirements or a reduction of solvency ratios may result in the Issuer injecting new capital into its subsidiaries which could in turn adversely affect the Issuer's liquidity and financial position. Regulatory restrictions can reduce the Issuer's ability to move capital within Allianz Group which in turn can adversely affect the liquidity and financial position of the Issuer and Allianz Group. Under the Solvency II regime, the powers of intervention of the supervisory authority with respect to reinsurers like Allianz SE are extended and, in particular, allow for a restriction on all payments (in particular, payments under the Notes) at an earlier stage of a potential crisis.

Changes in existing, or new, government laws and regulations, or enforcement initiatives in respect thereof, in the countries in which the Allianz Group companies operate may materially impact the Allianz Group and could adversely affect the Allianz Group's business.

The Allianz Group's insurance, asset management and banking businesses as well as the financial steering activities of Allianz SE and sub-holding companies are subject to detailed, comprehensive laws and regulations as well as supervision in all the countries in which the Allianz Group companies do business. Regulatory authorities have broad administrative power over many aspects of the financial services business, which may include liquidity, capital adequacy and permitted investments, ethical issues, money laundering, "know your customer" rules, privacy, record keeping, and marketing and selling practices. Insurance, banking and other financial services laws, regulations and policies currently governing Allianz SE and its subsidiaries may change at any time in ways which have an adverse effect on the Allianz Group's business, and the timing or form of any future regulatory or enforcement initiatives in respect thereof cannot be predicted.

Changes in existing laws and regulations, or in their interpretation by the authorities, may affect Allianz Group's tax burden, its capital requirements, the way in which the Allianz Group companies conduct their business and the products they may offer. Furthermore, in reaction to the crisis in the global financial markets, many countries' governments and regulators have introduced various rescue schemes for the financial sector. The impact of certain of these schemes may negatively affect the value of the securities of companies participating in these programs and thus have an adverse effect on the Allianz Group companies as a holder of certain of these securities in their investment portfolios.

In the same context, governments, regulatory authorities and others have made and continue to make proposals to reform the regulatory framework for the financial services industry to enhance its resilience against future crises. Proposals include, among others, requests for more stringent regulatory capital and liquidity standards, regulation of specific types of business perceived as particularly dangerous, and expansion of the resolution powers of regulators. It is possible that the future regulatory framework for the financial industry may change, perhaps significantly. This is also due to the fact that the Allianz Group has been designated as a "Global Systemically Important Insurer" by the Financial Stability Board and will be subject to the respective policy measures which apply to such groups. In addition, it is unclear how the Common Framework for the Supervision of Internationally Active Insurance Groups ("**Comframe**") which is currently being developed by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors ("**IAIS**") will be implemented. Effects of the regulatory changes on the Allianz Group may range from additional administrative cost to implement and comply with new rules to increased cost of capital and a materially adverse effect on the Allianz Group's business, results of operation and prospects. The future capital requirements applicable for Global Systemically Important Insurers ("**G-SIIs**") are still not finalized, resulting in some uncertainty in terms of the ultimate capital requirements for Allianz Group. Finally, the potential for a multiplicity of different regulatory regimes, capital standards and reporting requirements will increase operational complexity and costs.

Furthermore, changes to tax laws may affect the attractiveness of certain of the Allianz Group's products that currently receive favourable tax treatment. Governments in jurisdictions in which the Allianz Group does business may consider changes to tax laws that could adversely affect such existing tax advantages, and if enacted, could result in a significant reduction in the sale of such products.

The Allianz Group's business may be negatively affected by adverse publicity, regulatory actions or litigation with respect to the Allianz Group, other well-known companies and the financial services industry generally.

Adverse publicity and damage to the Allianz Group's reputation might arise from financial reporting irregularities or compliance irregularities, data protection irregularities, involving Allianz Group or other large and well-known companies, increasing regulatory and law enforcement scrutiny of "know your customer", anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist-financing procedures and their effectiveness, and regulatory investigations of the asset management, banking and insurance industries. Any of the above could also lead to increased regulatory supervision, affect the Allianz Group's ability to attract and retain customers, impair access to the capital markets or have other adverse effects on the Allianz Group in ways that are not predictable.

Other risks

Many of the Allianz Group's businesses are dependent on the financial strength and credit ratings assigned to the Allianz Group companies and their businesses by various rating agencies. Therefore, a downgrade in their ratings may materially adversely affect relationships with customers and intermediaries, negatively impact sales of their products and increase their cost of borrowing.

Claims paying ability and financial strength ratings are each a factor in establishing the competitive position of insurers. Allianz SE's financial strength rating has a significant impact on the individual ratings of key subsidiaries. If a rating of certain subsidiaries falls below a certain threshold, the respective operating business may be significantly impacted. A ratings downgrade, or the potential for such a downgrade, of the Allianz Group or any of its insurance subsidiaries could, among other things, adversely affect relationships with agents, brokers and other distributors of the Allianz Group's products and services, thereby negatively impacting new sales, adversely affect the Allianz Group's ability to compete in the respective markets and increase the cost of borrowing. In particular, in those countries where primary distribution of the Allianz Group's products is done through independent agents, future ratings downgrades could adversely impact sales of the life insurance and annuity products. Any future ratings downgrades could also materially adversely affect the cost of raising capital and could, in addition, give rise to additional financial obligations or accelerate existing financial obligations which are dependent on maintaining specified rating levels.

Rating agencies can be expected to continue to monitor the Allianz Group's financial strength and claims paying ability. Future ratings downgrades may occur at any time, whether due to changes in the Allianz Group's performance, its regulatory capital position, changes in the rating agencies' industry views or ratings methodologies, or a combination of these and other factors.

Market and other factors could adversely affect goodwill, deferred policy acquisition costs and deferred tax assets; the Allianz Group's deferred tax assets are also potentially impacted by changes in tax legislation.

Business and market conditions may impact the amount of goodwill the Allianz Group carries in its consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2015, the Allianz Group has recorded goodwill in an aggregate amount of EUR 12,101 million, of which EUR 7,566 million related to its asset management business, and EUR 4,535 million related to its insurance business.

As the value of certain parts of the Allianz Group's businesses, including in particular the Allianz Group's asset management business, are significantly impacted by such factors as the state of financial markets and ongoing operating performance, significant declines in financial markets or operating performance could also result in impairment of other goodwill carried by the Allianz Group companies and result in significant write-downs, which could be material. As a result of the impairment test in the fiscal year 2015, all of the goodwill of EUR 171 million allocated to the cash generating unit Asia Pacific in the business segment Life/Health was completely impaired mainly driven by steadily decreasing and persisting low interest rates in South Korea.

The assumptions the Allianz Group made with respect to recoverability of deferred policy acquisition costs ("**DAC**") are also affected by such factors as operating performance and market conditions. DAC is incurred in connection with the production of new and renewal insurance business and is deferred and amortized generally in proportion to profits or to premium income expected to be generated over the life of the underlying policies, depending on the classification of the product. If the assumptions on which expected profits are based prove to be incorrect, it may be necessary to accelerate amortization of DAC, even to the extent of writing down DAC, which could materially adversely affect results of operations. During 2015, a write-down of DAC in the amount of EUR 155 million was recorded by Allianz Korea due to further premium deficiency recognition as a result of further decreasing interest rates.

As of 31 December 2015, the Allianz Group reported deferred tax assets of EUR 1,394 million. The deferred tax assets before netting with deferred tax liabilities amounted to EUR 19,874 million. EUR 1,614 million thereof resulted from tax losses which are carried forward to future periods. The calculation of the respective tax assets and liabilities is based on current tax laws and IFRS and depends on the performance of Allianz SE and of certain business units in particular.

Changes in German or other tax legislation or regulations or an operating performance below currently anticipated levels or any circumstances which result in an expiration of tax losses may lead to an impairment of deferred tax assets, in which case the Allianz Group could be obligated to write-off certain tax assets. Tax assets may also need to be written down if certain assumptions of profitability prove to be incorrect, as losses incurred for longer than expected will make the usability of tax assets more unlikely. Any such development may have a material adverse impact on the Allianz Group's net income.

Allianz SE has the contingent obligation to indemnify, under certain circumstances, the Federal Association of German Banks ("Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.") in connection with possible support measures for German banks of the Allianz Group.

In accordance with the statutes of the Joint Fund for Securing Customer Deposits ("**Einlagensicherungsfonds**"), Allianz SE has undertaken to indemnify the "Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.", the deposit protection association of privately-held German banks, for any losses it may incur by reason of supporting measures taken in favor of the Oldenburgische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft ("**Oldenburgische Landesbank**").

Allianz may have increased obligations under the German policy holder protection scheme for life insurers (Protector)

Allianz is a member of the German policy holder protection scheme for life insurers ("**Protector**"). In case of an adverse development of the situation of German life insurance companies outside Allianz Group, Allianz Group may be required, in line with German regulation and the contract between Allianz Group entities and Protector, to make substantial contributions to Protector that are considerably higher than at the current moment.

The benefits that the Allianz Group may realize from acquisitions could be materially different from its expectations.

A variety of factors that are partially or entirely beyond the Allianz Group's control could cause actual business results of the acquired undertakings being materially different from what was initially expected, and any synergies due to the acquisition, therefore, could, as a result, be materially smaller or realized at a later stage than initially expected.

Operational risks may disrupt the Allianz Group's business.

The Allianz Group is exposed to operational risks resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, from personnel and systems, or from external events, such as interruption of business operations due to a break-down of electricity or a flood, damage caused by employee fraud or the losses caused by court cases. For example, the Allianz Group relies on complex IT-systems and could suffer financial losses, a disruption of its businesses, liabilities to clients, regulatory interventions or reputational damages in case of events such as operational errors, software and hardware errors, power blackouts, damage, computer viruses, terrorist or

other acts of sabotage as well as other internal or external threats. Operational risks also include legal and compliance risks.

Risk factors relating to the Notes

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in the Notes must determine whether or not the Notes represent a suitable investment in light of that investor's own circumstances. The Notes are only suitable for sophisticated investors that:

- (1) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (2) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of their particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on their overall investment portfolio;
- (3) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (4) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices, rates and financial markets; and
- (5) are able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic and other factors that may affect their investment and their ability to bear the applicable risks.

The Notes are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally purchase complex financial instruments as part of a wider portfolio strategy rather than as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with a measured and appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios, and only after performing an intensive analysis of all involved risks. A potential investor should not invest in the Notes – which are complex financial instruments – unless the potential investor has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Risks resulting from the Notes being structured to meet the criteria to qualify as regulatory capital (own funds) and as capital for rating agency purposes

The Notes will be issued to increase the Issuer's and Allianz Group's regulatory capital under Solvency II and are intended to qualify as capital for rating agency purposes. The Terms and Conditions of the Notes are structured accordingly, implying various risks for investors. In particular, the Issuer is under no obligation to redeem the Notes at any time, and there is the risk that in certain cases, redemption at the option of the issuer is not possible, or that the Issuer may be obliged to defer payment of interest beyond the Interest Payment Date, whenever the Issuer or the Allianz Group does not meet regulatory capital requirements. Moreover, due to the subordination of the Notes there is a higher risk for investors to lose all or part of their investments.

Perpetual securities

The Notes are perpetual securities and have no fixed maturity date or redemption date. The Issuer is under no obligation to redeem the Notes at any time and the holders of the Notes (each a "**Noteholder**") have no right to call for their redemption.

Market expectations on potential redemption

Certain market expectations may exist among investors in the Notes with regard to the timing of a potential redemption at the option of the Issuer. Should the Issuer's actions diverge from these expectations, or should the Issuer be prevented from meeting these expectations, this may adversely affect the market value of the Notes and/or their liquidity.

Noteholders may have to return amounts redeemed otherwise than pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes

If the Notes are redeemed otherwise than pursuant to § 4 of the Terms and Conditions, Noteholders may have to return such amounts.

Subordination

The obligations under the Notes constitute unsecured obligations of the Issuer ranking *pari passu* among themselves. The obligations of the Issuer under the Notes rank subordinated to the Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt (as defined in the Terms and Conditions).

The terms of the Notes provide that the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes rank subordinated to all of the Issuer's (i) unsubordinated obligations, (ii) obligations subordinated by operation of law pursuant to § 39(1) of the German Insolvency Code (*Insolvenzordnung*), (iii) subordinated obligations ranking at least *pari passu* with the Issuer's obligations subordinated by operation of law pursuant to § 39(1) of the German Insolvency Code, (iv) subordinated obligations required to be preferred by mandatory provisions of law, and (v) dated subordinated obligations of the Issuer, unless such obligations are expressed to rank *pari passu* with, or junior to, the Notes. In the event of liquidation, dissolution, insolvency, composition or other proceedings for the avoidance of insolvency of, or against the Issuer, the claims of the Noteholders under the Notes will be satisfied only after the claims of all holders of the Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt (as defined in the Terms and Conditions). In any such event, Noteholders will not receive any amounts payable in respect of the Notes until the claims of all Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt have first been satisfied in full.

The Noteholders must accept that, in the circumstances described above, (i) the Issuer will make payments in respect of the Notes only in accordance with the subordination described above, and (ii) the rights of the Noteholders under the Notes will be subject to the provisions of the insolvency laws applicable to the Issuer from time to time.

Risks in case of an early redemption of the Notes

At the Issuer's option and subject to the Conditions to Redemption, the Notes may be redeemed prior to the First Call Date at the Redemption Amount (as defined in the Terms and Conditions), if, as a result of a future change of the laws applicable in the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes, (i) the Issuer will be obligated to pay Additional Amounts (as defined in the Terms and Conditions), or (ii) interest payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes is no longer fully deductible by the Issuer for its income tax purposes. The Notes may also be redeemed, subject to the Conditions to Redemption, at the Redemption Amount if (i) the Notes may no longer be recorded as liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet of the Issuer, (ii) the Notes fail to or cease to qualify as regulatory capital as intended upon issuance of the Notes, including as own funds for the capital adequacy for Internationally Active Insurance Groups ("**IAIGs**") and G-SIIs, as applicable, or (iii) if the capital treatment assigned to the Notes worsens in the reasonable opinion of the Issuer, after a change in, or clarification to, the rating methodology (or the interpretation thereof) of Moody's Investors Services or Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies, or any of their respective successors.

The Notes may also be redeemed at the option of the Issuer and subject to the Conditions to Redemption at their Redemption Amount on the First Call Date and subsequently at any time thereafter.

If the Notes are redeemed earlier than expected by a Noteholder, a Noteholder is exposed to the risk that due to the early redemption his investment will have a lower than expected term and yield as well as to the risks connected with any reinvestment of the cash proceeds received as a result of the early redemption.

Noteholders will receive the Redemption Amount upon any early redemption. The Redemption Amount may be lower than the then prevailing market price of the Notes.

Interest deferral

Noteholders should be aware that, in certain cases, interest on the Notes will not be due and payable (*fällig*) on the scheduled Interest Payment Date (as defined in the Terms and Conditions), and that the payment of the resulting Arrears of Interest (as defined in the Terms and Conditions) is subject to certain further conditions, and that Arrears of Interest will not bear interest.

Compulsory deferral of interest payments

In case a Compulsory Deferral Event (as described in the Terms and Conditions) has occurred and is continuing on the relevant Interest Payment Date, interest which accrued during the period ending on but excluding such Interest Payment Date will not be due and payable (*fällig*) on that Interest Payment Date. Any such failure to pay will not constitute a default of the Issuer or any other breach of its obligations under the Notes or for any other purpose. Interest deferred will constitute Arrears of Interest, with no certainty for Noteholders as to when these Arrears of Interest will be paid. Noteholders will not receive any additional interest or compensation for the compulsory deferral of interest payments. In particular, the resulting Arrears of Interest will not bear interest.

Optional deferral of interest payments

In case no Compulsory Deferral Event has occurred, the Issuer may elect in its discretion to defer the payment of accrued interest by giving not less than 10 and not more than 15 Business Days' prior notice to the Noteholders if during the six months before the relevant Interest Payment Date no Dividend Payment Event (as defined in the Terms and Conditions) has occurred. Such interest will not be due and payable (*fällig*) on that Interest Payment Date. Any such failure to pay will not constitute a default of the Issuer or any other breach of its obligations under the Notes or for any other purpose. Interest deferred will constitute Arrears of Interest, with no certainty for Noteholders as to when these Arrears of Interest will be paid. Noteholders will not receive any additional interest or compensation for the optional deferral of interest payments. In particular, the resulting Arrears of Interest will not bear interest.

Restrictions on payment of Arrears of Interest

The Issuer will only be entitled to pay Arrears of Interest at any time if the Conditions to Settlement, as further described in the Terms and Conditions, are fulfilled with respect to such payment. These restrictions also apply in the case of a mandatory settlement of Arrears of Interest, as further described in the Terms and Conditions.

Market Expectations on interest payments

Certain market expectations may exist among investors in the Notes with regard to payment of interest. Should the Issuer's actions diverge from these expectations, or should the Issuer be prevented from meeting these expectations, this may adversely affect the market value of the Notes and/or their liquidity.

In any case, there is a significant risk that an investor in the Notes will lose all or some of its investment should the Issuer become insolvent.

Investors are subject to the risk of the Issuer's partial or total failure to make interest and/or redemption payments that the Issuer is obliged to make under the Notes. This may lead to the partial or total loss of the investor's investment in the Notes. This risk is aggravated by the fact that the Notes are unsecured and subordinated (see above, "**Subordination**").

No express Events of Default

The Noteholders should be aware that the Terms and Conditions do not contain any express events of default provision that would allow Noteholders to accelerate the Notes in case of the occurrence of an event of default.

No limitation on issuing further debt and guarantees

There is no restriction on the amount of debt or guarantees which the Issuer may issue ranking equal with or senior to the obligations under or in connection with the Notes. Such issuance of further debt and/or guarantees may reduce the amount recoverable by the Noteholders upon insolvency or winding-up of the Issuer. Furthermore, the issue of further debt and/or guarantees, whether equal, senior or junior ranking, may increase the likelihood that payments of the principal amount or interest under the Notes will be mandatorily deferred or may, in the case of interest payments, be deferred at the option of the Issuer.

Liquidity risk

There is currently no secondary market for the Notes. Application has been made for the Notes to be listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market. However, a liquid secondary market for the Notes may not develop or, if it does develop, it may not continue until the redemption of the Notes. In an illiquid market, an investor may not be able to sell his Notes at any time at fair market prices. The possibility to sell the Notes might additionally be restricted by country specific reasons.

Fixed Rate Notes

The Notes bear interest at a fixed rate.

Noteholders are exposed to the risk that the price of such Notes may fall because of changes in the market yield. While the nominal interest rate (i.e. the coupon) of the Notes is fixed, the market yield typically changes on a daily basis. As the market yield changes, the price of the Notes changes in the opposite direction. If the market yield increases, the price of the Notes typically falls. If the market yield falls, the price of the Note typically increases. Noteholders should be aware that movements of the market yield can adversely affect the price of the Notes and can lead to losses for the Noteholders.

Noteholders should also be aware that the market yield has two components, namely the risk free rate and the credit spread. The credit spread is reflective of the yield that investors require in addition to the yield on a risk free investment of equal tenor as a compensation for the risks inherent in the Notes. The credit spread changes over time and can decrease as well as increase for a large number of different reasons. The market yield of the Notes can change due to changes of the credit spread, the risk free rate, or both.

Reinvestment risk

In addition, Noteholders are exposed to reinvestment risk with respect to proceeds from coupon payments or early redemptions by the issuer. If the market yield (or market spread respectively) declines, and if Noteholders want to invest such proceeds in comparable transactions, Noteholders will only be able to reinvest such proceeds in comparable transactions at the then prevailing lower market yields (or market spread respectively).

Ratings of the Notes, if any, may be subject to change at all times

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. Rating agencies may also change their methodologies for rating securities with features similar to the Notes in the future. If the rating agencies were to change their practices for rating such securities in the future and the ratings of the Notes were to be subsequently lowered, this may have a negative impact on the trading price of the Notes. In any case, the ratings of the Notes may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes.

Currency risk in relation to Notes

The Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars. If such currency represents a foreign currency to a Noteholder, such Noteholder is particularly exposed to the risk of changes in currency exchange rates which may affect the yield of such Notes measured in the Noteholder's currency. Changes in currency exchange rates result from various factors such as macroeconomic factors, speculative transactions and interventions by central banks and governments.

In addition, government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable currency exchange rate. As a result, Noteholders may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

Risks in connection with the application of the German Act on Issues of Debt Securities (*Gesetz über Schuldverschreibungen aus Gesamtemissionen*)

The Terms and Conditions may be amended by the Issuer with consent of the Noteholders by way of a majority resolution in a Noteholders Meeting or by a vote not requiring a physical meeting (*Abstimmung ohne Versammlung*) as described in Sections 5 et seq. of the German Act on Issues of Debt Securities (*Gesetz über Schuldverschreibungen aus Gesamtemissionen*, "**SchVG**"), whereby the Issuer may subsequently amend the Terms and Conditions with the consent of the majority of Noteholders as described in § 13 of the Terms and Conditions, which amendment will be binding on all Noteholders of the relevant Series of Notes, even on those who voted against the change.

Therefore, a Noteholder is subject to the risk of being outvoted by a majority resolution of the Noteholders. As such majority resolution is binding on all Noteholders of a particular Series of Notes, certain rights of such Noteholder against the Issuer under the Terms and Conditions may be amended or reduced or even cancelled, which may have significant negative effects on the value of the Notes and the return from the Notes.

The Noteholders may by majority resolution provide for the appointment or dismissal of a joint representative. If a joint representative is appointed a Noteholder may be deprived of its individual right to pursue and enforce a part or all of its rights under the Terms and Conditions against the Issuer, such right passing to the Noteholders' joint representative who is then exclusively responsible to claim and enforce the rights of all the Noteholders.

The market value of the Notes could decrease if the creditworthiness of the Allianz Group worsens

If the likelihood decreases that the Issuer will be in a position to fully perform all obligations under the Notes when they fall due, for example, because of the materialisation of any of the risks regarding the Allianz Group or the Issuer, the market value of the Notes will fall. In addition, even if the likelihood that the Issuer will be in position to fully perform all obligations under the Notes when they fall due actually has not decreased, market participants could nevertheless have a different perception. Furthermore, the market participants' assessment of the creditworthiness of corporate debtors in general or debtors operating in the same business as the Allianz Group could adversely change. If any of these risks materialises, third parties would only be willing to purchase Notes for a lower price than before the materialisation of mentioned risk. Under these circumstances, the market value of the Notes will decrease.

Market volatility and other factors

The trading market for debt securities may be volatile and may be adversely impacted by many events. The market for debt securities is influenced by economic and market conditions in Germany and, to varying degrees, by market conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates and inflation rates in other European and other industrialised countries. Events in Germany, Europe or elsewhere may cause market volatility and such volatility may adversely affect the price of Notes. Noteholders also bear the risk that economic and market conditions will have any other adverse effect on the trading pattern and the market value of the Notes. There is the risk that the price for the Notes will be more volatile than the price for debt securities

generally and that, as a consequence, general market volatility will have a greater impact on the volatility of the price of the Notes.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investors to acquire the Notes

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (i) Notes are legal investments for it, (ii) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (iii) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisors or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs reduce the yield a Noteholder will realize on the investment in the Notes. When Notes are purchased, several types of incidental costs (including transaction fees and commissions) are incurred and will have to be paid by the buyer in addition to the then prevailing market price. Similarly, when a Noteholder sells any Notes, such incidental costs will reduce the actual price the Noteholder will receive for each Note sold. These incidental costs may significantly reduce the potential profit of an investment in the Notes, or may lead to, or increase, a loss from such an investment. For instance, credit institutions as a rule charge their clients commissions which are either fixed minimum commissions or pro-rata commissions depending on the order value. To the extent that additional – domestic or foreign – parties are involved in the execution of an order, including but not limited to domestic Managers or brokers in foreign markets, Noteholders must take into account that they may also be charged for the brokerage fees, commissions and other fees and expenses of such parties (third party costs).

In addition to such costs directly related to the purchase of Notes (direct costs), Noteholders must also take into account any follow-up costs (such as custody fees). Investors should inform themselves about any additional costs incurred in connection with the purchase, custody or sale of the Notes before investing in the Notes.

Noteholders must further take into account that upon sales or purchases of Notes prior to an interest payment date (depending on their type and features), respectively, no accrued interest might be paid or charged, as the case may be.

Margin lending

Margin lending, where it is permitted, can materially increase the risk to a Noteholder of incurring losses. If a loan is used to finance the acquisition of the Notes and the Notes subsequently go into default, or if the trading price diminishes significantly, the Noteholder not only has to face a potential loss on its investment, but it will also still have to repay the loan and pay interest thereon. This may significantly increase the risk of a loss. Investors should not assume that they will be able to repay the loan or pay interest thereon from the profits of a transaction. Instead, investors should assess their financial situation prior to an investment, as to whether they are able to pay interest on the loan, or to repay the loan on demand, even if they face losses on such investment.

European Initiative on Financial Transaction Tax

On 14 February 2013, the EU Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Directive (the "**Draft Directive**") on a common financial transaction tax ("**FTT**"). According to the Draft Directive, the FTT shall be implemented in eleven EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia and Slovenia; the "**Participating Member States**").

Pursuant to the Draft Directive, the FTT shall be payable on financial transactions provided at least one party to the financial transaction is established or deemed established in a Participating Member State and there is a financial institution established or deemed established in a Participating Member State which is a party to

the financial transaction. Among others, no FTT shall, however, be payable on primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006, including the activity of underwriting and subsequent allocation of financial instruments in the framework of their issue.

Ten EU Member States (including Germany) had announced that they intend to reach an agreement with regard to the FTT by the end of June 2016, focussing initially on the taxation of shares and certain derivatives. Estonia decided that it will not participate. The FTT has not been implemented yet. Currently there is no detailed plan or timetable available as to the further implementation of the FTT.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between EU Member States and the scope of any such tax is uncertain. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

Tax impact of the investment

An effective yield on the Notes may be diminished by the tax impact on an investment in the Notes. Payments of interest on the Notes, or profits realised by the Noteholder upon the sale or repayment of the Notes, may be subject to taxation in its home jurisdiction or in other jurisdictions in which it is required to pay taxes. The typically applicable tax treatment of Noteholders in Germany and Luxembourg is broadly described under "TAXATION", starting on page 94; however, the tax treatment of an individual Noteholder may differ from the typically applicable situation described for Noteholders.

All investors are advised to contact their own tax advisors for advice on the tax impact of an investment in the Notes. Examples of taxation risks that investors should consider together with their advisors include among others the risk of double taxation (in Germany and their home jurisdiction or another country, if applicable).

Change in tax law

Investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application by the relevant taxation authorities are subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect, and that this could negatively affect the value of the Notes or the after tax return for any Noteholder. Any such change may cause the tax treatment of the Notes to change from the tax position at the time of purchase and may render the statements in this Prospectus concerning the relevant tax law and practice to be inaccurate or insufficient to cover the material tax considerations in respect of the Notes. It is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment which will apply at any given time and changes. In addition, a change in tax law may give the Issuer the right to redeem the Notes at par, and thus possibly at a price lower than the market price of the Notes immediately prior to the redemption.

U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding

Pursuant to the foreign account tax compliance provisions of the U.S. Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 – **FATCA** –, the Issuer or any other person in the payment chain may be required to withhold tax at a rate of 30 per cent. on all, or a portion of, payments made after 31 December 2018 in respect of (i) securities issued or materially modified on or after the date that is six months after the date on which the final regulations applicable to "foreign passthru payments" are filed in the Federal Register or (ii) securities treated as equity for U.S. federal tax purposes, whenever issued.

Whilst the Notes are in global form and held within a clearing system in all but the most remote circumstances, it is not expected that FATCA will affect the amount of any payment received by the clearing system. However, FATCA may affect payments made to custodians or intermediaries in the subsequent payment chain leading to the ultimate investor if any such custodian or intermediary generally is unable to receive payments free of FATCA withholding. It also may affect payment to any ultimate investor that is a financial institution that is not entitled to receive payments free of withholding under FATCA, or an ultimate investor that fails to provide its broker (or other custodian or intermediary from which it receives payment)

with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for the payments to be made free of FATCA withholding. Investors should choose the custodians or intermediaries with care (to ensure each is compliant with FATCA or other laws or agreements related to FATCA including any IGA legislation, if applicable), provide each custodian or intermediary with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for such custodian or intermediary to make a payment free of FATCA withholding. Investors should consult their own tax adviser to obtain a more detailed explanation of FATCA and how FATCA may affect them.

If an amount in respect of U.S. withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from interest, principal or other payments on the Notes as a result of FATCA, neither the Issuer, nor any paying agent or any other person would, pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the deduction or withholding. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Allianz SE in its capacity as Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of the Issuer, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect its import.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

Bedingungen der Schuldverschreibungen (*"Anleihebedingungen"*)

Terms and Conditions of the Notes (*the "Terms and Conditions"*)

§ 1 Wahrung, Stuckelung, Form, Globalurkunde

(a) *Wahrung; Stuckelung.* Die Allianz SE (die **"Emittentin"**) begibt nachrangige Schuldverschreibungen ohne feste Laufzeit in US Dollar (USD) (die **"Festgelegte Wahrung"**) im Gesamtnennbetrag von USD 1.500.000.000, eingeteilt in Schuldverschreibungen (die **"Schuldverschreibungen"** und jeweils eine **"Schuldverschreibung"**) im festgelegten Nennbetrag von je USD 200.000 (der **"Festgelegte Nennbetrag"**).

(b) *Form.* Die Schuldverschreibungen lauten auf den Inhaber.

(c) *Globalurkunde.* Die Schuldverschreibungen sind zunachst in einer vorlufigen Inhaber-Globalurkunde (die **"Vorlufige Globalurkunde"**) ohne Zinsscheine verbrieft, die bei einer gemeinsamen Verwahrstelle fur Clearstream Banking, societe anonyme, Luxemburg (**"Clearstream, Luxemburg"**) und Euroclear Bank SA/NV (**"Euroclear"**) (zusammen das **"Clearingsystem"**) hinterlegt ist.

Die Vorlufige Globalurkunde wird insgesamt oder teilweise und unentgeltlich an oder nach dem Tag, der 40 Tage nach dem Tag der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen, fruhestens jedoch 40 Tage nach dem Tag des Beginns des Angebots liegt, gegen Nachweis uber das Nichtbestehen wirtschaftlichen U.S.-Eigentums im Sinne des U.S.-Rechts (*non-U.S. beneficial ownership*) in der in der Vorlufigen Globalurkunde vorgesehenen Form, gegen eine dauerhafte Globalurkunde (die **"Dauer-Globalurkunde"**) (die Vorlufige Globalurkunde und die Dauer-Globalurkunde jeweils auch eine **"Globalurkunde"**) ohne Zinsscheine eingetauscht. Ein Recht der Anleiheglaubiger (wie nachstehend definiert) auf Ausgabe und Lieferung von Einzelurkunden oder Zinsscheinen besteht nicht.

Die Vorlufige Globalurkunde und die Dauer-Globalurkunde werden solange von dem Clearingsystem oder im Auftrag des Clearingsystems verwahrt, bis samtliche Verpflichtungen der Emittentin aus den

§ 1 Currency, Denomination, Form, Global Note

(a) *Currency; Denomination.* The undated subordinated notes are issued by Allianz SE (the **"Issuer"**) in US Dollar (USD) (the **"Specified Currency"**), in the aggregate principal amount of USD 1,500,000,000, divided into notes (the **"Notes"** and each a **"Note"**) in the specified denomination of USD 200,000 (the **"Specified Denomination"**) each.

(b) *Form.* The Notes are issued in bearer form.

(c) *Global Note.* The Notes are initially represented by a temporary global Note (the **"Temporary Global Note"**) without interest coupons, which will be deposited with a depositary common to Clearstream Banking, societe anonyme, Luxembourg (**"Clearstream, Luxembourg"**) and Euroclear Bank SA/NV (**"Euroclear"**) (together the **"Clearing System"**).

The Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, in whole or in part and free of charge, on or after the day that is 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the date of issue of the Notes for a permanent global Note (the **"Permanent Global Note"**) (the Temporary Global Note and the Permanent Global Note, each a **"Global Note"**) without interest coupons upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Temporary Global Note. The right of the Noteholders (as defined below) to require the issue and delivery of definitive notes or interest coupons is excluded.

Each of the Temporary Global Note and the Permanent Global Note will be held in custody by or on behalf of the Clearing System until all obligations of the Issuer under the Notes have been satisfied.

Schuldverschreibungen erfüllt sind.

Die Vorläufige Globalurkunde und die Dauer-Globalurkunde tragen jeweils die eigenhändigen Unterschriften von zwei Vertretungsberechtigten der Emittentin sowie die eigenhändige Unterschrift eines Kontrollbeauftragten des Fiscal Agent.

- (d) *Anleihegläubiger*. Den Inhabern von Schuldverschreibungen ("**Anleihegläubiger**") stehen Miteigentumsanteile oder vergleichbare andere Rechte an der Globalurkunde zu, die gemäß anwendbarem Recht und den Bestimmungen und Regeln des Clearingsystems übertragen werden können.

§ 2 Status

- (a) *Status der Schuldverschreibungen*. Die Schuldverschreibungen begründen nicht besicherte Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin, die untereinander gleichrangig sind.

Die Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin aus den Schuldverschreibungen sind nachrangig gegenüber den Vorrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin.

Im Fall der Liquidation, der Auflösung oder der Insolvenz der Emittentin oder eines Vergleichs oder eines anderen der Abwendung der Insolvenz dienenden Verfahrens gegen die Emittentin werden die Ansprüche der Anleihegläubiger aus den Schuldverschreibungen erst nach den Ansprüchen der Inhaber aller Vorrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin bedient. In einem solchen Fall werden die Anleihegläubiger keine Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen erhalten, bis alle Ansprüche aus den Vorrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin vollständig bedient sind.

Für die Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin aus diesen Schuldverschreibungen ist den Anleihegläubigern keine Sicherheit durch die Emittentin oder durch Dritte gestellt; eine solche Sicherheit wird auch zu keinem Zeitpunkt gestellt werden.

Kein Anleihegläubiger ist berechtigt, Forderungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen gegen etwaige Forderungen der Emittentin gegen ihn aufzurechnen. Die Emittentin ist nicht berechtigt, Forderungen gegenüber einem Anleihegläubiger mit den Verpflichtungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen aufzurechnen.

The Temporary Global Note and the Permanent Global Note shall each bear the manual signatures of two duly authorised officers of the Issuer as well as the manual signature of an authentication officer of the Fiscal Agent.

- (d) *Noteholders*. The holders of Notes ("**Noteholders**") are entitled to co-ownership participations or other comparable rights in the Global Note, which are transferable in accordance with applicable laws and the rules and regulations of the Clearing System.

§ 2 Status

- (a) *Status of the Notes*. The obligations under the Notes constitute unsecured obligations of the Issuer ranking *pari passu* among themselves.

The obligations of the Issuer under the Notes rank subordinated to the Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt.

In the event of the liquidation, dissolution, insolvency, composition or other proceedings for the avoidance of insolvency of, or against, the Issuer, the claims of the Noteholders under the Notes will be satisfied after (but only after) the claims of all holders of the Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt. In any such event, Noteholders will not receive any amounts payable in respect of the Notes until the claims of all Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt have first been satisfied in full.

No security of whatever kind securing the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes is, or shall at any time be, provided by the Issuer or any other person to the Noteholders.

No Noteholder may set off any claims arising under the Notes against any claims that the Issuer may have against it. The Issuer may not set off any claims it may have against any Noteholder against any of its obligations under the Notes.

"Vorrangige Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin" bezeichnet:

- (i) alle nicht nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin; und
- (ii) alle gesetzlich nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin gemäß § 39 Absatz 1 Insolvenzordnung; und
- (iii) alle nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin, soweit diese mit gesetzlich nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin gemäß § 39 Absatz 1 Insolvenzordnung zumindest gleichrangig sind;
- (iv) alle nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin, die aufgrund zwingender gesetzlicher Bestimmungen vorrangig sind; und
- (v) alle nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin mit begrenzter Laufzeit, soweit für solche Verbindlichkeiten nicht ausdrücklich ein Gleich- oder Nachrang gegenüber den Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin aus den Schuldverschreibungen festgelegt ist. Die Emittentin hat das Recht, den Status der Schuldverschreibungen dahingehend zu ändern, dass der Vorrang von Verbindlichkeiten gemäß dieser Ziffer (v) entfällt. Die Änderung wird mit Bekanntmachung der Emittentin hierüber an die Anleihegläubiger gemäß § 10 wirksam, vorausgesetzt, die Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde (wie nachstehend in § 3.2(c) definiert) hat ihre vorherige Zustimmung erteilt.

(b) **Zahlungsbedingungen, Zahlungsverbot.** Bereits vor Einleitung eines Insolvenz- oder Liquidationsverfahrens steht

- (i) jede Zahlung von Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen unter dem Vorbehalt der Erfüllung der Bedingungen gemäß § 3.2 und § 3.3; und
- (ii) jede Rückzahlung und jeder Rückkauf der Schuldverschreibungen unter dem Vorbehalt der Erfüllung der Rückzahlungsbedingungen gemäß § 4(e).

Diese Zahlungsbedingungen begründen ein Zahlungsverbot dahingehend, dass Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen von der Emittentin nur nach Maßgabe der

"Issuer's Senior Ranking Debt" means all of the Issuer's:

- (i) unsubordinated obligations; and
- (ii) obligations subordinated by operation of law pursuant to § 39(1) of the German Insolvency Code (*Insolvenzordnung*); and
- (iii) subordinated obligations ranking at least *pari passu* with the Issuer's obligations subordinated by operation of law pursuant to § 39(1) of the German Insolvency Code (*Insolvenzordnung*);
- (iv) subordinated obligations required to be preferred by mandatory provisions of law; and
- (v) subordinated dated obligations of the Issuer, unless such obligations are expressed to rank *pari passu* with, or junior to, the Notes. The Issuer has the right to amend the status of the Notes such that the senior rank of obligations pursuant to this clause (v) will cease to apply. Such amendment shall become effective upon notification thereof by the Issuer to the Noteholders pursuant to § 10, provided that prior consent of the Competent Supervisory Authority (as defined below in § 3.2(c)) has been obtained.

(b) **Payment Conditions, Payment Prohibition.** Prior to the commencement of any insolvency or liquidation proceedings

- (i) any payment of interest on the Notes will be subject to the conditions set forth in § 3.2 and § 3.3 being fulfilled; and
- (ii) any redemption and any repurchase of the Notes will be subject to the Conditions to Redemption set forth in § 4(e) being fulfilled.

These payment conditions constitute a prohibition to pay in that any payments on the Notes may only be made by the Issuer if it is made in accordance with the aforementioned

vorgenannten Bedingungen geleistet werden dürfen. Verbotswidrige Zahlungen sind der Emittentin ohne Rücksicht auf entgegenstehende Vereinbarungen zurück zu gewähren.

§ 3 Zinsen

§ 3.1 Verzinsung

- (a) Ab dem 7. September 2016 (der "**Zinslaufbeginn**") (einschließlich) wird jede Schuldverschreibung bezogen auf ihren festgelegten Nennbetrag mit jährlich 3,875 % verzinst. Die Zinsen sind halbjährlich nachträglich am 7. März und 7. September eines jeden Jahres zur Zahlung vorgesehen, erstmals am 7. März 2017 (jeweils ein "**Zinszahlungstag**") und werden nach Maßgabe der in § 3.2 und § 3.3 dargelegten Bedingungen fällig.
- (b) Sofern Zinsen in Bezug auf eine Zinsperiode oder einen Teil davon zu berechnen sind, erfolgt die Berechnung auf der Grundlage des Zinstagequotienten (wie nachstehend definiert).

"**Zinstagequotient**" bezeichnet im Hinblick auf die Berechnung eines Betrages von Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen für einen beliebigen Zeitraum (ab dem ersten Tag dieses Zeitraums (einschließlich) bis zum letzten Tag dieses Zeitraums (ausschließlich)) (der "**Zinsberechnungszeitraum**") die Anzahl von Tagen im Zinsberechnungszeitraum dividiert durch 360, wobei die Anzahl der Tage auf der Grundlage eines Jahres von 360 Tagen mit zwölf Monaten zu je 30 Tagen zu ermitteln ist (es sei denn, (i) der letzte Tag des Zinsberechnungszeitraums fällt auf den 31. Tag eines Monats, während der erste Tag des Zinsberechnungszeitraumes weder auf den 30. noch auf den 31. Tag eines Monats fällt, wobei in diesem Fall der diesen Tag enthaltende Monat nicht als ein auf 30 Tage gekürzter Monat zu behandeln ist, oder (ii) der letzte Tag des Zinsberechnungszeitraumes fällt auf den letzten Tag des Monats Februar, wobei in diesem Fall der Monat Februar nicht als ein auf 30 Tage verlängerter Monat zu behandeln ist).

"**Zinsperiode**" bezeichnet jeden Zeitraum ab dem Zinslaufbeginn (einschließlich) bis zum ersten Zinszahlungstag (ausschließlich) und nachfolgend ab jedem Zinszahlungstag (einschließlich) bis zu dem jeweils nächstfolgenden Zinszahlungstag (ausschließlich).

conditions. Any payment made in breach of this prohibition must be returned to the Issuer irrespective of any agreement to the contrary.

§ 3 Interest

§ 3.1 Interest Rate

- (a) From and including 7 September 2016 (the "**Interest Commencement Date**") each Note bears interest on its Specified Denomination at a rate of 3.875 per cent. per annum. Interest is scheduled to be paid semi-annually in arrear on 7 March and 7 September of each year commencing on 7 March 2017 (each an "**Interest Payment Date**") and will be due and payable (*fällig*) in accordance with the conditions set out in § 3.2 and § 3.3.
- (b) If interest is required to be calculated for any Interest Period or part thereof, such interest shall be calculated on the basis of the Day Count Fraction (as defined below).

"**Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on the Notes for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last day of such period) (the "**Calculation Period**") the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months (unless (i) the last day of the Calculation Period is the 31st day of a month but the first day of the Calculation Period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30-day month, or (ii) the last day of the Calculation Period is the last day of the month of February in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month).

"**Interest Period**" means each period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to but excluding the first Interest Payment Date and thereafter from and including each Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next following Interest Payment Date.

§ 3.2 Fälligkeit von Zinszahlungen, wahlweise und zwingende Aussetzung von Zinszahlungen

(a) Zinsen, die während einer Zinsperiode auflaufen, werden an dem Zinszahlungstag für diese Zinsperiode wie folgt fällig:

(i) Wenn in den letzten 6 Monaten vor dem betreffenden Zinszahlungstag ein Dividendenereignis (wie nachstehend definiert) eingetreten ist, werden diese Zinsen an diesem Zinszahlungstag fällig, sofern kein Pflichtaussetzungsereignis in Bezug auf diesen Zinszahlungstag eingetreten ist.

(ii) Wenn in den letzten 6 Monaten vor dem betreffenden Zinszahlungstag kein Dividendenereignis (wie nachstehend definiert) eingetreten ist, werden diese Zinsen an diesem Zinszahlungstag fällig, sofern kein Pflichtaussetzungsereignis in Bezug auf diesen Zinszahlungstag eingetreten ist, und sofern sich die Emittentin nicht dazu entscheidet, durch eine Bekanntmachung an die Anleihegläubiger gemäß § 10 innerhalb einer Frist von nicht weniger als 10 und nicht mehr als 15 Geschäftstagen vor dem betreffenden Zinszahlungstag, die betreffende Zinszahlung vollständig oder teilweise auszusetzen.

Wenn sich die Emittentin zur vollständigen oder teilweisen Aussetzung aufgelaufener Zinsen entschieden hat, dann ist sie nicht verpflichtet, an dem betreffenden Zinszahlungstag aufgelaufene Zinsen zu zahlen bzw. ist sie nur verpflichtet, den Teil der aufgelaufenen Zinsen zu leisten, für dessen Aussetzung sie sich nicht entschieden hat. Eine Nichtzahlung aus diesem Grunde begründet keinen Verzug der Emittentin und keine anderweitige Verletzung ihrer Verpflichtungen aufgrund dieser Schuldverschreibungen oder für sonstige Zwecke.

(iii) Wenn in Bezug auf den betreffenden Zinszahlungstag ein Pflichtaussetzungsereignis eingetreten ist, werden Zinsen an diesem Zinszahlungstag nicht fällig. Die Emittentin wird die Anleihegläubiger gemäß § 10 über den Eintritt eines Pflichtaussetzungsereignisses

§ 3.2 Due date for interest payments, optional and compulsory deferral of interest payments

(a) Interest which accrues during an Interest Period will be due and payable (*fällig*) on the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period as follows:

(i) If during the six months before the relevant Interest Payment Date a Dividend Payment Event (as defined below) has occurred, the interest will be due and payable (*fällig*) on such Interest Payment Date, provided that no Compulsory Deferral Event has occurred with respect to such Interest Payment Date.

(ii) If during the six months before the relevant Interest Payment Date no Dividend Payment Event (as defined below) has occurred, the interest will be due and payable (*fällig*) on such Interest Payment Date, provided that no Compulsory Deferral Event has occurred with respect to such Interest Payment Date, and that the Issuer does not elect to defer the relevant payment of interest in whole or in part by giving not less than 10 and not more than 15 Business Days' notice to the Noteholders prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date in accordance with § 10.

If the Issuer elects to defer accrued interest in whole or in part, then it will not have any obligation to pay accrued interest on such Interest Payment Date or will only be obliged to pay such part of the accrued interest it elects not to defer, respectively. Any such failure to pay will not constitute a default of the Issuer or any other breach of its obligations under the Notes or for any other purpose.

(iii) If a Compulsory Deferral Event has occurred with respect to the relevant Interest Payment Date, interest will not be due and payable (*fällig*) on that Interest Payment Date. The Issuer will give notice to the Noteholders of the occurrence of the Compulsory Deferral

baldmöglichst nach seiner Feststellung, spätestens am vierten Geschäftstag nach dem betreffenden Zinszahlungstag informieren. Eine Nichtzahlung aus diesem Grunde begründet keinen Verzug der Emittentin und keine anderweitige Verletzung ihrer Verpflichtungen aufgrund dieser Schuldverschreibungen oder für sonstige Zwecke.

- (b) Nach Maßgabe des § 3.2(a) nicht fällig gewordene aufgelaufene Zinsen für eine Zinsperiode sind Zinsrückstände (die "**Zinsrückstände**").

Zinsrückstände werden nicht verzinst.

- (c) In diesen Anleihebedingungen gilt Folgendes:

"Anwendbare Aufsichtsrechtliche Vorschriften" bezeichnet die Vorschriften des Versicherungsaufsichtsrechts (einschließlich der Solvency II Richtlinie) und darauf bezogene Regelungen und Verordnungen (einschließlich der Verwaltungspraxis der zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde und einschlägiger Gerichtsentscheidungen), die hinsichtlich der Solvabilität der Emittentin anwendbar sind. Dies erfasst auch die Regelungen und Verordnungen hinsichtlich der Gruppensolvabilität sowie der Kapitaladäquanz von international aktiven Versicherungsgruppen (IAIG) und von global systemrelevanten Versicherern (G-SII).

"Anwendbare Insolvenzrechtliche Vorschriften" bezeichnet die Vorschriften des maßgeblichen Insolvenzrechts und darauf bezogene Regelungen und Verordnungen (einschließlich der Gerichtspraxis und einschlägiger Gerichtsentscheidungen), die jeweils in Bezug auf die Emittentin anwendbar sind.

"Geschäftstag" bezeichnet einen Tag (außer einem Samstag oder Sonntag), an dem Geschäftsbanken in London, New York und Frankfurt für Geschäfte (einschließlich Devisen- und Sortengeschäfte) geöffnet sind.

Ein "**Insolvenzereignis**" ist eingetreten, wenn bezüglich der Emittentin ein Eröffnungsgrund im Sinne des § 16 ff. InsO oder nach Maßgabe sonstiger Anwendbarer Insolvenzrechtlicher Vorschriften vorliegt.

Event in accordance with § 10 as soon as possible after its determination but in no event later than on the fourth Business Day following the relevant Interest Payment Date. Any such failure to pay will not constitute a default of the Issuer or any other breach of its obligations under the Notes or for any other purpose.

- (b) Accrued interest in respect of an Interest Period not due and payable in accordance with § 3.2(a) will constitute arrears of interest ("**Arrears of Interest**").

Arrears of Interest will not bear interest.

- (c) For the purposes of these Terms and Conditions:

"Applicable Supervisory Regulations" means the provisions of insurance supervisory laws (including the Solvency II Directive) and any rules and regulations thereunder (including the administrative practice of the Competent Supervisory Authority and any applicable decision of a court) for solvency of the Issuer. These include the rules and regulations with respect to the group solvency and capital adequacy of internationally active insurance groups (IAIG) and global systemically important insurers (G-SII).

"Applicable Insolvency Regulations" means the provisions of the relevant insolvency laws and any rules and regulations thereunder (including court case law and any applicable court decisions) applicable to the Issuer from time to time.

"Business Day" means a day which is a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency) in London, New York and Frankfurt.

An "**Insolvency Event**" will have occurred if a reason for the opening of insolvency proceedings in respect of the Issuer within the meaning of § 16 et seqq. of the German Insolvency Code (*Insolvenzordnung*) or in accordance with any other Applicable Insolvency Regulations exists.

"Dividendenergebnis" bezeichnet jedes der folgenden Ereignisse:

- (i) auf der Hauptversammlung der Emittentin wird eine Dividende, sonstige Ausschüttung oder Zahlung auf eine beliebige Gattung von Aktien der Emittentin wirksam beschlossen; oder
- (ii) die Emittentin leistet eine Abschlagszahlung auf den Bilanzgewinn.

Ein **"Pflichtaussetzungsergebnis"** ist in Bezug auf einen Tag, an dem Zahlungen von Zinsen und/oder Zinsrückständen auf die Schuldverschreibungen gemäß diesen Anleihebedingungen vorgesehen sind, eingetreten, wenn

- (i) ein Insolvenzereignis entweder eingetreten ist und an diesem Tag fortbesteht oder die Zahlung ein Insolvenzereignis auslösen oder dessen Eintritt beschleunigen würde; oder
- (ii) an dem betreffenden Tag eine Anordnung der Zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde in Kraft ist, die der Emittentin untersagt, Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen zu leisten, oder ein anderes gesetzliches oder behördliches Zahlungsverbot besteht; oder
- (iii) an oder vor diesem Tag ein Solvenzkapitalereignis entweder eingetreten ist und an dem betreffenden Tag fortbesteht oder durch die Zahlung von Zinsen und/oder Zinsrückständen auf die Schuldverschreibungen durch die Emittentin an dem betreffenden Tag eintreten würde, es sei denn,
 - (A) die Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde hat an oder vor diesem Tag ausnahmsweise ihre vorherige Zustimmung zu der Zahlung der betreffenden Zinsen und/oder Zinsrückstände auf die Schuldverschreibungen trotz Solvenzkapitalereignis erteilt und ihre Zustimmung bis zu diesem Tag nicht widerrufen;
 - (B) die Zahlung der betreffenden Zinsen und/oder Zinsrückstände auf die Schuldverschreibungen führt nicht zu einer weiteren Schwächung der Solvabilität der Emittentin oder der Gruppe der Emittentin; und

"Dividend Payment Event" means any of the following events:

- (i) the ordinary general meeting of shareholders (*ordentliche Hauptversammlung*) of the Issuer validly resolves on any dividend, other distribution or payment in respect of any class of shares of the Issuer; or
- (ii) any payment on account of the balance sheet profit is made by the Issuer.

A **"Compulsory Deferral Event"** will have occurred with respect to the date on which any payment of interest and/or Arrears of Interest on the Notes is scheduled to be paid under these Terms and Conditions if

- (i) either an Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing on such date or such payment would cause or accelerate the occurrence of an Insolvency Event; or
- (ii) there is in effect on such date an order of the Competent Supervisory Authority prohibiting the Issuer from making payments under the Notes, or there is in effect on such date any other payment prohibition, whether by statute or by order of any authority; or
- (iii) a Solvency Capital Event either has occurred on or prior to such date and is continuing on such date or would be caused by the payment by the Issuer of interest and/or Arrears of Interest on the Notes on the relevant date, unless
 - (A) on or prior to such date the Competent Supervisory Authority has exceptionally given, and not withdrawn by such date, its prior consent to the payment of the relevant interest and/or Arrears of Interest despite the Solvency Capital Event;
 - (B) the payment of such interest and/or Arrears of Interest on the Notes does not lead to a further weakening of the solvency position of the Issuer or the Issuer's group; and

- (C) die geltenden Mindestkapitalanforderungen (MCR) der Emittentin bzw. das Minimum der konsolidierten Solvenzkapitalanforderung für die Gruppe der Emittentin gemäß der Solvency II Richtlinie sind auch nach der Zahlung der betreffenden Zinsen und/oder Zinsrückstände auf die Schuldverschreibungen erfüllt.

"**Solvency II Richtlinie**" bezeichnet die Richtlinie 2009/138/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und der Kommission vom 25. November 2009 in der jeweils geltenden Fassung, die dazu erlassenen weiteren Rechtsakte der Europäischen Union, einschließlich der Delegierten Verordnung (EU) 2015/35 der Kommission vom 10. Oktober 2014, und die darauf bezogenen deutschen Umsetzungsgesetze, in der jeweils gültigen Fassung.

Ein "**Solvenzkapitalereignis**" ist eingetreten, falls auf Solo-Ebene und/oder auf Gruppen-Ebene die Eigenmittel der Emittentin nicht ausreichen, um die geltenden Solvenzkapitalanforderungen (SCR) oder die geltenden Mindestkapitalanforderungen (MCR) der Emittentin bzw. das Minimum der konsolidierten Solvenzkapitalanforderung für die Gruppe der Emittentin gemäß der Solvency II Richtlinie zu erfüllen.

"**Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde**" ist die Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht bzw. jede Behörde, die ihr Funktionsnachfolger wird.

§ 3.3 Nachzahlung von Zinsrückständen.

- (a) *Freiwillige Nachzahlung von Zinsrückständen.* Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, ausstehende Zinsrückstände jederzeit (insgesamt oder teilweise) nachzuzahlen, wenn die Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen (wie nachstehend definiert) in Bezug auf diese Zahlung erfüllt sind.

Wenn sich die Emittentin dazu entscheidet, ausstehende Zinsrückstände (insgesamt oder teilweise) nachzuzahlen, wird sie die Anleihegläubiger durch Bekanntmachung gemäß § 10 unter Einhaltung einer Frist von nicht weniger als 10 und nicht mehr als 15 Geschäftstagen hierüber in Kenntnis setzen, wobei eine solche Bekanntmachung (i) den Betrag an Zinsrückständen, der gezahlt werden soll, und (ii) den für diese Zahlung festgelegten Tag (der "**Freiwillige Nachzahlungstag**")

- (C) the applicable minimum capital requirement (MCR) of the Issuer or the minimum consolidated solvency capital requirement for the Issuer's group in accordance with the Solvency II Directive are fulfilled also after payment of such interest and/or Arrears of Interest on the Notes.

"**Solvency II Directive**" means Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 as amended from time to time, the further legislative acts of the European Union enacted in relation thereto including Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014, and the German legislation implementing the same, in each case as amended from time to time.

A "**Solvency Capital Event**" will have occurred if on an unconsolidated basis and/or on a consolidated basis the own funds (*Eigenmittel*) of the Issuer are not sufficient to cover the applicable solvency capital requirement (SCR) or the applicable minimum capital requirement (MCR) of the Issuer or the minimum consolidated solvency capital requirement for the Issuer's group in accordance with the Solvency II Directive.

"**Competent Supervisory Authority**" means the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht*) or any authority which becomes its successor in such capacity.

§ 3.3 Payment of Arrears of Interest.

- (a) *Optional payment of Arrears of Interest.* The Issuer will be entitled to pay outstanding Arrears of Interest (in whole or in part) at any time if the Conditions to Settlement (as defined below) are fulfilled with respect to such payment.

If the Issuer elects to pay outstanding Arrears of Interest (in whole or in part), it will give not less than 10 and not more than 15 Business Days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with § 10 which notice will specify (i) the amount of Arrears of Interest to be paid and (ii) the date fixed for such payment (the "**Optional Settlement Date**").

enthalten muss.

Wenn an dem Freiwilligen Nachzahlungstag die Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen (wie nachstehend definiert) in Bezug auf die betreffende Zahlung erfüllt sind, wird der in der Bekanntmachung angegebene Betrag an Zinsrückständen am angegebenen Freiwilligen Nachzahlungstag fällig und ist die Emittentin verpflichtet, diesen Betrag an Zinsrückständen am Freiwilligen Nachzahlungstag zu zahlen.

Die "**Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen**" sind an einem Tag in Bezug auf eine Zahlung von Zinsrückständen erfüllt, wenn an diesem Tag kein Pflichtaussetzungsereignis eingetreten ist und fortbesteht.

- (b) *Pflicht zur Nachzahlung von Zinsrückständen.* Die Emittentin ist verpflichtet, Zinsrückstände am nächsten Pflichtnachzahlungstag (wie nachstehend definiert) nachzuzahlen.

"**Pflichtnachzahlungstag**" bezeichnet den früheren der folgenden Tage:

- (i) für Zinsrückstände, die vor dem Eintritt eines Dividendenereignisses entstanden sind, den nächsten Zinszahlungstag, der auf den Tag folgt, an dem dieses Dividendenereignis eingetreten ist, und in Bezug auf den die Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen erfüllt sind;
 - (ii) den Tag, an dem die Schuldverschreibungen gemäß § 4 zur Rückzahlung fällig werden;
 - (iii) den Tag, an dem eine Verfügung zur Auflösung, Abwicklung oder Liquidation der Emittentin ergeht (sofern dies nicht für die Zwecke oder als Folge eines Zusammenschlusses, einer Umstrukturierung oder Sanierung geschieht, bei dem bzw. bei der die Emittentin noch zahlungsfähig ist und bei dem bzw. bei der die fortführende Gesellschaft im Wesentlichen alle Vermögenswerte und Verpflichtungen der Emittentin übernimmt).
- (c) Wenn ein Aufsichtsrechtliches Ereignis (wie in § 4(d)(ii) definiert) eintritt, ist die Emittentin verpflichtet, Zinsrückstände, die durch wahlweise Aussetzung gemäß § 3.2(a)(ii) entstanden sind, vorbehaltlich der Erfüllung der Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen spätestens an dem Zinszahlungstag (der "**Teilweise Pflichtnachzahlungstag**") nachzuzahlen, der auf den späteren der folgenden Tage fällt: (i) den fünften Jahrestag des betreffenden

If, on the Optional Settlement Date, the Conditions to Settlement (as defined below) are fulfilled with respect to the relevant payment, the amount of Arrears of Interest specified in such notice will become due and payable (*fällig*), and the Issuer will be obliged to pay such amount of Arrears of Interest on the Optional Settlement Date.

The "**Conditions to Settlement**" are fulfilled on a day with respect to any payment of Arrears of Interest if on such day no Compulsory Deferral Event has occurred and is continuing.

- (b) *Compulsory payment of Arrears of Interest.* The Issuer must pay Arrears of Interest on the next Compulsory Settlement Date (as defined below).

"**Compulsory Settlement Date**" means the earlier of:

- (i) in respect of any Arrears of Interest that existed prior to the occurrence of a Dividend Payment Event the next Interest Payment Date following the date on which such Dividend Payment Event occurred, and in respect of which the Conditions to Settlement are fulfilled;
 - (ii) the date on which the Notes fall due for redemption in accordance with § 4; and
 - (iii) the date on which an order is made for the winding up, dissolution or liquidation of the Issuer (other than for the purposes of or pursuant to an amalgamation, reorganisation or restructuring whilst solvent, where the continuing entity assumes substantially all of the assets and obligations of the Issuer).
- (c) If a Regulatory Event (as defined in § 4(d)(ii)) occurs, the Issuer must pay outstanding Arrears of Interest resulting from an optional deferral pursuant to § 3.2(a)(ii), subject to the Conditions to Settlement being fulfilled, no later than on the Interest Payment Date (the "**Partial Compulsory Settlement Date**") falling on or after the later of (i) the fifth anniversary of the relevant Interest Payment Date in respect of which the Issuer elected to

Zinszahlungstags, an dem sich die Emittentin zur Aussetzung der entsprechenden aufgelaufenen Zinsen entschieden hat, und (ii) den ersten Zinszahlungstag, der mindestens fünf Jahre nach dem Tag des Eintritts des Aufsichtsrechtlichen Ereignisses liegt.

- (d) Falls an einem Freiwilligen Nachzahlungstag, einem Pflichtnachzahlungstag oder einem Teilweisen Pflichtnachzahlungstag die Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen nicht erfüllt sind, werden Zinsrückstände, deren Zahlung an diesem Tag vorgesehen war, an dem betreffenden Freiwilligen Nachzahlungstag, Pflichtnachzahlungstag bzw. Teilweisen Pflichtnachzahlungstag nicht fällig, sondern bleiben ausstehend und werden weiter als Zinsrückstände behandelt. Die Emittentin wird die Anleihegläubiger gemäß § 10 über die Nichterfüllung der Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen baldmöglichst nach ihrer Feststellung, spätestens am vierten Geschäftstag nach dem betreffenden Freiwilligen Nachzahlungstag, Pflichtnachzahlungstag bzw. Teilweisen Pflichtnachzahlungstag informieren. Eine Nichtzahlung aus diesem Grunde begründet keinen Verzug der Emittentin und keine anderweitige Verletzung ihrer Verpflichtungen aufgrund dieser Schuldverschreibungen oder für sonstige Zwecke.

Soweit an einem Teilweisen Pflichtnachzahlungstag die Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen nicht erfüllt sind, werden die betreffenden Zinsrückstände am nächsten Zinszahlungstag fällig, an dem die Nachzahlungsvoraussetzungen erfüllt sind.

§ 3.4 Ende des Zinslaufs

Der Zinslauf der Schuldverschreibungen endet mit Ablauf des Tages, der dem Tag unmittelbar vorangeht, an dem sie zur Rückzahlung fällig werden. Sollte die Emittentin die Schuldverschreibungen bei Fälligkeit nicht einlösen, endet die Verzinsung des ausstehenden Nennbetrages der Schuldverschreibungen nicht am Fälligkeitstag, sondern erst mit Ablauf des Tages, der dem Tag der tatsächlichen Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen vorangeht. Der jeweils geltende Zinssatz wird gemäß § 3.1 bestimmt. Weitergehende Ansprüche der Anleihegläubiger bleiben unberührt.

§ 4 Rückzahlung

- (a) *Keine Endfälligkeit.* Die Schuldverschreibungen haben keinen

defer the relevant accrued interest and (ii) the fifth anniversary of the date on which the Regulatory Event occurs.

- (d) If on an Optional Settlement Date, a Compulsory Settlement Date or a Partial Compulsory Settlement Date the Conditions to Settlement are not fulfilled, Arrears of Interest scheduled to be paid on such date will not become due and payable (*fällig*) on the relevant Optional Settlement Date, Compulsory Settlement Date or Partial Compulsory Settlement Date, as the case may be, but will remain outstanding and will continue to be treated as Arrears of Interest. The Issuer will give notice to the Noteholders regarding the non-fulfilment of the Conditions to Settlement in accordance with § 10 as soon as possible after its determination but in no event later than on the fourth Business Day following the relevant Optional Settlement Date, Compulsory Settlement Date or Partial Compulsory Settlement Date. Any such failure to pay will not constitute a default of the Issuer or any other breach of its obligations under the Notes or for any other purpose.

If on any Partial Compulsory Settlement Date the Conditions to Settlement are not fulfilled, the relevant Arrears of Interest will become due and payable (*fällig*) on the next Interest Payment Date on which the Conditions to Settlement are fulfilled.

§ 3.4 End of interest accrual

The Notes will cease to bear interest from the end of the day immediately preceding the due date for redemption. If the Issuer fails to redeem the Notes when due, interest shall continue to accrue on the outstanding principal amount of the Notes beyond the due date until the end of the day preceding the day of the actual redemption of the Notes. The applicable rate of interest will be determined in accordance with § 3.1. This does not affect any additional rights that might be available to the Noteholders.

§ 4 Redemption

- (a) *No scheduled Redemption* The Notes have no final maturity date and shall not be redeemed

Endfälligkeitstag und werden, außer gemäß den Bestimmungen in § 4(b), (c) oder (d) nicht zurückgezahlt.

(b) *Rückzahlung nach Wahl der Emittentin.* Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, durch Kündigungserklärung gemäß § 4(f) und vorbehaltlich der Erfüllung der Rückzahlungsbedingungen gemäß § 4(e), die Schuldverschreibungen (insgesamt und nicht nur teilweise) erstmals mit Wirkung zum 7. März 2022 (der "**Erste Kündigungstag**") und jederzeit danach zur Rückzahlung zu kündigen. Wenn die Emittentin ihr Kündigungsrecht gemäß Satz 1 ausübt und die Rückzahlungsbedingungen an dem für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Tag erfüllt sind, ist die Emittentin verpflichtet, die Schuldverschreibungen an dem in der Bekanntmachung festgelegten Rückzahlungstag zum Rückzahlungsbetrag (wie nachstehend definiert) zurückzuzahlen.

(c) *Rückzahlung nach Eintritt eines Gross up-Ereignisses.*

(i) Wenn ein Gross-up-Ereignis (wie nachstehend definiert) eintritt, ist die Emittentin vorbehaltlich der Erfüllung der Rückzahlungsbedingungen gemäß § 4(e) berechtigt, die Schuldverschreibungen jederzeit (insgesamt und nicht nur teilweise) durch Kündigungserklärung gemäß § 4(f) mit Wirkung zu dem in der Kündigungserklärung für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Tag zur Rückzahlung zu kündigen. Wenn die Emittentin ihr Kündigungsrecht gemäß Satz 1 ausübt und die Rückzahlungsbedingungen an dem für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Tag erfüllt sind, ist die Emittentin verpflichtet, die Schuldverschreibungen an dem in der Bekanntmachung festgelegten Rückzahlungstag zum Rückzahlungsbetrag (wie nachstehend definiert) zurückzuzahlen.

Eine solche Kündigungserklärung darf nicht früher als 90 Tage vor dem Tag erfolgen, an dem die Emittentin erstmals verpflichtet wäre, Zusätzliche Beträge (wie in § 6 definiert) zu zahlen.

(ii) Ein "**Gross-up-Ereignis**" tritt ein, wenn der Emittentin ein Gutachten einer anerkannten Anwaltskanzlei vorliegt (und die Emittentin dem Fiscal Agent eine Kopie davon gibt), aus dem hervorgeht, dass die Emittentin aufgrund einer an oder nach dem Tag

except in accordance with the provisions set out in § 4(b), (c) or (d).

(b) *Redemption at the option of the Issuer.* The Issuer may, upon giving a notice of redemption in accordance with § 4(f) and subject to the Conditions to Redemption pursuant to § 4(e) being fulfilled, call the Notes for redemption (in whole but not in part) for the first time with effect as of 7 March 2022 (the "**First Call Date**") and subsequently at any time thereafter. If the Issuer exercises its call right in accordance with sentence 1 and the Conditions to Redemption are fulfilled on the specified redemption date, the Issuer shall redeem the Notes at the Redemption Amount (as defined below) on the redemption date specified in the notice.

(c) *Redemption following a Gross up Event.*

(i) If a Gross up Event (as defined below) occurs, the Issuer may, subject to the Conditions to Redemption pursuant to § 4(e) being fulfilled, on giving a notice of redemption in accordance with § 4(f), call the Notes for redemption (in whole but not in part) at any time with effect as of the date fixed for redemption in the notice. If the Issuer exercises its call right in accordance with sentence 1 and the Conditions to Redemption are fulfilled on the specified redemption date, the Issuer shall redeem the Notes at the Redemption Amount (as defined below) on the redemption date specified in the notice.

No such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be for the first time obliged to pay any Additional Amounts (as defined in § 6).

(ii) A "**Gross up Event**" will occur if an opinion of a recognised law firm has been delivered to the Issuer (and the Issuer has provided the Fiscal Agent with a copy thereof) stating that, as a result of any change in, or amendment or clarification to, the laws, regulations

der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen in Kraft tretenden Änderung oder Klarstellung der Gesetze, Verordnungen oder sonstigen Vorschriften des Staats, in dem die Emittentin steuerlich ansässig ist, einer seiner Gebietskörperschaften oder einer seiner zur Erhebung von Steuern berechtigten Behörden oder sonstigen Stellen (einschließlich des Falles, dass die betreffende Änderung oder Klarstellung rückwirkend Anwendung findet), oder aufgrund einer Änderung der Auslegung oder Anwendung, oder aufgrund einer erstmaligen Auslegung oder Anwendung dieser Gesetze, Verordnungen oder sonstigen Vorschriften durch eine gesetzgebende Körperschaft, ein Gericht oder eine Behörde (einschließlich des Erlasses von Gesetzen sowie der Bekanntmachung von Entscheidungen eines Gerichts oder einer Behörde) verpflichtet ist oder verpflichtet sein wird, Zusätzliche Beträge gemäß § 6 auf die Schuldverschreibungen zu zahlen, und die Emittentin diese Verpflichtung nicht abwenden kann, indem sie Maßnahmen ergreift, die sie nach Treu und Glauben für zumutbar und angemessen hält.

(d) *Rückzahlung nach Eintritt eines Steuerereignisses, eines Aufsichtsrechtlichen Ereignisses, eines Rechnungslegungsereignisses oder eines Ratingagenturereignisses.*

(i) Wenn ein Steuerereignis, ein Aufsichtsrechtliches Ereignis, ein Rechnungslegungsereignis oder ein Ratingagenturereignis (jeweils wie nachstehend definiert) eintritt, ist die Emittentin vorbehaltlich der Erfüllung der Rückzahlungsbedingungen gemäß § 4(e) berechtigt, die Schuldverschreibungen jederzeit (insgesamt und nicht nur teilweise) durch Kündigungserklärung gemäß § 4(f) mit Wirkung zu dem in der Kündigungserklärung für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Tag zur Rückzahlung zu kündigen. Wenn die Emittentin ihr Kündigungsrecht gemäß Satz 1 ausübt und die Rückzahlungsbedingungen an dem für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Tag erfüllt sind, ist die Emittentin verpflichtet, die Schuldverschreibungen an dem festgelegten Rückzahlungstag

or other rules of the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes, any of its political subdivisions or any authority or any other agency of or in such country having power to tax (including in case any such change, amendment or clarification has retroactive effect), or as a result of any change in, or amendment or clarification to, the interpretation or application, or as a result of any interpretation or application made for the first time, of any such laws, regulations or other rules by any legislative body, court or authority (including the enactment of any legislation and the publication of any decision of any court or authority), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay Additional Amounts pursuant to § 6 on the Notes, and that obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking such measures it (acting in good faith) deems reasonable and appropriate.

(d) *Redemption following a Tax Event, a Regulatory Event, an Accounting Event or a Rating Agency Event.*

(i) If a Tax Event, Regulatory Event, Accounting Event or Rating Agency Event (each as defined below) occurs, the Issuer may, subject to the Conditions to Redemption pursuant to § 4(e) being fulfilled, on giving a notice of redemption in accordance with § 4(f), call the Notes for redemption (in whole but not in part) at any time with effect as of the date fixed for redemption in the notice. If the Issuer exercises its call right in accordance with sentence 1 and the Conditions to Redemption are fulfilled on the specified redemption date, the Issuer shall redeem the Notes at the Redemption Amount (as defined below) on the redemption date specified in the notice.

zum Rückzahlungsbetrag (wie nachstehend definiert) zurückzuzahlen.

Im Falle eines Steuerereignisses darf eine solche Kündigungserklärung nicht früher als 90 Tage vor dem Tag erfolgen, an dem die Abzugsfähigkeit der Zinsen entfallen würde.

- (ii) Ein "**Steuerereignis**" tritt ein, wenn der Emittentin ein Gutachten einer anerkannten Anwaltskanzlei vorliegt (und die Emittentin dem Fiscal Agent eine Kopie davon gibt), aus dem hervorgeht, dass aufgrund einer an oder nach dem Tag der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen in Kraft tretenden Änderung oder Klarstellung der Gesetze, Verordnungen oder sonstigen Vorschriften des Staats, in dem die Emittentin steuerlich ansässig ist, einer seiner Gebietskörperschaften oder einer seiner zur Erhebung von Steuern berechtigten Behörde oder sonstigen Stelle (einschließlich des Falles, dass die betreffende Änderung oder Klarstellung rückwirkend Anwendung findet), oder aufgrund einer Änderung oder Klarstellung der Auslegung oder Anwendung, oder aufgrund einer erstmaligen Auslegung oder Anwendung dieser Gesetze, Verordnungen oder sonstigen Vorschriften durch eine gesetzgebende Körperschaft, ein Gericht oder eine Behörde (einschließlich des Erlasses von Gesetzen sowie der Bekanntmachung von Entscheidungen eines Gerichts oder einer Behörde), Zinsen, die von der Emittentin auf die Schuldverschreibungen zu zahlen sind, von der Emittentin nicht mehr für die Zwecke der Ertragsteuer in dem Staat, in dem die Emittentin steuerlich ansässig ist, voll abzugsfähig sind, bzw. nicht mehr voll abzugsfähig sein werden, und die Emittentin dieses Risiko nicht abwenden kann, indem sie Maßnahmen ergreift, die sie nach Treu und Glauben für zumutbar und angemessen hält.

Ein "**Aufsichtsrechtliches Ereignis**" tritt ein, wenn die Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde schriftlich gegenüber der Emittentin feststellt, dass nach den Anwendbaren Aufsichtsrechtlichen Vorschriften die Schuldverschreibungen (insgesamt oder teilweise) nicht die Anforderungen für die Einbeziehung in die Berechnung der Eigenmittel als Tier

In the case of a Tax Event, no such notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the date, on which the deductibility of interest would fall away.

- (ii) A "**Tax Event**" will occur if an opinion of a recognised law firm has been delivered to the Issuer (and the Issuer has provided the Fiscal Agent with a copy thereof) stating that, as a result of any change in, or amendment or clarification to, the laws, regulations or other rules of the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes, any of its political subdivisions or any authority or any other agency of or in such country having power to tax (including in case any such change, amendment or clarification has retroactive effect), or as a result of any change in, or amendment or clarification to, the interpretation or application, or as a result of any interpretation or application made for the first time, of any such laws, regulations or other rules by any legislative body, court or authority (including the enactment of any legislation and the publication of any decision of any court or authority), which change, amendment or clarification becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the Notes, interest payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes is no longer, or will no longer be, fully deductible by the Issuer for income tax purposes in the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes, and that risk cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking such measures it (acting in good faith) deems reasonable and appropriate.

A "**Regulatory Event**" will occur if the Competent Supervisory Authority states in writing to the Issuer that under the Applicable Supervisory Regulations the Notes (in whole or in part) would not be eligible to qualify for inclusion in the determination of own funds as Tier 2 Capital for single solvency purposes of the Issuer or for group solvency

2 Kapital für Zwecke der Ermittlung der Solo-Solvabilität der Emittentin oder der Gruppen-Solvabilität der Gruppe der Emittentin (einschließlich der Kapitaladäquanz von international aktiven Versicherungsgruppen (IAIG) und von global systemrelevanten Versicherern (G-SII)) erfüllen oder sie derartige Anforderungen nicht länger erfüllen, nachdem sie diese Anforderungen zunächst erfüllt hatten, es sei denn, dies beruht in den genannten Fällen allein auf der Überschreitung der Anrechnungsobergrenzen für die Einbeziehung solcher Wertpapiere in das Tier 2 Kapital der Emittentin oder der Gruppe der Emittentin aufgrund der Anwendbaren Aufsichtsrechtlichen Vorschriften.

Ein "**Rechnungslegungs-Ereignis**" tritt ein, wenn die Emittentin nach eigener begründeter Auffassung aufgrund einer an oder nach dem Tag der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen eingetretenen Änderung der Anwendbaren Rechnungslegungsvorschriften die Schuldverschreibungen in dem nach Maßgabe der Anwendbaren Rechnungslegungsvorschriften aufgestellten Konzernjahresabschluss der Emittentin nicht oder nicht mehr als Verbindlichkeiten in der Bilanz ausweisen kann und die Emittentin dies nicht abwenden kann, indem sie Maßnahmen ergreift, die sie nach Treu und Glauben für angemessen hält. Dabei gilt Folgendes:

1. "Anwendbare Rechnungslegungsvorschriften" bezeichnet die International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) wie sie zu den jeweiligen Stichtagen und für die jeweiligen Rechnungslegungsperioden anwendbar sind, oder andere, von der Emittentin anzuwendende, allgemein anerkannte Rechnungslegungsgrundsätze, die diese in Zukunft ersetzen.

Ein "**Ratingagenturereignis**" tritt ein, wenn sich aufgrund einer an oder nach dem Tag der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen eingetretenen Änderung oder Klarstellung der Rating-Methodologie (oder deren Auslegung) die Behandlung der

purposes of the Issuer's group (including the capital adequacy of internationally active insurance groups (IAIG) and global systemically important insurers (G-SII)), or that they no longer fulfil such requirements provided that the Notes did fulfil such requirements, except in each case where this is merely the result of exceeding any applicable limits on the inclusion of the Notes in the Tier 2 Capital of the Issuer or the Issuer's group pursuant to the Applicable Supervisory Regulations.

An "**Accounting Event**" will occur if the Issuer in its own reasonable opinion as a result of any change in or amendment to the Applicable Accounting Standards, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the Notes, must not or must no longer record the obligations under the Notes as liabilities on the balance sheet in the Issuer's annual consolidated accounts prepared in accordance with the Applicable Accounting Standards and this cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking such measures it (acting in good faith) deems appropriate. Where:

2. "Applicable Accounting Standards" means the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable at the relevant dates and for the relevant periods, or other accounting principles generally accepted and applied by the Issuer which subsequently supersede them.

A "**Rating Agency Event**" will occur if, as a consequence of a change in, or clarification to, the rating methodology (or the interpretation thereof) of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw Hill

Schuldverschreibungen für die Bemessung der Kapitalisierung der Emittentin oder der Gruppe der Emittentin durch Moody's Investors Service, Inc. oder Standard & Poor's Rating Services, eine Abteilung der The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc. (oder eine jeweilige Nachfolgerin), nach begründeter Auffassung der Emittentin im Vergleich zu der Behandlung der Schuldverschreibungen für die Bemessung der Kapitalisierung der Emittentin oder der Gruppe der Emittentin an dem oder um den Tag der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen verschlechtert.

"Tier 2 Kapital" bezeichnet Tier 2 Eigenmittel und ergänzende Eigenmittel (*additional capital*) (wie in den Anwendbaren Aufsichtsrechtlichen Vorschriften definiert).

- (e) **Rückzahlungsbedingungen.** Die **"Rückzahlungsbedingungen"** sind an einem Tag in Bezug auf eine vorgesehene Rückzahlung oder einen geplanten Rückkauf der Schuldverschreibungen erfüllt, wenn
- (i) kein Insolvenzereignis eingetreten ist und an diesem Tag fortbesteht, und wenn die Zahlung des Rückzahlungsbetrages bzw. der Rückkauf nicht zu einem Insolvenzereignis führen oder dessen Eintritt beschleunigen würde; und
 - (ii) kein Solvenzkapitalereignis eingetreten ist und fortbesteht oder durch die Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen durch die Emittentin bzw. durch den Rückkauf eintreten würde, es sei denn,
 - (A) die Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde hat ausnahmsweise ihre vorherige Zustimmung zu der Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen und der Zahlung des Rückzahlungsbetrages bzw. zu dem Rückkauf der Schuldverschreibungen trotz Solvenzkapitalereignis erteilt und ihre Zustimmung bis zu diesem Tag nicht widerrufen; und
 - (B) die Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen durch die Emittentin bzw. der Rückkauf führt nicht zu einer weiteren Schwächung der

Companies, Inc., or any respective successor, which change or clarification becomes effective on or after the date of issue of the Notes, the capital treatment of the Notes for the Issuer or the Issuer's group worsens in the reasonable opinion of the Issuer, as compared to the capital treatment of the Notes for the Issuer or the Issuer's group assigned at or around the date of issue of the Notes.

"Tier 2 Capital" means tier 2 own funds and additional capital (as stipulated in the Applicable Supervisory Regulations).

- (e) **Conditions to Redemption.** The **"Conditions to Redemption"** are fulfilled on any day with respect to a scheduled redemption or a planned repurchase of the Notes, if
- (i) no Insolvency Event has occurred and is continuing on such date, and if the payment of the Redemption Amount or the purchase would not result in, or accelerate, the occurrence of an Insolvency Event; and
 - (ii) no Solvency Capital Event has occurred and is continuing or would be caused by the redemption by the Issuer or the repurchase of the Notes, unless
 - (A) the Competent Supervisory Authority has exceptionally given, and not withdrawn by such date, its prior consent to the redemption of the Notes and the payment of the Redemption Amount or to the repurchase of the Notes despite the Solvency Capital Event;
 - (B) the redemption by the Issuer or the repurchase of the Notes does not lead to a further weakening of the Issuer's or the Issuer's

<p>Solvabilität der Emittentin oder der Gruppe der Emittentin; und</p> <p>(C) die geltenden Mindestkapitalanforderungen (MCR) der Emittentin bzw. das Minimum der konsolidierten Solvenzkapitalanforderung für die Gruppe der Emittentin gemäß der Solvency II Richtlinie sind auch nach der Zahlung des Rückzahlungsbetrages bzw. des Rückkaufbetrages erfüllt.</p> <p>(iii) die Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde ihre Zustimmung zur Rückzahlung bzw. zu dem Rückkauf erteilt und bis zu diesem Tag nicht widerrufen hat; und</p> <p>(iv) im Falle einer Rückzahlung oder eines Rückkaufs der Schuldverschreibungen oder einer Schuldnerersetzung nach § 9 vor dem 7. März 2022 das Kapital durch die Einzahlung anderer, zumindest gleichwertiger Eigenmittel ersetzt worden ist, solange und soweit dies für die Anerkennung als Tier 2 Kapital erforderlich ist.</p> <p>(f) <i>Kündigung, Bekanntmachung der Rückzahlung.</i> Die Emittentin kann die Kündigung der Schuldverschreibungen zur Rückzahlung gemäß § 4(b), § 4(c) oder § 4(d) durch Veröffentlichung einer Bekanntmachung an die Anleihegläubiger gemäß § 10 unter Einhaltung einer Frist von nicht weniger als 30 und nicht mehr als 60 Tagen vor dem Rückzahlungstag erklären.</p> <p>Diese Bekanntmachung hat den Rückzahlungstag festzulegen sowie die Tatsachen anzugeben, die das Kündigungsrecht der Emittentin begründen.</p> <p>Die Rückzahlung gemäß § 4(b), § 4(c) oder § 4(d) steht auch nach einer Kündigungserklärung unter dem Vorbehalt der Erfüllung der Rückzahlungsbedingungen an dem in der Kündigungserklärung gemäß diesem § 4(f) für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Tag.</p>	<p>group's solvency position; and</p> <p>(C) the applicable minimum capital requirement (MCR) of the Issuer or the minimum consolidated solvency capital requirement for the Issuer's group in accordance with the Solvency II Directive are fulfilled also after payment of the Redemption Amount or the repurchase amount.</p> <p>(iii) the Competent Supervisory Authority has given, and not withdrawn by such day, its prior consent to the redemption of the Notes or to the repurchase of the Notes; and</p> <p>(iv) in the event of a redemption or repurchase of the Notes or a substitution pursuant to § 9 prior to 7 March 2022 the capital has been replaced by other at least equivalent own funds (<i>Eigenmittel</i>), to the extent and as long as this is required for a recognition as Tier 2 Capital.</p> <p>(f) <i>Call, notice of redemption.</i> The Issuer may call the Notes for redemption pursuant to § 4(b), § 4(c) or § 4(d) by publishing a notice to the Noteholders in accordance with § 10 subject to observing a notice period of not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the specified redemption date.</p> <p>This notice must state the specified redemption date and the facts which establish the right of the Issuer to redeem the Notes.</p> <p>Even if such notice of redemption is given pursuant to § 4(b), § 4(c) or § 4(d), the redemption is subject to the Conditions to Redemption being fulfilled on the date fixed for redemption in the notice pursuant to this § 4(f).</p>
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- (g) *Rückzahlungsbetrag.* Der "**Rückzahlungsbetrag**" ist ein Betrag je Schuldverschreibung in Höhe des festgelegten Nennbetrages zuzüglich der bis zum Tag der Rückzahlung (ausschließlich) in Bezug auf diese Schuldverschreibung aufgelaufenen, aber noch nicht bezahlten Zinsen sowie, zur Klarstellung, sämtlicher gemäß § 3.3(b) fälligen Zinsrückstände in Bezug auf diese Schuldverschreibung.
- (h) *Keine Rückzahlung nach Wahl des Anleihegläubigers.* Die Anleihegläubiger sind zu keinem Zeitpunkt berechtigt, von der Emittentin eine Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen zu verlangen.
- (i) *Rückkauf.*
- (i) Die Emittentin und jede Tochtergesellschaft der Emittentin können jederzeit, vorbehaltlich zwingender gesetzlicher Regelungen und (außer unter den nachstehend in § 4(i)(ii) aufgeführten Umständen) vorbehaltlich der Erfüllung der Rückzahlungsbedingungen am Tag des Rückkaufs, Schuldverschreibungen auf dem freien Markt oder anderweitig sowie zu jedem beliebigen Preis erwerben. Derartig erworbene Schuldverschreibungen können eingezogen, gehalten oder wieder veräußert werden.
- (ii) Die Rückzahlungsbedingungen müssen im Falle von Rückkäufen nicht erfüllt sein, soweit verbundene Unternehmen der Emittentin die Schuldverschreibungen für fremde Rechnung oder für Organismen für gemeinsame Anlagen in Wertpapieren (OGAW) erwerben, es sei denn, die Anteile an diesen OGAW werden mehrheitlich von der Emittentin oder einer ihrer verbundenen Unternehmen gehalten.
- (iii) Für einen Erwerb von Schuldverschreibungen im Rahmen eines Umtauschs gegen andere Wertpapiere gelten § 4(i)(i) und (ii) entsprechend.
- (g) *Redemption Amount.* The "**Redemption Amount**" means an amount per Note equal to the Specified Denomination plus any interest accrued on such Note to but excluding the date of redemption but yet unpaid and, for the avoidance of doubt, any Arrears of Interest due on such Note pursuant to § 3.3(b).
- (h) *No redemption at the option of a Noteholder.* The Noteholders shall not be entitled to put the Notes for redemption at any time.
- (i) *Purchase.*
- (i) The Issuer and any subsidiary of the Issuer may at any time, subject to mandatory provisions of law and (except in the circumstances set out in § 4(i)(ii) below) to the Conditions to Redemption being fulfilled on the relevant purchase date, purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price. Such acquired Notes may be cancelled, held or resold.
- (ii) The Conditions to Redemption do not have to be fulfilled for purchases made by affiliates of the Issuer for the account of a third party or Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS), unless the majority of the shares in the relevant UCITS are held by the Issuer or one of its affiliates.
- (iii) § 4(i)(i) and (ii) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to an acquisition of the Notes by way of exchange for other securities.

§ 5 Zahlungen

- (a) *Zahlungen.* Die Zahlung von Kapital und Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt an das Clearingsystem oder an dessen Order zur Gutschrift auf den Konten der jeweiligen Kontoinhaber des Clearingsystems. Die Zahlung von Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen, die durch eine Vorläufige

§ 5 Payments

- (a) *Payments.* Payment of principal and interest on the Notes shall be made to, or to the order of, the Clearing System for credit to the relevant account holders of the Clearing System. Payment of interest on Notes represented by a Temporary Global Note shall be made, upon due certification as provided in

Globalurkunde verbrieft sind, erfolgt nach ordnungsgemäßem Nachweis gemäß § 1(c).

- (b) *Zahlungsweise.* Auf die Schuldverschreibungen zu leistende Zahlungen werden in der Festgelegten Währung geleistet. Den Anleihegläubigern werden keine Kosten oder Gebühren in Bezug auf diese Zahlungen auferlegt. Sämtliche Zahlungen stehen unter dem Vorbehalt geltender steuerlicher und sonstiger gesetzlicher Vorschriften, Richtlinien und Verordnungen oder Verträge denen sich die Emittentin, der Fiscal Agent oder eine Zahlstelle unterworfen haben. Vorbehaltlich § 6 ist die Emittentin nicht verpflichtet, zusätzliche Beträge als Ausgleich für irgendwelche Steuern oder Abgaben gleich welcher Art, die aufgrund solcher steuerlichen oder sonstigen gesetzlichen Vorschriften, Richtlinien oder Verordnungen oder Verträge auferlegt oder erhoben werden, an die Anleihegläubiger zu zahlen.
- (c) Die Emittentin wird durch Leistung der Zahlung an das Clearingsystem oder an dessen Order von ihrer Zahlungspflicht befreit.
- (d) *Zahltag.* Fällt der Fälligkeitstag einer Zahlung in Bezug auf eine Schuldverschreibung auf einen Tag, der kein Geschäftstag ist, dann hat der Anleihegläubiger keinen Anspruch auf Zahlung vor dem nächstfolgenden Geschäftstag. Der Anleihegläubiger ist nicht berechtigt, weitere Zinsen oder sonstige Zahlungen aufgrund dieser Verspätung zu verlangen.
- (e) Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf Kapital und Zinsen schließen, soweit anwendbar, sämtliche gemäß § 6 zahlbaren Zusätzlichen Beträge (wie dort definiert) ein.

§ 6 Besteuerung

Sämtliche auf die Schuldverschreibungen zu zahlenden Beträge von Kapital und Zinsen werden ohne Einbehalt oder Abzug von Steuern, Abgaben, Festsetzungen oder behördlicher Gebühren jedweder Art geleistet ("**Steuern**"), die von dem Staat, in dem die Emittentin steuerlich ansässig ist, oder einer seiner Gebietskörperschaften oder einer seiner zur Erhebung von Steuern berechtigten Behörden oder sonstigen Stellen auferlegt, erhoben, eingezogen, einbehalten oder festgesetzt werden, sofern nicht die Emittentin kraft Gesetzes oder einer sonstigen Rechtsvorschrift zu einem solchen Einbehalt oder Abzug verpflichtet ist. Sofern die Emittentin zu einem solchen Einbehalt oder Abzug verpflichtet ist, wird die Emittentin zusätzliche Beträge (die "**Zusätzlichen Beträge**") an die Anleihegläubiger zahlen, so dass die Anleihegläubiger die Beträge erhalten, die sie ohne

§ 1(c).

- (b) *Manner of payment.* Payments of amounts due in respect of the Notes shall be made in the Specified Currency. No commission or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders in respect of such payments. All payments will be subject to all applicable fiscal and other laws, directives and regulations or agreements to which the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent agree to be subject. Without prejudice to the provisions of § 6, the Issuer will not be obliged to pay to the Noteholders any additional amounts as compensation for any taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by such fiscal and other laws, regulations, directives or agreements.
- (c) The Issuer shall be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the Clearing System.
- (d) *Payment business day.* If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note is not a Business Day then the Noteholder shall not be entitled to payment until the next day that is a Business Day, and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay.
- (e) References in these Terms and Conditions to principal and interest on the Notes include, to the extent applicable, all Additional Amounts payable pursuant to § 6 (as therein defined).

§ 6 Taxation

All amounts to be paid in respect of principal and interest on the Notes will be paid free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature ("**Taxes**") imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes or any of its political subdivisions or any authority or any other agency of or in the such country having power to tax, unless the Issuer is compelled by law to make such withholding or deduction. If the Issuer is required to make such withholding or deduction, the Issuer will pay such additional amounts (the "**Additional Amounts**") to the Noteholders as the Noteholders would have received if no such withholding or deduction had been required, except that no such Additional Amounts will be payable for any such Taxes in respect of any Note:

den betreffenden Einbehalt oder Abzug erhalten hätten. Solche zusätzlichen Beträge sind jedoch nicht zahlbar wegen solcher Steuern in Bezug auf Schuldverschreibungen,

- (a) die wegen einer Verbindung des betreffenden Anleihegläubigers zu dem Staat, in dem die Emittentin steuerlich ansässig ist, die nicht nur aus der bloßen Inhaberschaft der Schuldverschreibungen besteht, einzubehalten oder abzuziehen sind; oder
 - (b) deren Einbehalt oder Abzug ein Anleihegläubiger durch Vorlage eines Formulars oder einer Urkunde und/oder durch Abgabe einer Nichtansässigkeitserklärung oder Inanspruchnahme einer vergleichbaren Ausnahme oder Geltendmachung eines Erstattungsanspruches hätte vermeiden können aber nicht vermieden hat; oder
 - (c) die aufgrund (i) einer Richtlinie oder Verordnung der Europäischen Union betreffend die Besteuerung von Zinserträgen oder (ii) einer zwischenstaatlichen Vereinbarung, eines zwischenstaatlichen Abkommens oder einer zwischenstaatlichen Verständigung über deren Besteuerung, an der der Staat, in dem die Emittentin steuerlich ansässig ist oder die Europäische Union beteiligt ist, oder (iii) einer gesetzlichen Vorschrift, die diese Richtlinie, Verordnung, Vereinbarung, Verständigung oder dieses Abkommen umsetzt oder befolgt, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten sind.
- (a) which are to be withheld or deducted by reason of the relevant Noteholder having some connection with the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes other than the mere holding of that Note; or
 - (b) the withholding or deduction of which a Noteholder would be able to avoid by presenting any form or certificate and/or making a declaration of non-residence or similar claim for exemption or refund but fails to do so; or
 - (c) which are to be withheld or deducted pursuant to (i) any European Union Directive or Regulation concerning the taxation of interest income, or (ii) any international treaty, agreement or understanding relating to such taxation and to which the Issuer's country of domicile for tax purposes or the European Union is a party, or (iii) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with, such Directive, Regulation, treaty, agreement or understanding.

Die Emittentin ist keinesfalls verpflichtet, zusätzliche Beträge in Bezug auf einen Einbehalt oder Abzug von Beträgen zu zahlen, die gemäß Sections 1471 bis 1474 des U.S. Internal Revenue Code (in der jeweils geltenden Fassung oder gemäß Nachfolgebestimmungen), gemäß zwischenstaatlicher Abkommen, gemäß den in einer anderen Rechtsordnung in Zusammenhang mit diesen Bestimmungen erlassenen Durchführungsvorschriften oder gemäß mit dem Internal Revenue Service geschlossenen Verträgen von der Emittentin, der jeweiligen Zahlstelle oder einem anderen Beteiligten abgezogen oder einbehalten wurden ("**FATCA-Steuerabzug**") oder Anleger in Bezug auf einen FATCA-Steuerabzug schadlos zu halten.

In any event, the Issuer will have no obligation to pay additional amounts deducted or withheld by the Issuer, the relevant Paying Agent or any other party ("**FATCA Withholding**") in relation to any withholding or deduction of any amounts required by the rules of U.S. Internal Revenue Code Sections 1471 through 1474 (or any amended or successor provisions), pursuant to any inter-governmental agreement, or implementing legislation adopted by another jurisdiction in connection with these provisions, or pursuant to any agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or indemnify any investor in relation to any FATCA Withholding.

§ 7 Vorlegung, Verjährung

- (a) *Vorlegungsfrist.* Die Vorlegungsfrist gemäß § 801 Absatz 1 Satz 1 BGB für fällige Schuldverschreibungen wird auf zehn Jahre verkürzt.

§ 7 Presentation, Prescription

- (a) *Presentation.* The period for presentation of Notes due, as established in § 801 paragraph 1 sentence 1 of the German Civil Code (*Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*), is reduced to ten years.

- (b) *Verjährungsfrist.* Die Verjährungsfrist für innerhalb der Vorlegungsfrist zur Zahlung vorgelegte Schuldverschreibungen beträgt zwei Jahre von dem Ende der betreffenden Vorlegungsfrist an.

§ 8 Fiscal Agent und Zahlstellen

- (a) *Bestellung; bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle.* Der Fiscal Agent und die Zahlstelle sind nachstehend mit der benannten anfänglichen Geschäftsstelle aufgeführt:

Fiscal Agent und Zahlstelle:

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Taunusanlage 12
D-60325 Frankfurt am Main

- (b) *Änderung der Bestellung oder Abberufung.* Die Emittentin behält sich das Recht vor, jederzeit zusätzliche Zahlstellen (gemeinsam mit der vorgenannten Zahlstelle, die "Zahlstellen" und jede eine "Zahlstelle") zu benennen.

Die Emittentin behält sich ferner das Recht vor, die Ernennung des Fiscal Agent und der Zahlstellen jederzeit anders zu regeln oder zu beenden.

Die Emittentin wird sicherstellen, dass jederzeit (i) ein Fiscal Agent, (ii) eine Zahlstelle mit einer Geschäftsstelle in einer Stadt auf dem europäischen Festland und (iii) so lange die Schuldverschreibungen auf Veranlassung der Emittentin an einer Börse notiert werden, eine Zahlstelle mit einer benannten Geschäftsstelle an dem von der betreffenden Börse vorgeschriebenen Ort bestimmt ist. Der Fiscal Agent und etwaige Zahlstellen behalten sich das Recht vor, jederzeit anstelle ihrer jeweils benannten Geschäftsstelle eine andere Geschäftsstelle in derselben Stadt zu bestimmen. Bekanntmachungen hinsichtlich aller Veränderungen im Hinblick auf den Fiscal Agent oder etwaige Zahlstellen erfolgen unverzüglich durch die Emittentin gemäß § 10.

- (c) *Erfüllungsgehilfen der Emittentin.* Der Fiscal Agent und die Zahlstelle(n) handeln ausschließlich als Beauftragte der Emittentin und übernehmen keinerlei Verpflichtungen gegenüber dem Anleihegläubiger; es wird kein Auftrags- oder Treuhandverhältnis zwischen ihnen und dem Anleihegläubiger begründet.

§ 9 Schuldnerersetzung

- (a) *Ersetzung.* Die Emittentin ist jederzeit berechtigt, ohne Zustimmung der

- (b) *Prescription.* The period for prescription for Notes presented for payment during the presentation period shall be two years beginning at the end of the relevant presentation period.

§ 8 Fiscal Agent and Paying Agents

- (a) *Appointment, specified office.* The Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent and their initial specified offices are as follows:

Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent:

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Taunusanlage 12
D-60325 Frankfurt am Main
Germany

- (b) *Variation or termination of appointment.* The Issuer reserves the right at any time to appoint additional paying agents (together with the Paying Agent specified above, the "Paying Agents" and each a "Paying Agent").

The Issuer further reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent.

The Issuer will at all times maintain (i) a Fiscal Agent, (ii) a Paying Agent with a specified office in a continental European city and (iii) so long as the Notes are listed on a stock exchange at the initiative of the Issuer, a Paying Agent with a specified office in such city as may be required by the rules of the relevant stock exchange. The Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent reserve the right at any time to change their respective specified offices to some other specified office in the same city. Notice of all changes in the identities or specified offices of the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent will be given promptly by the Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with § 10.

- (c) *Agents of the Issuer.* The Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent(s) act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for the Noteholder.

§ 9 Substitution

- (a) *Substitution.* The Issuer may at any time, without the consent of the Noteholders,

Anleihegläubiger eine andere Gesellschaft (soweit es sich bei dieser Gesellschaft nicht um ein Versicherungsunternehmen handelt), die direkt oder indirekt von der Emittentin kontrolliert wird, als neue Emittentin für alle sich aus oder im Zusammenhang mit den Schuldverschreibungen ergebenden Verpflichtungen mit schuldbefreiender Wirkung für die Emittentin an die Stelle der Emittentin zu setzen (die "**Neue Emittentin**"), sofern

- (i) die Neue Emittentin sämtliche Verpflichtungen der Emittentin aus oder im Zusammenhang mit den Schuldverschreibungen übernimmt und, sofern eine Zustellung an die Neue Emittentin außerhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland erfolgen müsste, einen Zustellungsbevollmächtigten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bestellt;
- (ii) die Emittentin und die Neue Emittentin sämtliche für die Schuldnerersetzung und die Erfüllung der Verpflichtungen aus oder im Zusammenhang mit den Schuldverschreibungen erforderlichen Genehmigungen erhalten haben;
- (iii) die Neue Emittentin in der Lage ist, sämtliche zur Erfüllung der aufgrund der Schuldverschreibungen bestehenden Zahlungsverpflichtungen erforderlichen Beträge in der Festgelegten Währung an das Clearingsystem oder den Fiscal Agent zu zahlen, und zwar ohne Abzug oder Einbehalt von Steuern oder sonstigen Abgaben jedweder Art, die von dem Land (oder den Ländern), in dem (in denen) die Neue Emittentin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, auferlegt, erhoben oder eingezogen werden;
- (iv) die Emittentin unwiderruflich die Verpflichtungen der Neuen Emittentin aus den Schuldverschreibungen zu Bedingungen garantiert, die sicherstellen, dass vorbehaltlich der Regelungen dieses § 9 jeder Anleihegläubiger wirtschaftlich mindestens so gestellt wird, wie er ohne die Ersetzung stehen würde;
- (v) die Zuständige Aufsichtsbehörde der Ersetzung zugestimmt hat; und
- (vi) die Rückzahlungsbedingungen, die für die Ersetzung entsprechende Anwendung finden, zum Zeitpunkt der Ersetzung erfüllt sind.

substitute for the Issuer any other company (other than an insurance undertaking) which is directly or indirectly controlled by the Issuer, as new issuer (the "**New Issuer**") in respect of all obligations arising under or in connection with the Notes with the effect of releasing the Issuer of all such obligations, if:

- (i) the New Issuer assumes any and all obligations of the Issuer arising under or in connection with the Notes and, if service of process vis-à-vis the New Issuer would have to be effected outside the Federal Republic of Germany, appoints a process agent within the Federal Republic of Germany;
- (ii) the Issuer and the New Issuer have obtained all authorisations and approvals necessary for the substitution and the fulfilment of the obligations arising under or in connection with the Notes;
- (iii) the New Issuer is in the position to pay to the Clearing System or the Fiscal Agent in the Specified Currency and without deducting or withholding any taxes or other duties of whatever nature imposed, levied or deducted by the country (or countries) in which the New Issuer has its domicile or tax residence all amounts required for the performance of the payment obligations arising from or in connection with the Notes;
- (iv) the Issuer irrevocably guarantees such obligations of the New Issuer under the Notes on terms which ensure that without prejudice to the provisions of this § 9 each Noteholder will be put in an economic position that is at least as favourable as that which would have existed if the substitution had not taken place;
- (v) the Competent Supervisory Authority has given its prior consent thereto; and
- (vi) the Conditions to Redemption, which shall apply mutatis mutandis to the substitution, are fulfilled at the time of the substitution.

- (b) *Bezugnahmen.* Im Fall einer Schuldnerersetzung gemäß § 9(a) gilt jede Bezugnahme in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die Emittentin als eine solche auf die Neue Emittentin.

Klarstellend sei erwähnt, dass dies nur gilt, soweit sich nicht aus Sinn und Zweck der jeweiligen Bedingung ergibt, dass die Bezugnahme entweder weiterhin nur auf die Allianz SE erfolgen soll (also insbesondere im Hinblick auf die Solo-Solvabilität der Emittentin bzw. der Gruppen-Solvabilität der Gruppe der Emittentin, das Insolvenzereignis, das Dividendenereignis, das Rechnungslegungsereignis, das Ratingagenturereignis und § 4(i)), oder dass die Bezugnahme auf die Neue Emittentin und gleichzeitig auch auf die Allianz SE, im Hinblick auf deren Verpflichtungen aus der Garantie gemäß § 9(a)(iv), erfolgen soll (Gross-up-Ereignis, Steuerereignis und Besteuerung).

- (c) *Bekanntmachung und Wirksamwerden der Ersetzung.* Die Ersetzung der Emittentin ist gemäß § 10 bekanntzumachen. Mit der Bekanntmachung der Ersetzung wird die Ersetzung wirksam und die Emittentin und im Fall einer wiederholten Anwendung dieses § 9 jede frühere Neue Emittentin von ihren sämtlichen Verpflichtungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen frei. Im Fall einer solchen Schuldnerersetzung wird (werden) die Wertpapierbörse(n) informiert, an der (denen) die Schuldverschreibungen dann auf Veranlassung der Emittentin notiert sind.

§ 10 Bekanntmachungen

- (a) *Veröffentlichungen.* Alle Bekanntmachungen, die die Schuldverschreibungen betreffen, werden im Bundesanzeiger (soweit erforderlich) und (solange die Schuldverschreibungen am geregelten Markt der Luxemburger Wertpapierbörse notiert sind) auf der Internet-Seite der Luxemburger Börse (derzeit www.bourse.lu) veröffentlicht. Jede Mitteilung gilt am Tag der ersten Veröffentlichung als wirksam erfolgt.
- (b) *Mitteilungen an das Clearingsystem.* Solange Schuldverschreibungen am geregelten Markt der Luxemburger Börse notiert sind, findet § 10(a) Anwendung. Soweit die Regeln der Luxemburger Börse dies zulassen, kann die Emittentin eine Veröffentlichung nach § 10(a) durch eine Mitteilung an das Clearingsystem zur Weiterleitung an die Anleihegläubiger ersetzen; jede derartige Mitteilung gilt am fünften Tag nach dem Tag der Mitteilung an

- (b) *References.* In the event of a substitution pursuant to § 9(a), any reference in these Terms and Conditions to the Issuer shall be a reference to the New Issuer.

For the avoidance of doubt this shall apply only to the extent that the meaning and purpose of the relevant condition requires that the relevant reference shall continue to be a reference only to Allianz SE (i.e. in particular for single solvency purposes of the Issuer or for group solvency purposes of the Issuer's group, the Insolvency Event, the Dividend Payment Event, the Accounting Event, the Rating Agency Event and § 4(i)), or that the reference shall be to the New Issuer and Allianz SE, in relation to Allianz SE's obligations under the guarantee pursuant to § 9(a)(iv), at the same time (Gross up Event, Tax Event and Taxation).

- (c) *Notice and effectiveness of substitution.* Notice of any substitution of the Issuer shall be given by notice in accordance with § 10. Upon such publication, the substitution shall become effective, and the Issuer and in the event of a repeated application of this § 9, any previous New Issuer shall be discharged from any and all obligations under the Notes. In the case of such substitution, the stock exchange(s), if any, on which the Notes are then listed at the initiative of the Issuer will be notified.

§ 10 Notices

- (a) *Publications.* All notices regarding the Notes will be published in the Federal Gazette (to the extent required) and (so long as the Notes are listed on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange) on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (currently www.bourse.lu). Any notice will become effective for all purposes on the date of the first such publication.
- (b) *Notification to Clearing System.* So long as any Notes are listed on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, § 10(a) shall apply. If the Rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so permit, the Issuer may deliver the relevant notice to the Clearing System for communication by the Clearing System to the Noteholders, in lieu of publication as set forth in § 10(a) above; any such notice shall be deemed to have been validly given on the fifth

das Clearingsystem als den Anleihegläubigern mitgeteilt.

day after the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System.

§ 11 Begebung weiterer Schuldverschreibungen

Die Emittentin behält sich das Recht vor, ohne Zustimmung der Anleihegläubiger weitere Schuldverschreibungen mit gleicher Ausstattung (gegebenenfalls mit Ausnahme des Tages der Begebung, des Verzinsungsbeginns und/oder des Ausgabepreises) wie die vorliegenden Schuldverschreibungen zu begeben, so dass sie mit diesen eine einheitliche Serie bilden. Der Begriff "Schuldverschreibungen" umfasst im Fall einer solchen weiteren Begebung auch solche zusätzlich begebenen Schuldverschreibungen.

§ 11 Further Issues

The Issuer reserves the right from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders, to issue additional notes with identical terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the issue date, the interest commencement date and/or the issue price) so as to be consolidated and form a single series with such Notes. The term "Notes" shall, in the event of such further issue, also comprise such further notes.

§ 12 Anwendbares Recht und Gerichtsstand

- (a) *Geltendes Recht.* Form und Inhalt der Schuldverschreibungen sowie alle sich daraus ergebenden Rechte und Pflichten bestimmen sich ausschließlich nach dem Recht der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.
- (b) *Gerichtsstand.* Vorbehaltlich eines zwingenden Gerichtsstandes für besondere Rechtsstreitigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit dem Gesetz über Schuldverschreibungen aus Gesamtemissionen (Schuldverschreibungsgesetz – *SchVG*) in seiner jeweiligen gültigen Fassung (das "**SchVG**"), ist nicht-ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand für alle sich aus den in diesen Anleihebedingungen geregelten Rechtsverhältnissen ergebenden Rechtsstreitigkeiten mit der Emittentin Frankfurt am Main.
- (c) *Gerichtliche Geltendmachung.* Jeder Anleihegläubiger kann in Rechtsstreitigkeiten gegen die Emittentin im eigenen Namen seine Rechte aus den ihm zustehenden Schuldverschreibungen geltend machen unter Vorlage der folgenden Dokumente: (a) einer Bescheinigung seiner Depotbank, die (i) den vollen Namen und die volle Anschrift des Anleihegläubigers bezeichnet, (ii) den Gesamtnennbetrag der Schuldverschreibungen angibt, die am Ausstellungstag dieser Bescheinigung dem bei dieser Depotbank bestehenden Depot dieses Anleihegläubigers gutgeschrieben sind, und (iii) bestätigt, dass die Depotbank dem Clearingsystem und dem Fiscal Agent eine schriftliche Mitteilung zugeleitet hat, die die Angaben gemäß (i) und (ii) enthält und Bestätigungsvermerke des Clearingsystems sowie des jeweiligen Clearingsystem-Kontoinhabers trägt, sowie (b) einer von einem Vertretungsberechtigten des Clearingsystems oder des Fiscal Agent bestätigten Ablichtung der Globalurkunde.

§ 12 Applicable Law and Jurisdiction

- (a) *Applicable law.* The form and content of the Notes as well as all the rights and duties arising therefrom are governed exclusively by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- (b) *Jurisdiction.* Subject to any exclusive court of venue for specific legal proceedings in connection with the German Act on Issues of Debt Securities (*Gesetz über Schuldverschreibungen aus Gesamtemissionen*) (*Schuldverschreibungsgesetz – SchVG*), as amended from time to time (the "**SchVG**"), non-exclusive court of venue for all litigation with the Issuer arising from the legal relations established in these Terms and Conditions is Frankfurt am Main.
- (c) *Enforcement.* Any Noteholder may in any proceedings against the Issuer protect and enforce in its own name its rights arising under its Notes by submitting the following documents: (a) a certificate issued by its depositary bank (i) stating the full name and address of the Noteholder, (ii) specifying an aggregate principal amount of Notes credited on the date of such certificate to such Noteholder's securities account maintained with such depositary bank and (iii) confirming that the depositary bank has given a written notice to the Clearing System as well as to the Fiscal Agent containing the information pursuant to (i) and (ii) and bearing acknowledgements of the Clearing System and the relevant Clearing System accountholder as well as (b) a copy of the Global Bond certified by a duly authorised officer of the Clearing System or the Fiscal Agent as being a true copy.

§ 13 Änderung der Anleihebedingungen; Gemeinsamer Vertreter

- (a) *Änderung der Anleihebedingungen.* Regelungen in den Anleihebedingungen, die für die Qualifikation der Schuldverschreibungen als aufsichtsrechtliche Eigenmittel, insbesondere Tier 2 Kapital der Emittentin oder der Gruppe der Emittentin erforderlich sind, können nicht geändert werden. Die Emittentin wird keiner solchen Änderung zustimmen. Im Übrigen kann die Emittentin, vorbehaltlich der Zustimmung der Zuständigen Aufsichtsbehörde (sofern diese im betreffenden Zeitpunkt aufgrund der Anwendbaren Aufsichtsrechtlichen Vorschriften erforderlich ist), die Anleihebedingungen mit Zustimmung aufgrund Mehrheitsbeschlusses der Anleihegläubiger nach Maßgabe der §§ 5 ff. SchVG ändern. Eine Änderung der Anleihebedingungen ohne Zustimmung der Emittentin scheidet aus.

Die Anleihegläubiger können insbesondere einer Änderung wesentlicher Inhalte der Anleihebedingungen, einschließlich der in § 5 Absatz 3 SchVG vorgesehenen Maßnahmen mit Ausnahme der Ersetzung der Emittentin, die in § 9 abschließend geregelt ist, mit den in dem nachstehenden § 13(b) genannten Mehrheiten zustimmen. Ein ordnungsgemäß gefasster Mehrheitsbeschluss ist für alle Anleihegläubiger verbindlich.

Beschlüsse, die zu einem Verstoß gegen § 2(b) führen, sind unwirksam.

- (b) *Mehrheitserfordernisse.* Vorbehaltlich des nachstehenden Satzes und der Erreichung der erforderlichen Beschlussfähigkeit, beschließen die Anleihegläubiger mit der einfachen Mehrheit der an der Abstimmung teilnehmenden Stimmrechte. Beschlüsse, durch welche der wesentliche Inhalt der Anleihebedingungen, insbesondere in den Fällen des § 5 Absatz 3 Nummer 1 bis 9 SchVG, geändert wird, bedürfen zu ihrer Wirksamkeit einer Mehrheit von mindestens 75 % der an der Abstimmung teilnehmenden Stimmrechte (eine "**Qualifizierte Mehrheit**"). Das Stimmrecht ruht, solange die Schuldverschreibungen der Emittentin oder einem mit ihr verbundenen Unternehmen (§ 271 Absatz 2 HGB) zustehen oder für Rechnung der Emittentin oder eines mit ihr verbundenen Unternehmens gehalten werden.
- (c) *Beschlüsse.* Beschlüsse der Anleihegläubiger

§ 13 Amendments to the Terms and Conditions; Joint Representative

- (a) *Amendment of the Terms and Conditions.* Provisions in the Terms and Conditions which are required for the qualification of the Notes as regulatory own funds (*Eigenmittel*), in particular as Tier 2 Capital of the Issuer or the Issuer's group, may not be amended. The Issuer will not agree to any such amendment. Subject to the consent of the Competent Supervisory Authority (if under the Applicable Supervisory Regulations such consent is required at the time), the Issuer may amend the Terms and Conditions with the consent of a majority resolution of the Noteholders pursuant to §§ 5 et seq. of the SchVG. There will be no amendment of the Terms and Conditions without the Issuer's consent.

In particular, the Noteholders may consent to amendments which materially change the substance of the Terms and Conditions, including such measures as provided for under § 5(3) of the SchVG, but excluding a substitution of the Issuer, which is exclusively subject to the provisions in § 9, by resolutions passed by such majority of the votes of the Noteholders as stated under § 13(b) below. A duly passed majority resolution will be binding upon all Noteholders.

Resolutions of the Noteholders which result in a violation against § 2(b) are invalid.

- (b) *Majority requirements.* Except as provided by the following sentence and provided that the quorum requirements are being met, the Noteholders may pass resolutions by simple majority of the voting rights participating in the vote. Resolutions which materially change the substance of the Terms and Conditions, in particular in the cases of § 5(3) numbers 1 through 9 of the SchVG, may only be passed by a majority of at least 75 per cent. of the voting rights participating in the vote (a "**Qualified Majority**"). The voting right is suspended as long as any Notes are attributable to the Issuer or any of its affiliates (within the meaning of § 271(2) of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*) or are being held for the account of the Issuer or any of its affiliates.
- (c) *Resolutions.* Resolutions of the Noteholders

werden entweder in einer Gläubigerversammlung nach § 13(c)(i) oder im Wege der Abstimmung ohne Versammlung nach § 13(c)(ii) getroffen, die von der Emittentin oder einem gemeinsamen Vertreter einberufen wird. Anleihegläubiger, deren Schuldverschreibungen zusammen 5 % des jeweils ausstehenden Gesamtnennbetrags der Schuldverschreibungen erreichen, können gemäß § 9 Absatz 1 S. 2 SchVG schriftlich die Einberufung einer Anleihegläubigerversammlung oder Abstimmung ohne Versammlung mit einer gemäß § 9 Absatz 1 S. 2 SchVG zulässigen Begründung verlangen.

- (i) Beschlüsse der Anleihegläubiger im Rahmen einer Gläubigerversammlung werden nach §§ 9 ff. SchVG getroffen. Die Einberufung der Gläubigerversammlung regelt die weiteren Einzelheiten der Beschlussfassung und der Abstimmung. Mit der Einberufung der Gläubigerversammlung werden in der Tagesordnung die Beschlussgegenstände sowie die Vorschläge zur Beschlussfassung den Anleihegläubigern bekannt gegeben.
- (ii) Beschlüsse der Anleihegläubiger im Wege der Abstimmung ohne Versammlung werden nach § 18 SchVG getroffen. Die Aufforderung zur Stimmabgabe durch den Abstimmungsleiter regelt die weiteren Einzelheiten der Beschlussfassung und der Abstimmung. Mit der Aufforderung zur Stimmabgabe werden die Beschlussgegenstände sowie die Vorschläge zur Beschlussfassung den Anleihegläubigern bekannt gegeben.
- (d) *Zweite Gläubigerversammlung.* Wird die Beschlussfähigkeit bei der Abstimmung ohne Versammlung nach § 13(c)(ii) nicht festgestellt, kann der Abstimmungsleiter eine Gläubigerversammlung einberufen, welche als zweite Gläubigerversammlung im Sinne des § 15(3) Satz 3 SchVG gilt.
- (e) *Anmeldung.* Die Stimmrechtsausübung ist von einer vorherigen Anmeldung der Anleihegläubiger abhängig. Die Anmeldung muss bis zum dritten Tag vor der Gläubigerversammlung im Falle einer Gläubigerversammlung (wie in § 13(c)(i) oder § 13(d) beschrieben) bzw. vor dem Beginn des Abstimmungszeitraums im Falle einer Abstimmung ohne Versammlung (wie in

will be made either in a Noteholders' meeting in accordance with § 13(c)(i) or by means of a vote without a meeting (*Abstimmung ohne Versammlung*) in accordance with § 13(c)(ii), in either case convened by the Issuer or a joint representative, if any. Pursuant to § 9(1) sentence 2 of the SchVG, Noteholders holding Notes in the total amount of 5 per cent. of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes may in writing request to convene a Noteholders' meeting or vote without a meeting for any of the reasons permitted pursuant to § 9(1) sentence 2 of the SchVG.

- (i) Resolutions of the Noteholders in a Noteholders' meeting will be made in accordance with § 9 et seq. of the SchVG. The convening notice of a Noteholders' meeting will provide the further details relating to the resolutions and the voting procedure. The subject matter of the vote as well as the proposed resolutions will be notified to Noteholders in the agenda of the meeting.
- (ii) Resolutions of the Noteholders by means of a voting not requiring a physical meeting (*Abstimmung ohne Versammlung*) will be made in accordance § 18 of the SchVG. The request for voting as submitted by the chairman (*Abstimmungsleiter*) will provide the further details relating to the resolutions and the voting procedure. The subject matter of the vote as well as the proposed resolutions will be notified to Noteholders together with the request for voting.
- (d) *Second noteholders' meeting.* If it is ascertained that no quorum exists for the vote without meeting pursuant to § 13(c)(ii), the chairman (*Abstimmungsleiter*) may convene a meeting, which shall be deemed to be a second meeting within the meaning of § 15(3) sentence 3 of the SchVG.
- (e) *Registration.* The exercise of voting rights is subject to the registration of the Noteholders. The registration must be received at the address stated in the request for voting no later than the third day prior to the meeting in the case of a Noteholders' meeting (as described in § 13(c)(i) or § 13(d)) or the beginning of the voting period in the case of voting not requiring a physical meeting (as described in

§ 13(c)(ii) beschrieben) unter der in der Aufforderung zur Stimmabgabe angegebenen Anschrift zugehen. Zusammen mit der Anmeldung müssen Anleihegläubiger den Nachweis ihrer Berechtigung zur Teilnahme an der Abstimmung durch eine besondere Bescheinigung ihrer jeweiligen Depotbank in Textform und die Vorlage eines Sperrvermerks der Depotbank erbringen, aus dem hervorgeht, dass die relevanten Schuldverschreibungen für den Zeitraum vom Tag der Absendung der Anmeldung (einschließlich) bis zu dem angegebenen Ende der Versammlung (einschließlich) bzw. dem Ende des Abstimmungszeitraums (einschließlich) nicht übertragen werden können.

- (f) *Gemeinsamer Vertreter.* Die Anleihegläubiger können durch Mehrheitsbeschluss die Bestellung und Abberufung eines gemeinsamen Vertreters, die Aufgaben und Befugnisse des gemeinsamen Vertreters, die Übertragung von Rechten der Anleihegläubiger auf den gemeinsamen Vertreter und eine Beschränkung der Haftung des gemeinsamen Vertreters bestimmen. Die Bestellung eines gemeinsamen Vertreters bedarf einer Qualifizierten Mehrheit, wenn er ermächtigt wird, wesentlichen Änderungen der Anleihebedingungen gemäß § 13(a) zuzustimmen.

Der gemeinsame Vertreter hat die Aufgaben und Befugnisse, welche ihm durch Gesetz oder von den Anleihegläubigern durch Mehrheitsbeschluss eingeräumt wurden. Er hat die Weisungen der Anleihegläubiger zu befolgen. Soweit er zur Geltendmachung von Rechten der Anleihegläubiger ermächtigt ist, sind die einzelnen Anleihegläubiger zur selbständigen Geltendmachung dieser Rechte nicht befugt, es sei denn der Mehrheitsbeschluss sieht dies ausdrücklich vor. Über seine Tätigkeit hat der gemeinsame Vertreter den Anleihegläubigern zu berichten. Für die Abberufung und die sonstigen Rechte und Pflichten des gemeinsamen Vertreters gelten die Vorschriften des SchVG.

Die Haftung des gemeinsamen Vertreters ist auf das Zehnfache seiner jährlichen Vergütung beschränkt, es sei denn, dem gemeinsamen Vertreter fällt Vorsatz oder grobe Fahrlässigkeit zur Last.

- (g) *Bekanntmachungen.* Bekanntmachungen betreffend diesen § 13 erfolgen gemäß den §§ 5ff. SchVG sowie nach § 10.

§ 13(c)(ii)), as the case may be. As part of the registration, Noteholders must demonstrate their eligibility to participate in the vote by means of a special confirmation of their respective depositary bank hereof in text form and by submission of a blocking instruction by the depositary bank stating that the relevant Notes are not transferable from and including the day such registration has been sent until and including the stated end of the meeting or day the voting period ends, as the case may be.

- (f) *Joint representative.* The Noteholders may by majority resolution provide for the appointment or dismissal of a joint representative, the duties and responsibilities and the powers of such joint representative, the transfer of the rights of the Noteholders to the joint representative and a limitation of liability of the joint representative. Appointment of a joint representative may only be passed by a Qualified Majority if such joint representative is to be authorised to consent to a material change in the substance of the Terms and Conditions in accordance with § 13(a) hereof.

The joint representative shall have the duties and powers provided by law or granted by majority resolutions of the Noteholders. The joint representative shall comply with the instructions of the Noteholders. To the extent that the joint representative has been authorised to assert certain rights of the Noteholders, the Noteholders shall not be entitled to assert such rights themselves, unless explicitly provided for in the relevant majority resolution. The joint representative shall provide reports to the Noteholders on its activities. The regulations of the SchVG apply with regard to the recall and the other rights and obligations of the joint representative.

Unless the joint representative is liable for wilful misconduct (*Vorsatz*) or gross negligence (*grobe Fahrlässigkeit*), the joint representative's liability shall be limited to ten times the amount of its annual remuneration.

- (g) *Notices.* Any notices concerning this § 13 will be made in accordance with § 5 et seq. of the SchVG and § 10.

§ 14 Sprache

Diese Anleihebedingungen sind in deutscher Sprache abgefasst. Eine Übersetzung in die englische Sprache ist beigefügt. Der deutsche Text ist bindend und maßgeblich. Die Übersetzung in die englische Sprache ist unverbindlich.

§ 14 Language

These Terms and Conditions are written in the German language and provided with an English language translation. The German text shall be controlling and binding. The English language translation is provided for convenience only.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the issuance of Notes will be used for general corporate purposes of Allianz Group.

DESCRIPTION OF ALLIANZ SE AND ALLIANZ GROUP

Allianz Group

Allianz SE together with its subsidiaries form the Allianz Group. Allianz SE is the ultimate parent of the Allianz Group.

Name, Registered Seat (*Sitz*) and Purpose (*Unternehmensgegenstand*) of the Allianz SE

Allianz SE is a European Company (Societas Europaea, SE) operating under the laws of Germany and registered under its legal name "Allianz SE" in the commercial register at the local court (*Amtsgericht*) in Munich under the entry number HRB 164232 and conducts its business in Germany, amongst others, under the commercial name "Allianz". The registered seat (*Sitz*) of Allianz SE is Munich, Germany and the business address of Allianz SE is at Königinstraße 28, 80802 Munich, Germany, telephone number (+49)(89) 3800-0.

Pursuant to Section 1 para. 2 of its Statutes, the purpose of Allianz SE is to direct an international group of companies that are active in the areas of insurance, banking, asset management and other financial, consulting, and similar services and to hold ownership interests in insurance companies, banks, industrial companies, investment companies and other enterprises. As a reinsurer, Allianz SE primarily assumes insurance business from its group companies and from other companies in which Allianz SE holds direct or indirect interests.

Pursuant to Section 1 para. 3 of its Statutes, Allianz SE is authorized to transact any business and to take any measures which seem appropriate to serve its purpose. It may form and acquire companies and acquire interest in companies as well as manage companies, or it may confine itself to managing its interests. Within the framework of its purpose, Allianz SE is authorized to raise loans and to issue bonds.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of Allianz SE is the calendar year.

Term and Dissolution

Allianz SE has been founded for an unlimited term and may be dissolved upon a resolution of the General Meeting requiring a majority of at least three quarters of the share capital represented during the resolution. The assets of Allianz SE remaining after servicing all liabilities are distributed among the shareholders pro rata to their shareholding in Allianz SE pursuant to the provisions of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*).

Statutory auditors

Allianz SE appointed KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("**KPMG**"), Ganghoferstr. 29, 80339 Munich, Germany, as auditor for the fiscal years (*Geschäftsjahr*) ending 31 December 2014, 2015 and 2016. KPMG is a member of the German Chamber of Auditors (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

The statutory financial statements of Allianz SE for the fiscal years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 were prepared in accordance with German commercial law and supplementary provisions of the articles of incorporation. The statutory financial statements were audited by KPMG in accordance with § 317 of the German Commercial Code (*Handelsgesetzbuch*) and German generally accepted auditing standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer ("**IDW**", Institute of Public Auditors in Germany). KPMG has issued an unqualified audit opinion for both years.

The consolidated financial statements of Allianz SE for the fiscal years ended 31 December 2014 and 2015 were prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, and the additional requirements of § 315 a (1) of the German Commercial Code and supplementary provisions of the articles of incorporation. The consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years 2014 and 2015 were audited by KPMG in accordance with

§ 317 of the German Commercial Code and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the IDW. KPMG has issued an unqualified audit report for both years. The financial statements as of 30 June 2015 and 2016 have been reviewed by KPMG who stated that accompanying interim financial information as of 30 June 2015 and 2016 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

History and Development of Allianz SE

The company was founded as a property insurer on 5 February 1890 in Berlin under the name Allianz Versicherungs-Aktien-Gesellschaft.

In 1985, the company transferred its operational insurance business to today's Allianz Versicherungs-AG and changed its name to "Allianz Aktiengesellschaft Holding". Since 1985, it operates as a holding company with reinsurance activities. The name was again changed, by resolution of the General Meeting of 7 October 1996, to "Allianz Aktiengesellschaft" (Allianz AG).

On 3 February 2006, the extraordinary General Meetings of holders of RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTÀ S.p.A ("**RAS**") ordinary shares and holders of RAS savings shares and on 8 February 2006, the extraordinary General Meeting of Allianz AG agreed to the cross-border merger between Allianz AG and RAS. Upon registration of the merger with the commercial register of Allianz AG on 13 October 2006, Allianz has adopted the legal form of a European Company (Societas Europaea, SE) and from then on operates under the corporate name "Allianz SE".

Investments

Allianz Group's invested assets consist primarily of the portfolios of its various business operations. In addition to the regular portfolio managing process the following significant transactions have been made since 31 December 2015.

Allianz enters into a long-term partnership with Philippine National Bank and acquires 51% of PNB Life Insurance Inc.

Allianz SE and Philippine National Bank ("**PNB**") have reached an agreement to enter into a 15-year exclusive distribution partnership and for Allianz to acquire 51% of PNB Life Insurance Inc. ("**PNB Life**"), the life insurance subsidiary of Philippine National Bank. The joint venture company will operate under the name of "Allianz PNB Life Insurance, Inc.".

PNB is the country's 4th largest private local commercial bank in terms of assets and deposits. It is a universal bank providing a full range of banking and other financial services to large corporate, middle market, small and medium enterprises and retail customers. PNB Life is the 10th largest life insurance company in the Philippines, with new business premiums of EUR 72 million in 2014.

The closing of the transaction took place at the beginning of June 2016 following regulatory approvals and was financed with own funds.

Allianz Benelux to buy commercial P&C portfolio from Aegon

On 19 January 2016, Allianz Benelux N.V., Brussels ("**Allianz Benelux**") announced that it has agreed to acquire the commercial P&C portfolio of Aegon N.V., The Hague ("**Aegon**"). This portfolio has two parts: the active commercial portfolio with a total volume of about EUR 90 million and two run-off portfolios: authorized agents and co-insurance. Around 70 employees involved in handling the portfolios will transfer to Allianz Benelux. In total more than 60,000 commercial clients of Aegon will transfer to Allianz Benelux. The closing of the transaction took place at the end of June 2016 following regulatory and competition board approvals and was financed with own funds.

AllianzGI to acquire Rogge Global Partners

Allianz Global Investors GmbH ("**AllianzGI**") announced on 8 February 2016 that it has agreed to acquire Rogge Global Partners ("**RGP**"), a London-based global fixed income specialist. The transaction, for an undisclosed sum, will see AllianzGI acquire 100% of the issued share capital in RGP from Old Mutual and RGP management. The combination will further strengthen AllianzGI's growing fixed income capability and client proposition, while providing RGP with a strategic partner, which will offer greater distribution potential for its strategies. The transaction has been closed at the beginning of June 2016 and was financed with own funds.

Signing of sale and purchase agreement between Allianz SE and Anbang Insurance Group

On 6 April 2016 Allianz SE and Anbang Insurance Group, a global insurance group headquartered in Beijing, China, jointly announced in South Korea the signing of a sale and purchase agreement by which Allianz Group is to sell Allianz Life Insurance Korea and Allianz Global Investors Korea to Anbang Insurance Group. The transaction is subject to regulatory approvals. Allianz expects closing to take place before year end and to book a low- to mid-triple million euro charge once the deal closes following regulatory approval.

Allianz Group to sell part of life insurance portfolio in Taiwan to Taiwan Life Insurance

On 10 May 2016, Allianz Group announced that Allianz Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd. has reached an agreement with Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd., headquartered in Taipei, Taiwan, to sell a traditional life insurance portfolio of Allianz Taiwan Life to Taiwan Life Insurance.

The deal includes an Allianz Taiwan Life portfolio with IFRS policy reserve liabilities of 1.2 billion euros (42.3 billion Taiwan new dollars) as of 31 December 2015. Some 80,000 policies are affected. Allianz Taiwan Life staff will not be impacted by the deal. Under this agreement, all related assets and liabilities of the respective portfolio will be transferred to Taiwan Life Insurance, with full protection of customer interests and rights. This transaction is subject to regulatory approval as well as approval from the shareholders meeting of Allianz Taiwan Life. Allianz expects closing to take place in the second half of 2016 and to book a low three-digit million euro charge once the deal closes.

Reduction of shareholding in Euler Hermes Group

On 19 May 2016, Allianz Group announced that Allianz Group's aggregate shareholding in Euler Hermes Group will be reduced from 67.8% to approximately 63%. This reduction follows from the successful completion of a placement by Allianz Vie of its entire stake in Euler Hermes Group (3,879,818 shares or 8.56% of Euler Hermes Group's shares) at a price of EUR 75.94 per share, the participation of Euler Hermes Group in that placement whereby Euler Hermes Group repurchased 2,200,000 of its own shares, and the subsequent cancellation of 2,700,542 Euler Hermes Group shares. Allianz France SA reiterates the strategic nature of its long-term participation in Euler Hermes which will represent approximately 63% of Euler Hermes share capital after the buy-back and cancellation.

Allianz to acquire Zurich Assurances Maroc

On 17 June 2016, Allianz Group announced a binding agreement for Allianz to acquire Zurich Assurances Maroc, a subsidiary of Zurich Insurance Company in Morocco. Zurich Assurances Maroc is one of the largest insurance companies in Morocco, currently ranking at number 7 in the property and casualty market. In 2015, Zurich Assurances Maroc generated EUR 114 million in gross premiums written. The company also has a license for life and health insurance products, which Allianz plans to utilize. The purchase price is approximately EUR 244 million and will be financed with own funds. Pending regulatory approvals, the transaction is expected to close end of 2016.

Capitalization and Financial Indebtedness as of 30 June 2016

	As of 30 June 2016 (amounts in EUR million)
Total debt: ⁽¹⁾	
Subordinated liabilities	
Allianz SE ⁽²⁾	
Subordinated bonds	12,036
Total Allianz SE ⁽²⁾	<u>12,036</u>
Banking subsidiaries	
Subordinated bonds	249
Total banking subsidiaries	<u>249</u>
All other subsidiaries	
Subordinated liabilities	-
Hybrid equity	45
Total all other subsidiaries	<u>45</u>
Subtotal	<u>12,331</u>
Certificated liabilities	
Allianz SE ⁽³⁾	
Senior bonds	8,093
Money market securities	1,208
Total Allianz SE ⁽³⁾	<u>9,301</u>
Banking subsidiaries	
Senior bonds	302
Total banking subsidiaries	<u>302</u>
All other subsidiaries	
Certificated liabilities	-
Total all other subsidiaries	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	<u>9,603</u>
Total debt	<u>21,934</u>
Equity:	
Shareholders' equity	
Issued capital	1,170
Additional paid-in capital	27,758
Retained earnings ⁽⁴⁾	23,451
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,242)
Unrealized gains and losses (net) ⁽⁵⁾	16,606
Subtotal	<u>67,744</u>
Non-controlling interests	<u>3,044</u>
Total equity	<u>70,788</u>
Total debt and equity	<u>92,722</u>

⁽¹⁾ Total debt excludes liabilities to banks and customers as well as financial liabilities carried at fair value through income.

⁽²⁾ Includes subordinated bonds issued by Allianz Finance II B.V. and guaranteed by Allianz SE.

⁽³⁾ Includes senior bonds issued by Allianz Finance II B.V. guaranteed by Allianz SE and money market securities issued by Allianz Finance Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Allianz SE, which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Allianz SE.

⁽⁴⁾ As of 30 June 2016, includes EUR (152) mn related to treasury shares.

⁽⁵⁾ As of 30 June 2016, includes EUR 512 mn related to cash flow hedges.

Regulatory capital adequacy

The capital requirements, as well as the definition and calculation of eligible capital, are governed by the Solvency II rules that came into force on 1 January 2016. The Allianz Group's and Allianz SE's own funds, as well as their capital requirements, have since then been based on the market value balance sheet approach as the major economic principle of the Solvency II rules. Due to the market value balance sheet approach, the Solvency II regime will lead to higher volatility in solvency ratios compared to Solvency I.

With the approval of our partial internal model in November 2015, the uncertainty about our future Solvency II capital requirements has been significantly reduced. Nevertheless, some uncertainty about the future capitalization requirements of Allianz remains since the future capital requirements applicable for Internationally Active Insurance Groups (so-called IAIGs) and Global Systemically Important Insurers (so-called G-SIIs) are still not finalized. Finally, the potential for a multiplicity of different regulatory regimes, capital standards and reporting requirements will increase operational complexity and costs.

Since Solvency II only came into effect on 1 January 2016, the Solvency II solvency capital ratios for Allianz Group and Allianz SE for 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 – as shown below – have been calculated on a preliminary basis:

Allianz Group: Solvency II regulatory capitalization

EUR bn	30 June 2016	1 January 2016	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Own funds	70.6	71.0	72.7	66.0
Solvency capital requirement	38.0	36.2	36.4	34.6
Capitalization ratio	186%	196%	200%	191%

Allianz SE: Solvency II regulatory capitalization

EUR bn	30 June 2016	1 January 2016	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Own funds	77.4	76.8	78.0	69.9
Solvency capital requirement	20.8	20.5	20.8	18.9
Capitalization ratio	372%	374%	375%	370%

Compared to year end 2014, the Solvency II capitalization of Allianz Group increased by 9 percentage points to 200% by year end 2015, which was driven by an increase in own funds only partly compensated by an increase in risk capital. The change in own funds was driven by positive contributions of existing and new business as well as the issuance of a subordinated bond, partially offset by negative impacts from model changes and transferability restrictions. The change in risk capital was mainly driven by higher exposure due to business growth and model changes necessary in the context of our internal model application.

As of 30 June 2016, the Allianz Group's Solvency II capitalization eased to 186% compared to 200% at the end of 2015 due to capital market developments, partly offset by risk management actions. The decrease was also due in part to a changed regulatory tax treatment of the German life sector that took effect on 1 January 2016 (-4 percentage points).

Ratings⁽¹⁾

Rating of the Issuer

As of the date of this prospectus, Allianz SE had the following ratings:

	Standard & Poor's⁽²⁾	Moody's⁽³⁾	A.M. Best⁽⁴⁾
Insurer financial strength.....	AA	Aa3	A+
Outlook.....	Stable	Stable	Stable
Counterparty credit.....	AA	Not rated	aa- ⁽⁵⁾
Outlook.....	Stable		Positive
Senior unsecured debt	AA	Aa3	aa-
Outlook.....	Stable	Stable	Positive

⁽¹⁾ Includes ratings for securities issued by Allianz Finance II B.V. and Allianz Finance III B.V.

⁽²⁾ Standard & Poor's rating scale for Insurer Financial Strength Ratings consists of the following categories. "AAA", "AA", "A", "BBB", "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC" (in descending order). In addition, a "R" rating is assigned to issuers being under regulatory supervision. Ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Standard & Poor's defines the issued ratings as follows:

"An insurer rated 'AA' has very strong financial security characteristics, differing only slightly from those rated higher."

"An obligor rated 'AA' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree."

"An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong."

"An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong."

"A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong."

⁽³⁾ Moody's uses nine rating symbols ("Aaa", "Aa", "A", "Baa", "Ba", "B", "Caa", "Ca" and "C"). The symbols range from "Aaa", used to designate least credit risk, to "C", denoting greatest credit risk. In addition Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa". The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Moody's defines the issued ratings as follows:

"Insurance companies rated Aa offer excellent financial security. Together with the Aaa group, they constitute what are generally known as high-grade companies. They are rated lower than Aaa companies because long-term risks appear somewhat larger."

"Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk."

"Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk."

"Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations."

⁽⁴⁾ The rating scale of A.M. Best Financial Strength Rating ranges from "A++", "A+", "A", "A-" to "C-". In addition the scale provides for the ratings "D" (Poor), "E" (Under Regulatory Supervision), "F" (In Liquidation) and "S" (Suspended).

A.M. Best defines the issued ratings as follows:

A+: "Assigned to companies that have, in our opinion, a superior ability to meet their ongoing insurance obligations."

aa: "Assigned to issues where, in our opinion, the issuer has a very strong ability to meet the terms of the obligation."

a: "Assigned to issues where, in our opinion, the issuer has a strong ability to meet the terms of the obligation."

"Ratings from "aa" to "ccc" may be enhanced with "+" (plus) or "-" (minus) to indicate whether credit quality is near the top or bottom of a category."

⁽⁵⁾ Issuer credit rating.

Rating of the Notes

The Notes are expected to be rated "A2(hyb)" from Moody's and "A+" from Standard & Poor's.

Moody's defines "A2(hyb)" as follows:

- Obligations rated "A" are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. Moody's uses nine rating symbols ("Aaa", "Aa", "A", "Baa", "Ba", "B", "Caa", "Ca" and "C"). The symbols range from "Aaa", used to designate least credit risk, to "C", denoting greatest credit risk. In addition Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa". The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. The hybrid indicator (hyb) is appended to all long-term ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms. By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

S&P defines "A+" as follows:

- An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong. Standard & Poor's rating scale for issue credit rating consists of the following categories: "AAA", "AA", "A", "BBB", "BB", "B", "CCC", "CC", "C", "D" (in descending order). The ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Where an issue of Notes is rated a security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. Any negative change in the credit rating of the Issuer could adversely affect the trading price of the Notes. Investors should consider each rating individually and obtain additional and more detailed understanding of the significance of the respective credit rating information provided by the respective rating agency.

Credit ratings of the Notes will be issued by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("**S&P**") and Moody's Investors Service Limited ("**Moody's**"), each of which is established in the European Union and are registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies and are included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published on the website of the European Securities and Markets Authority at <http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs>.

Business Operations and Steering

Allianz offers a comprehensive range of insurance and asset management products and services and has more than 85 million insured customers. Allianz Group's business activities are first organized by product and type of service based on how these are strategically managed: insurance activities, asset management activities and corporate and other activities. Due to differences in the nature of products, risks and capital allocation, insurance activities are further divided into property-casualty and life/health categories. In accordance with the responsibilities of the Board of Management, each of the insurance categories is grouped into regional reportable segments. Corporate and other activities are divided into three different reportable segments in order to differentiate between the respective products, risks and capital allocation.

Worldwide Presence and Business Divisions as of 31 December 2015



INSURANCE GERMAN SPEAKING COUNTRIES

• ■ ○	Germany
• ■	Austria
• ■	Switzerland

INSURANCE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

Europe

• ■ ○	Italy
• ■	Greece
• ■	Turkey
• ■ ○	France
• ■	Belgium
• ■ ○	The Netherlands
• ■	Luxembourg

Africa

•	Benin
• ■	Burkina Faso
• ■	Cameroon
•	Central Africa
•	Congo Brazzaville
•	Ghana
• ■	Ivory Coast
• ■	Kenya
• ■	Madagascar
•	Mali
• ■	Senegal
•	Togo
• ■	India

INSURANCE IBERIA & LATIN AMERICA

• ■	Spain
• ■	Portugal

Latin America

•	Argentina
•	Brazil
• ■	Colombia
• ■	Mexico

GLOBAL INSURANCE LINES & ANGLO MARKETS

•	United Kingdom
• ■	Australia
•	Ireland
•	Allianz Global Corporate & Speciality
•	Credit Insurance
• ■	Reinsurance
•	Ukraine
• ■	Russia

ALLIANZ WORLDWIDE PARTNERS

• ■	Allianz Worldwide Partners
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INSURANCE GROWTH MARKETS

Asia

•	Brunei ¹
• ■	China
•	Hong Kong ¹
• ■	Indonesia
•	Japan ¹
•	Laos
• ■	Malaysia
■	Pakistan
■	Philippines
•	Singapore ¹
■	South Korea
• ■	Sri Lanka
■	Taiwan
• ■	Thailand

Central and Eastern Europe

• ■ ○	Bulgaria
• ■	Croatia
• ■	Czech Republic
• ■	Hungary
• ■	Poland
• ■	Romania
• ■	Slovakia

INSURANCE GROWTH MARKETS

Middle East and North Africa

• ■	Egypt
• ■	Lebanon
• ■	Saudi Arabia

INSURANCE USA

■	United States
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ASSET MANAGEMENT

North and Latin America

□ *	United States
□ *	Canada
□ *	Brazil

Europe

□ *	Germany
□ *	France
□ *	Italy
□ *	Spain
□ *	Switzerland
□ *	Belgium
□ *	The Netherlands
□ *	United Kingdom
□ *	Nordics

Asia-Pacific

□ *	Japan
□ *	Hong Kong ¹
□ *	Taiwan
□ *	Singapore
□ *	South Korea
□ *	China
□ *	Australia

• Property-Casualty ■ Life/Health ○ Banking □ Retail Asset Management * Institutional Asset Management

¹ Property-Casualty business belongs to Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty.

Business Operations

Allianz SE and its subsidiaries (the "**Allianz Group**") offer property-casualty insurance, life/health insurance and asset management products and services in over 70 countries, with the largest of its operations in Europe. Allianz SE, as the parent company of the Allianz Group, has its headquarters in Munich, Germany.

The Allianz Group structure reflects both business segments and geographical regions. The business activities are first organized by product and type of service based on how these are strategically managed: insurance activities, asset management activities and corporate and other activities. Due to differences in the nature of products, risks and capital allocation, insurance activities are further divided into property-casualty and life/health categories. In accordance with the responsibilities of the Board of Management, each of the insurance categories is grouped into regional reportable segments. Corporate and other activities are divided into three different reportable segments in order to differentiate between the respective products, risks and capital allocation. In 2015, the Allianz Group had 16 reportable segments.

ALLIANZ GROUP STRUCTURE – BUSINESS SEGMENTS AND REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

Property-Casualty	Life/Health	Asset Management	Corporate and other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe – Western & Southern Europe, Middle East, Africa, India – Iberia & Latin America – Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets – Asia Pacific – Allianz Worldwide Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe – Western & Southern Europe, Middle East, Africa, India – Iberia & Latin America – USA – Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets – Asia Pacific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Asset Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Holding & Treasury – Banking – Alternative Investments

Insurance Operations

Allianz Group offers a wide range of property-casualty and life/health insurance products to both retail and corporate customers. Allianz Group is the leading property-casualty insurer globally and ranks among the top five in the life/health insurance business. Allianz Group's key markets based on premiums are Germany, France, Italy, and the United States.

Most of Allianz Group's insurance markets are served by local Allianz companies. However, some business lines – such as Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty ("**AGCS**"), Allianz Worldwide Partners ("**AWP**") and Credit Insurance – are run globally.

SELECTED PRODUCT RANGE INSURANCE

Property-Casualty		Life/Health	
Retail Clients	Corporate Clients	Retail Clients	Corporate Clients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motor (liability/own damage) – Liability – Property – Accident – Travel and assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Property – Liability – Motor fleets – Directors' and Officers' liability – Credit – Marine, aviation and transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Endowment – Annuity – Term – Disability – Investment-oriented products – Private health insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Group life products – Group health and disability products – Pension products for employees

Asset Management

Allianz Group's two major investment management businesses, PIMCO and AllianzGI, operate under Allianz Asset Management ("AAM"). With EUR 1,763 bn total assets under management ("AUM") (including those of the Allianz Group) as of 31 December 2015, Allianz Group is one of the largest asset managers in the world actively managing assets. Core markets include the United States, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Asia-Pacific region.

SELECTED PRODUCT RANGE ASSET MANAGEMENT

Retail and institutional clients			
Equity	Fixed Income	Alternatives	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Systematic – Sector/theme funds – Region/country funds – Style funds – Small cap funds – Stocks plus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Money market – Low duration – Real return – Global – Investment grade – Diversified income – High yield – Emerging markets – Convertible bonds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Structured products – Commodity funds – Certificate funds – Currency funds – Equity long/short – Relative value – Infrastructure debt/equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life-cycle concepts – Multi-asset solution – Variable annuity solutions – Asset/Liability management – Risk management concepts

Corporate and Other

The Corporate and Other segment's activities include the management and support of the Allianz Group's businesses through its central holding functions, as well as Banking and Alternative Investments.

Holding & Treasury Operations

Holding & Treasury includes the management and support of the Group's businesses through its strategy, risk, corporate finance, treasury, financial reporting, controlling, communication, legal, human resources, technology, and other functions.

Banking operations

Allianz Group's banking operations support its insurance business and complement the products Allianz offers in Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Bulgaria. As a division of Allianz Deutschland AG, Oldenburgische Landesbank AG ("OLB") is Allianz's main own banking product and service provider in Germany. OLB, Germany's largest private regional bank, covers the northwest of Germany.

Alternative Investments Operations

Alternative Investments provides global alternative investment management services in the private equity, real estate, renewable energy and infrastructure sectors, mainly on behalf of Allianz Group's insurance operations. The Alternative Investments reportable segment also included a fully consolidated private equity investment, which was sold in December 2015.

Property-Casualty insurance operations by reportable segments ⁽¹⁾

Property-Casualty insurance operations by reportable segments								
(€ mn)								
	Gross premiums written				Premiums earned (net)		Operating profit (loss)	
	2015	2014	internal ⁽²⁾		2015	2014	2015	2014
2015			2014					
Germany	9,629	9,532	9,629	9,532	7,877	7,824	1,216	1,303
Switzerland	1,717	1,489	1,507	1,489	1,620	1,428	245	198
Austria	983	976	983	976	831	831	81	75
Central & Eastern Europe ⁽³⁾	1,732	1,676	1,729	1,676	1,413	1,372	141	167
Poland	409	419	408	419	344	348	(1)	17
Slovakia	336	330	336	330	267	267	56	67
Hungary	271	263	272	263	225	223	24	22
Czech Republic	316	286	313	286	269	238	34	44
Other	401	380	401	380	308	297	29	17
German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe	14,061	13,673	13,849	13,673	11,741	11,455	1,683	1,743
Italy ⁽⁴⁾	4,755	4,196	4,130	4,196	4,665	3,906	1,075	932
France	4,330	4,248	4,324	4,248	4,007	3,926	465	428
Benelux	1,164	1,135	1,164	1,135	1,062	1,065	108	96
Turkey	1,312	1,082	1,366	1,082	967	906	90	90
Greece	100	108	100	108	81	89	12	16
Africa	105	96	105	96	74	65	11	11
Middle East	88	74	76	74	60	49	11	8
Western & Southern Europe, Middle East, Africa and India⁽⁵⁾	11,855	10,939	11,266	10,939	10,915	10,006	1,798	1,588
Spain	2,138	2,015	2,138	2,015	1,907	1,806	208	255
Portugal	343	320	343	320	285	271	20	(4)
Latin America	2,086	2,101	2,270	2,101	1,549	1,622	(154)	(147)
Iberia & Latin America	4,566	4,437	4,750	4,437	3,741	3,699	74	104
Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty ⁽⁶⁾	8,107	5,389	7,177	7,104	5,066	3,162	423	560
AGCS excl. Fireman's Fund	6,227	5,389	5,605	5,376	3,604	3,162	514	560
Fireman's Fund	1,881	–	1,572	1,728	1,462	–	(91)	–
Reinsurance PC ⁽⁷⁾	4,841	3,738	4,799	3,738	4,078	3,118	625	464
Reinsurance PC excl. San Francisco RE	4,841	3,738	4,799	3,738	4,078	3,118	584	464
San Francisco RE	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–
Credit Insurance	2,241	2,158	2,157	2,158	1,549	1,482	400	401
United Kingdom	3,055	2,684	2,754	2,684	2,322	2,439	56	178
Ireland	496	439	496	439	432	385	42	85
United States ⁽⁸⁾	–	1,958	–	–	–	1,874	–	(151)

Property-Casualty insurance operations by reportable segments								
(€ mn)								
	Gross premiums written				Premiums earned (net)		Operating profit (loss)	
			internal ⁽²⁾					
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Australia ⁽⁹⁾	2,991	2,763	2,898	2,763	2,362	2,180	307	353
Russia.....	196	537	269	365	183	528	2	(194)
Ukraine.....	4	13	7	13	3	8	-	(1)
Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets⁽¹⁰⁾.....	21,931	19,680	20,556	19,265	15,994	15,176	1,846	1,699
Asia Pacific.....	774	722	738	722	501	443	74	57
Allianz Worldwide Partners ⁽¹¹⁾	3,975	3,341	3,703	3,341	3,538	2,981	128	105
Consolidation and Other ^{(12),(13)}	(5,565)	(4,469)	(5,552)	(4,455)	-	-	-	86
Total.....	51,597	48,322	49,310	47,920	46,430	43,759	5,603	5,382

Property-Casualty insurance operations by reportable segments						
(%)						
	Combined ratio		Loss ratio		Expense ratio	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Germany	91.9	91.5	66.8	65.7	25.1	25.9
Switzerland	89.5	91.0	65.8	67.8	23.7	23.2
Austria	94.0	94.4	68.2	69.0	25.9	25.4
Central & Eastern Europe ⁽³⁾	95.5	93.3	62.5	60.7	33.0	32.6
Poland	104.3	99.5	71.5	64.0	32.8	35.5
Slovakia	83.8	79.5	51.7	53.2	32.2	26.3
Hungary	101.5	102.7	60.6	62.4	40.9	40.3
Czech Republic	90.7	85.0	64.2	56.9	26.5	28.1
Other	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe	92.1	91.9	66.2	65.6	25.9	26.3
Italy ⁽⁴⁾	83.1	82.5	56.5	55.0	26.6	27.5
France	95.9	96.3	66.8	67.6	29.1	28.7
Benelux	96.2	97.6	66.9	67.6	29.3	30.0
Turkey	102.2	97.8	79.0	75.1	23.1	22.6
Greece	89.1	86.1	53.8	51.1	35.3	35.0
Africa	92.7	92.6	56.3	48.4	36.5	44.2
Middle East	93.9	97.4	60.4	62.6	33.6	34.7
Western & Southern Europe, Middle East, Africa and India⁽⁵⁾	90.9	91.1	63.3	63.1	27.6	28.0
Spain	92.7	89.9	71.6	68.8	21.1	21.1
Portugal	96.5	105.7	72.9	82.7	23.6	23.0
Latin America	116.6	116.1	79.2	79.7	37.4	36.5
Iberia & Latin America	102.9	102.6	74.8	74.6	28.0	28.0
Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty ⁽⁶⁾	102.9	93.1	72.0	65.2	31.0	27.9
AGCS excl. Fireman's Fund	94.0	93.1	66.2	65.2	27.8	27.9
Fireman's Fund	124.8	–	86.1	–	38.7	–
Reinsurance PC ⁽⁷⁾	89.5	88.6	60.6	60.5	28.9	28.0
Reinsurance PC excl. San Francisco RE	89.2	88.6	60.6	60.5	28.6	28.0
San Francisco RE	–	–	–	–	–	–
Credit Insurance	83.2	78.6	53.3	48.8	29.8	29.7
United Kingdom	102.6	97.6	73.1	65.9	29.5	31.6
Ireland	94.9	84.7	67.4	55.6	27.5	29.2
United States ⁽⁸⁾	–	120.0	–	85.6	–	34.4
Australia ⁽⁹⁾	96.2	94.6	69.7	69.7	26.5	24.9
Russia	111.9	141.6	70.6	98.7	41.3	42.9
Ukraine	113.5	114.9	56.4	62.3	57.1	52.6
Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets⁽¹⁰⁾	96.5	96.5	67.0	66.8	29.5	29.7
Asia Pacific	93.5	95.2	61.1	64.5	32.5	30.6
Allianz Worldwide Partners⁽¹¹⁾	97.4	96.6	62.7	65.6	34.6	31.0

Property-Casualty insurance operations by reportable segments						
(%)						
	Combined ratio		Loss ratio		Expense ratio	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Consolidation and Other ^{(12),(13)}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94.6	94.3	66.2	66.0	28.4	28.3

⁽¹⁾ All figures as shown in the Allianz Group's Annual Report 2015.

⁽²⁾ This reflects gross premiums written on an internal basis, adjusted for foreign currency translation and (de-)consolidation effects.

⁽³⁾ Includes income and expense items from a management holding and consolidations between countries in this region.

⁽⁴⁾ Effective 1 July 2014, the Allianz Group acquired parts of the insurance business of UnipolSai Assicurazioni S.p.A., Bologna.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes € 4 mn and € 7 mn operating profit for 2015 and 2014, respectively, from a management holding located in Luxembourg. Includes € 21 mn operating profit for 2015 from an associated entity in Asia Pacific.

⁽⁶⁾ Effective 1 January 2015, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company was integrated into AGCS Group. Previous period figures were not adjusted. The sale of the renewal rights for personal lines was effective 1 April 2015. 12M 2015 figures include the net gain on the sale of the personal insurance business to ACE Limited of € 0.2 bn.

⁽⁷⁾ The results from the run-off portfolio included in San Francisco Reinsurance Company Corp., a former subsidiary of Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, have been reported within Reinsurance PC since 1 January 2015.

⁽⁸⁾ Previous period figures for the United States were not adjusted and include the prior year's business of Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

⁽⁹⁾ Effective 1 January 2015, the Allianz Group acquired the Property-Casualty insurance business of the Territory Insurance Office (TIO Business), Darwin.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Includes € 8 mn operating loss and € 3 mn operating profit for 2015 and 2014, respectively, from AGF UK.

⁽¹¹⁾ The reportable segment Allianz Worldwide Partners includes the Global Assistance business as well as the business of -Allianz Worldwide Care and the reinsurance business of Allianz Global Automotive, in addition to income and expenses from a management holding.

⁽¹²⁾ Represents elimination of transactions between -Allianz Group companies in different geographic regions.

⁽¹³⁾ The 2014 analysis of the Allianz Group's asbestos risks resulted in a reduction of reserves and a positive run-off result of € 86 mn, as reflected in the operating profit for 2014

⁽¹⁴⁾ Presentation not meaningful.

Life/Health insurance operations by reportable segments⁽¹⁾

Life/Health insurance operations by reportable segments											
('€ mn)											
	Statutory premiums ⁽²⁾				Premiums earned (net)		Operating profit (loss)		Margin on reserves ⁽³⁾ (BPS)		
			Internal ⁽⁴⁾								
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Germany Life.....	17,742	19,014	17,742	19,014	10,520	11,468	1,257	1,079	60	55	
Germany Health.....	3,257	3,245	3,257	3,245	3,257	3,244	214	209	75	77	
Switzerland.....	1,842	1,655	1,617	1,655	501	519	75	83	50	62	
Austria.....	399	405	399	405	317	325	33	37	66	80	
Central & Eastern Europe.....	818	857	817	857	520	516	129	118	377	358	
Poland.....	194	185	193	185	88	73	27	21	469	374	
Slovakia.....	247	252	247	252	199	210	34	38	270	303	
Czech Republic.....	114	147	113	147	67	74	15	15	249	253	
Hungary.....	115	138	116	138	44	42	13	12	343	332	
Other ⁽⁵⁾	148	134	148	134	123	118	40	33	— ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾	
German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe	24,058	25,176	23,833	25,176	15,115	16,073	1,707	1,527	65	63	
Italy.....	11,936	11,332	11,936	11,332	449	478	268	173	44	32	
France.....	8,053	8,241	8,053	8,241	3,183	3,100	550	455	64	56	
Benelux.....	2,239	2,518	2,239	2,518	522	520	121	132	72	85	
Turkey.....	985	854	1,026	854	179	148	54	26	186	106	
Greece.....	95	88	95	88	55	51	(3)	—	(95)	— ⁽⁶⁾	
Africa.....	68	57	68	57	29	28	5	6	176	212	
Middle East.....	215	176	191	176	170	132	32	24	382	352	
Western & Southern Europe, Middle East, Africa and India⁽⁷⁾	23,591	23,266	23,608	23,266	4,587	4,458	1,062	815	64	53	
Spain.....	1,375	1,259	1,375	1,259	440	437	196	191	241	257	
Portugal.....	283	247	283	247	86	83	21	22	351	374	
Latin America.....	380	338	382	338	127	123	14	16	127	177	
Iberia & Latin America	2,037	1,844	2,040	1,844	653	643	231	229	235	256	
USA.....	10,475	11,840	8,753	11,840	1,193	984	841	656	87	81	
Reinsurance LH.....	596	537	363	537	456	398	38	14	211	76	
Russia.....	39	52	53	52	38	49	9	1	469	27	
Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets..	634	589	416	589	494	448	47	15	236	71	
Asian-Pacific countries.....	6,769	5,732	6,067	5,732	2,170	1,909	(83)	104	(30)	43	
South Korea.....	1,704	1,646	1,527	1,646	486	509	(244)	(51)	(202)	(48)	
Taiwan.....	2,706	2,026	2,376	2,026	293	201	6	2	8	3	
Indonesia.....	701	700	662	700	296	285	74	61	488	478	

Life/Health insurance operations by reportable segments											
(<i>€ mn</i>)											
	Statutory premiums ⁽²⁾				Premiums earned (net)		Operating profit (loss)		Margin on reserves ⁽³⁾ (BPS)		
	Internal ⁽⁴⁾										
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Malaysia	451	423	447	423	203	187	20	18	145	147	
Thailand.....	750	622	664	622	733	611	87	71	254	249	
China	451	311	385	311	145	106	2	1	20	16	
Other ⁽⁵⁾	6	5	6	5	13	11	(28)	2	- ⁽⁶⁾	- ⁽⁶⁾	
Global Life.....	5	4	5	4	3	1	-	1	- ⁽⁶⁾	- ⁽⁶⁾	
Asia Pacific	6,774	5,736	6,072	5,736	2,172	1,910	(83)	105	(30)	43	
Consolidation ⁽⁸⁾	(666)	(1,120)	(666)	(1,120)	-	-	(10)	(17)	- ⁽⁶⁾	- ⁽⁶⁾	
Total	66,903	67,331	64,055	67,331	24,215	24,514	3,796	3,327	67	65	

⁽¹⁾ All figures as shown in the Allianz Group's Annual Report 2015.

⁽²⁾ Statutory premiums are gross premiums written from sales of life and health insurance policies as well as gross receipts from sales of unit-linked and other investment-oriented products, in accordance with the statutory accounting practices applicable in the insurer's home jurisdiction.

⁽³⁾ Represents operating profit (loss) divided by the average of the current and previous year-end net reserves, where net reserves equal reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses, reserves for insurance and investment contracts, and financial liabilities for unit-linked contracts less reinsurance assets.

⁽⁴⁾ Statutory premiums adjusted for foreign currency translation and (de-)consolidation effects.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes income and expense items from management holdings, smaller operating entities and consolidations between countries in these regions.

⁽⁶⁾ Presentation not meaningful.

⁽⁷⁾ Includes € 34 mn operating profit for 2015 from an associated entity in Asia Pacific.

⁽⁸⁾ Represents elimination of transactions between Allianz Group companies in different geographic regions.

Asset Management business by reportable segments⁽¹⁾

Asset Management business segment information			
<i>(€ mn)</i>			
		2015	2014
Management and loading fees		7,370	7,504
Performance fees		607	275
Other		34	46
Fee and commission income		8,011	7,825
Commissions.....		(1,440)	(1,301)
Other		(83)	(145)
Fee and commission expenses.....		(1,523)	(1,445)
Net fee and commission income		6,488	6,380
Net interest income ⁽²⁾		(5)	(3)
Income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)		(8)	5
Other income		4	6
Operating revenues.....		6,479	6,388
Administrative expenses (net), excluding acquisition-related expenses		(4,141)	(3,787)
Restructuring charges.....		(41)	3
Operating expenses		(4,182)	(3,784)
Operating profit		2,297	2,603
Non-operating items.....		(31)	(15)
Income before income taxes		2,266	2,588
Income taxes		(817)	(967)
Net income		1,449	1,621
Cost-income ratio ⁽³⁾ in %.....		64.5	59.2

⁽¹⁾ All figures as shown in the Allianz Group's Annual Report 2015.

⁽²⁾ Represents interest and similar income less interest expenses.

⁽³⁾ Represents operating expenses divided by operating revenues.

Reportable segments – Corporate and Other⁽¹⁾

Reportable segments – Corporate and Other										
<i>(€ mm)</i>										
	Holding & Treasury		Banking		Alternative Investments		Consolidation		Corporate and Other	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest and similar income	222	265	546	590	23	22	–	(1)	790	876
Operating income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)	(28)	27	16	10	(2)	(4)	–	–	(15)	33
Fee and commission income	221	61	565	513	192	157	(3)	(7)	974	724
Other income	148	116	1	–	–	–	–	–	149	117
Operating revenues	562	469	1,127	1,114	213	176	(3)	(8)	1,899	1,750
Interest expenses, excluding interest expenses from external debt	(241)	(317)	(212)	(255)	(2)	(2)	–	1	(454)	(573)
Loan loss provisions	–	–	(60)	(45)	–	–	–	–	(60)	(45)
Investment expenses	(76)	(72)	(1)	(1)	(9)	(8)	1	3	(85)	(77)
Administrative expenses (net), excluding acquisition-related expenses and one-off effects from pension revaluation	(917)	(736)	(409)	(438)	(165)	(137)	2	1	(1,489)	(1,310)
Fee and commission expenses	(405)	(266)	(340)	(305)	–	–	–	3	(745)	(567)
Restructuring charges	–	4	(9)	3	–	1	–	–	(9)	8
Other expenses	–	–	(2)	(7)	–	–	–	–	(2)	(7)
Operating expenses	(1,639)	(1,386)	(1,032)	(1,047)	(176)	(146)	3	8	(2,844)	(2,571)
Operating profit (loss)	(1,076)	(917)	94	66	37	30	–	–	(945)	(820)
Non-operating income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)	(58)	(32)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(58)	(33)
Realized gains/losses (net)	260	171	15	13	61	–	–	–	337	184
Impairments of investments (net)	(23)	(6)	(4)	(1)	–	–	–	–	(27)	(7)
Income from fully consolidated private equity investments (net)	–	–	–	–	(52)	(42)	–	–	(52)	(42)
Interest expenses from external debt	(849)	(846)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(849)	(846)
Acquisition-related expenses	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
One-off effects from pension revaluation	230	563	(1)	(1)	(5)	(4)	–	–	224	558
Amortization of intangible assets	(8)	(8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8)	(8)
Non-operating items	(447)	(157)	11	11	4	(46)	–	–	(432)	(192)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,524)	(1,074)	105	77	41	(16)	–	–	(1,377)	(1,013)

Reportable segments – Corporate and Other										
<i>(€ mn)</i>										
	Holding & Treasury		Banking		Alternative Investments		Consolidation		Corporate and Other	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Income taxes	414	389	(35)	(24)	(5)	(9)	–	–	374	356
Net income (loss)	(1,110)	(685)	70	53	36	(25)	–	–	(1,003)	(657)
Net income (loss) attributable to:										
Non-controlling interests	–	–	5	7	9	8	–	–	14	15
Shareholders	(1,110)	(685)	65	45	27	(33)	–	–	(1,017)	(673)
Cost-income ratio⁽²⁾ for the reportable segment Banking in %			73.2	79.9						

⁽¹⁾ All figures as shown in the Allianz Group's Annual Report 2015.

⁽²⁾ Represents investment expenses, administrative expenses (net), excluding acquisition-related expenses and one-off effects from pension revaluation, restructuring charges and other expenses divided by interest and similar income, operating income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net), fee and commission income, other income, interest expenses, excluding interest expenses from external debt, and fee and commission expenses.

Selected Consolidated Financial Information

The selected consolidated financial data for the years ended 2015 and 2014 set forth below are derived from Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements 2015 and 2014 were audited by KPMG.

The information below should be read in conjunction with Allianz Group's consolidated financial statements and the other financial information which is incorporated by reference in this Prospectus.

The interim financial information for the half year ended 30 June 2016 is **unaudited but has been reviewed**.

As of or for the years ended 31 December ⁽¹⁾	2015	2014
	<i>(amounts in EUR million)</i>	<i>(amounts in EUR million)</i>
Income Statement		
Total revenues ⁽²⁾	125,190	122,253
Operating profit ⁽³⁾	10,735	10,402
Net income ⁽³⁾	6,987	6,603
Balance Sheet		
Total assets.....	848,942	805,787
Shareholders' equity.....	63,144	60,747
Non-controlling interests	2,955	2,955
Total equity	66,099	63,702
Total liabilities	782,843	742,085

⁽¹⁾ All figures as shown in the Allianz Group's annual report 2015.

⁽²⁾ Total revenues comprise statutory gross premiums written in Property-Casualty and Life/Health, operating revenues in Asset Management and total revenues in Corporate and Other (Banking).

⁽³⁾ The Allianz Group uses operating profit and net income as a key financial indicators to assess performance of its business segments and the Group as a whole.

As of or for the Half Year ended 30 June⁽¹⁾

	2016	2015
	<i>(amounts in EUR million)</i>	<i>(amounts in EUR million)</i>
Income Statement		
Total revenues ⁽²⁾	64,759	67,939
Operating profit ⁽³⁾	5,109	5,697
Net income.....	3,479	4,048
Balance Sheet		
Total assets.....	889,868	841,648
Shareholders' equity.....	67,744	60,687
Non-controlling interests	3,044	2,824
Total equity	70,788	63,511
Total liabilities	819,080	778,137

⁽¹⁾ All figures as shown in or derived from the **unaudited** Allianz Group's Interim Report First Half Year of 2016 and Allianz Group's Interim Report of the Second Quarter and First Half Year of 2015.

⁽²⁾ Total revenues comprise statutory gross premiums written in Property-Casualty and Life/Health, operating revenues in Asset Management and total revenues in Corporate and Other (Banking).

⁽³⁾ The Allianz Group uses operating profit as a key financial indicators to assess performance of its business segments and the Group as a whole.

Recent Developments since 30 June 2016

The Allianz Group was not subject to any subsequent events that significantly impacted the Group's financial results after the balance sheet date. On 23/24 August 2016, an earthquake with magnitude of more than 6 occurred in the region of Accumoli, Latium, Italy. The impact for Allianz cannot yet be assessed. Claims will be handled in the ordinary course of business.

Significant Changes

Save as disclosed under "Recent Developments", there have been no significant changes with regard to the financial position or the trading position of Allianz Group since 30 June 2016.

Trend Information

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Allianz SE since 31 December 2015.

Outlook for 2016¹

Economic outlook

Moving into the second half of 2016, the global economy remains on a moderate upward trend. As expected, emerging market economies are on track for somewhat higher growth this year. The reason for this is not a general growth acceleration across all emerging markets but rather a gradual stabilization in major emerging market economies, such as Russia, which had experienced a severe recession last year. In particular in Europe, the general uncertainty about future economic and financial market developments has increased considerably following the Brexit vote in late June. In a first reaction to the Brexit vote, Allianz Group has slightly reduced this year's economic growth forecasts: for the Eurozone from 1.7% to 1.5% and for Germany from 2.2% to 1.8%. Allianz Group's forecast for the United Kingdom has been cut significantly from 1.9% to almost 1.5%. In the United States, prospects for this year's growth have deteriorated somewhat, following only subdued growth in the first quarter of 2016. Overall, Allianz Group estimates global output to expand by 2.4% this year (previous forecast: 2.7%).

For the remainder of this year, financial markets will probably stand under the twin spell of monetary policy and further political developments such as the Brexit process. On the monetary policy front, the Federal Reserve is likely to hike interest rates one more time this year. By contrast, the European Central Bank is expected to keep key interest rates at the current very low levels for the foreseeable future. Allianz Group does not see any changes in the European Central Bank's unconventional measures before spring 2017. The Brexit vote has raised additional pressure on the European Central Bank to expand and/or to prolong its bond purchasing program.

Expected higher inflation rates towards the year end will exert some upward pressure on European government benchmark bond yields. However, with short-term rates at zero, there are limited prospects of markedly higher yields on longer-term bonds.

Insurance industry outlook

Allianz Group confirms its outlook for only modest premium growth in 2016. Despite the Brexit vote, the big picture has not changed materially, although the risks of ultra-low interest rates and volatile financial markets have been accentuated. But Allianz Group still expects modest premium growth in the property-casualty and the life sector, as the implications of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union are, at most, marginal for global premium growth.

¹ The information presented in the section Economic outlook, Insurance industry outlook and Asset management outlook is based on Allianz Group's own estimates

In the **property-casualty** sector, growth in advanced markets will remain roughly stable, with the ongoing recovery supporting demand but pricing becoming a growing concern. The outlook for Emerging Markets will remain rather mixed, with Asia growing robustly but other regions – notably Latin America – showing signs of weakness. In the **life** sector, the overall picture is quite similar. Specifically, Allianz Group expects sustained strong performance in emerging Asia and a more volatile environment in other emerging regions. As far as advanced markets are concerned, Allianz Group anticipates only modest growth in Europe and North America but a fairly strong recovery in Oceania. All in all, Allianz Group continues to expect global premium revenue to rise by 4.0% to 5.0% in 2016 (in nominal terms, adjusted for foreign currency translation effects).

Industry profitability will remain under pressure. The Brexit vote has made a bad situation worse by causing a further plunge in yields. Falling investment returns are the inevitable consequence. On top, a demanding pricing outlook, increased financial losses due to natural catastrophes, stricter regulation, and last but not least, the digital transformation are all ingredients in the cocktail of strategic and operational challenges weighing on overall profitability.

Asset management industry outlook

Markets were very volatile in the first half of 2016. Stock markets stumbled especially in the second quarter as a reaction to the Brexit vote, further lowering expectations for European and in particular U.K. equity. As a consequence, U.S. and European investors redeemed assets from equity funds in the course of the period. However, the implications of the Brexit may become even more visible in the second half of 2016.

Given the market environment, Allianz Group expects that global economic and political divergence will continue to create uncertainty and volatility, which involves both risks and opportunities. In June, the U.S. Federal Reserve decided to keep interest rates unchanged, but signaled intentions to increase interest rates in the second half of the year. Bonds should remain attractive, if longer-term trends towards moderately higher interest rates continue, especially in the United States, and the global demographic trends remain unchanged. Bonds are particularly interesting for the growing number of retirees in developed countries who are looking for a stable stream of income, as well as for liability-driven investors.

After a difficult first half of 2016, Allianz Group also sees a challenging environment for the asset management industry for the rest of the year. In addition to market volatility, profitability in the industry remains under pressure from both continuous flows into passive products and rising distribution costs. Moreover, measures aimed at strengthening regulatory oversight and reporting could also affect profitability in the asset management sector.

Outlook for the Allianz Group

As discussed earlier, world economic growth is expected to be moderately higher in 2016. Growth dynamics, however, vary significantly across the globe and there are clear risks for 2016. Geopolitical tensions, a renewed flare-up of the European sovereign debt crisis including political developments such as the Brexit process and currency or trade wars could all jeopardize economic development. However, the outlook provided here assumes the absence of such shocks.

Allianz Group expects a rather flat revenue development in 2016, with Property-Casualty advancing and Asset Management revenues slightly decreasing. Life/Health revenues are likely to be under pressure due to Allianz Group's selective focus on profitable growth.

Property-Casualty insurance

Allianz Group expects its revenues to increase slightly, supported by favorable volume and – to a lesser extent – price effects as well as external growth. This growth is expected to be supported by the acquisition of the commercial portfolio of Aegon, strengthening Allianz Group's position in the attractive Benelux

Property-Casualty market. Premium growth in 2016 is expected mainly from Allianz Group's European core markets, including the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy. Top line development will be further supported by positive trends at Allianz Worldwide Partners, bundling Allianz Group's B2B2C business activities. Allianz Group believes the overall slow rise in prices Allianz Group witnessed in a number of markets in 2015 will continue in 2016. However, as in previous years, Allianz Group will keep its focus on achieving strong underwriting results by adhering to its strict underwriting discipline and will be willing to accept a lower top line if target margins cannot be achieved. In 2015, Allianz Group's combined ratio was at 94.6%. Despite the high volatility of natural catastrophes in recent years, Allianz Group has assumed such claims will be in line with their expected average level in 2016. As the low interest rate environment is likely to persist, investment income will remain under pressure due to the rather short duration of investments in the Property-Casualty business segment. Allianz Group will continue to take measures to adapt its investment strategy to ongoing market conditions.

Life/Health insurance

As communicated at the Capital Markets Day in November 2015, RoE¹ will be one of the major key performance indicators (KPIs) for the steering of Allianz Group's Life business. In 2016 Allianz Group will focus on the new business mix as well as in-force management in order to address customer needs in light of the prolonged low yield environment and improve shareholder returns. Allianz Group will continue to move its new business mix towards unit-linked, capital efficient and protection products and will work on product and distribution actions. Allianz Group will actively manage in-force business and work on expense management, asset/liability management, and crediting strategies in order to mitigate the impacts of the difficult market conditions, particularly low interest rates. It must be noted, however, that market volatility, along with the level of net harvesting, can significantly affect the Life/Health business segment results and make precise predictions difficult.

Asset Management

Although Allianz Group sees a more challenging environment for the asset management industry in 2016 compared to previous years, Allianz Group expects positive net flows at PIMCO in 2016 and continued solid net inflows at AllianzGI. Market returns are expected to contribute moderately to a positive development of total AuM. Management and loading fees as well as performance fees are expected to decrease slightly. Lower operating expenses are expected to only partially offset the impact of lower operating revenues.

The financial results for the first six months of 2016 are set out in the Interim Report for the First Half Year of 2016. Allianz Group is confident about staying on course during the rest of 2016. As always, natural catastrophes and adverse developments in the capital markets, as well as factors stated in Allianz Group's cautionary note regarding forward-looking statements, may severely affect the results of its operations.

Legal Proceedings

Allianz Group companies are involved in legal, regulatory, and arbitration proceedings in Germany and a number of foreign jurisdictions, including the United States. Such proceedings arise in the ordinary course of businesses, including, amongst others, their activities as insurance, banking and asset management companies, employers, investors and taxpayers. It is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of the pending or threatened proceedings. Allianz SE does not believe that the outcome of these proceedings, including those discussed below, will have a material adverse effect on the financial position and the results of operations of the Allianz Group, after consideration of any applicable reserves. Apart from the proceedings discussed below, Allianz SE is not aware of any threatened or pending legal, regulatory or arbitration proceedings nor were there any such proceedings, during a period covering the twelve months

¹ Excluding unrealized gains/losses on bonds net of shadow DAC.

preceding the date of this prospectus, which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on its and/or Allianz Group's financial position or profitability.

Material governmental, legal, regulatory or arbitration proceedings in which Allianz Group companies have been involved during the past twelve months are in particular the following:

On 24 May 2002, pursuant to a statutory squeeze-out procedure, the general meeting of Dresdner Bank AG resolved to transfer shares from its minority shareholders to Allianz as principal shareholder in return for payment of a cash settlement amounting to EUR 51.50 per share. Allianz established the amount of the cash settlement on the basis of an expert opinion, and its adequacy was confirmed by a court appointed auditor. Some of the former minority shareholders applied for a court review of the appropriate amount of the cash settlement in a mediation procedure ("**Spruchverfahren**"). In September 2013, the district court ("**Landgericht**") of Frankfurt dismissed the minority shareholders' claims in their entirety. This decision has been appealed to the higher regional court ("**Oberlandesgericht**") of Frankfurt. In the event that a final decision were to determine a higher amount as an appropriate cash settlement, this would affect all of the approximately 16 mn shares that were transferred to Allianz.

In September 2015, a putative class action complaint was filed against Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America ("**Allianz Life**") in California making allegations similar to those made in prior class actions regarding the sale of Allianz Life's two tier annuity products, including allegations of breach of contract and violation of California unfair competition law. The ultimate outcome of the case cannot yet be determined. In 2015 Allianz Life also settled a consolidated matter, and another case was dismissed.

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("**PIMCO**") and Allianz Asset Management of America, L.P. (AAM US), have been named as defendants in litigation in California brought by William H. Gross, a former employee of PIMCO, in October 2015. Mr. Gross's complaint against PIMCO alleges that, even though Gross resigned, he is entitled to additional profit sharing payments from PIMCO of at least USD 200mn. Allianz believes that this lawsuit is without merit. The ultimate outcome of this matter cannot yet be determined.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained herein may include prospects, statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

Such deviations may arise due to, without limitation, (i) changes of the general economic conditions and competitive situation, particularly in the -Allianz Group's core business and core markets, (ii) performance of financial markets (particularly market volatility, liquidity and credit events) (iii) frequency and severity of insured loss events, including from natural catastrophes, and the development of loss expenses, (iv) mortality and morbidity levels and trends, (v) persistency levels, (vi) particularly in the banking business, the extent of credit defaults, (vii) interest rate levels, (viii) currency exchange rates including the Euro/U.S. Dollar exchange rate, (ix) changes in laws and regulations, including tax regulations, (x) the impact of acquisitions, including related integration issues, and reorganization measures, and (xi) general competitive factors, in each case on a local, regional, national and/or global basis. Many of these factors may be more likely to occur, or more pronounced, as a result of terrorist activities and their consequences.

Organizational Structure

Description of the Allianz Group

Allianz SE is the parent company of the Allianz Group which is a global financial service provider and comprises the parent company and more than 900 fully consolidated entities as of 31 December 2015. For a description of the Allianz Group's scope of consolidation as of 31 December 2015, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements 2015.

The Allianz Group's business operations and structure are described in the Business Operations and Markets chapter starting on page 53 of Allianz Group's Annual Report 2015.

In its capacity as holding company and reinsurer, Allianz SE has various dependencies with other group companies with respect to operational matters, liquidity and capital management, and reinsurance.

List of participations of the Allianz Group as of 31 December 2015 according to § 313 (2) HGB

The information on participations of the Allianz Group has been incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the respective section of the Annual Report 2015. Please refer to section "Documents Incorporated by Reference" on page 105 of this Prospectus.

Management and Supervisory Bodies of Allianz SE

General

Allianz SE is a Germany-based stock corporation in the form of a European Company (Societas Europaea or SE) and as such is subject to specific provisions regarding the SE (such as the Council Regulation (EC) 2157/2001 ("**SE-Regulation**") and the German Act on the SE-Implementation (*SE-Ausführungsgesetz*)). However, to a large extent Allianz SE is treated as a German stock corporation and therefore governed by the general provisions of German corporate law (in particular the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*)). The corporate bodies of Allianz SE are the Board of Management (*Vorstand*), the Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) and the General Meeting (*Hauptversammlung*). The Board of Management and the Supervisory Board are separate and no individual may serve simultaneously as a member of both boards.

The Board of Management is responsible for managing the day-to-day business of Allianz SE in accordance with the European SE-Regulation, the German Stock Corporation Act, the Statutes (*Satzung*) of Allianz SE as well as its internal rules of procedure (*Geschäftsordnung*).

The Supervisory Board oversees the management and has comprehensive monitoring functions. It is also responsible for appointing and removing the members of the Board of Management. The Supervisory Board is not permitted to make management decisions, but as established by law, the Statutes or determined by the Supervisory Board or the General Meeting, certain types of transactions may require the Supervisory Board's prior consent.

Applicable Corporate Governance Rules

Principal sources of enacted corporate governance standards for a European Company with its registered seat in Germany are the SE-Regulation, the German Act on the SE-Implementation, the German Act on Employee Participation in a SE (SE-Beteiligungsgesetz) and the German Stock Corporation Act as well as the German Corporate Governance Code (Deutscher Corporate Governance Kodex, "**Code**"). The Code summarizes the fundamental guidelines for best-practice corporate governance in Germany and in addition to restating various corporate governance-related mandatory provisions of German law, the Code contains "recommendations", which reflect widely recognized standards of corporate governance. Although the Code does not have the force of law, it has a legal basis through the declaration of conformity required by § 161 of

the German Stock Corporation Act, which requires that the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board annually issue a declaration of conformity with the Code.

On 10 December 2015, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE issued the following declaration of conformity:

- "1. All recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC) in the version of May 5, 2015 are currently complied with and will be complied with in the future.
2. Since the last Declaration of Conformity as of December 11, 2014, all recommendations of the GCGC in the version of June 24, 2014 were complied with except for the following deviation:

According to Item 5.3.2 GCGC, the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board shall be responsible for the monitoring of the risk management system. The Supervisory Board of Allianz SE has additionally established a specific Risk Committee, which is responsible for the monitoring of the risk management system.

However, such deviation ceases to exist due to the amendment of Item 5.3.2 GCGC in the version of May 5, 2015."

Board of Management

The Board of Management (*Vorstand*) of Allianz SE currently consists of nine members, and is multinationally staffed, in keeping with Allianz Group's international orientation. The areas of responsibility of the members of the Board of Management and their principal board memberships outside the Allianz Group are listed below.

Name	Area of Responsibility	Principal Outside Board Memberships
Oliver Bäte	Chairman of the Board of Management of Allianz SE (CEO)	None
Sergio Balbinot	Insurance Western & Southern Europe, Middle East, Africa, India	Member of the board of directors (<i>Consiglio di Amministrazione</i>) of Unicredit S.p.A.
Jacqueline Hunt	Asset Management, US Life Insurance	None
Dr. Helga Jung	Insurance Iberia & Latin America, Legal & Compliance, Mergers & Acquisitions	Member of the supervisory board of Deutsche Telekom AG
Dr. Christof Mascher	Operations (COO)	Member of the supervisory body of Volkswagen Autoversicherung AG
Dr. Axel Theis	Global Insurance Lines & Anglo Markets, Russia, ESG	Member of the supervisory body of ProCurand GmbH & KGaA
Dr. Dieter Wemmer	Finance, Controlling, Risk (CFO)	Member of the administrative board (<i>Verwaltungsrat</i>) of UBS Group AG
Dr. Werner Zedelius	Insurance German Speaking Countries and Central & Eastern Europe	Vice-President of the supervisory body of FC Bayern München AG
Dr. Maximilian Zimmerer (until 31 December 2016) ¹	Investments, Insurance Asia Pacific	None

The members of the Board of Management may be contacted at the business address of Allianz SE.

¹ He will be replaced by Dr. Günther Thallinger as of 1 January 2017.

Supervisory Board

In accordance with the Statutes of Allianz SE, the Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) of Allianz SE consists of twelve members, six of whom are shareholder representatives and six of whom are employee representatives.

In order to exercise its functions efficiently, the Supervisory Board has established a Standing Committee, an Audit Committee, a Personnel Committee, a Risk Committee and a Nomination Committee. The committees prepare the discussion and adoption of resolutions in the plenary session. Furthermore, in appropriate cases, authority to take decisions has been delegated to committees themselves.

The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board comprises five members elected by the Supervisory Board (three members upon proposal of the shareholders representatives and two upon proposal of the employee representatives). The current members of the Audit Committee are Dr. Wulf H. Bernotat (Chairman), Jean-Jacques Cette, Martina Grundler, Dr. Helmut Perlet and Jim Hagemann Snabe.

The Audit Committee examines the Allianz SE and the Group's annual financial statements, prepares the decisions of the Supervisory Board about these statements and discusses the external auditor's report with the auditors. It further examines the half-yearly and quarterly financial statements and discusses with the external auditor the details of the auditor's review of these financial statements. Furthermore, the Audit Committee prepares the decision of the Supervisory Board about the appointment of the external auditors, sets priorities for the audit, determines the compensation of the external auditors and ascertains the independence of the external auditors. In addition, the Audit Committee supervises and monitors (i) the accounting process, (ii) the effectiveness of the internal control system, (iii) the external audit and (iv) additional services provided by the external auditor, and deals with compliance topics.

The current members of the Supervisory Board of Allianz SE, their principal occupations and their principal board memberships outside the Allianz Group, respectively, are as follows:

Name	Principal Occupation	Principal Outside Board Memberships
Dr. Helmut Perlet, Chairman ⁽¹⁾	Former member of the Board of Management of Allianz SE	Member of the Supervisory Boards of GEA Group AG (Chairman) and Commerzbank AG
Dante Barban ⁽²⁾	Employee, Allianz S.p.A., General secretary of the trade union FNA	None
Dr. Wulf H. Bernotat ⁽¹⁾	Former chairman of the Board of Management of E.ON AG	Member of the Supervisory Boards of Deutsche Telekom AG, Bertelsmann Management SE, Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA and Vonovia SE (Chairman)
Christine Bosse ⁽¹⁾	Former Group CEO of the Executive Management of Tryg A/S	Member of the Supervisory Boards of P/F BankNordik (Chairwoman) and TDC A/S
Gabriele Burkhardt-Berg ⁽²⁾	Chairwoman of the Group Works Council, Allianz SE	None
Jean-Jacques Cette ⁽²⁾	Chairman of the Group Works Council, Allianz France S.A.	None
Dr. Friedrich Eichiner ⁽¹⁾	Member of the Board of Management of BMW AG	Member of the Supervisory Boards of FESTO AG, FESTO Management AG
Martina Grundler ⁽²⁾	National Representative Insurances, ver.di, Berlin	None
Prof. Dr. Renate Köcher ⁽¹⁾	Head of Institut für Demoskopie, Allensbach	Member of the Supervisory Boards of BMW AG, Infineon Technologies AG, Robert Bosch GmbH and Nestlé Deutschland AG
Jürgen Lawrenz ⁽²⁾	Employee, Allianz Managed Operations & Services SE	None
Jim Hagemann Snabe ⁽¹⁾	Chairman of World Economic Forum USA	Member of the Supervisory Boards of SAP SE, Siemens AG, Bang & Olufsen A/S (Deputy Chairman) and A.P. Møller - Mærsk A/S
Rolf Zimmermann ⁽²⁾	Chairman of the (European) SE Works Council, Allianz SE	None

⁽¹⁾ Shareholder Representative

⁽²⁾ Employee Representative

The members of the Supervisory Board may be contacted at the business address of Allianz SE.

Conflicts of Interest

Allianz SE has not been notified or otherwise been informed by any of the member of the Board of Management or any member of the Supervisory Board about any potential conflicts of interest between any duties to Allianz SE of the members of the Board of Management and of the Supervisory Board and their private interests and/or other duties.

Major Shareholders

Under the German Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz), holders of voting securities of a listed German company are required to notify the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, or BaFin) and the company of the level of their holding whenever it reaches, exceeds or falls below specified thresholds. These thresholds are 3%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 50% and 75% of a company's voting rights. The provisions of the German Securities Trading Act provide several criteria for attribution of voting rights.

BlackRock, Inc., Wilmington, USA, notified Allianz SE that on 26 July 2016, the share of voting rights directly or indirectly held by BlackRock amounted to 6.30% of the voting rights. BlackRock is therefore the major shareholder of Allianz SE.

Material Contracts

For commitments creating contingent liabilities, please refer to Note 47 of the Consolidated Financial Statements 2015 (see pages 220 – 222 of the Annual Report 2015 of the Allianz Group).

Share Capital of Allianz SE

Share Capital

As of the date of this Prospectus, the share capital of Allianz SE is EUR 1,169,920,000 divided into 457,000,000 registered no-par value shares (*Stückaktien*) with restricted transferability. Each share is entitled to one vote.

Form and Certification of the Shares / Consent to Transfer

All shares of Allianz SE are issued as registered shares with restricted transferability with no-par value (*Stückaktien*). The shares may only be transferred with the consent of Allianz SE. Allianz SE will only withhold its consent to a duly applied request if it deems this to be necessary in the interest of Allianz SE on exceptional grounds. Allianz SE will inform the applicant about the reasons leading to such refusal. ADEUS Aktienregister-Service-GmbH keeps the share register of Allianz SE. Registration of a shareholder in the share register is a prerequisite for the exercise of participation and voting rights during the general meeting.

Allianz SE may combine individual shares into share certificates that represent multiple shares (global shares or global certificates). Shareholders have no right to receive individual share certificates unless receipt thereof is necessary pursuant to the rules applicable to a stock exchange on which the shares are listed.

Alternative Performance Measures

The Allianz Group uses, throughout its financial publications, alternative performance measures (APMs) in addition to the figures which are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We believe that these measures provide useful information to investors and enhance the understanding of our results. These financial measures are designed to measure performance, growth, profit

generation and capital efficiency. The APMs should be viewed as complementary to, rather than a substitute for, the figures determined according to IFRS.

This Prospectus contains references to the following major alternative performance measures:

- Total revenues
- Operating profit
- Combined ratio
- Cost-income ratio
- Total assets under management

Investors should consider that similarly titled APMs reported by other companies may be calculated differently. For that reason, the comparability of APMs across companies might be limited.

In accordance with the guidelines of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), the following information is given in regards to the above mentioned alternative performance measures:

- Definition of the APM, its use and limitations on the usefulness.
- Reconciliation of the APM to the most directly reconcilable line item, subtotal or total presented in the financial statements.

Definitions, use and limitations

Total revenues

Definition and usefulness

Total revenues are defined as the amount of money that Allianz earns for providing its products and services. It is the “top line” figure from which costs and expenses are subtracted to determine operating profit and net income. According to our business segments, total revenues in Allianz Group comprise gross premiums written in Property-Casualty, statutory premiums in Life/Health, operating revenues in Asset Management and total revenues in Corporate and Other (Banking).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total revenues}_{\text{Allianz Group}} = & \text{Gross premiums written}_{\text{Property-Casualty}} \\ & + \text{Statutory premiums}_{\text{Life/Health}} \\ & + \text{Operating revenues}_{\text{Asset Management}} \\ & + \text{Total revenues}_{\text{Corporate and Other (Banking)}} \end{aligned}$$

We consider total revenues as a key performance indicator and believe that it is useful and meaningful to our external audience because it is an important financial measure for the performance and growth of Allianz Group during a specific time period.

Limitations on the usefulness

Total revenues do not provide any information as to the profitability of Allianz Group. Therefore, total revenues should always be viewed in conjunction with other performance indicators such as operating profit or net income.

Furthermore, total revenues are subject to fluctuations which do not derive from the performance of Allianz Group. These fluctuations result from effects of price changes, foreign currency translation as well as acquisitions, disposals and transfers. Accordingly, in addition to presenting nominal total revenue growth, we also present internal growth, which excludes some of these effects.

Operating Profit (OP)

Definition and usefulness

The Allianz Group uses operating profit to evaluate the performance of its reportable segments as well as of the Allianz Group as a whole. Operating profit highlights the portion of income before income taxes that is attributable to the ongoing core operations of the Allianz Group.

The Allianz Group considers the presentation of operating profit to be useful and meaningful to investors because it enhances the understanding of the Allianz Group's underlying operating performance and the comparability of its operating performance over time.

Operating profit is used as one of the decision metrics by Allianz Group's management.

To better understand the ongoing operations of the business, the Allianz Group generally excludes the following non-operating effects:

- acquisition-related expenses and the amortization of intangible assets, as these relate to business combinations,
- interest expenses from external debt, as these relate to the capital structure of the Allianz Group,
- income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net), as this does not reflect the Allianz Group's long-term performance,
- realized capital gains and losses (net) or impairments of investments (net), as the timing of sales that would result in such realized gains or losses is largely at the discretion of the Allianz Group and impairments are largely dependent on market cycles or issuer-specific events over which the Allianz Group has little or no control and which can vary, sometimes materially, over time,
- certain one-off effects from pension revaluation,
- Profit (loss) of substantial subsidiaries held-for-sale, but not yet sold.

The following exceptions apply to this general rule:

- In all reportable segments, income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net) is treated as operating profit if the income relates to operating business.
- For life/health insurance business and property-casualty insurance products with premium refunds, all items listed above are included in operating profit if the profit sources are shared with policyholders. This is also applicable to tax benefits, which are shared with policyholders. IFRS requires that the consolidated income statements present all tax benefits in the income taxes line item, even when they belong to policyholders. In the segment reporting, tax benefits are reclassified and shown within operating profit in order to adequately reflect the policyholder participation in tax benefits.

Operating profit should be viewed as complementary to, and not as a substitute for, income before income taxes or net income as determined in accordance with IFRS.

Limitations on the usefulness

Operating profit is subject to fluctuations which do not derive from the performance of Allianz Group such as changes in foreign currency rates or acquisitions, disposals and transfers between reportable segments.

Combined Ratio (CR)

Definition and usefulness

Allianz Group uses the combined ratio as a measure of underwriting profitability in the Property-Casualty segment. The combined ratio represents the total of acquisition and administrative expenses (net) and claims and insurance benefits incurred (net) divided by premiums earned (net).

$$CR_{PC\text{ Segment}} = \frac{\text{Acq. and admin. expenses (net) + Claims and ins. benefits inc. (net)}}{\text{Premiums earned (net)}}$$

The combined ratio is typically expressed as a percentage. A ratio of below 100% indicates that the underwriting result is profitable, whereas a ratio of above 100% indicates an underwriting loss.

The combined ratio can be further broken down into the loss ratio and the expense ratio. The loss ratio represents claims and insurance benefits incurred (net) divided by premiums earned (net), and thus expresses the percentage of net earned premiums used to settle claims.

$$\text{Loss ratio}_{PC\text{ Segment}} = \frac{\text{Claims and ins. benefits inc. (net)}}{\text{Premiums earned (net)}}$$

The expense ratio represents acquisition and administrative expenses (net) divided by premiums earned (net). It expresses the percentage of net earned premiums used to cover underwriting expenses for the acquisition of new or renewal business and for administrative expenses.

$$\text{Expense ratio}_{PC\text{ Segment}} = \frac{\text{Acq. and admin. expenses (net)}}{\text{Premiums earned (net)}}$$

Limitations on the usefulness

The combined ratio is used to measure underwriting profitability, but it does not capture the profitability of the investment result or the non-operating result. Even in case of a combined ratio of above 100%, the operating profit and/or the net income can still be positive due to a positive investment income and/or a positive non-operating result.

Moreover, the usefulness of the combined ratio is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio and thus it does not provide information on the absolute amount of the underwriting result.

Cost-income Ratio (CIR)

Definition and usefulness

The Allianz Group uses the cost-income ratio as a key performance indicator in the Asset Management segment. The CIR sets operating expenses in relation to operating revenues in a given period.

$$CIR_{AM\text{ Segment}} = \frac{\text{Operating expenses}}{\text{Operating revenues}}$$

Allianz Group uses CIR in order to measure the efficiency of its activities in the Asset Management segment. Changes in the ratio indicate a change in efficiency.

Limitations on the usefulness

The CIR in a given period of time can be influenced by special items, one-offs or foreign exchange effects on the revenue and/or expense side which lead to a change in CIR without a long-term change of efficiency.

Moreover, the usefulness of the cost-income ratio is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio and thus it does not provide information on the absolute amount of the operating revenues and expenses.

Total assets under management (AuM)

Definition and usefulness

Assets under management are assets or securities portfolios, valued at current market value, for which Allianz Asset Management companies provide discretionary investment management decisions and have the portfolio management responsibility. They are managed on behalf of third parties as well as on behalf of the Allianz Group.

AuM are a key performance indicator in Allianz Group and the underlying success of our asset management activities in comparison with prior periods as well as in comparison with other companies.

Changes in AuM are driven by net flows, market and other, consolidation/deconsolidation effects and foreign exchange effects.

Net flows represent the sum of new clients' assets, additional contributions from existing clients, including dividend reinvestment, withdrawals of assets from, and termination of, separate client accounts, mutual funds and distributions to investors.

Market and other represents current income earned on, and changes in fair value of, securities held in separate client accounts or mutual funds. It also includes dividends from net investment income and from net realized capital gains to investors of open ended mutual funds and of closed end funds.

Net flows as well as market and other define the real growth of the AuM base.

Limitations on the usefulness

The volume of AuM reported is subject to fluctuations which do not derive from the success of our asset management activities. These fluctuations result from effects of foreign currency translation as well as acquisitions, disposals and transfers.

Reconciliations

Total revenues

Total revenues comprise statutory gross premiums written in Property-Casualty and Life/Health, operating revenues in Asset Management, and total revenues in Corporate and Other (Banking).

Composition of total revenues			
€ mn			
six months ended 30 June		2016	2015
Property-Casualty			
Gross premiums written		28,856	29,182

Composition of total revenues		
€ mn		
six months ended 30 June	2016	2015
Life/Health		
Statutory premiums	32,968	35,540
Asset Management		
Operating revenues	2,827	3,121
consisting of:		
Net fee and commission income	2,828	3,126
Net interest income ¹	(3)	(3)
Income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)	1	(4)
Other income	1	2
Corporate and Other		
thereof: Total revenues (Banking)	272	270
consisting of:		
Interest and similar income	249	275
Income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net) ²	6	9
Fee and commission income	264	280
Interest expenses, excluding interest expenses from external debt	(90)	(112)
Fee and commission expenses	(160)	(182)
Consolidation effects within Corporate and Other	3	2
Consolidation	(165)	(175)
Allianz Group total revenues	64,759	67,939
<p>¹ Represents interest and similar income less interest expenses. ² Includes trading income.</p>		

Operating profit (OP)

Business Segment Information - Reconciliation of Operating Profit (Loss) to Net Income (Loss)							
€ mn							
six months ended 30 June	Property-Casualty	Life/Health	Asset Management	Corporate and Other	Consolidation	Group	
2016							
Operating profit (loss)	2,539	1,936	961	(323)	(5)	5,109	

Business Segment Information - Reconciliation of Operating Profit (Loss) to Net Income (Loss)						
€ mn						
Property-Casualty	Life/Health	Asset Management	Corporate and Other	Consolidation	Group	
six months ended 30 June						
Non-operating investment result						
Non-operating income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)	(21)	11	–	79	4	71
Non-operating realized gains/losses (net)	327	21	–	354	132	835
Non-operating impairments of investments (net)	(168)	(218)	–	(58)	–	(444)
Subtotal	138	(186)	–	375	136	462
Income from fully consolidated private equity investments (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest expenses from external debt	–	–	–	(418)	–	(418)
Acquisition-related expenses	–	–	–	–	–	–
One-off effects from pension revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operating amortization of intangible assets	(26)	(21)	(6)	(4)	–	(58)
Reclassifications	–	(247)	–	–	(34)	(281)
Non-operating items	112	(455)	(6)	(47)	101	(295)
Income before income taxes	2,651	1,482	956	(371)	97	4,814
Income taxes	(729)	(487)	(340)	183	39	(1,335)
Net income (loss)	1,922	995	615	(188)	135	3,479
Net income (loss) attributable to:						
Non-controlling interests	84	73	29	8	–	194
Shareholders	1,838	921	586	(196)	135	3,284
2015						
Operating profit (loss)	3,030	1,957	1,060	(331)	(19)	5,697
Non-operating investment result						
Non-operating income from financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through income (net)	(38)	(11)	–	(55)	(8)	(112)
Non-operating realized gains/losses (net)	434	100	–	207	1	742
Non-operating impairments of investments (net)	(56)	(5)	–	(1)	–	(63)
Subtotal	340	84	–	151	(7)	568
Income from fully consolidated private equity investments (net)	–	–	–	(7)	3	(4)
Interest expenses from external debt	–	–	–	(425)	–	(425)
Acquisition-related expenses	–	–	9	1	–	10

Business Segment Information - Reconciliation of Operating Profit (Loss) to Net Income (Loss)						
€ mn						
six months ended 30 June	Property-Casualty	Life/Health	Asset Management	Corporate and Other	Consolidation	Group
One-off effects from pension revaluation	(181)	(13)	(31)	224	–	–
Non-operating amortization of intangible assets	(30)	(28)	(5)	(4)	–	(68)
Reclassifications	–	–	–	–	(5)	(5)
Non-operating items	130	43	(27)	(62)	(9)	76
Income before income taxes	3,160	2,000	1,034	(393)	(28)	5,773
Income taxes	(894)	(599)	(375)	138	6	(1,725)
Net income (loss)	2,266	1,401	658	(254)	(22)	4,048
Net income (loss) attributable to:						
Non-controlling interests	89	78	32	10	–	209
Shareholders	2,177	1,323	626	(264)	(22)	3,839

Combined Ratio (CR)

The combined ratio represents the total of acquisition and administrative expenses (net) and claims and insurance benefits incurred (net) divided by premiums earned (net).

$$CR_{PC \text{ Segment}} = \frac{\text{Acq. and admin. expenses (net)} + \text{Claims and ins. benefits inc. (net)}}{\text{Premiums earned (net)}}$$

reconciliation of combined ratio		
€ mn		
six months ended 30 June	2016	2015
Claims and insurance benefits incurred (net)	(15,162)	(15,243)
Acquisition and administrative expenses (net), excluding one-off effects from pension revaluation	(6,492)	(6,456)
Premiums earned (net)	22,823	23,072
Combined ratio in %	94.9	94.1
Loss ratio in %	66.4	66.1
Expense ratio in %	28.4	28.0

reconciliation of combined ratio		
€ mn		
six months ended 30 June	2016	2015

Cost-income Ratio (CIR)

The cost-income ratio sets operating expenses in relation to operating revenues in a given period.

$$\text{CIR}_{\text{AM Segment}} = \frac{\text{Operating expenses}}{\text{Operating revenues}}$$

reconciliation of cost-income ratio		
€ mn		
six months ended 30 June	2016	2015
Operating expenses	(1,866)	(2,060)
Operating revenues	2,827	3,121
Cost-income ratio in %	66.0	66.0

Total assets under management (AuM)

There is no comparable IFRS financial measure. Therefore, reconciliation is not possible. However, our calculation of AuM is consistent with the accounting policies we apply in our financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

TAXATION

The following comments are of a general nature and included herein solely for information purposes. They are based on the relevant laws currently in force and as applied on the date of this Prospectus, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. These comments cannot replace legal or tax advice. No representation with respect to the consequences to any particular prospective holder of a Note is made hereby.

Prospective holders of a Note should consult their own tax advisers as to the particular tax consequences to them of subscribing, purchasing, holding and disposing of the Notes, including the application and effect of any federal, state or local taxes in each country in which they are resident or citizens and in all relevant jurisdictions.

U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 230, PROSPECTIVE NOTEHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX ISSUES IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE RELIED UPON, AND CANNOT BE RELIED UPON, BY ANY PERSON FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON SUCH PERSON UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; (B) SUCH DISCUSSION IS INCLUDED HEREIN BY THE ISSUER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING (WITHIN THE MEANING OF CIRCULAR 230) BY THE ISSUER OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS ADDRESSED HEREIN; AND (C) PROSPECTIVE NOTEHOLDERS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISER.

The foreign account tax compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 ("FATCA") impose a withholding tax of 30% on (i) certain U.S. source payments, (ii) payments of gross proceeds from the disposition of assets that produce U.S. source interest or dividends made to persons that fail to meet certain certification or reporting requirements and (iii) certain other payments by entities that qualify as financial institutions pursuant to FATCA. The Issuer does not expect to be treated as a foreign financial institution. The United States of America have entered into intergovernmental agreements in relation to FATCA (the "Intergovernmental Agreements") with various states, including Germany.

Whilst the Notes are in global or dematerialised form and held within the Clearing System respectively, it is expected that FATCA will not affect the amount of any payments made under, or in respect of, the Notes by the Issuer, any paying agent and the Clearing System, given that each of the entities in the payment chain from (but excluding) the Issuer and to (but including) the Clearing System is a major financial institution whose business is dependent on compliance with FATCA and that any alternative approach introduced under an Intergovernmental Agreement will be unlikely to affect the Notes. Additionally, it is generally not expected that foreign financial institutions in a jurisdiction that entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement will be required to withhold any amounts on any of their payments pursuant to FATCA or Intergovernmental Agreement (or a law implementing such Intergovernmental Agreement).

It is yet unclear how the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany will implement a withholding on "foreign passthru payments" (as described in FATCA) or if such withholding will be required at all.

FATCA IS PARTICULARLY COMPLEX AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE ISSUER, THE NOTES AND THE NOTEHOLDERS IS UNCERTAIN AT THIS TIME. EACH NOTEHOLDER SHOULD

CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISER TO OBTAIN A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF FATCA AND TO LEARN HOW THIS LEGISLATION MIGHT AFFECT EACH NOTEHOLDER IN ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Federal Republic of Germany

The following general overview does not consider all aspects of income taxation in the Federal Republic of Germany ("Germany") that may be relevant to a Noteholder in the light of its particular circumstances and income tax situation. This general overview is based on German tax laws and regulations, all as currently in effect, save for the proposed financial transaction tax, and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect. Prospective Noteholders should consult their own tax advisers as to the particular tax consequences to them of subscribing, purchasing, holding and disposing of the Notes, including the application and effect of state, local, foreign and other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in the tax laws of Germany.

German tax residents holding Notes as private assets

Taxation of income from the Notes

If the Notes are held as private assets (*Privatvermögen*) by an individual investor whose residence or habitual abode is in Germany, payments of interest under the Notes are taxed as investment income (*Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen*) at a 25% flat tax (*Abgeltungsteuer*) (plus a 5.5% solidarity surcharge thereon and, if applicable to the individual investor, church tax (*Kirchensteuer*)).

The same applies to capital gains from the sale or redemption of the Notes. The capital gain is generally determined as the difference between the proceeds from the sale or redemption of the Notes and the acquisition costs. Expenses directly and factually related (*unmittelbar sachlicher Zusammenhang*) to the sale or redemption are taken into account in computing the taxable gain. Otherwise the deduction of related expenses for tax purposes is not permitted.

Where the Notes are acquired and/or sold in a currency other than Euro, the acquisition costs will be converted into Euro at the time of acquisition, the sales proceeds will be converted in Euro at the time of sale, and only the difference will then be computed in Euro.

The flat tax is generally collected by way of withholding (see succeeding paragraph – Withholding tax) and the tax withheld shall generally satisfy the individual investor's tax liability with respect to the Notes. If, however, no or not sufficient tax was withheld (e.g., in case there is no Domestic Paying Agent as defined in the subsequent paragraph – Withholding Tax), the investor will have to include the income received from its investment in the Notes in its income tax return and the flat tax will then be collected by way of tax assessment. The investor may also opt for inclusion of investment income in its income tax return if the aggregated amount of tax withheld on investment income during the year exceeded the investor's aggregated flat tax liability on investment income (e.g., because of an available loss carry forward or a foreign tax credit). If the investor's total income tax liability on all taxable income including the investment income determined by generally applicable individual progressive tax rates is lower than 25% the investor may opt to be taxed at individual progressive tax rates with respect to its investment income.

Capital losses from the Notes held as private assets are generally tax-recognised irrespective of the holding period of the Notes. The losses may, however, not be used to offset other income like employment or business income but may only be offset against investment income subject to certain limitations. Losses not utilised in one year may be carried forward into subsequent years but may not be carried back into preceding years. According to the view of German tax authorities losses suffered upon a bad debt loss (*Forderungsausfall*) and a waiver of a receivable (*Forderungsverzicht*) shall, in general, not be deductible for tax purposes. With respect to a bad debt loss a German lower fiscal court has recently confirmed the view

of the German tax authorities in a non-final decision. Furthermore capital losses might not be recognised by the German tax authorities if the Notes are sold at a market price, which is lower than the transaction costs or if the level of transaction costs is restricted because of a mutual agreement that the transaction costs are calculated by subtracting a certain amount from the sales price. This view has, however, been challenged in 2014 by a final judgement of a German lower fiscal court.

Individual investors are entitled to a saver's lump sum tax allowance (*Sparer-Pauschbetrag*) for investment income of 801 Euro per year (1,602 Euro for jointly assessed investors). The saver's lump sum tax allowance is considered for purposes of the withholding tax (see subsequent paragraph – Withholding tax) if the investor has filed a withholding tax exemption request (*Freistellungsauftrag*) with the respective Domestic Paying Agent (as defined below). The deduction of related expenses for tax purposes is not possible.

Withholding tax

If the Notes are kept or administered in a domestic securities deposit account by a German credit or financial services institution (*Kredit- oder Finanzdienstleistungsinstitut*) (or by a German branch of a foreign credit or financial services institution), or by a German securities trading firm (*Wertpapierhandelsunternehmen*) or by a German securities trading bank (*Wertpapierhandelsbank*) (each a "**Domestic Paying Agent**") which pays or credits the interest, a 25% withholding tax, plus a 5.5% solidarity surcharge thereon, resulting in a total withholding tax charge of 26.375%, is levied on the interest payments.

Capital gains are also subject to the 25% withholding tax, plus a 5.5% solidarity surcharge thereon, if the Notes are kept or administered by a Domestic Paying Agent effecting the sale or redemption since their acquisition. If the Notes were sold or redeemed after being transferred to a securities deposit account with a Domestic Paying Agent, 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge thereon) would be levied on 30% of the proceeds from the sale or the redemption, as the case may be, unless the investor or the previous depository bank was able and allowed to prove evidence of the investor's actual acquisition costs to the Domestic Paying Agent.

The applicable withholding tax rate applied to interest payments or capital gains is in excess of the aforementioned rates if church tax applies and is collected for the individual investor by way of withholding which, in the case of interest or capital gains received as of 1 January 2015, is provided for as a standard procedure unless the Noteholder has filed a blocking notice (*Sperrvermerk*) with the German Federal Central Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*).

German resident investors holding the Notes as business assets

Taxation of income from the Notes

If the Notes are held as business assets (*Betriebsvermögen*) by an individual or corporate investor who is tax resident in Germany (i.e., a corporation with its statutory seat or place of management in Germany), interest income and capital gains from the Notes are subject to personal income tax (at individual progressive rates) or corporate income tax at a rate of 15% (plus a 5.5% solidarity surcharge thereon and church tax, if applicable) and, in general, trade tax. The effective trade tax rate depends on the applicable trade tax factor (*Gewerbesteuer-Hebesatz*) of the relevant municipality where the business is located. In case of individual investors the trade tax may, however, be partially or fully creditable against the investor's personal income tax liability depending on the applicable trade tax factor and the investor's particular circumstances. Losses from the disposal or redemption of the Notes will generally be tax-recognised and may generally be offset by income subject to certain limitations.

Withholding tax

If the Notes are kept or administered by a Domestic Paying Agent which pays or credits the interest, a 25% withholding tax, plus a 5.5% solidarity surcharge thereon, resulting in a total withholding tax charge of

26.375%, is levied on the interest payments. The applicable withholding tax rate is in excess of the aforementioned rate if church tax applies and is collected for the individual investor by way of withholding which, in the case of interest received as of 1 January 2015, is provided for as a standard procedure unless the Noteholder has filed a blocking notice with the German Federal Central Tax Office.

No withholding is generally required on capital gains from the disposal or redemption of the Notes which is derived by German resident corporate investors and, upon application, by individual investors holding the Notes as business assets, subject to certain requirements. Any losses incurred from the disposal or redemption of the Notes will not be taken into account for withholding tax purposes. The withholding tax does not satisfy the investor's personal or corporate income tax liability with respect to the Notes. The income from the Notes will have to be included in the investor's personal or corporate income tax return. Any German withholding tax (including surcharges) is generally fully creditable against the investor's personal or corporate income tax liability or refundable, as the case may be.

Non-German resident investors

Income derived from the Notes by Noteholders who are not tax resident in Germany is in general exempt from German income taxation, and no withholding tax shall be withheld, unless (i) the Notes are held as business assets of a German permanent establishment of the investor or by a permanent German representative of the investor, (ii) the income derived from the Notes does otherwise constitute German source income (such as income from the letting and leasing of certain property located in Germany) or (iii) the income is paid by a Domestic Paying Agent against presentation of the Notes or interest coupons (so-called over-the-counter transaction, *Tafelgeschäfte*). If the income derived from the Notes is subject to German taxation according to (i) through (iii) above, the income is subject to withholding tax similar to that described above under the paragraphs Withholding tax. Under certain circumstances, foreign investors may benefit from tax reductions or tax exemptions under applicable double tax treaties (*Doppelbesteuerungsabkommen*) entered into with Germany.

Inheritance tax / gift tax

The transfer of Notes to another person by way of gift or inheritance is subject to German gift or inheritance tax, respectively, if inter alia

- (i) the testator, the donor, the heir, the donee or any other acquirer had his residence, habitual abode or, in case of a corporation, association (*Personenvereinigung*) or estate (*Vermögensmasse*), had its seat or place of management in Germany at the time of the transfer of property,
- (ii) except as provided under (i), the testator's or donor's Notes belong to a business asset attributable to a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Germany.

Special regulations apply to certain German expatriates.

Prospective investors are urged to consult with their tax advisor to determine the particular inheritance or gift tax consequences in light of their particular circumstances.

Other taxes

The purchase, sale or other disposal of Notes does not give rise to capital transfer tax, value added tax, stamp duties or similar taxes or charges in Germany (despite the European initiative on FTT). However, under certain circumstances entrepreneurs may choose liability to value added tax with regard to the sales of Notes which would otherwise be tax exempt. Net wealth tax (*Vermögensteuer*) is, at present, not levied in Germany.

The proposed financial transactions tax

On 14 February 2013, the EU Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Directive (the "**Draft Directive**") on a common financial transaction tax ("**FTT**"). According to the Draft Directive, the FTT shall be implemented in eleven EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia and Slovenia; the "**Participating Member States**").

Pursuant to the original proposal under the Draft Directive, the FTT shall be payable on financial transactions provided at least one party to the financial transaction is established or deemed established in a Participating Member State and there is a financial institution established or deemed established in a Participating Member State which is a party to the financial transaction, or is acting in the name of a party to the transaction. The FTT shall, however, not apply to (inter alia) primary market transactions referred to in Article 5 (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006, including the activity of underwriting and subsequent allocation of financial instruments in the framework of their issue. Thus, the issuance of the Notes should not be subject to the FTT.

The rates of the FTT shall be fixed by each Participating Member State but for transactions involving financial instruments other than derivatives shall amount to at least 0.1 per cent. of the taxable amount. The taxable amount for such transactions shall in general be determined by reference to the consideration paid or owed in return for the transfer. The FTT shall be payable by each financial institution established or deemed established in a Participating Member State which is a party to the financial transaction, acting in the name of a party to the transaction or where the transaction has been carried out on its account. Where the FTT due has not been paid within the applicable time limits, each party to a financial transaction, including persons other than financial institutions, shall become jointly and severally liable for the payment of the FTT due.

Ten EU Member States (including Germany) had announced that they intend to reach an agreement with regard to the FTT by the end of June 2016, focussing initially on the taxation of shares and certain derivatives. Estonia decided that it will not participate. The FTT has not been implemented yet. Currently there is no detailed plan or timetable available as to the further implementation of the FTT.

Nevertheless the FTT remains subject to negotiation between EU Member States and was (and most probably will be) the subject to legal challenge. It may still be adopted and be altered prior to its adoption, the timing of which remains unclear. Moreover, once any directive has been adopted (the "**Directive**"), it will need to be implemented into the respective domestic laws of the participating EU Member States and the domestic provisions implementing the Directive might deviate from the Directive itself. Finally, additional EU Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers in relation to the consequences of the FTT associated with subscribing for, purchasing, holding and disposing of the Notes.

Luxembourg

The statements herein regarding taxation in Luxembourg are based on the laws in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as of the date of this Prospectus and are subject to any changes in law. The following overview does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes. Each prospective holder or beneficial owner of the Notes should consult its tax advisor as to the Luxembourg tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Notes.

Withholding tax

There is no withholding tax on payments of interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) made to a Luxembourg non-resident Noteholder. There is also no Luxembourg withholding tax, upon repayment of the principal or upon redemption or exchange of the Notes.

According to the law of 23 December 2005, as amended, interest on Notes paid by a Luxembourg paying agent to an individual Noteholder who is a resident of Luxembourg or to a residual entity established in another EU Member State or in certain dependent or associated territories of the European Union securing the payment for such individual will be subject to a withholding tax of 10%. The Luxembourg Government announced in a presentation of the 2017 tax reform that the withholding tax rate for interest paid would increase to 20% as of 1 January 2017. The withholding tax will be in full discharge of income tax if the beneficial owner is an individual acting in the course of the management or his/her private wealth.

Interest on Notes paid by a Luxembourg paying agent to a resident Noteholder who is not an individual is not subject to withholding tax.

Responsibility for the withholding tax will be assumed by the Luxembourg paying agent.

Further, pursuant to the law of 23 December 2005, as amended, Luxembourg resident individuals who are the beneficial owners of interest payments and other similar income made by a paying agent established outside Luxembourg in a Member State of the European Union or of the European Economic Area or certain dependent or associated territories of Member States of the European Union, may also opt for a final 10% levy. In such case, the 10% levy is charged on the same amounts as for the payments made by Luxembourg resident paying agents. The option for the 10% levy must cover all interest payments made by the paying agent to the Luxembourg resident beneficial owner during the entire civil year.

When used in the preceding paragraphs "*interest*", "*paying agent*" and "*residual entity*" have to be interpreted pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 23 December 2005, as amended. "*Interest*" will include accrued (since 1 July 2005) or capitalised interest at the sale, repurchase or redemption of the Notes.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

General

Pursuant to a subscription agreement dated 5 September 2016 (the "**Subscription Agreement**") among the Issuer and the Joint Lead Managers, the Issuer has agreed to sell to the Joint Lead Managers, and the Joint Lead Managers have agreed, subject to certain customary closing conditions, to purchase, the Notes on 7 September 2016. The Issuer has furthermore agreed to pay certain commissions to the Joint Lead Managers and to reimburse the Joint Lead Managers for certain expenses incurred in connection with the issue of the Notes. Commissions may be payable by the Joint Lead Managers to certain third party intermediaries in connection with the initial sale and distribution of the Notes.

The Subscription Agreement provides that the Joint Lead Managers under certain circumstances will be entitled to terminate the Subscription Agreement. In such event, no Notes will be delivered to investors. Furthermore, the Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Joint Lead Managers against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes.

The Joint Lead Managers or their respective affiliates, including parent companies, engage, and may in the future engage, in investment banking, commercial banking (including the provision of loan facilities) and other related transactions with the Issuer and its affiliates and may perform services for them, for which the Joint Lead Managers or their affiliates have received or will receive customary fees and commissions, in each case in the ordinary course of business.

There are no interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue, including conflicting ones, that are material to the issue.

Selling restrictions

General

Each Manager has acknowledged that no action is taken or will be taken by the Issuer in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of the Notes, or possession or distribution of any offering material relating to them, in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Manager has represented and agreed that it will comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or has in its possession or distributes any offering material relating to them.

Hong Kong

Each Manager has represented and agreed that:

- (i) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (a) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (ii) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of

only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

People's Republic of China (PRC)

Each Manager/Dealer has represented and agreed that the Notes are not being offered or sold and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the People’s Republic of China (for such purposes, not including the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan), except as permitted by the securities laws of the People’s Republic of China.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (“CONSOB”) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this Prospectus or of any other document relating to any Notes be distributed in Italy, except, in accordance with any Italian securities, tax and other applicable laws and regulations.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes or distribute any copy of this Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in Italy except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the “**Financial Services Act**”) and Article 34-*ter*, paragraph 1, letter (b) of CONSOB regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999 (the “**Issuers Regulation**”), all as amended from time to time; or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Issuers Regulation.

In any event, any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of this Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in Italy under paragraphs (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 (the “**Banking Act**”) and CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007, all as amended from time to time;
- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended from time to time, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time; and
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations, including any limitation or requirement which may be imposed from time to time by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy or other competent authority.

Investors should note that, in accordance with Article 100-bis of the Financial Services Act, where no exemption from the rules on public offerings applies under paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the subsequent distribution of the Notes on the secondary market in Italy must be made in compliance with the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Financial Services Act and the Issuers Regulation. Furthermore, where no exemption from the rules on public offerings applies, the Notes which are initially offered and placed in Italy or abroad to professional investors only but in the following year are “systematically” distributed on the secondary market in Italy become subject to the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Financial Services Act and Issuers Regulation. Failure to comply with such rules may result in the sale of such Notes being declared null and void and in the liability of the intermediary transferring the financial instruments for any damages suffered by the purchasers of Notes who are acting outside of the course of their business or profession.

Singapore

Each Manager has acknowledged that this Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such Notes or cause such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law; or
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA.

United Kingdom

Each Manager has represented, warranted and agreed that:

- 1. it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer, and
- 2. it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to such Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

United States of America and its territories

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or to the account of benefit of, U.S. persons except in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by the

U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and regulations thereunder.

Each Manager has represented and agreed that except as permitted by the Subscription Agreement, it has not offered, sold or delivered and will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes (i) as part of their distribution and any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the issue date, within the United States or to, for the account of benefit of, U.S. persons, and will have sent to each dealer to which it sells the Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Documents available for inspection:** For so long as Notes are outstanding, copies of the following documents will be available, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted), for inspection at the office of each Paying Agent. In addition this Prospectus (together with any Supplement, if any) will be available in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu):
 - (i) the Articles of Association (Satzung) of Allianz SE;
 - (ii) this Prospectus; and
 - (iii) the documents specified in the section "Documents Incorporated by Reference" below.
2. **Authorisations:** The issue of Notes under the Programme by Allianz SE has been authorised by a resolution of the Board of Management of Allianz SE passed on 2 August 2016.
3. **Legend on Global Notes:** Each Global Note will bear the following legend:

"This note has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") and may not be offered or sold in the United States of America (including the states and the District of Columbia) or its territories or possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, unless an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available.

Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended."
4. **Clearing system:** Notes have been accepted for clearance through the Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear system.

The Notes have the following securities codes:

ISIN:	XS1485742438
Common Code:	148574243
German Securities Code (<i>WKN</i>):	A2BPAU
5. **Expenses of the issue:** The total expenses related to the admission to trading of the Notes are expected to amount to approximately EUR 25,000.
6. **Luxembourg listing and admission to trading:** Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the Notes to be admitted to the Official List and to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market. The admission to trading of the Notes is expected on 7 September 2016.
7. **Notices to Noteholders:** All notices regarding the Notes will be published in the Federal Gazette (to the extent required) and (so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange) on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange on www.bourse.lu. The Issuer will be entitled to deliver all notices concerning the Notes to the Clearing Systems for communication by the Clearing Systems to the Holders.
8. **Yield:** For the subscribers, the yield of the Notes is 3.875 per cent. per annum, calculated on the basis of (i) the issue price and (ii) the assumption that the Notes will (a) be called on the First Call Date and (b) that there will be no deferral of interest until the First Call Date. Notwithstanding the above mentioned assumption, there is no assurance as to whether or not the Notes will be actually called on the First Call Date. Therefore the yield realized by subscribers may be significantly lower.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with the specified pages of the following documents which have been previously published or are published simultaneously with this Prospectus and which have been approved by the CSSF or filed with it and these specified pages shall be deemed to be incorporated in by reference, and form part of, this Prospectus:

Cross reference list

Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
Base Prospectus, dated 2 May 2016 (" Base Prospectus ")	
General Description of the Programme	Pages 34-35

Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
2 nd Supplement, dated 12 August 2016	
General Description of the Programme	Pages 16-19

Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
Allianz Group	
<i>Annual Report 2015</i>	
Business Operations and Markets	Pages 53-57
Consolidated Balance Sheets	Page 135
Consolidated Income Statements	Page 136
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	Page 137
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	Page 138
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	Pages 139-140
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	Pages 141-241
Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Pages 172-198
Notes to the Consolidated Income Statements	Pages 199-206
Other Information	Pages 207-233
List of participations of the Allianz Group as of 31 December 2015 according to § 313(2) HGB	Pages 234-240

Auditor's Report ¹	Page 242
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Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
Allianz Group	
<i>Annual Report 2014</i>	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	Page 151
Consolidated Income Statements	Page 152
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	Page 153
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	Page 154
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	Pages 155-156
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	Pages 157-263
Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Pages 190-218
Notes to the Consolidated Income Statements	Pages 219-226
Other Information	Pages 227-255
List of participations of the Allianz Group as of 31 December 2014 according to § 313(2) HGB	Pages 256-262
Auditor's Report ²	Page 264

Allianz SE	
<i>Annual Report 2015</i>	
Balance Sheet	Pages 72-73
Income Statement	Page 74
Notes to the Financial Statements of Allianz SE	Pages 75-106
List of participations Allianz SE, Munich as of 31 December 2015 according to § 285 No. 11 HGB in conjunction with § 286(3)	Pages 101-105

¹ The referenced auditors' reports, prepared in accordance with § 322 HGB German Commercial Code, refer to the complete consolidated financial statements, comprising the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements, together with the group management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and from 1 January to 31 December 2014, respectively. The group management report is not included in this prospectus. The referenced auditor's reports and consolidated financial statements are both translations of the respective German-language documents.

² The referenced auditors' reports, prepared in accordance with § 322 HGB German Commercial Code, refer to the complete consolidated financial statements, comprising the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements, together with the group management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and from 1 January to 31 December 2014, respectively. The group management report is not included in this prospectus. The referenced auditor's reports and consolidated financial statements are both translations of the respective German-language documents.

No. 1 HGB	
Auditor's Report ¹	Page 107

Allianz SE	
<i>Annual Report 2014</i>	
Balance Sheet	Pages 82-83
Income Statement	Page 84
Notes to the Financial Statements of Allianz SE	Pages 85-113
List of participations Allianz SE, Munich as of 31 December 2014 according to § 285 No. 11 HGB in conjunction with § 286(3) No. 1 HGB	Pages 109-113
Auditor's Report ²	Page 115

Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
Allianz Group	
<i>Unaudited Consolidated Interim Report for Second Quarter and First Half Year of 2015</i>	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	Page 51
Consolidated Income Statements	Page 52
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	Page 53
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	Page 54
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	Pages 55-56
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements	Pages 57-111
Review Report	Page 112

Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
Allianz Group	
<i>Unaudited Consolidated Interim Report for First Half Year of 2016</i>	
Consolidated Balance Sheets	Page 20

¹ The referenced auditor's reports, prepared in accordance with § 322 HGB German Commercial Code, refer to the complete financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, income statement and notes to the financial statements, together with the management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and from 1 January to 31 December 2014, respectively. The management report is not included in this prospectus. The referenced auditor's reports and financial statements are both translations of the respective German-language documents.

² The referenced auditor's reports, prepared in accordance with § 322 HGB German Commercial Code, refer to the complete financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, income statement and notes to the financial statements, together with the management report for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2015 and from 1 January to 31 December 2014, respectively. The management report is not included in this prospectus. The referenced auditor's reports and financial statements are both translations of the respective German-language documents.

Consolidated Income Statements	Page 21
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	Page 22
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	Page 23
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	Pages 24-25
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements	Pages 26-44
Review Report	Page 45

All of these pages shall be deemed to be incorporated in by reference, and to form part of, this Prospectus.

The non-incorporated parts of such documents, i.e. the pages not listed in the table above, are either not relevant for the investor or covered elsewhere in this Prospectus pursuant to Art 28.4 of the Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004. Copies of the documents which are incorporated herein by reference will be available free of charge from the specified offices of the Principal Paying Agent and the Luxembourg Paying Agent set out at the end of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference are also available for viewing at <https://www.bourse.lu>. The 2014 and 2015 Allianz Group Annual Reports and the 2014 and 2015 Allianz SE Annual Reports are available on the Issuer's website and those reports only and no other information or documents of such site are incorporated by reference herein: https://www.allianz.com/en/investor_relations/results_reports/annual-reports.html/. The Allianz Group Interim Reports First Half Year 2015 and 2016 are available on the Issuer's website and those reports only and no other information or documents of such site are incorporated by reference herein: https://www.allianz.com/en/investor_relations/results-reports/interim-reports/.

Allianz Group Annual Report 2015:

https://www.allianz.com/v_1458046946000/media/investor_relations/en/results_reports/annual_report/ar2015/ar2015_group.pdf

Allianz SE Annual Report 2015:

https://www.allianz.com/v_1458046948000/media/investor_relations/en/results_reports/annual_report/ar2015/ar2015_se.pdf

Allianz Group Annual Report 2014:

https://www.allianz.com/v_1426595532000/media/investor_relations/en/results_reports/annual_report/ar2014/ar2014_group.pdf

Allianz SE Annual Report 2014:

https://www.allianz.com/v_1426595540000/media/investor_relations/en/results_reports/annual_report/ar2014/ar2014_se.pdf

Allianz Group Interim Report First Half Year 2015

https://www.allianz.com/v_1438923616000/media/investor_relations/en/results/2015_2q/2q15_interimreport.pdf

Allianz Group Interim Report First Half Year 2016:

https://www.allianz.com/v_1470373195000/media/investor_relations/en/results/2016_2q/16-6M-interimreport.pdf

Registered Offices of the Issuer

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D-80802 Munich
Germany

Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent

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Taunusanlage 12
D-60325 Frankfurt am Main
Germany

Joint Lead Managers

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Limited**
Citigroup Centre
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB
United Kingdom

**Deutsche Bank AG,
London Branch**
1 Great Winchester Street
London EC2N 2DB
United Kingdom

HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ
United Kingdom

Auditors to Allianz SE

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Ganghoferstrasse 29
D-80339 Munich
Germany

Legal Advisers to the Joint Lead Managers as to German law

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Taunusanlage 8
D-60329 Frankfurt am Main
Germany