

3 + one

**Analysts' Conference
March 2005**

Agenda

A.	3+one	Michael Diekmann	A 1
B.	Group financial results 2004	Helmut Perlet	B 1
C.	Capital efficiency	Paul Achleitner	C 1
D.	Allianz Global Investors	Joachim Faber	D 1
E.	Allianz Leben: new opportunities for profitable growth	Maximilian Zimmerer	E 1
F.	Index		F 1
G.	Appendix	Glossary	G 1
		Investor Relations contacts	G 12
		Financial calendar 2005/2006	G 13
		Disclaimer	G 14

Michael Diekmann, CEO

3+one

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2004 at a glance: a successful year

Strong growth of operating profit

Improved quality of result

RoRAC_N-goal of 15% achieved¹

Dividend increased by 16.7%

Optimization and growth initiatives launched

 **Further profit potential**

1) 16.2% RoRAC_N of operating units before RAC diversification and costs/revenues at Allianz AG level

2004 at a glance: over-delivered on most financial targets

Segment	Lever	Target ¹	Achieved	Score
P/C	Combined ratio Group	~ 97%	92.9%	
	Combined ratio AGF	< 100%	98.5%	
L/H	Operating profit	1,383m ²	1,418m	
	Reach critical mass in VA ³	2005	2004	
Banking	Profit in EUR m [rc = restructuring costs]	0m before rc	142m after rc	
	RAC below EUR 8bn	2005	2004 ⁴	
Asset Management	3rd party AuM growth	10 - 15%	11.3% ⁵	
	CIR	65%	62.9%	
Group	RoRAC _N of operating units	15%	16.2%	
	Equity gearing	< 1	< 1 ⁶	

1) Most targets can be found in Michael Diekmann's presentation given in London on 6 October 2004

2) Operating profit 2003 plus 50% of gap to target of EUR 1.5bn in 2005

3) Assets under management in variable annuity business of AZ Life: USD 10bn targeted in 2005, USD 13.6bn achieved in 2004

4) EUR 7.9bn before diversification end of 2004

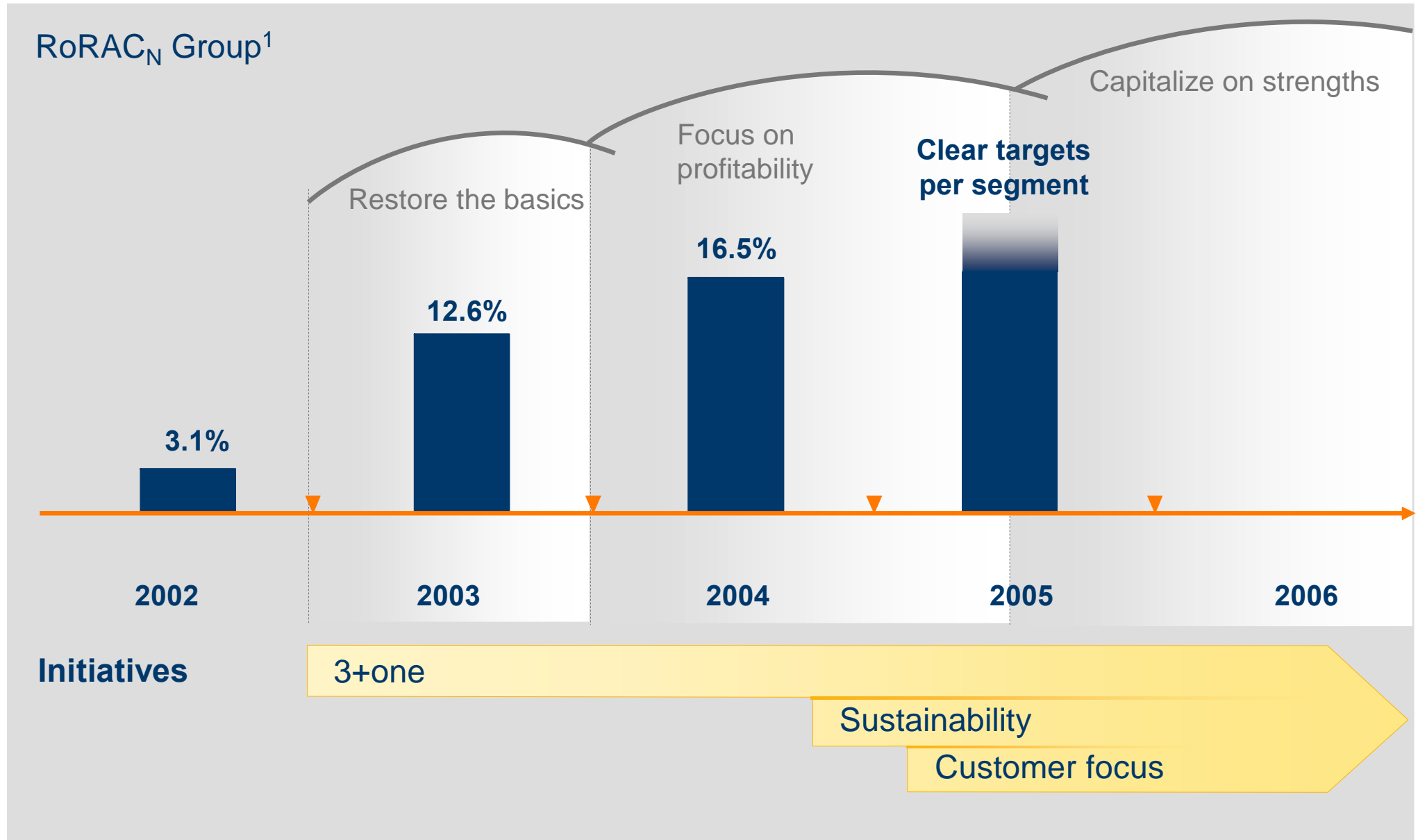
5) Adjusted for F/X effect and changes in Group consolidation

6) After „All in one“ transaction

worse better

100%

Where do we stand today?



1) Normalized profit after tax / average risk-adjusted capital; after minorities, corporate effects and diversification. RAC is determined in a stochastic process which will replace the S&P capital adequacy model. Numbers for 2002 and 2003 are approximated

“3+one” recap

1	Protect and enhance capital base
2	Substantially strengthen operating profitability
3	Reduce complexity
3+one	Increase sustainable competitiveness and shareholder value

1

Capital base enhanced

Achievements 2004

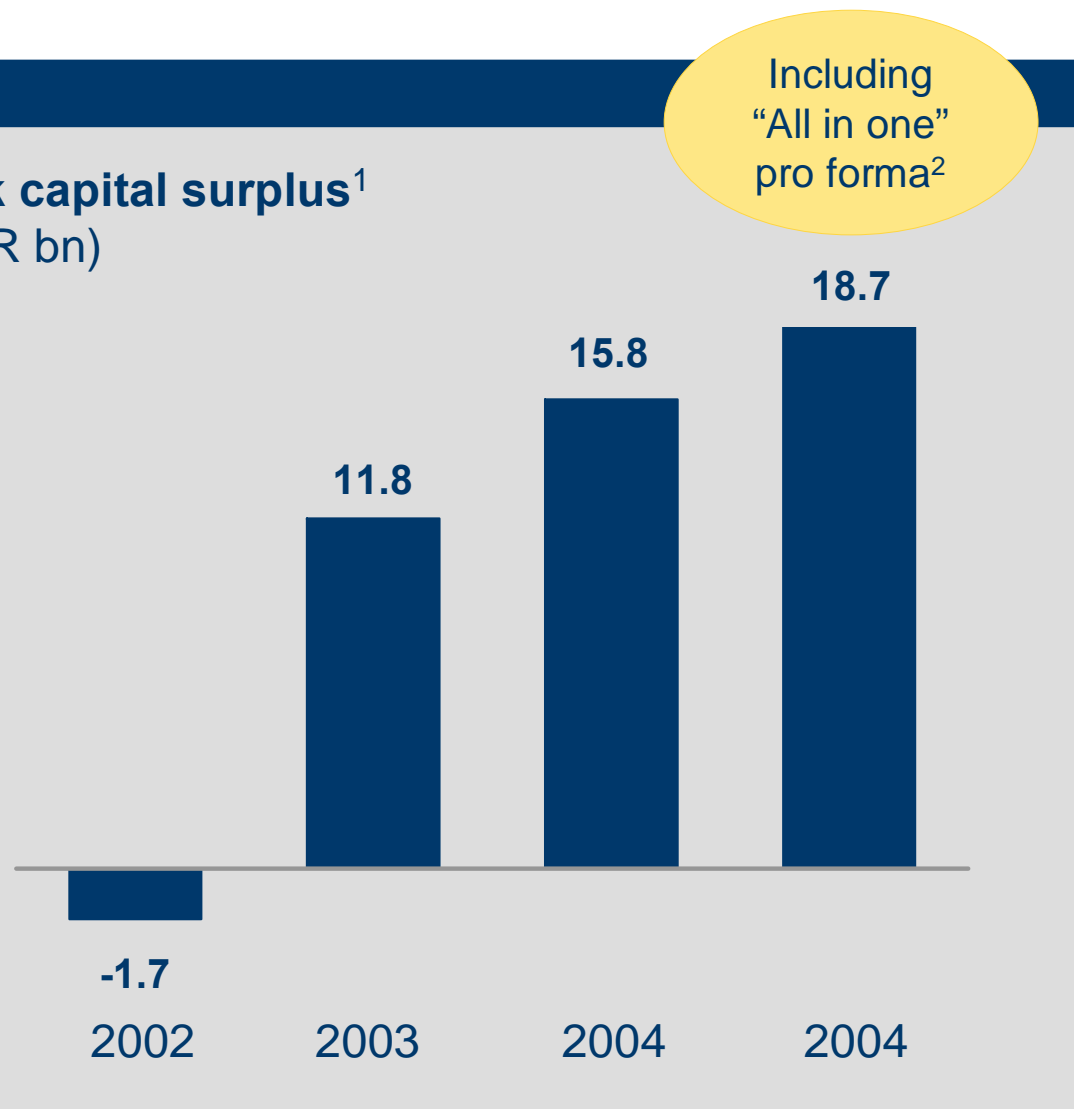
Capital strengthened

- Successful launch of “All in one” transaction
 - Improved debt structure
 - Sound capital base

Risks reduced

- Lower equity gearing
- Less equity cluster risks
- Reduced risk-weighted assets in banking

Risk capital surplus¹
(EUR bn)



1) Based on internal risk capital model

2) For details of “All in one” transaction see page C 11

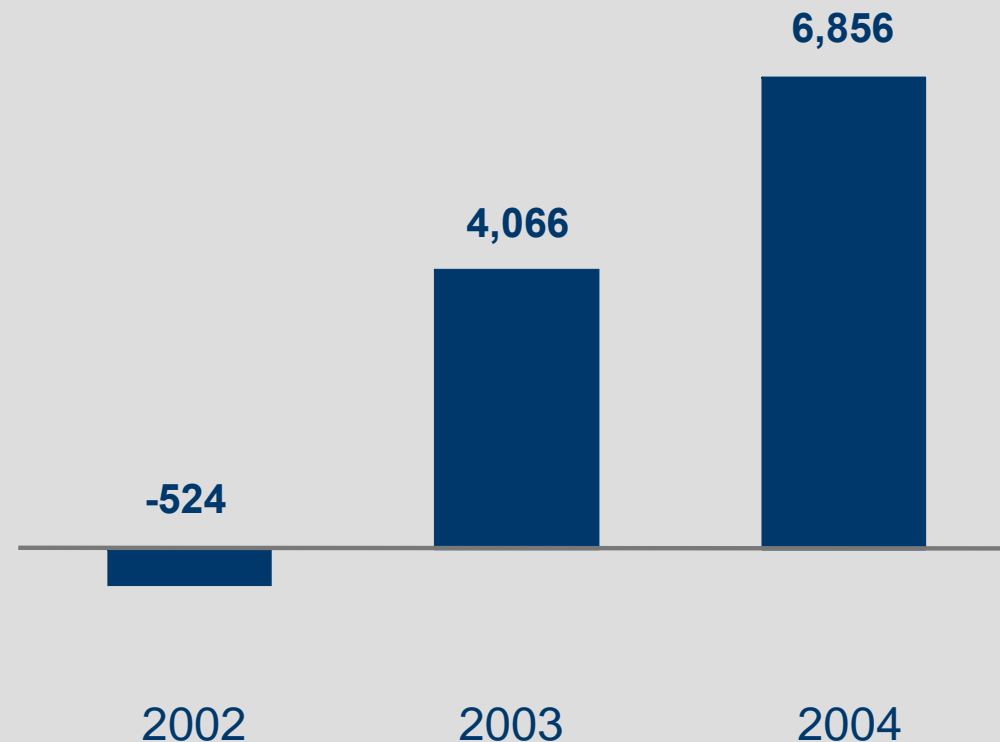
2

Operating profitability substantially strengthened

Achievements 2004

- Operating profit up 68.6% to EUR 6.9bn
- Sustainable improvement:
 - cost reductions
 - underwriting discipline
 - risk profile of bank portfolio
- Target of 15% RoRAC_N reached²

Operating profit¹ (EUR m)



1) Operating profit is a measure which we believe highlights the underlying profitability of our operation. For a description on how we measure operating profit and a reconciliation to profit before taxes and minorities, see "Glossary"

2) 16.2% RoRAC_N of operating units before RAC diversification and costs/revenues at Allianz AG level

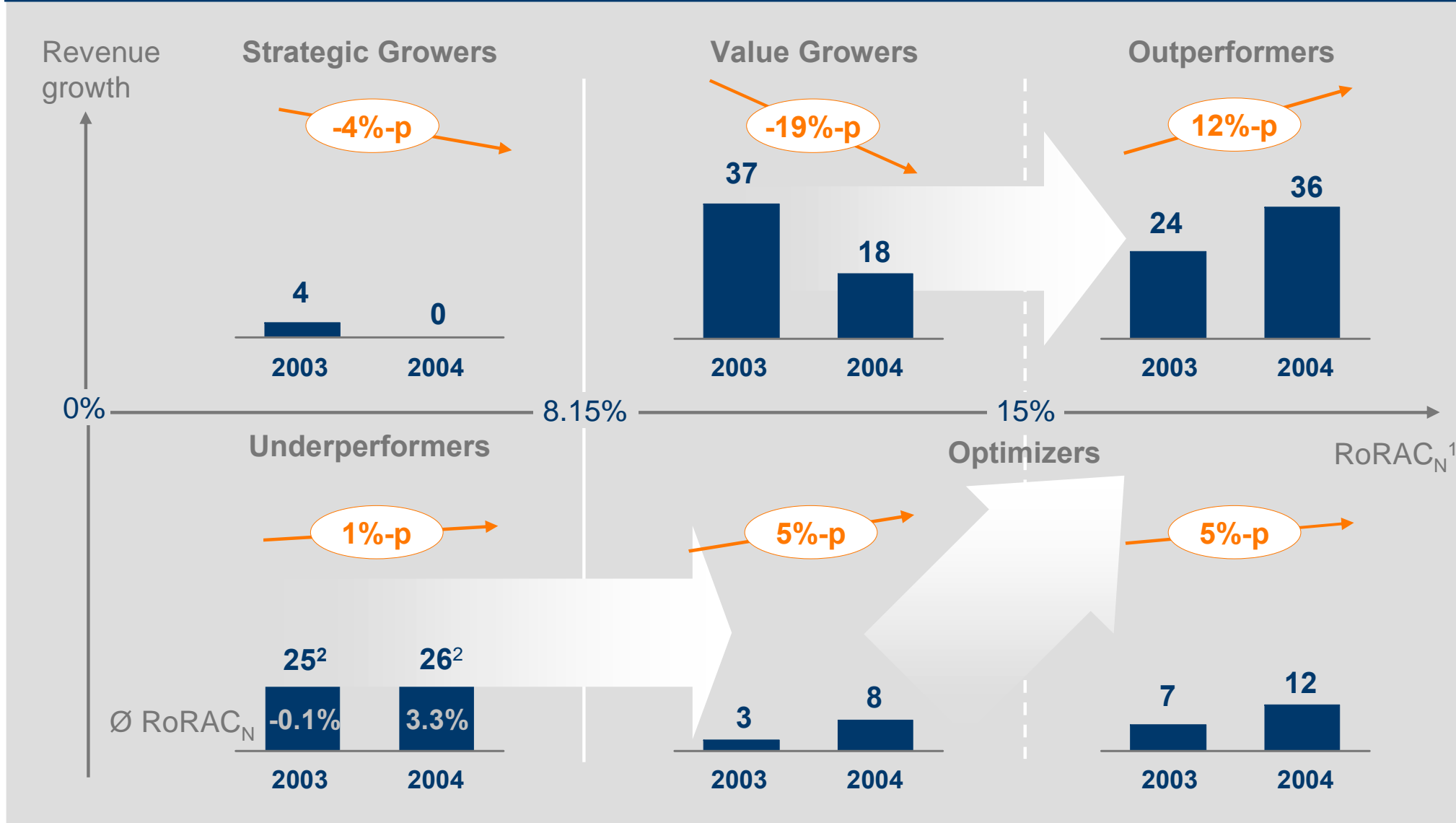
3

Complexity reduced

Selected initiatives	
IRU	Ongoing reduction of non-strategic loan portfolio
Divestments	Sale of sub-critical subsidiaries, e.g. AZ Canada, AZ President, ZA Verzekeringen, Cornhill Life
“All in one”	Significant reduction of Dresdner Bank’s non-strategic equity portfolio
Sustainability	Business optimization driven by CEOs instead of head office

3+one Return on capital improved

2004, in % of average risk-adjusted capital

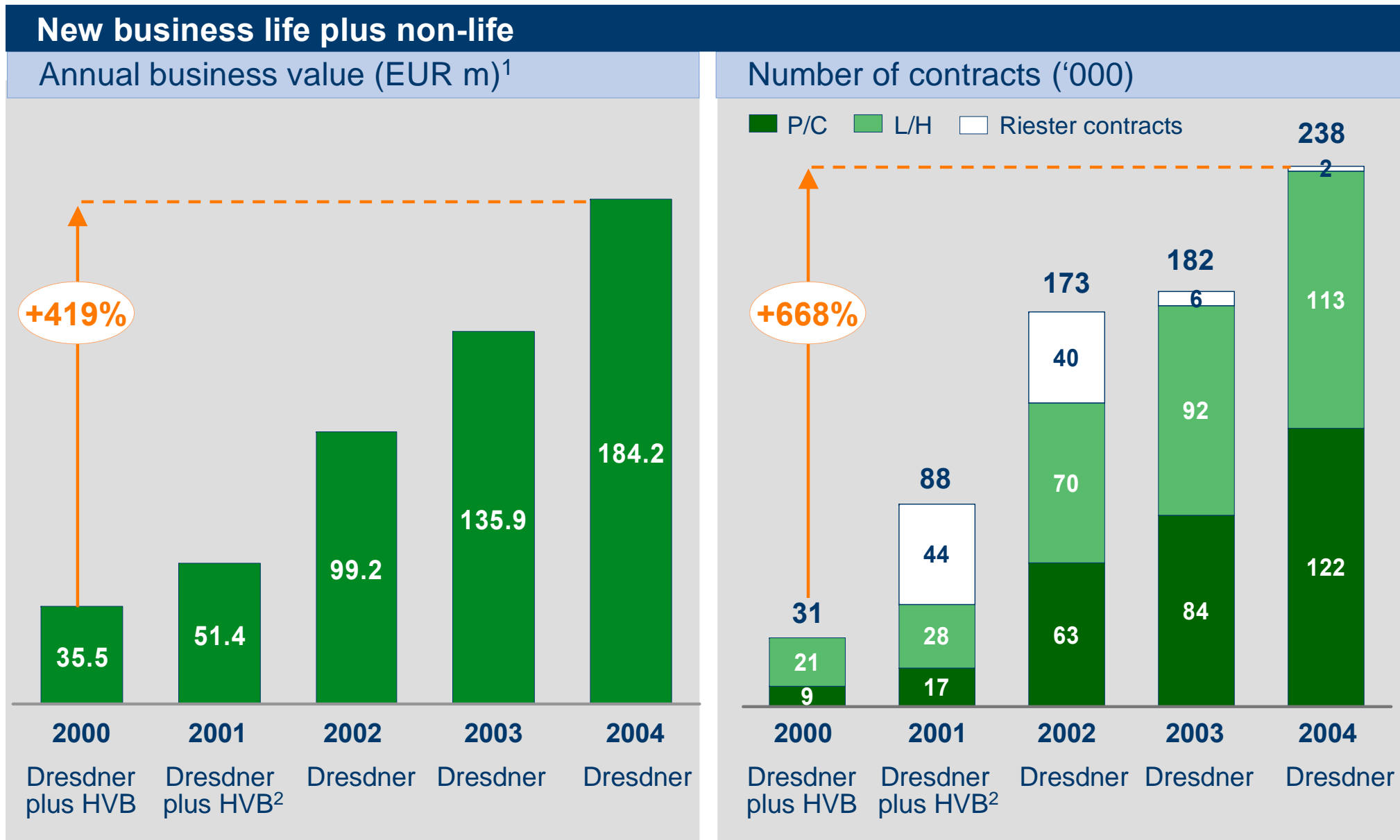


1) Based on internal UOP (= underlying operating profit). Normalized profit after tax/risk-adjusted capital; all figures before minorities

2) Thereof 22%-p Dresdner Bank. Cost of capital for banking = 8.85%



IFSP: insurance sales via bank branches continue to grow

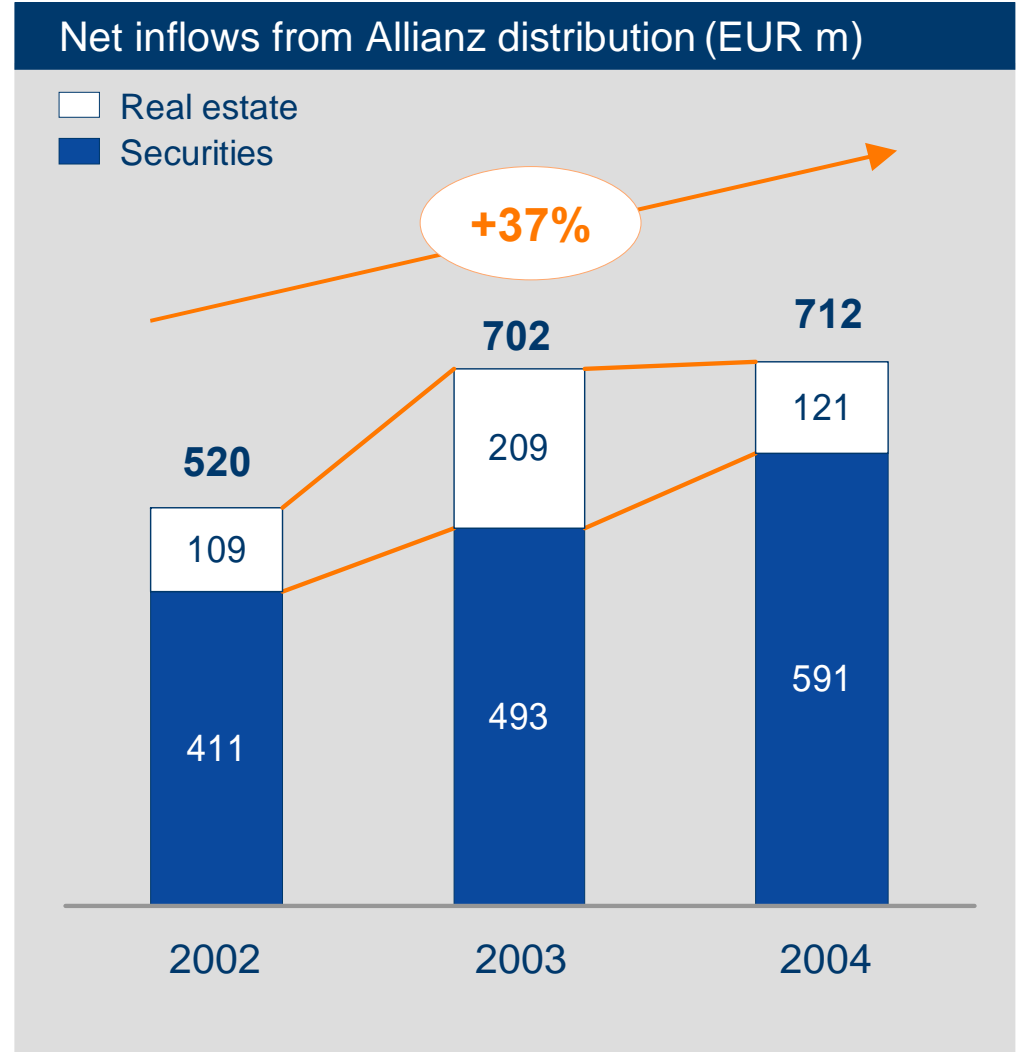
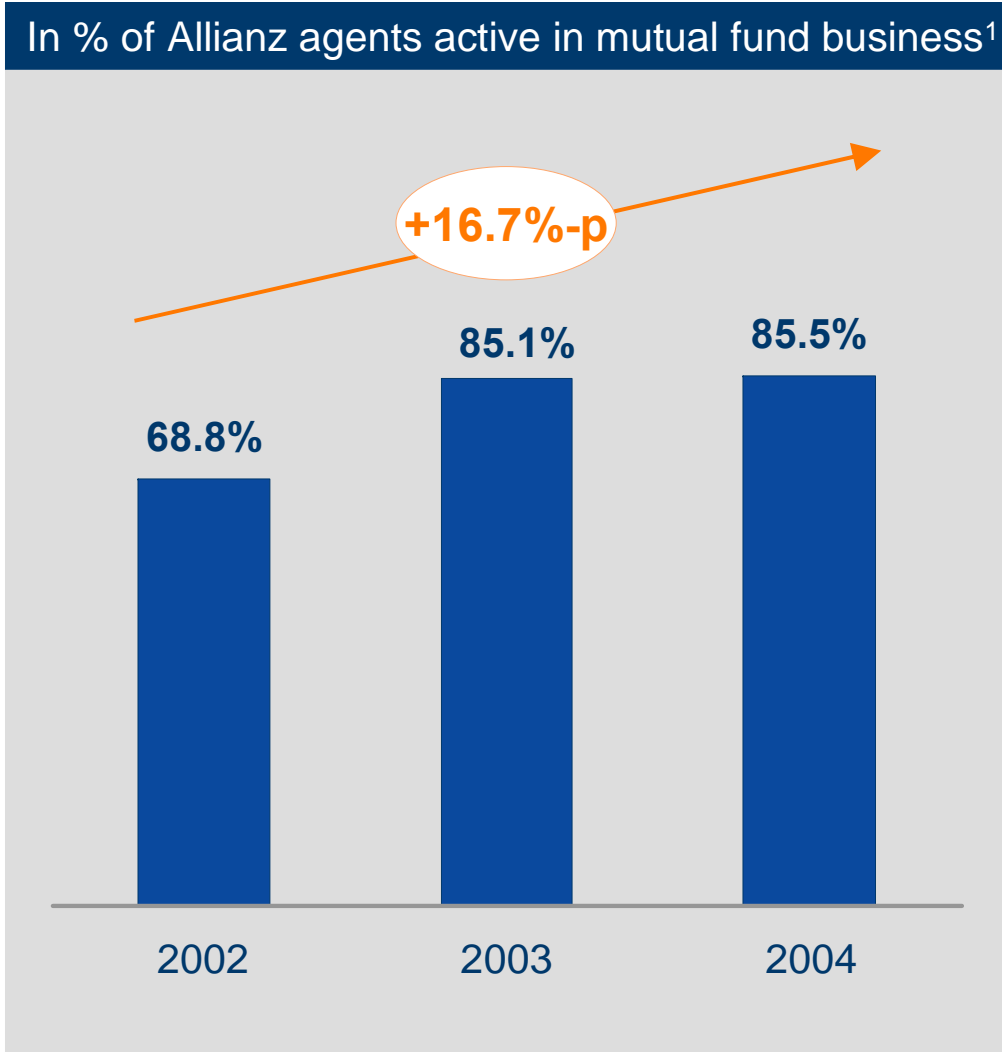


1) Abstract internal valuation figure that makes different lines and insurance products comparable; almost similar to annual premium volume of new business

2) HVB included until end of cooperation in 07/2001



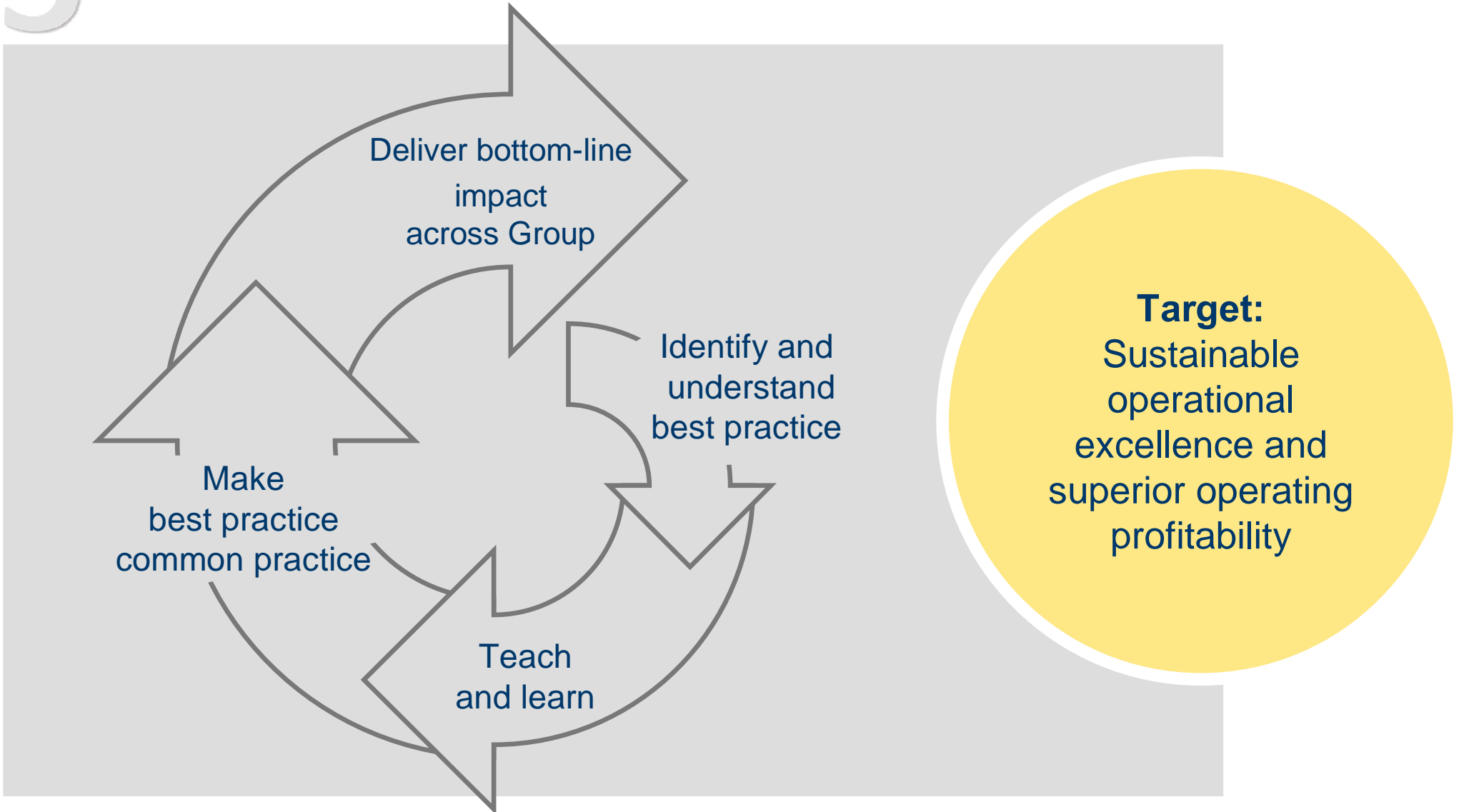
IFSP: tied agents sustainable channel for mutual fund distribution



1) > 5,000 EUR of invested funds per agent



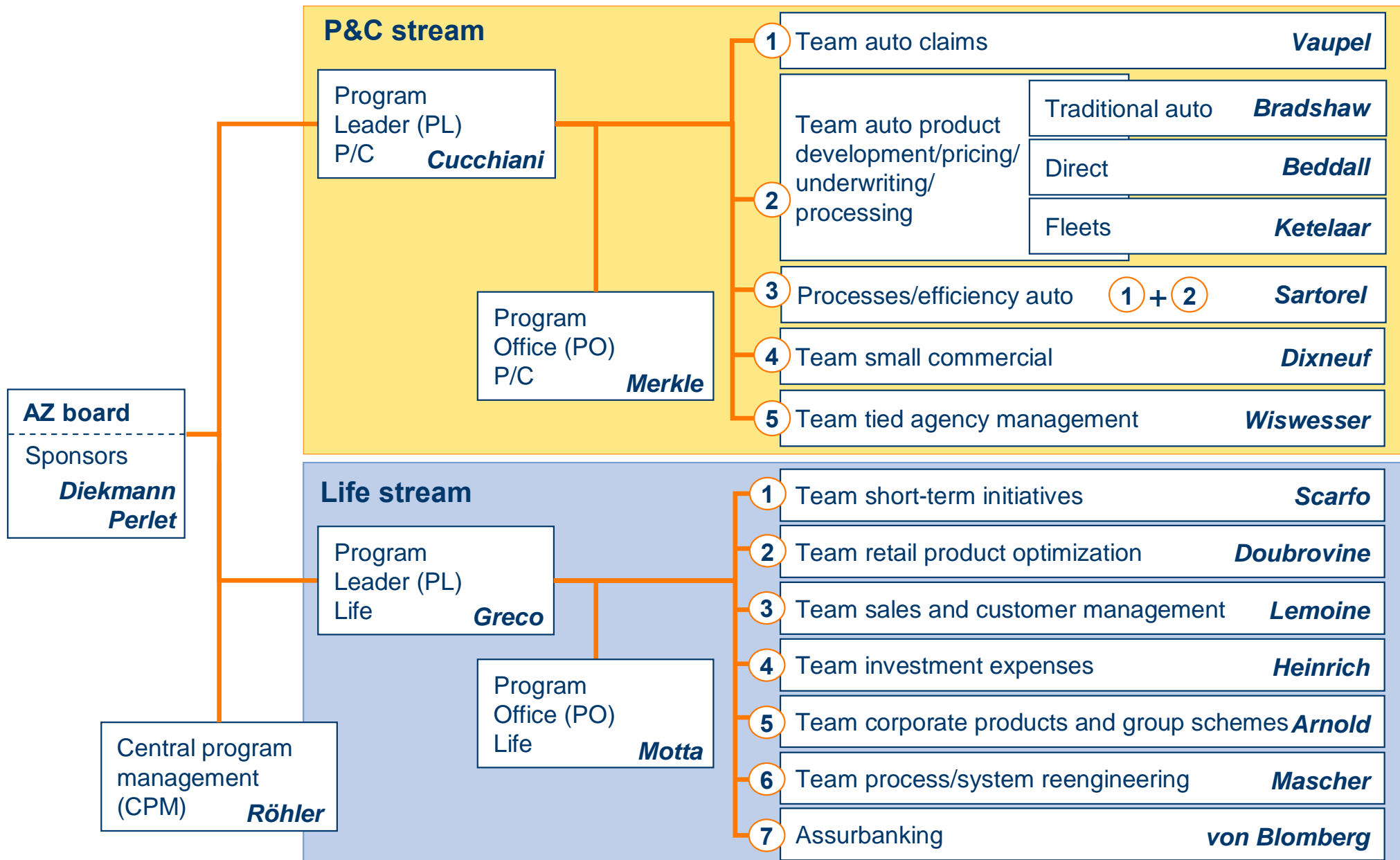
Sustainability: further enhancement of “3+one”





Sustainability: more than lip service

Team leader





Customer focus: further enhancement of “3+one”





Customer Focus: more than lip service

Examples for key performance indicators

- I. Set targets
- II. Measure performance
- III. Reward delivery

1. Advice and quotation
 - Speed of quotation
 - Call abandonment rate
 - % of offers sent out within customer expected limit
 - Conversion rate
2. Claims management
 - % response on validity of claim within customer expectation (e.g. 2 days)
 - % claims settled within customer expected limit (e.g. 7 days)
 - % of lost calls on claims by agent or call center
3. Policy handling
 - Processing productivity rate
 - Renewal rate
 - Backlog rate
 - % of policies and offers with complaints and/or reiterations
 - Turnaround speed

3+one Going forward

Management focus

- Capital allocation / efficiency
- Operational excellence
- Customer focus
- Investment performance
- Risk management

Growth focus

- Internal growth
- Pension business in Europe and the US
- CEEMA
- Russia, India, China
- Products per customer

Deliverables for 2005

- **Revenues:**
growth in line with 2004
- **P/C:**
combined ratio < 95%¹
- **L/H:**
operating profit > EUR 1.5bn
- **Banking:**
earning 8.85% CoC on Ø RAC
- **Asset Management:**
operating profit 2004 +10%²

1) According to current calculation

2) Based on stable F/X rates

Today's presentations

1	Protect and enhance capital base
2	Substantially strengthen operating profitability
3	Reduce complexity
3 ^{+one}	Increase sustainable competitiveness and shareholder value

Michael Diekmann

3+one

Helmut Perlet

Group financial results 2004

Paul Achleitner

Capital efficiency

Joachim Faber

Allianz Global Investors

Maximilian Zimmerer

Allianz Leben: new opportunities for profitable growth

Helmut Perlet - CFO Allianz AG

Group financial results 2004

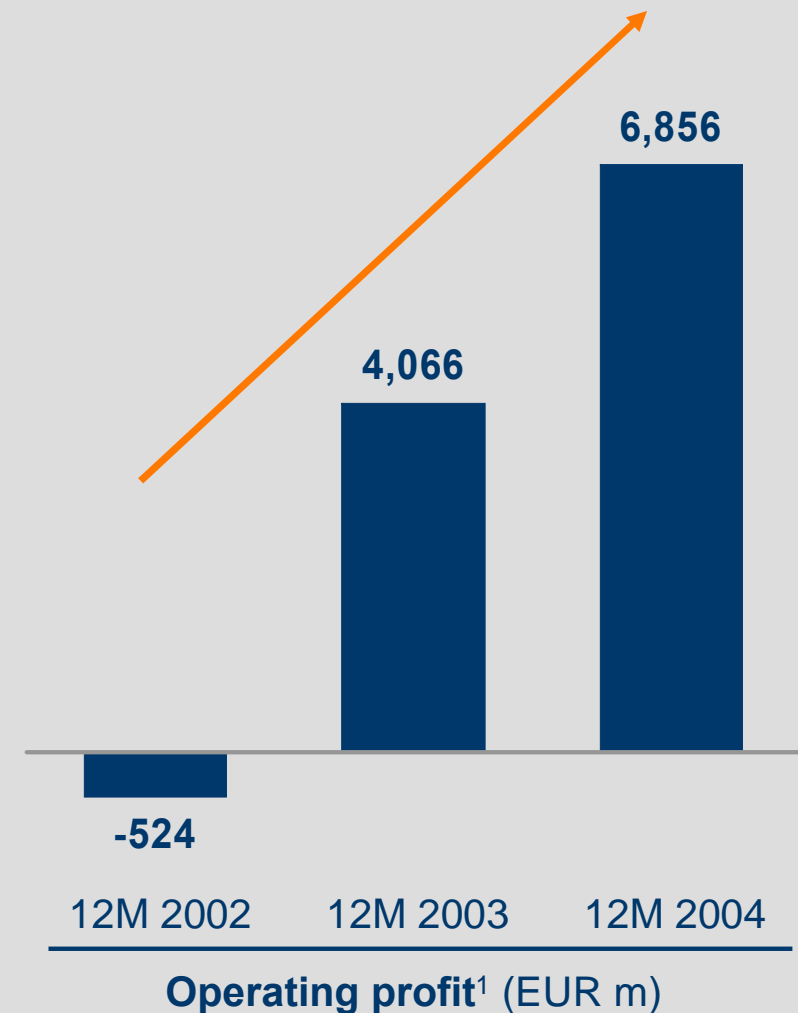
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“3+one”: goals 2004 achieved

Highlights 2004

- Managed growth:**
 dynamic expansion in L/H and AM, selective growth in P/C, stabilized at Dresdner Bank
- Operational discipline:**
 reduction of expenses, improvement of underwriting results and lower net loan loss provisions
- Strengthened earnings power:**
 strong operating profit growth to EUR 6.9bn (+69%) and net income improved to EUR 2.2bn (+16%)

Operating profit evolution



1) Operating profit is a measure which we believe highlights the underlying profitability of our operation. For a description on how we measure operating profit and a reconciliation to profit before taxes and minorities, see section “Additional information” (page 44)

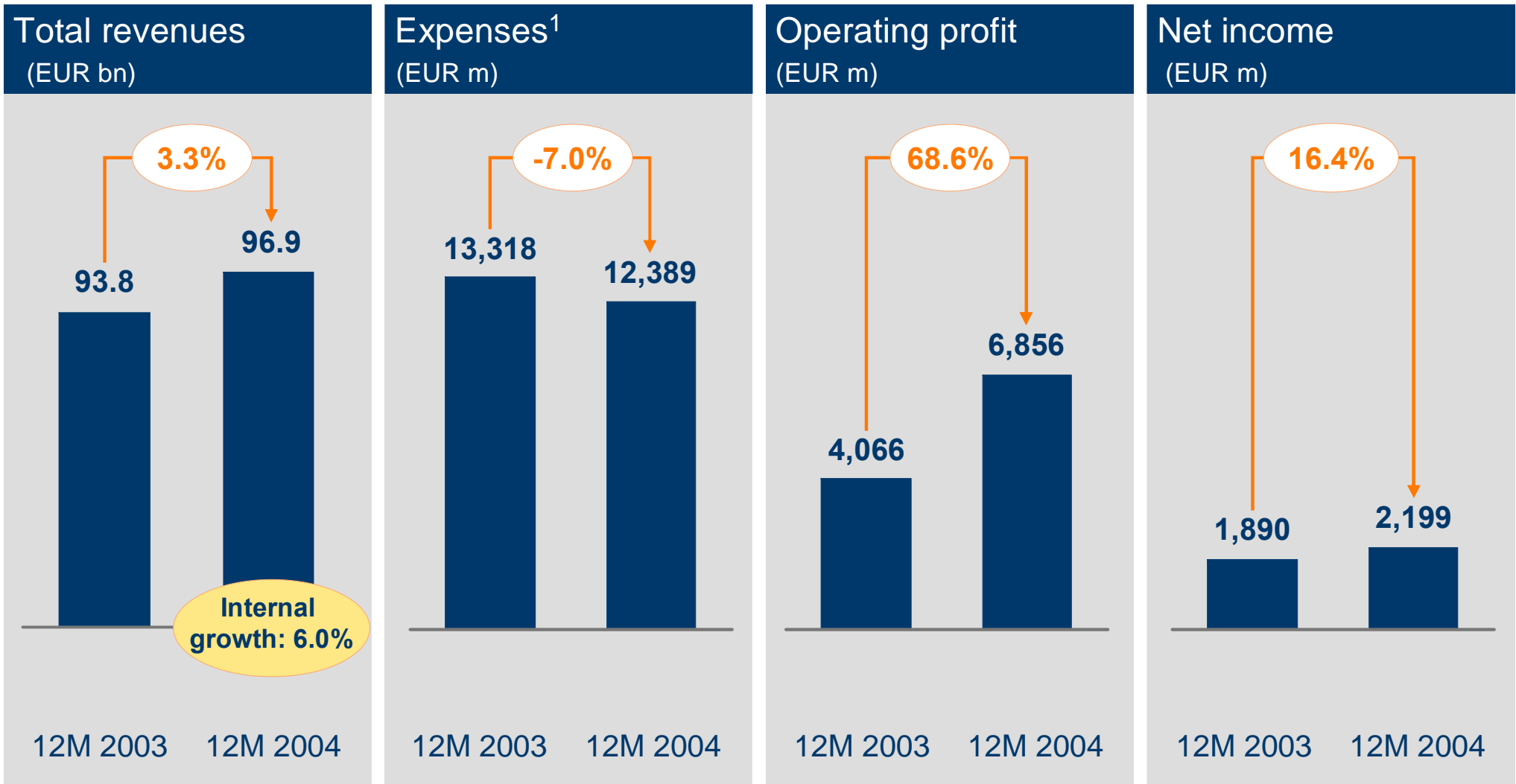
Agenda: where do we stand

I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

- **Group**
- P/C
- L/H
- Banking
- Asset Management
- Investment income

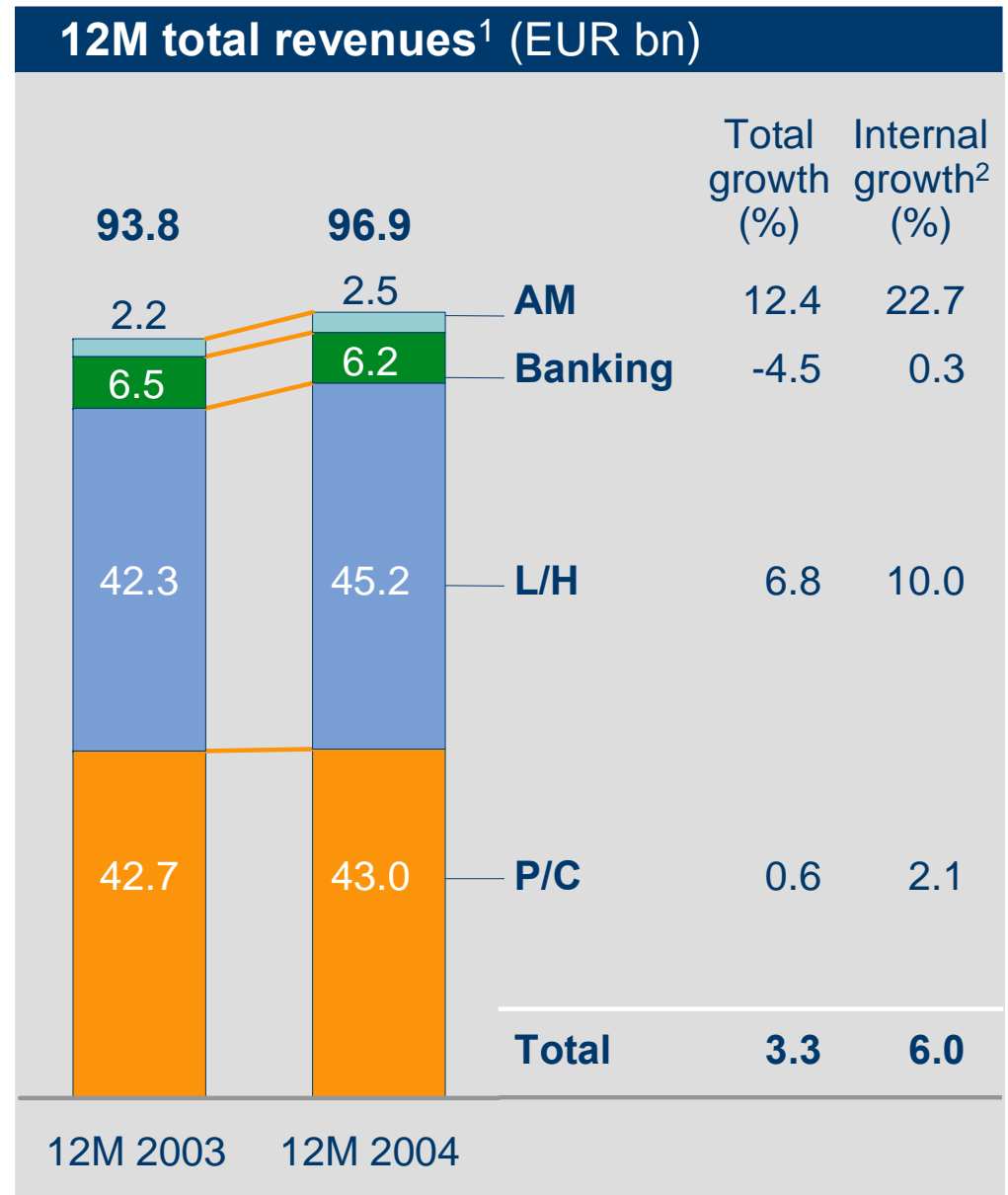
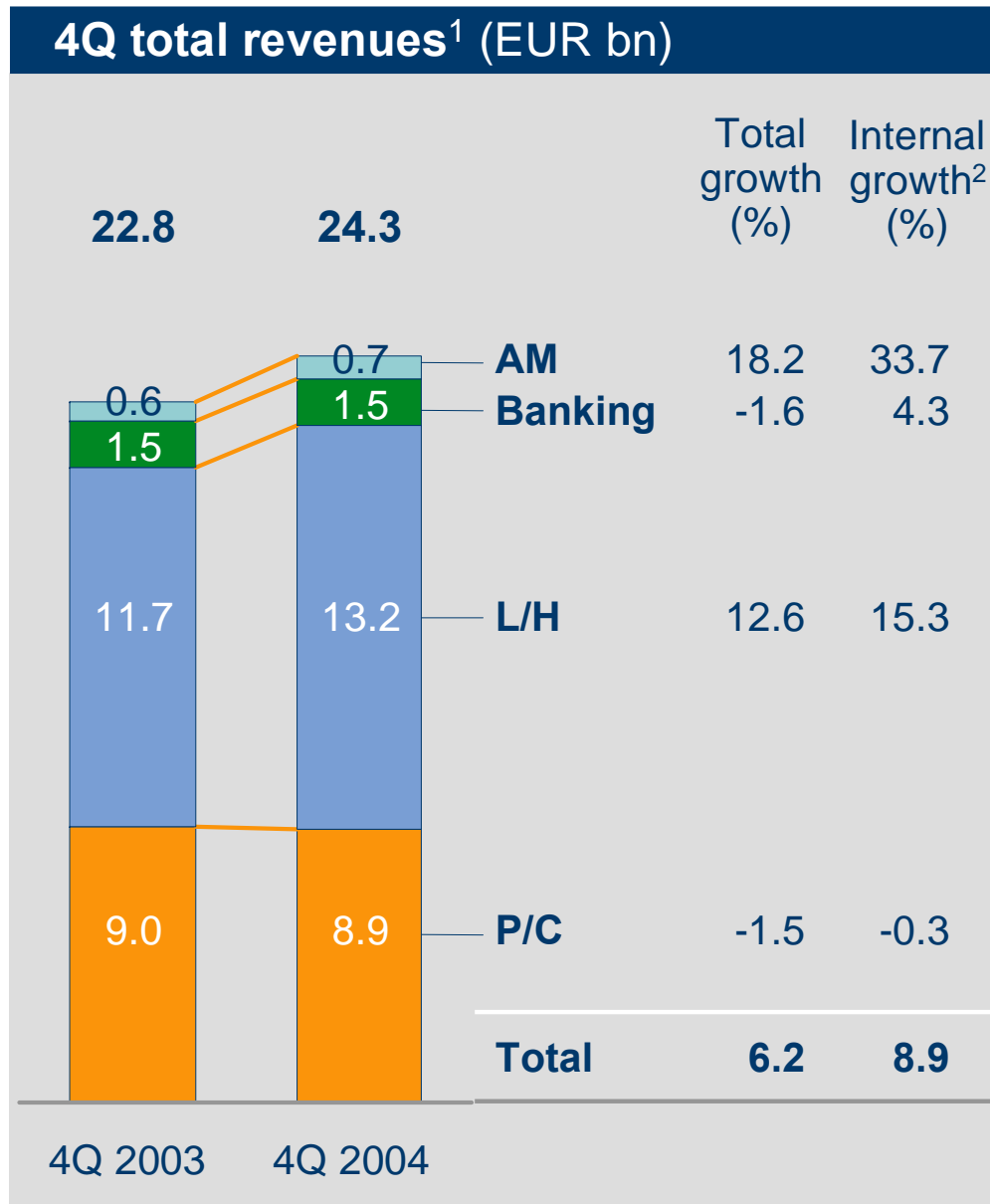
II. Protect and enhance capital base

Key financials: all improved



1) Administrative expenses and expenses for investments

Revenue development: managed growth



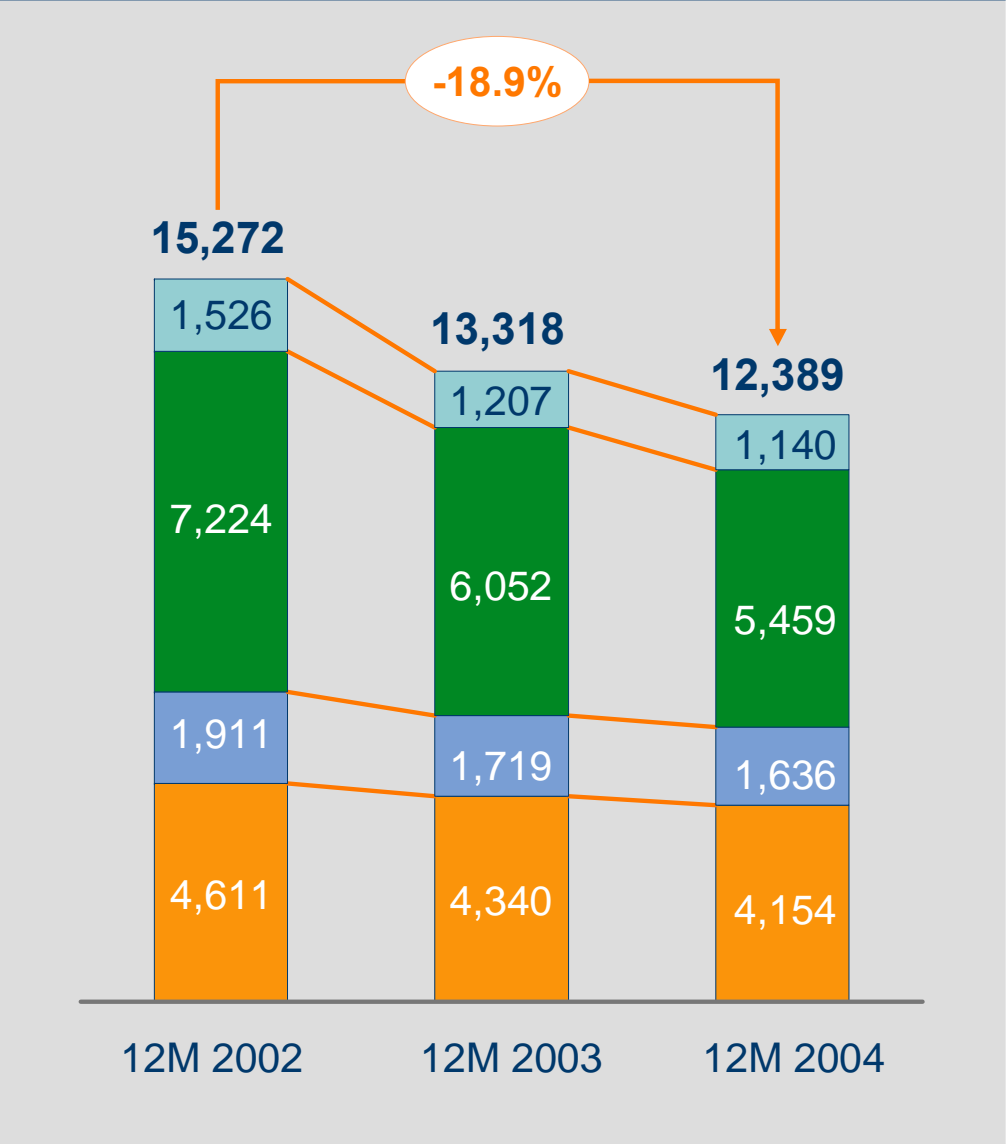
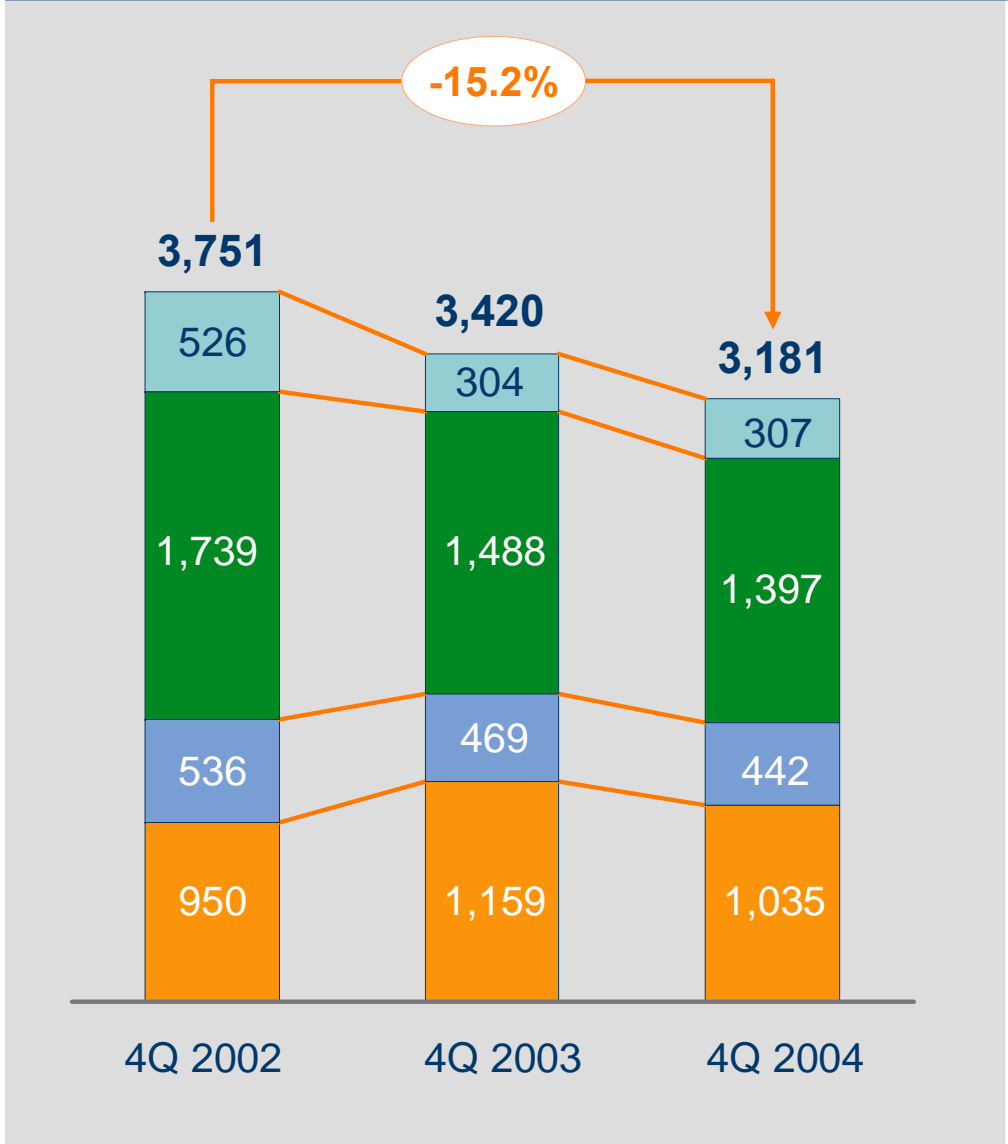
1) All figures fully consolidated; revenues comprise gross premiums written in P/C, statutory premiums in L/H and operating revenues in Banking and Asset Management

2) Adjusted for F/X effects and changes in Group consolidation

Expenses¹: all segments improve (EUR m)

■ P/C ■ Banking
■ L/H ■ AM²

Evolution of expenses



1) Administrative expenses and expenses for investments; all figures fully consolidated

2) Excluding acquisition related expenses

Operating profit¹: all segments improve (EUR m)

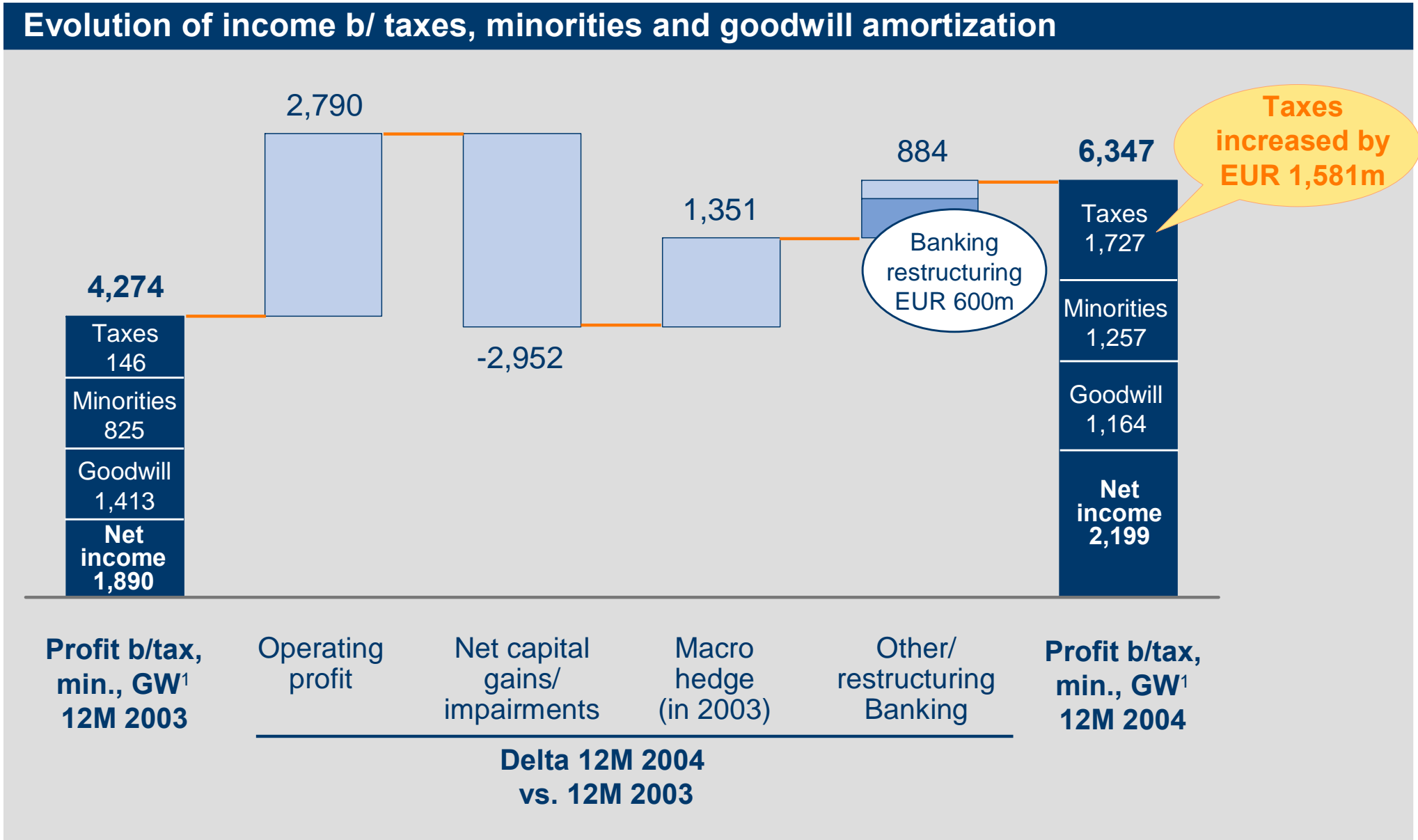
	4Q 2004	Δ4Q 04/03	12M 2004	Δ12M 04/03	Comments 12M 04
P/C	1,081	528	3,979	1,542	Combined ratio down 4.1%-p to 92.9%
L/H	370	-13	1,418	153	12% improvement as operating CIR ² decreases 0.3% to 95.5%
Banking	30	277	603	972	Cost & risk profile improved
AM	278	73	856	123	CIR significantly lowered by 4.3%-p to 62.9%
Group	1,759	865	6,856	2,790	

1) Operating profit is a measure which we believe highlights the underlying profitability of our operation. For a description on how we measure operating profit and a reconciliation to profit before taxes and minorities, see section “Additional information” (page 44); segment operating profits; Intra-group dividends received by L/H companies are consolidated

2) Definition “L/H operating CIR” see page 18

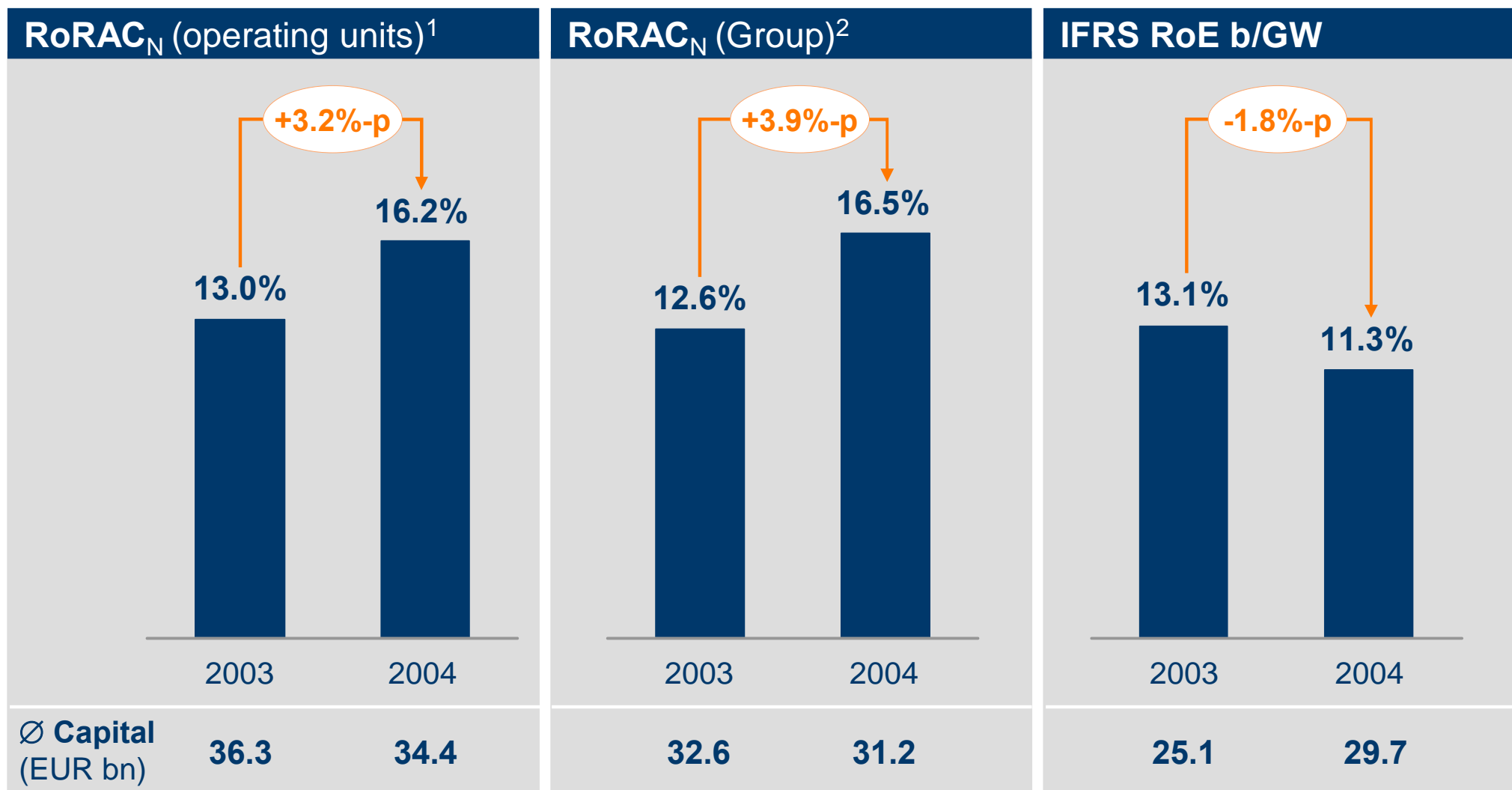
Better quality of result

(EUR m)



1) Profit before taxes, minorities and goodwill amortization

We achieved our goals...

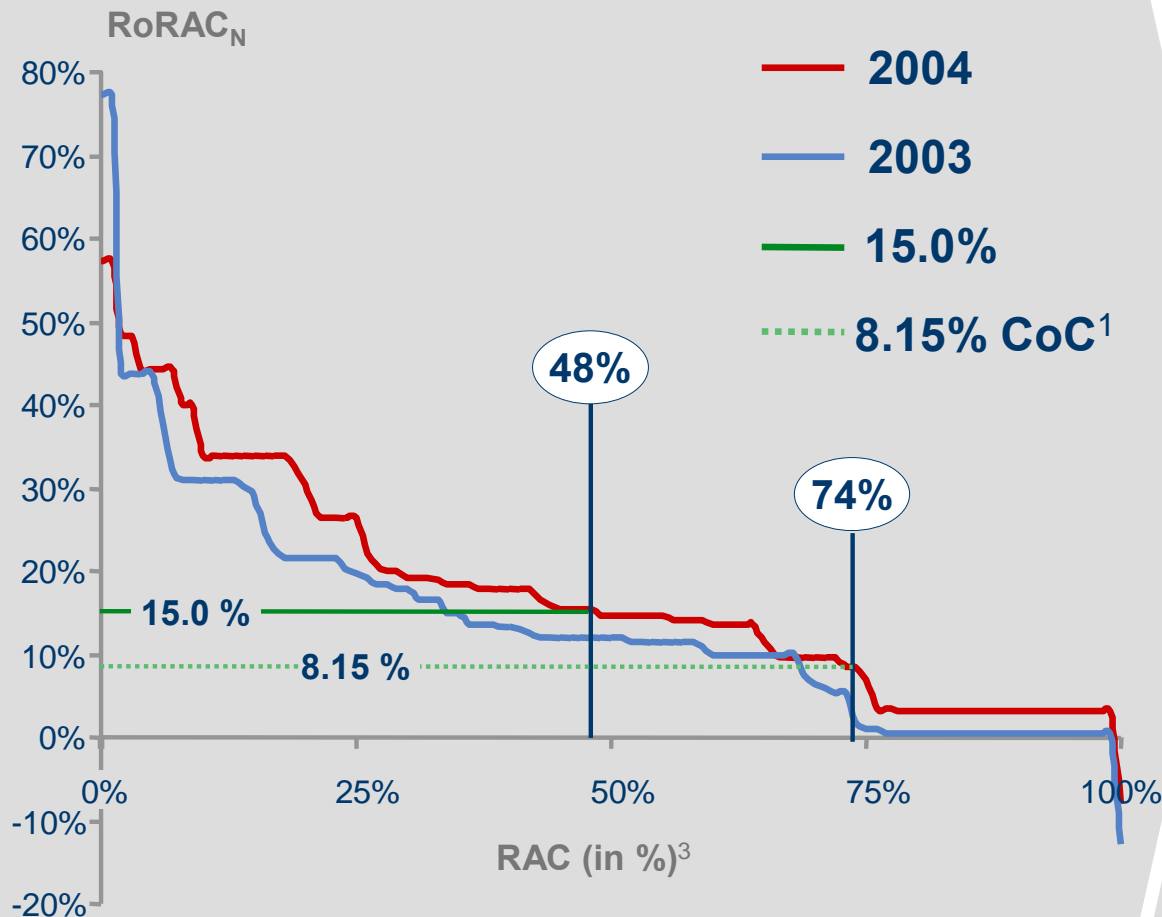


1) RoRAC_N of operating units is before effects of risk-adjusted capital (RAC) diversification and cost/revenues at Holding level

2) Normalized return on RAC (Group) = (Normalized profit after tax (NOPAT), after minorities, after corporate effects) / (RAC, after Group diversification). RAC is determined in a stochastic process (internal process). Numbers for 2003 are approximated

...but for numerous companies, 15% RoRAC_N still remains a goal to achieve¹

RAC and RoRAC_N²



- Clear progress against 2003
- 74% of RAC earn cost of capital
- 48% of RAC exceed 15% RoRAC_N target
- However, profitability for half of our invested capital still has to improve

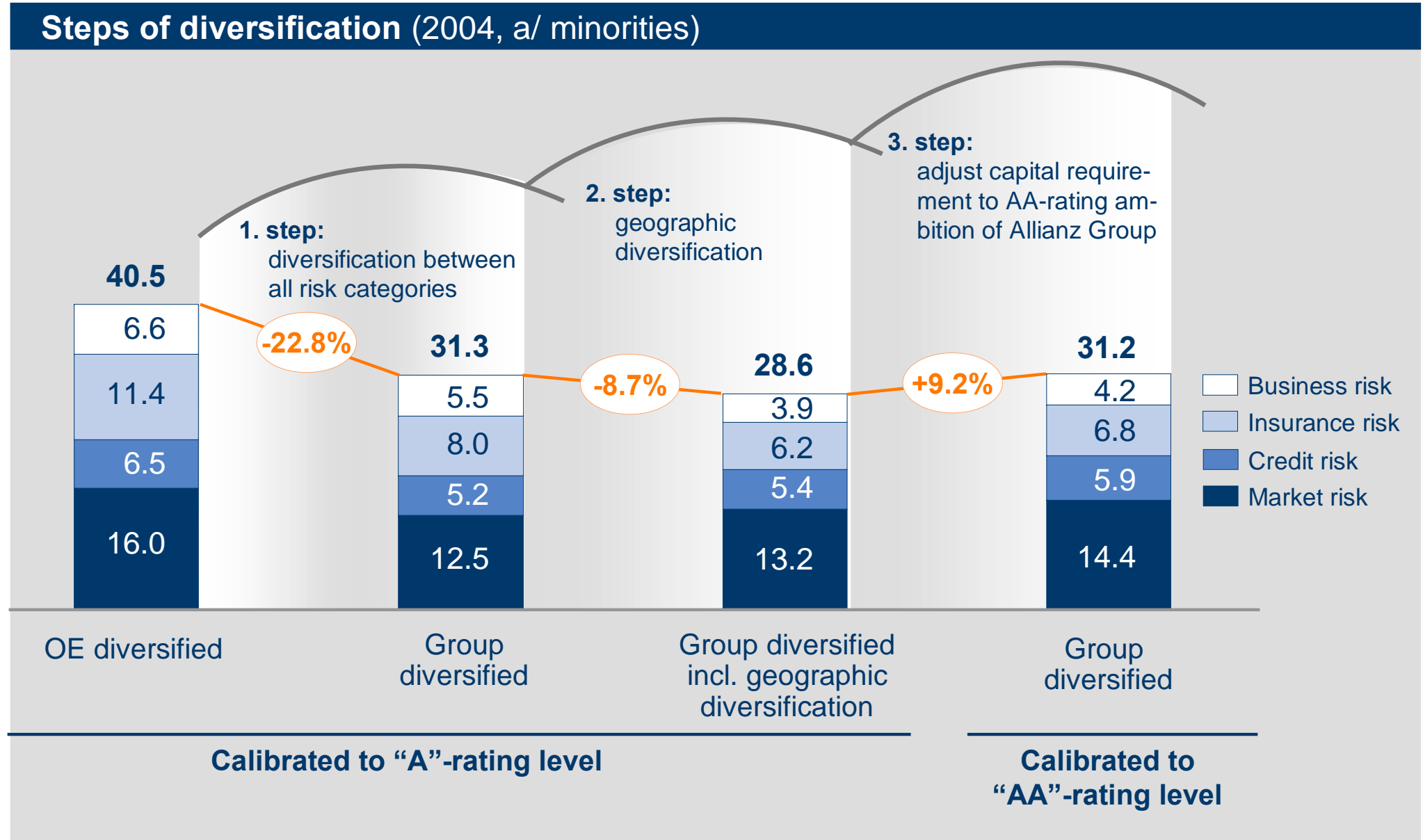
1) CoC = Cost of capital. For insurance segments and Asset Management CoC amount to 8.15% in Europe and US, banking segment 8.85%

2) RoRAC_N= NOPAT / RAC, all measures before minorities

3) Prior years values (2003) are not based on RAC, but on assigned capital according to S&P model

Diversified business mix improves capital efficiency

(EUR bn, average risk capital)



Agenda: where do we stand

I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

- Group
- **P/C**
- L/H
- Banking
- Asset Management
- Investment income

II. Protect and enhance capital base

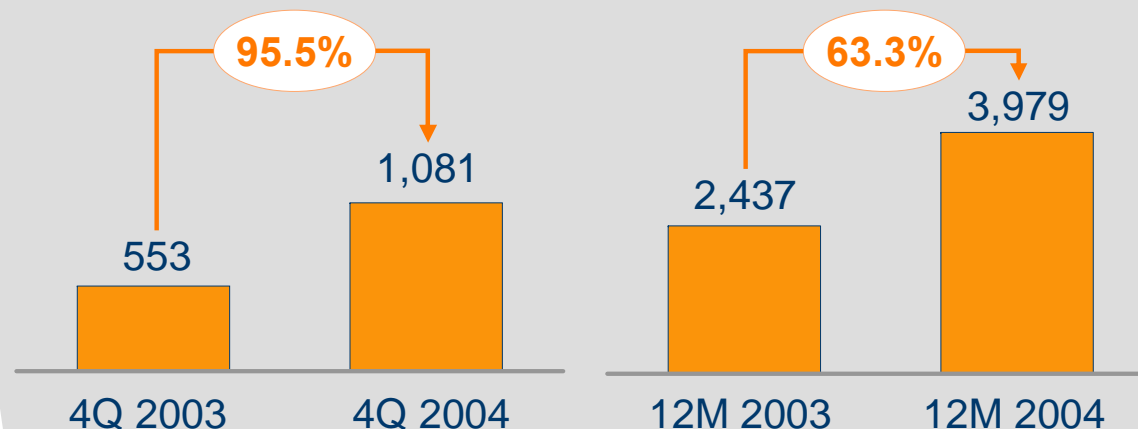
P/C overview: focus on underwriting profitability pays off

(EUR m)

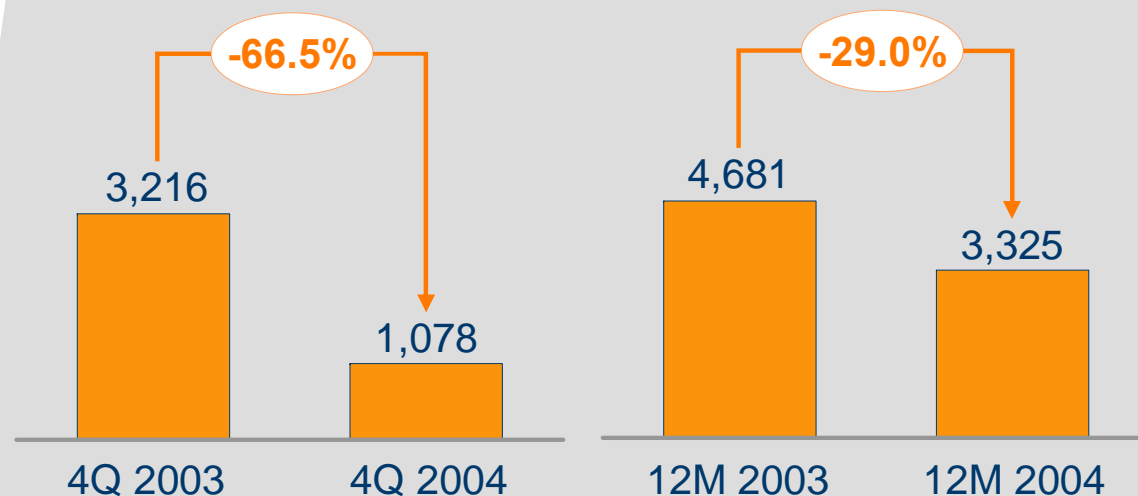
Drivers

- Strong combined ratio of 92.9% (12M 03: 97.0%) reflects:
 - selective growth in profitable markets or segments
 - strict underwriting guidelines encouraging adequate risk-adjusted pricing
- Net income 2004: besides improved operating result (EUR +1.5bn) decrease against previous year was driven by non-operating effects in 2003:
 - net capital gains/impairments (EUR -3.9bn)
 - macro hedge 2003 (EUR +1.4bn)
 - intra-group dividends (EUR +1.5bn)
 - tax/minorities impact (EUR -1.6bn)

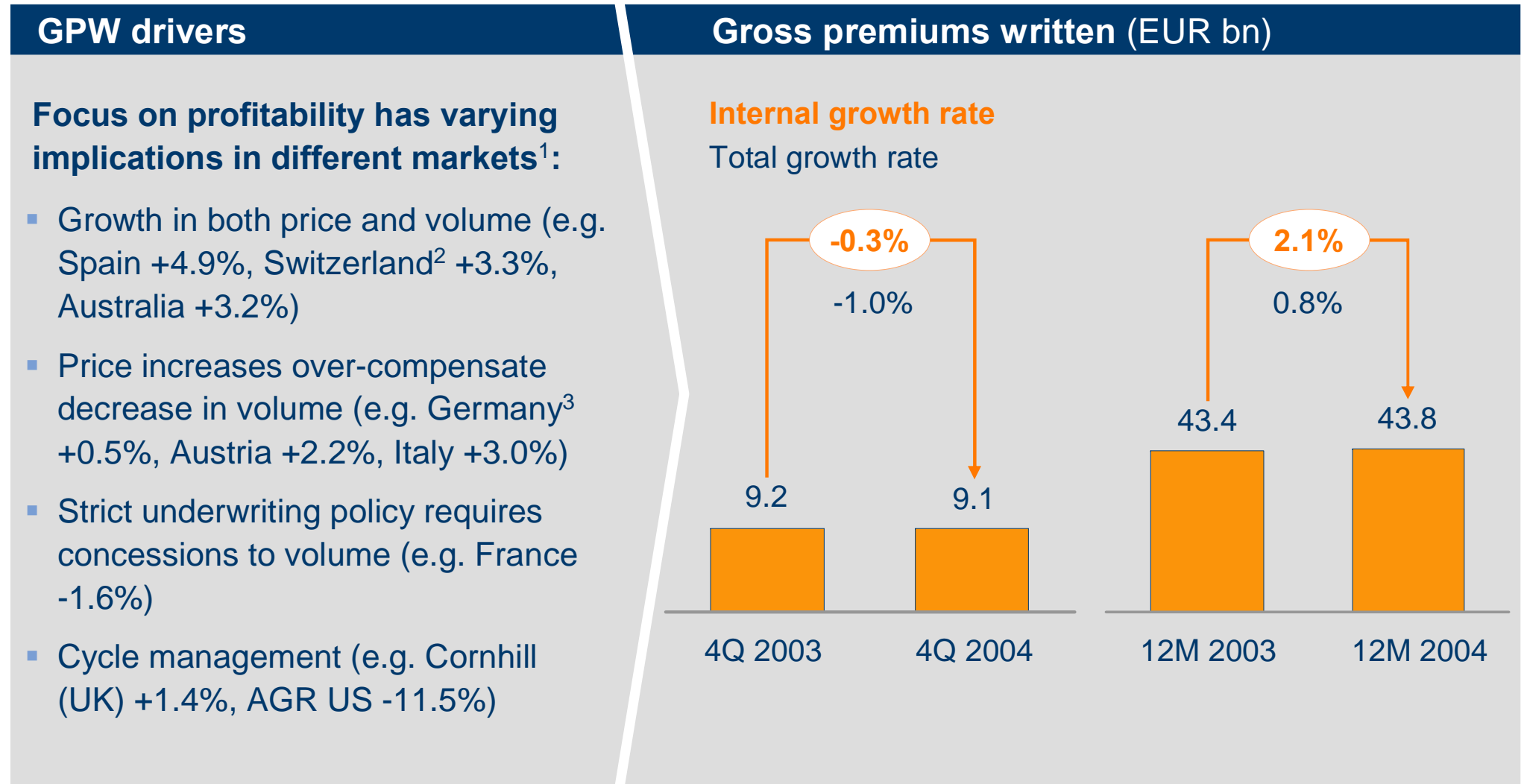
Operating profit



Net income



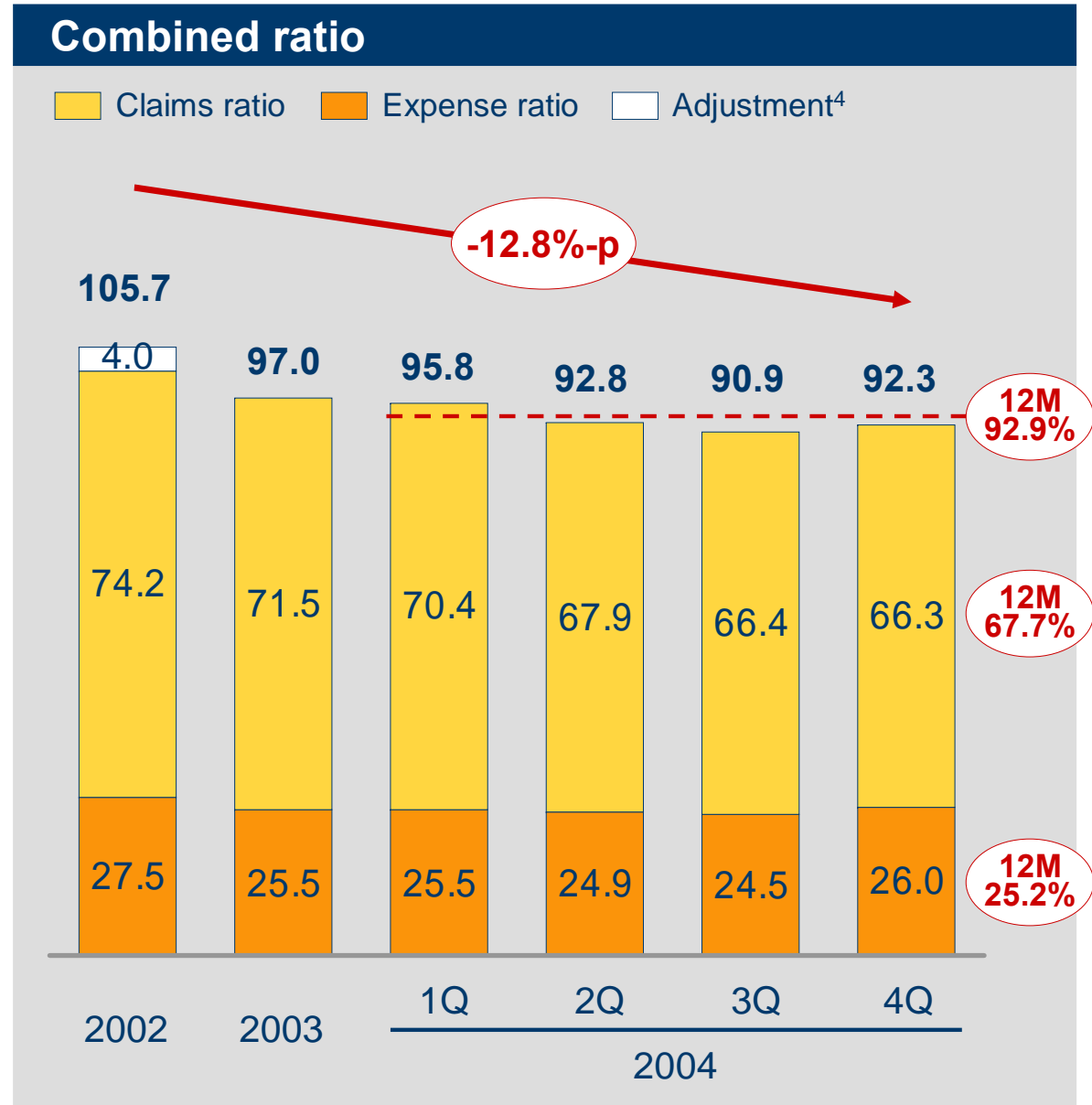
P/C: strict underwriting policy...



1) All growth figures refer to internal growth, adjusted for F/X and consolidation effects
 2) Excluding Allianz Risk Transfer (ART)
 3) SGD (German P/C Group)

P/C: ...leads to strongly improved combined ratio (in %)

Combined ratio	12M 03	12M 04
SGD (German P/C Group)	93.0	88.2
Allianz AG ¹	100.2	87.1
AGF ²	102.8	98.5
RAS Group Italy	97.0	95.7
Lloyd Adriatico	84.8	75.9
Allianz Cornhill	95.6	92.3
Allianz Spain	95.5	91.0
Allianz Suisse ex. ART	99.0	96.7
Allianz Austria	98.6	96.5
Allianz Australia	95.6	97.1
Credit Insurance	82.0	69.0
Allianz Global Risks ³	93.8	92.9
Fireman's Fund	99.4	95.5



1) Excluding L/H reinsurance and head office costs

3) AGR virtual business unit (incl. industrial business not ceded to AGR Re)

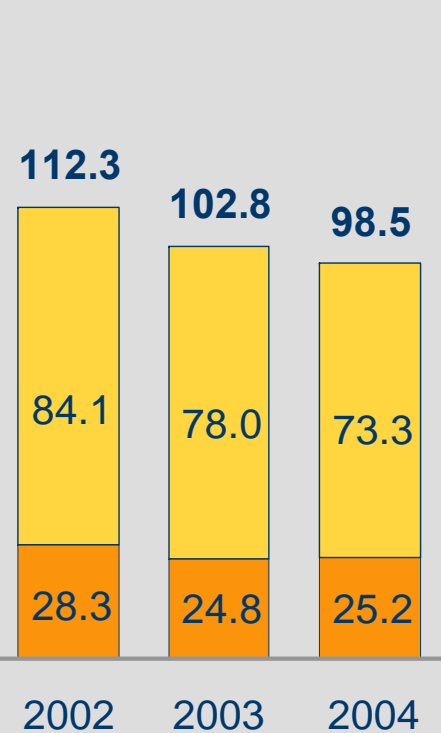
2) Non-Life excluding health business

4) Impact of Central European floods and A+E reserve strengthening

AGF: target achieved

Evolution of combined ratio (in %)

■ Claims ratio
 ■ Expense ratio



1Q/2003:	105.4
2Q/2003:	102.8
3Q/2003:	102.3
4Q/2003:	100.8
1Q/2004:	100.6
2Q/2004:	98.1
3Q/2004:	98.5
4Q/2004:	96.9

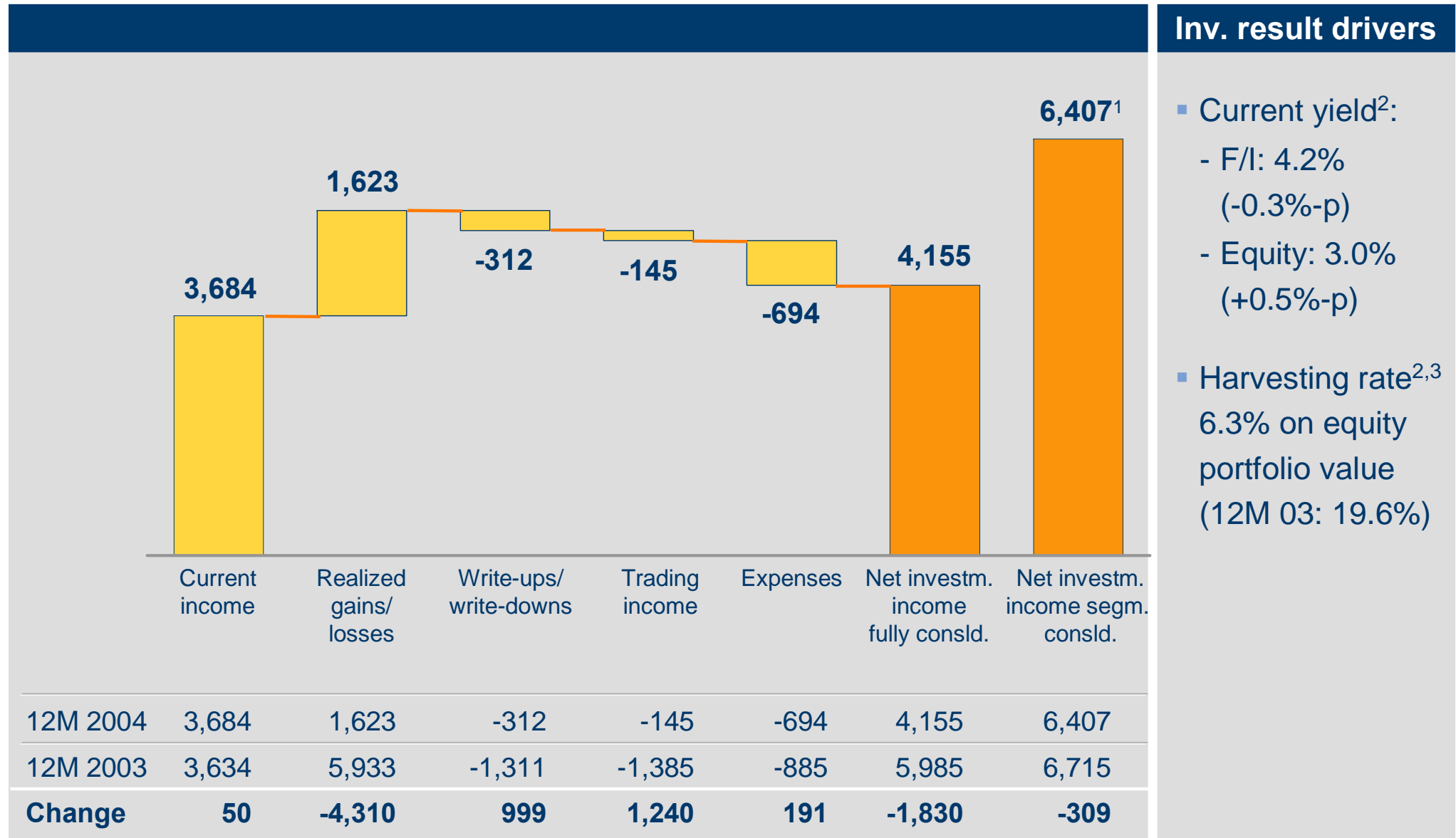
Target 2004:
Combined ratio <100%



Outlook

- Sustained technical profitability
- Stabilization of motor portfolio
- Strengthening of customer focus
- Increase agents' sales efficiency through cross-selling
- Continued streamlining of administrative processes
- Optimization of claims handling

P/C: significantly reduced net capital gains (EUR m)



Inv. result drivers

- Current yield²:
 - F/I: 4.2% (-0.3%-p)
 - Equity: 3.0% (+0.5%-p)
- Harvesting rate^{2,3} 6.3% on equity portfolio value (12M 03: 19.6%)

1) Reconciliation to fully consolidated net investment income: intra-group dividends EUR 1.9bn, intra-group gains/losses EUR 0.1bn, intra-group interests EUR 0.3bn

2) 12M 2004 (vs. 12M 2003)

3) Definition harvesting rate: (realized gains + write-ups - realized losses - write-downs - premium refund of sale of Messer Griesheim) ÷ average investments at book values (excl. trading)

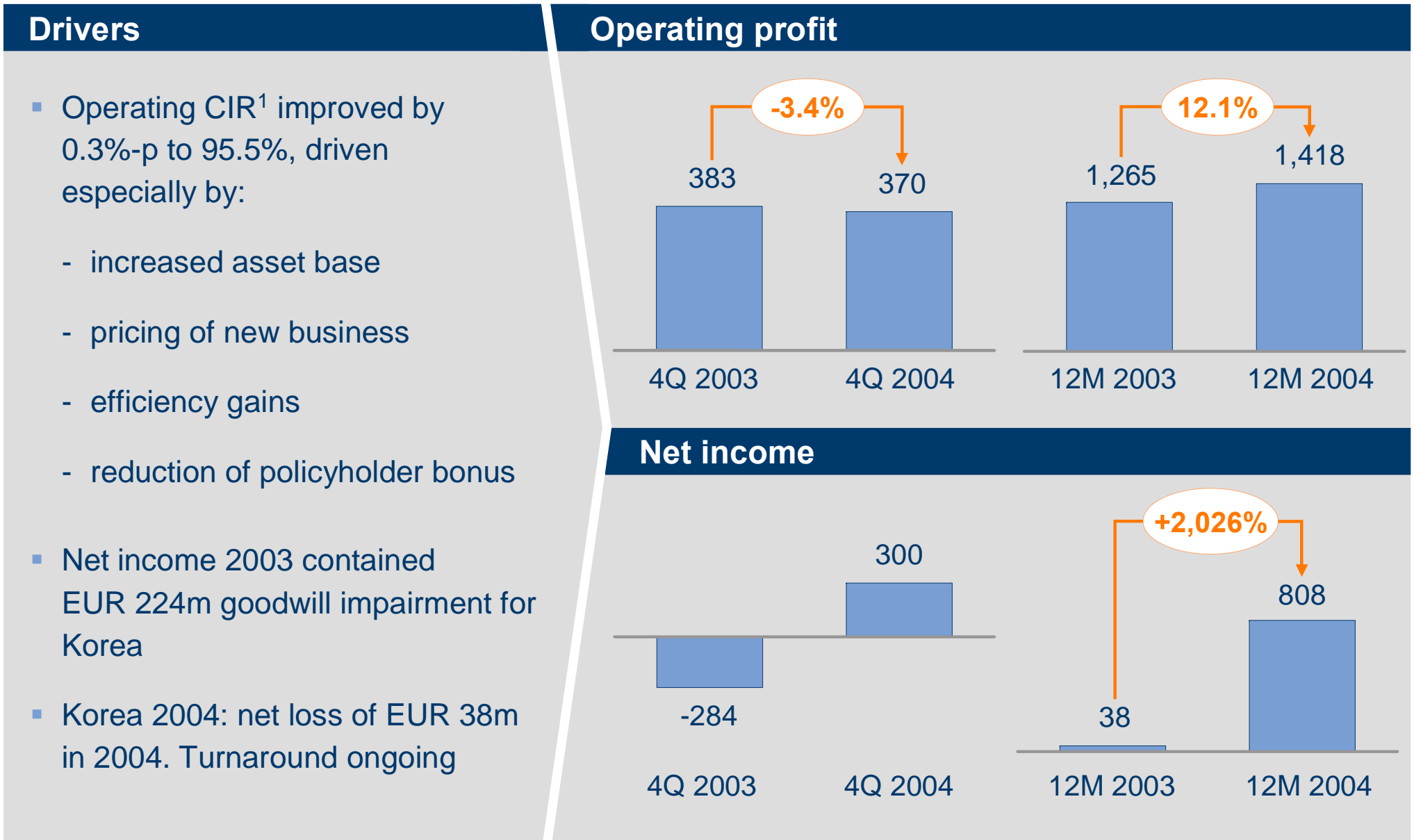
Agenda: where do we stand

I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

- Group
- P/C
- **L/H**
- Banking
- Asset Management
- Investment income

II. Protect and enhance capital base

L/H overview: ongoing profitable growth (EUR m)



1) Definition: Operating CIR (simplified, details see glossary): (benefits + expenses) ÷ (net premiums earned + current investment income)

L/H: double digit growth

Statutory premium drivers¹

- AZ Life: profitable growth of 43%. Market leader in equity-indexed products
- “Last-call” effect in Germany: 4Q 04 new business² +54% (12M 04: new business +23%)
- Sound growth in most core markets (e.g. France +6.3%, Spain +10.7%)
- Partially compensated by Italy -5.0% (record bancassurance market in 2003 did not continue in 2004)

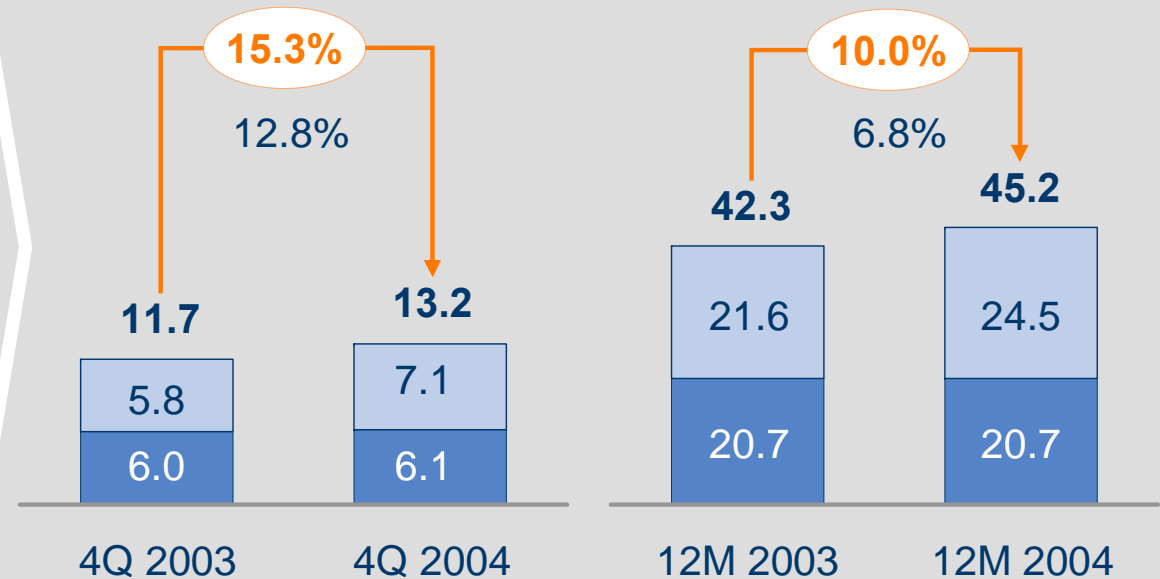
Statutory premiums (EUR bn)

Internal growth rate

Total growth rate

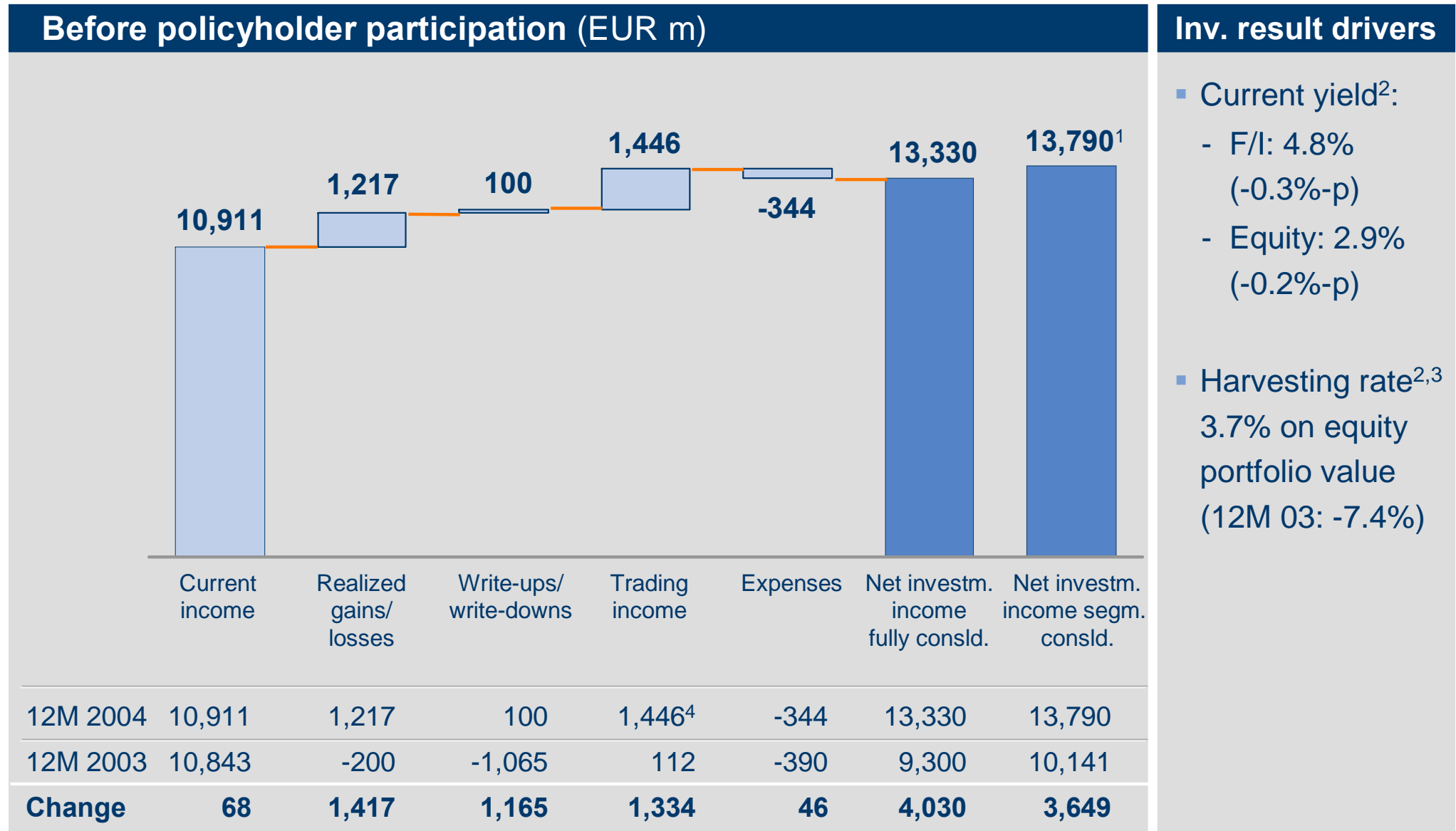
■ Premiums from investment-oriented products

■ IFRS premiums



1) All growth figures refer to internal growth, adjusted for F/X and consolidation effects 2) Measure: number of new policies (risks) sold

L/H: investment income strengthened



1) Reconciliation to fully consolidated net investment income: intra-group dividends EUR 0.2bn, intra-group interests EUR 0.3bn 2) 12M 2004 (vs. 12M 2003)

3) Definition „harvesting rate“: (realized gains + write-ups - realized losses - write-downs) ÷ average investments at book values (excluding trading)

4) Accounting change leads to reclassification of unit-linked investments from separate account assets to trading assets (EUR 1.3bn)

Agenda: where do we stand

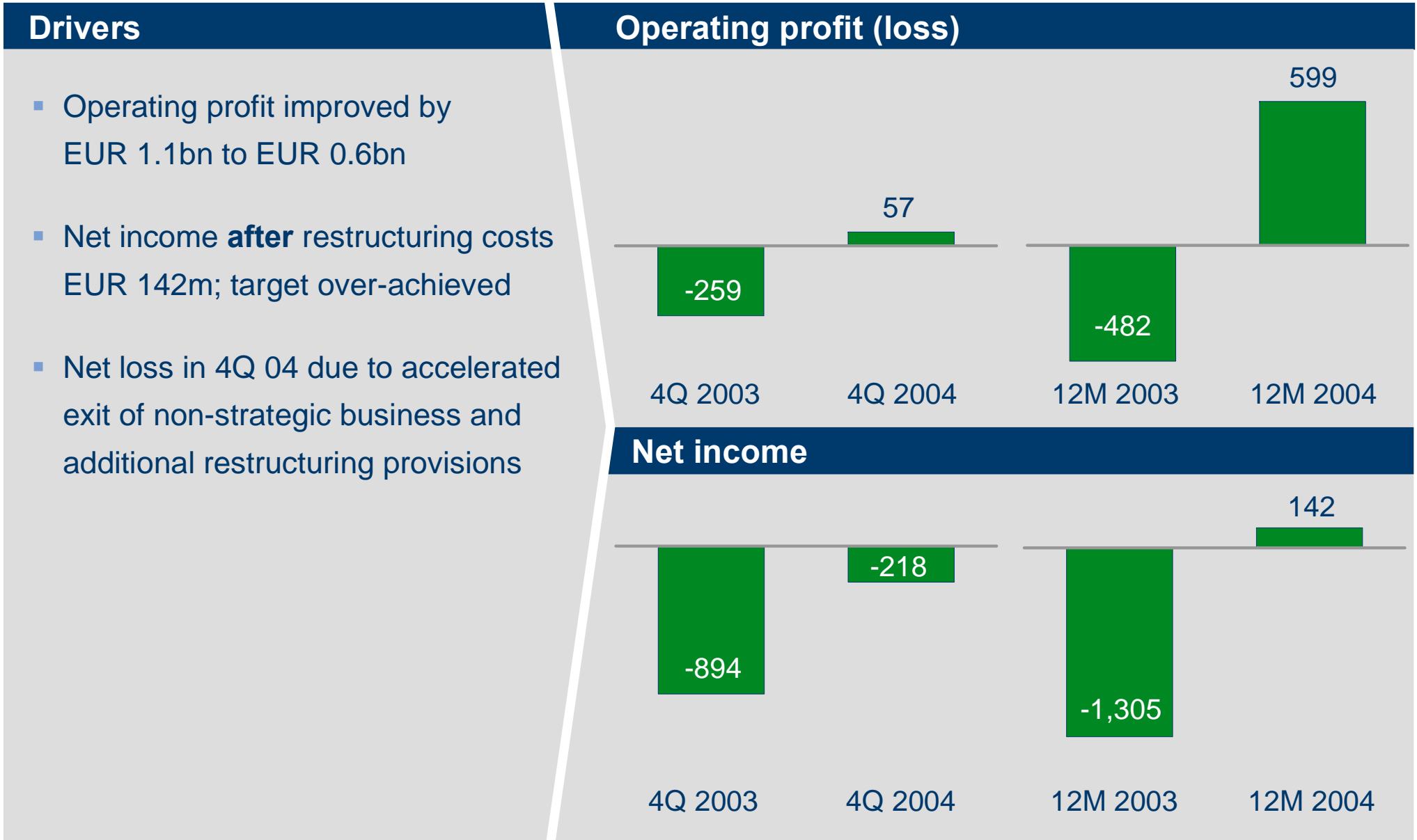
I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

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II. Protect and enhance capital base

Dresdner Bank¹ overview: back on track

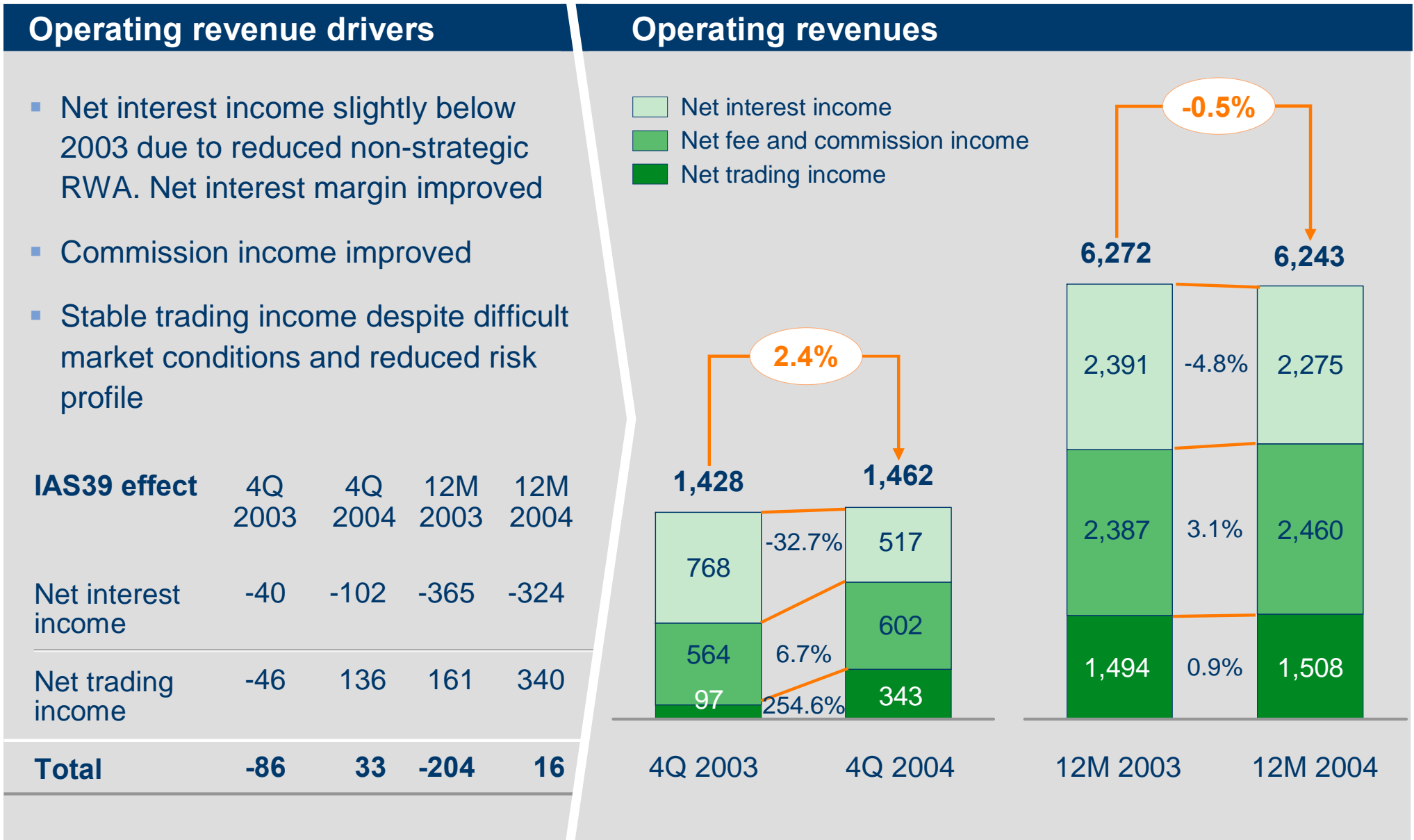
(EUR m)



1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

Dresdner Bank¹: revenues stabilized

(EUR m)



1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

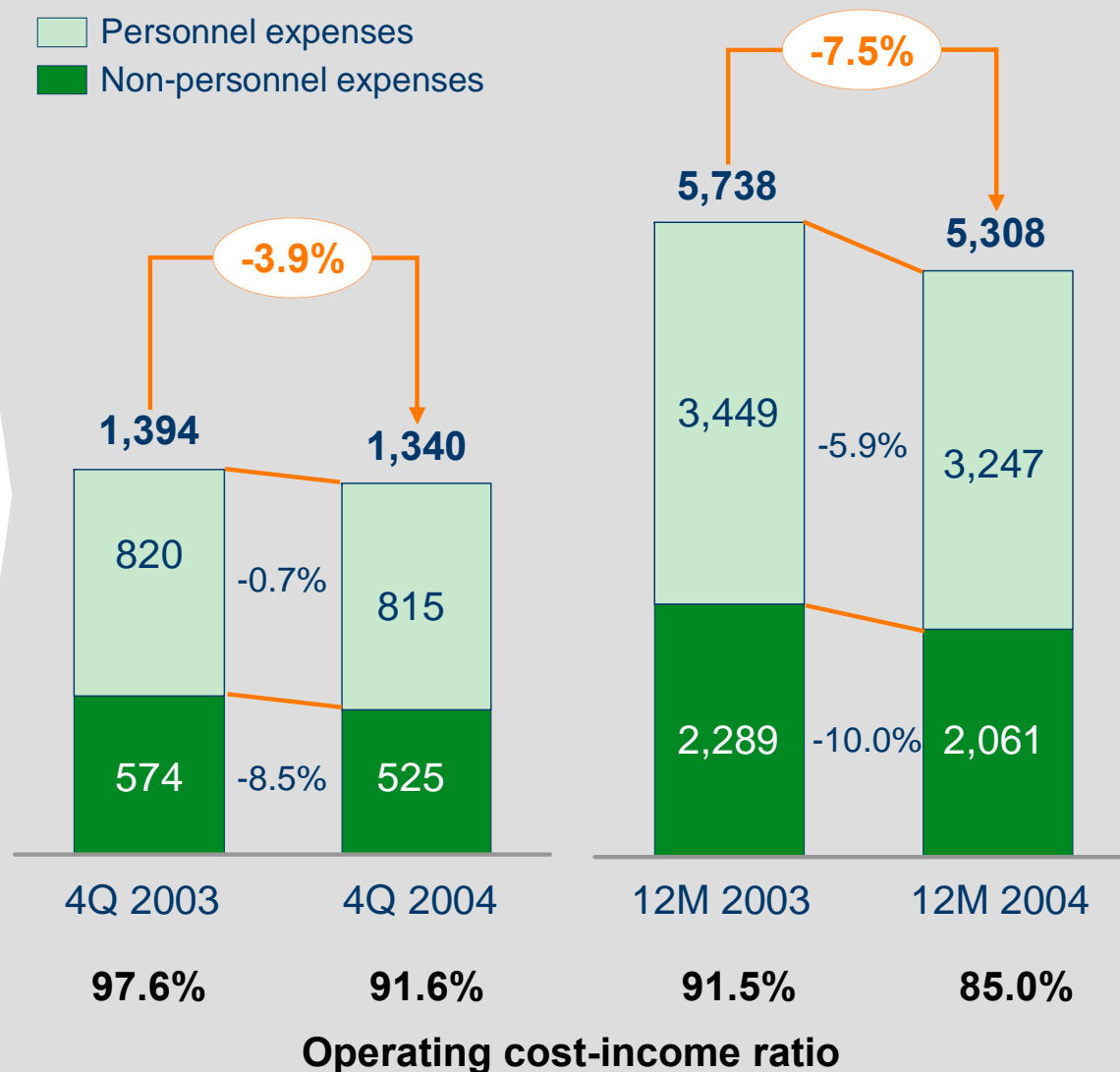
Dresdner Bank¹: strict cost containment (EUR m)

Administrative expense drivers

- Continuous cost savings in personnel as well as operating costs across all divisions
- FTE reduction according to “New Dresdner” program largely completed

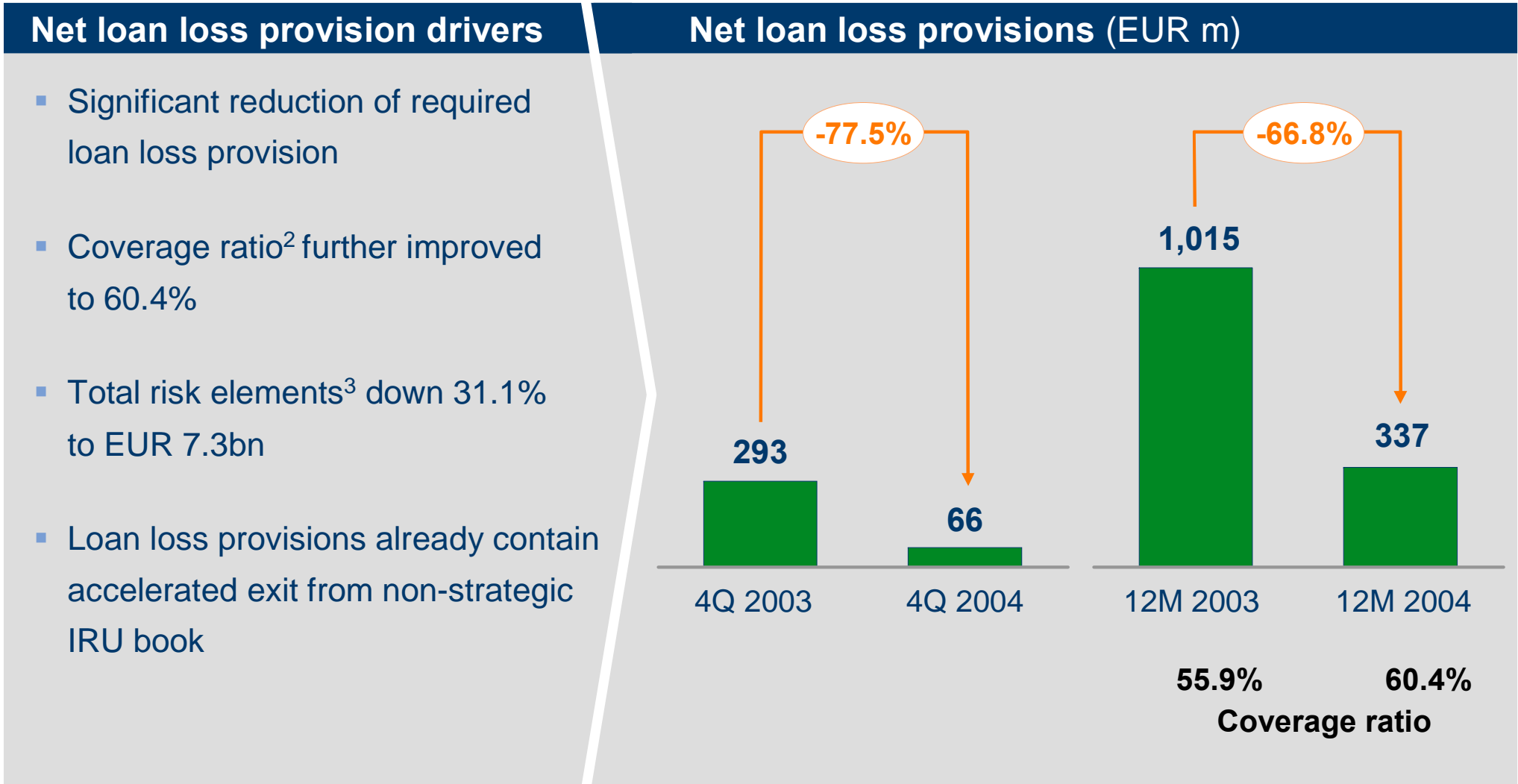
Administrative expenses

■ Personnel expenses
■ Non-personnel expenses



1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

Dresdner Bank¹: risk profile improved



1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

2) Coverage ratio = total LLP / total risk elements; as coverage ratio is based on eop-values, the ratio is identical for the 12M- and 4Q-period

3) Total risk elements according to SEC Guide 3 (non-performing loans + potential problem loans); 12/2004 vs. 12/2003

Dresdner Bank¹: comprehensive restructuring measures influence non-operating result

Drivers of non-operating result	Non-operating result (EUR m)		
	2003	2004	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net capital gains from e.g. Telecinco (2Q 04) and Conti (3Q 04) more than compensated by write-downs/impairments of selected assets ▪ Restructuring charges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originally targeted programs, predominantly “New Dresdner”: EUR 151m - Additional measures for PeB, DBLA and DrKW: EUR 139m 	Total	-1,893	-678
	Amortization of goodwill	-270	-244
	Restructuring charges	-840	-290
	Net capital gains/impairments and other non-operating income/expenses	-783	-143

1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

Dresdner Bank¹: EUR 676m operating profit contribution from ongoing business (EUR m)

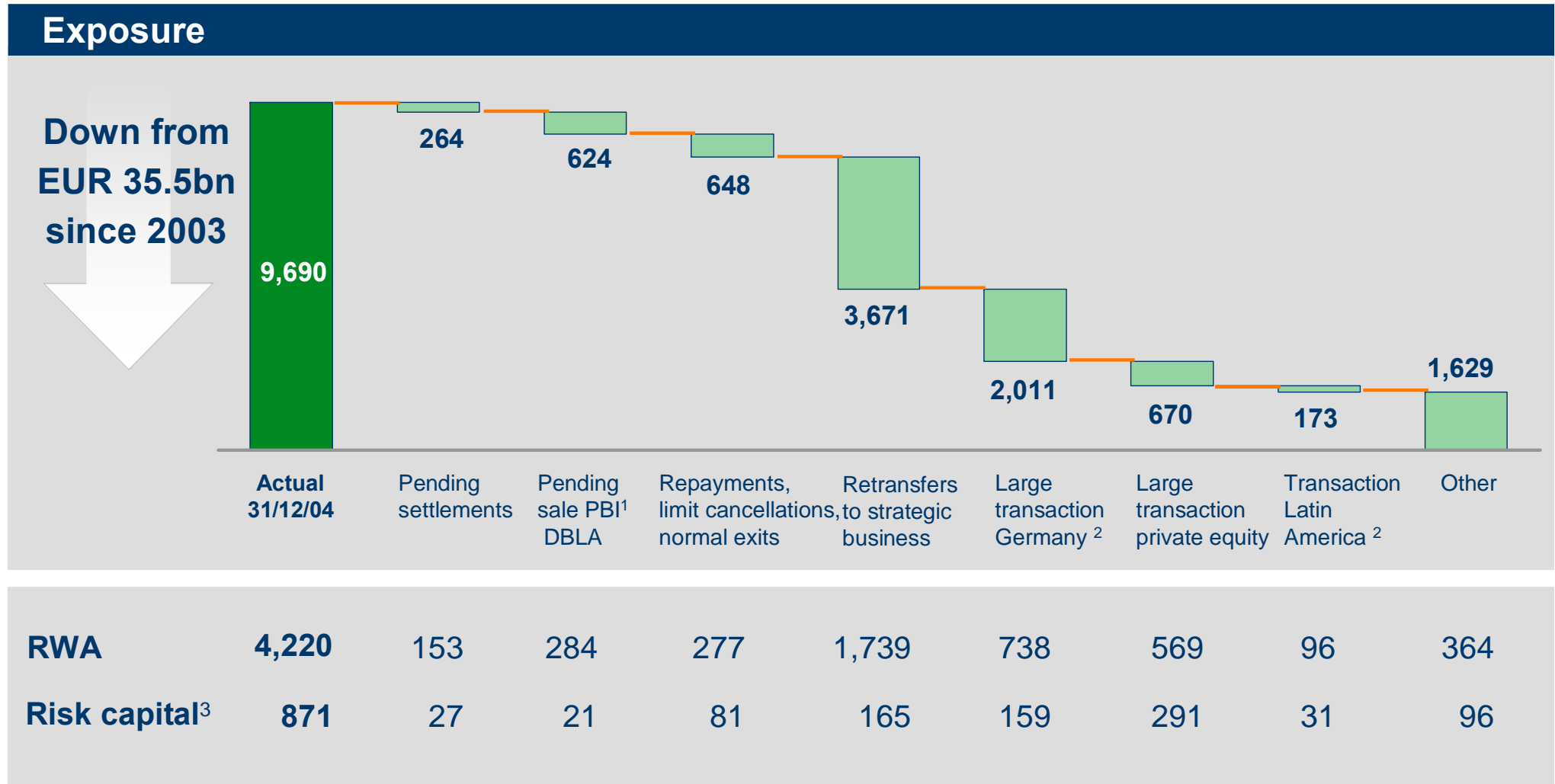
Operating profit drivers	4Q 2004	Δ 04/03 ³	12M 2004	Δ 04/03 ³
PeB: strong commission and fee income (securities, insurance), costs reduced	-26	0	75	144
PBB: comm. income (securit., insurance) further improved	62	-22	335	52
CB: margins improved, lower LLP	140	1	505	59
DrKW: risk profile adjusted to difficult market environment	30	22	247	-96
Corp. Other ² : costs reduced, no material IAS39 impact	-144	20	-486	317
Dresdner Bank ex IRU	61	22	676	477
IRU: significantly reduced LLP, run-down accelerated, sale transactions successfully executed	-5	293	-78	604
Total	57	315	599	1,081

1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

2) Includes corporate items, corporate functions, corporate investments and consolidations

3) Previous year's figures adjusted for structural changes

Dresdner Bank – IRU: wind down will be accomplished by agreed and initiated transactions (EUR m)



1) Private Banking International

2) Transaction German and DBLA Portfolio with Lone Star / Merrill Lynch

3) Excludes diversification effect EUR -82m

Agenda: where do we stand

I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

- Group
- P/C
- L/H
- Banking
- **Asset Management**
- Investment income

II. Protect and enhance capital base

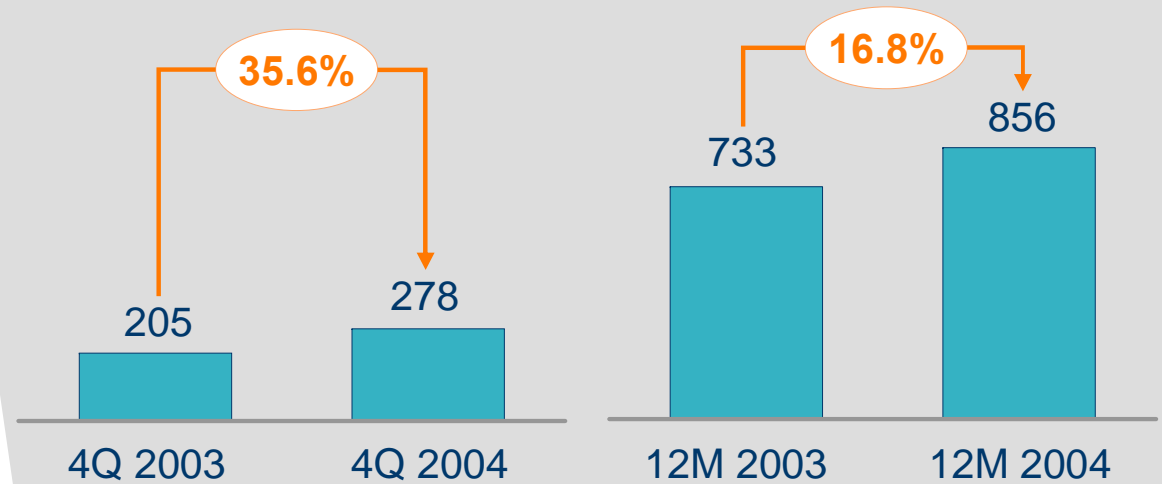
Asset Management overview: profitable growth continues

(EUR m)

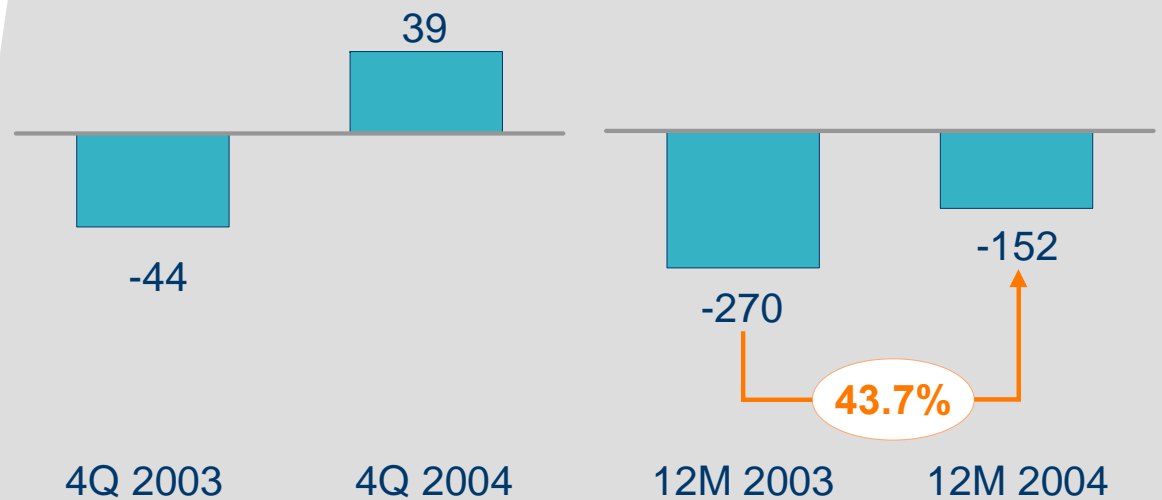
Drivers

- Profitability improved for 3rd consecutive year; 4Q first quarter with positive net income
- Strong net inflows due to superior performance in fixed income products
- Continued significant efficiency gains

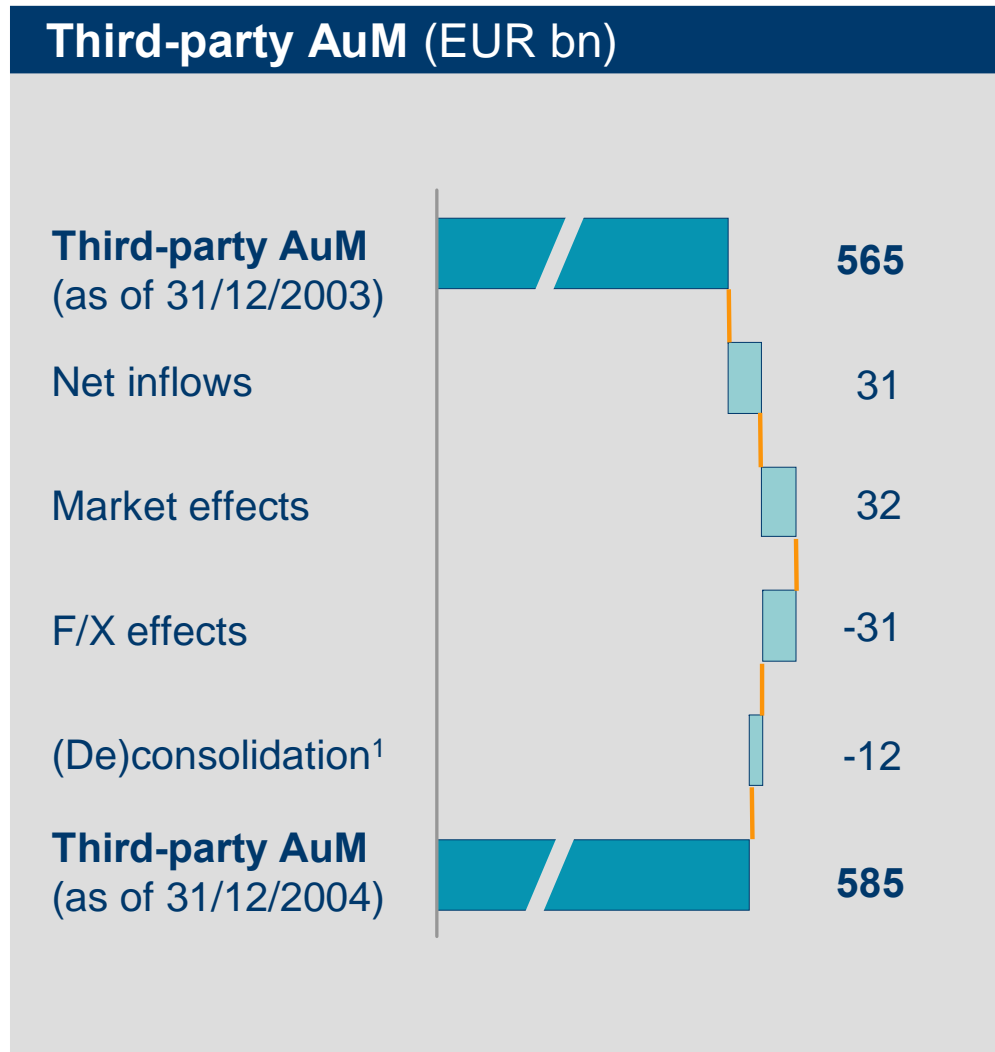
Operating profit



Net income



Asset Management: continued strong net inflows



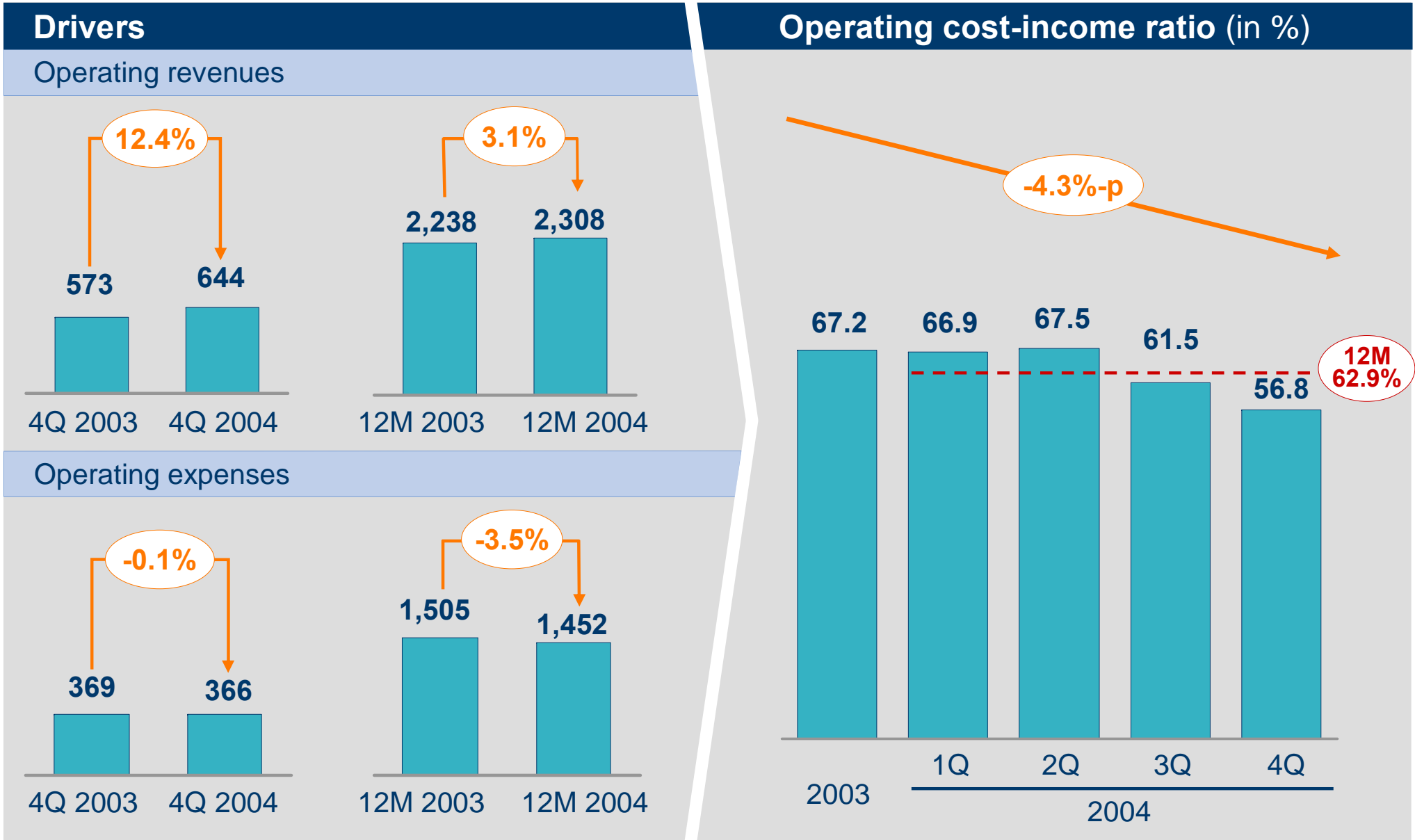
Client and asset mix

Third-party AuM (as of 31/12/2004 = EUR 585bn)

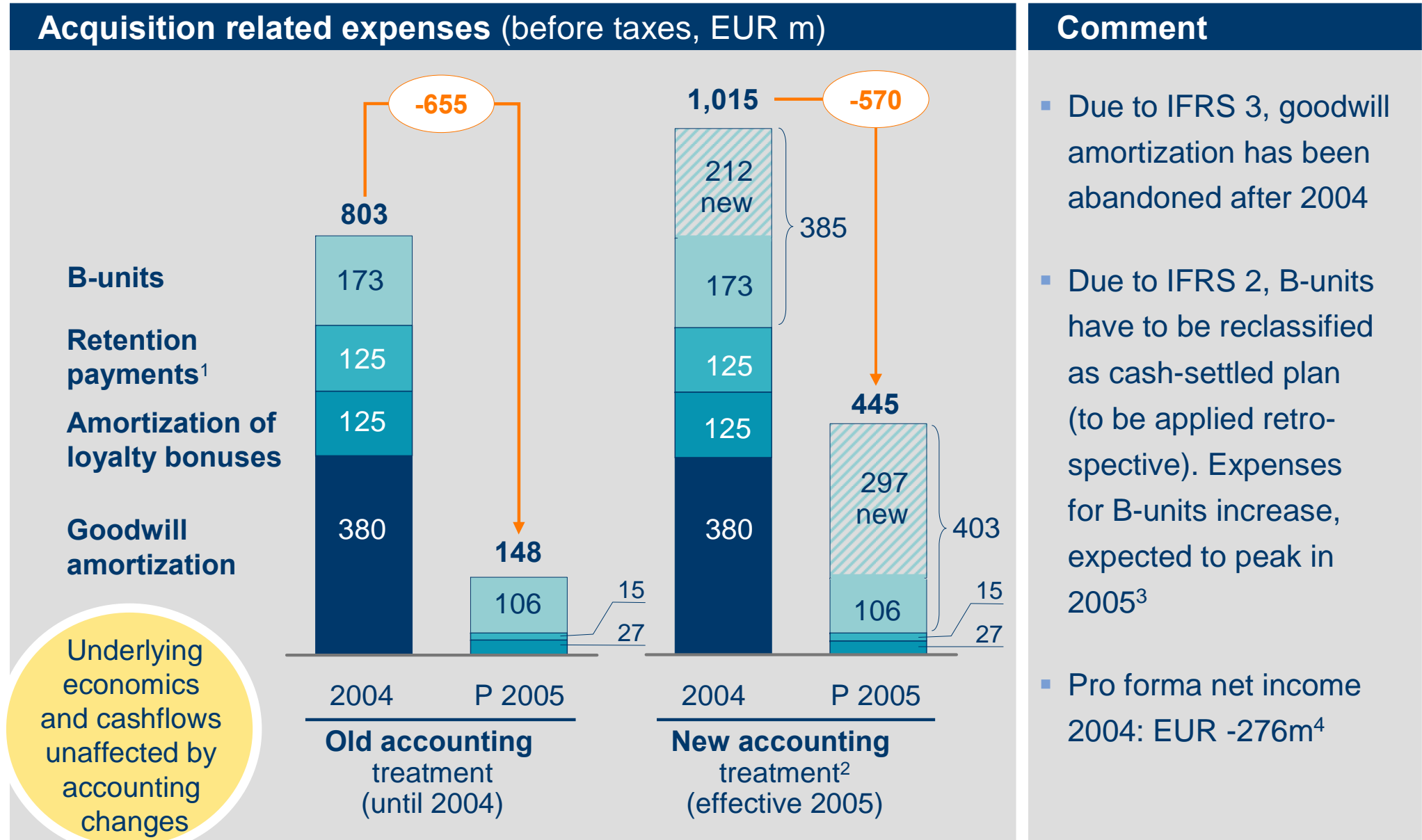
	Retail	Institutional	Σ
Equity	12%	11%	23%
Fixed income	27%	48%	75%
Other	2%	0%	2%
Σ	41%	59%	100%

1) Retreat from joint venture with Meiji Life in Japan, effective in 3Q 2004

Asset Management: revenue growth and cost control pay off (EUR m)



Asset Management: acquisition-related expenses clearly decrease from 2005 onwards



1) Includes depreciations for brandname "dit" of EUR 5m in 2003 and 2004 2) Includes impact from IFRS 2 and IFRS 3 3) The accounting treatment causing the IFRS 2 impact is currently under reconsideration by the IASB 4) Stated IFRS result 2004 adjusted for B-unit accounting changes (effective 2005)

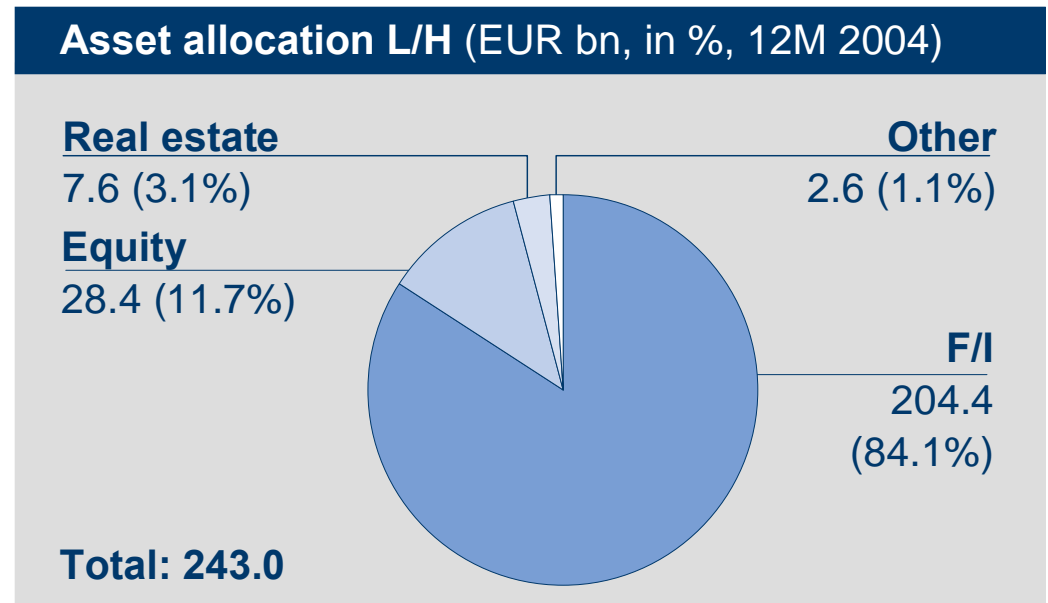
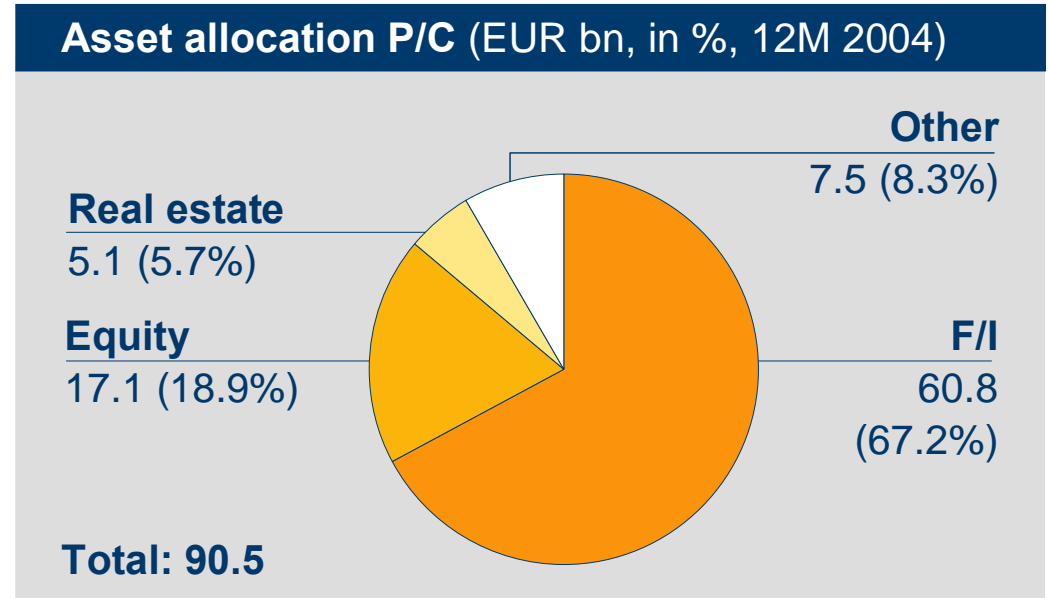
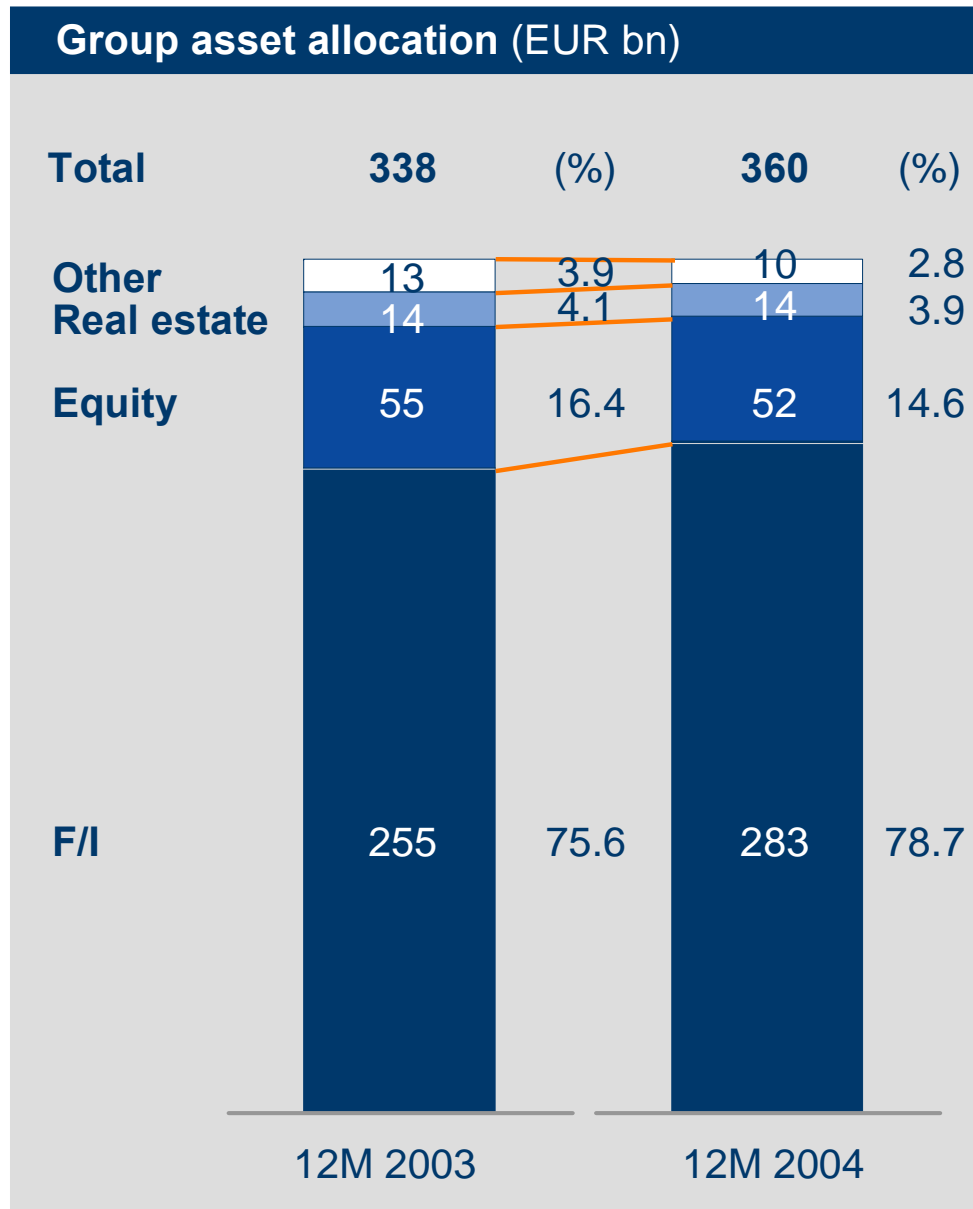
Agenda: where do we stand

I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

- Group
- P/C
- L/H
- Banking
- Asset management
- **Investment income**

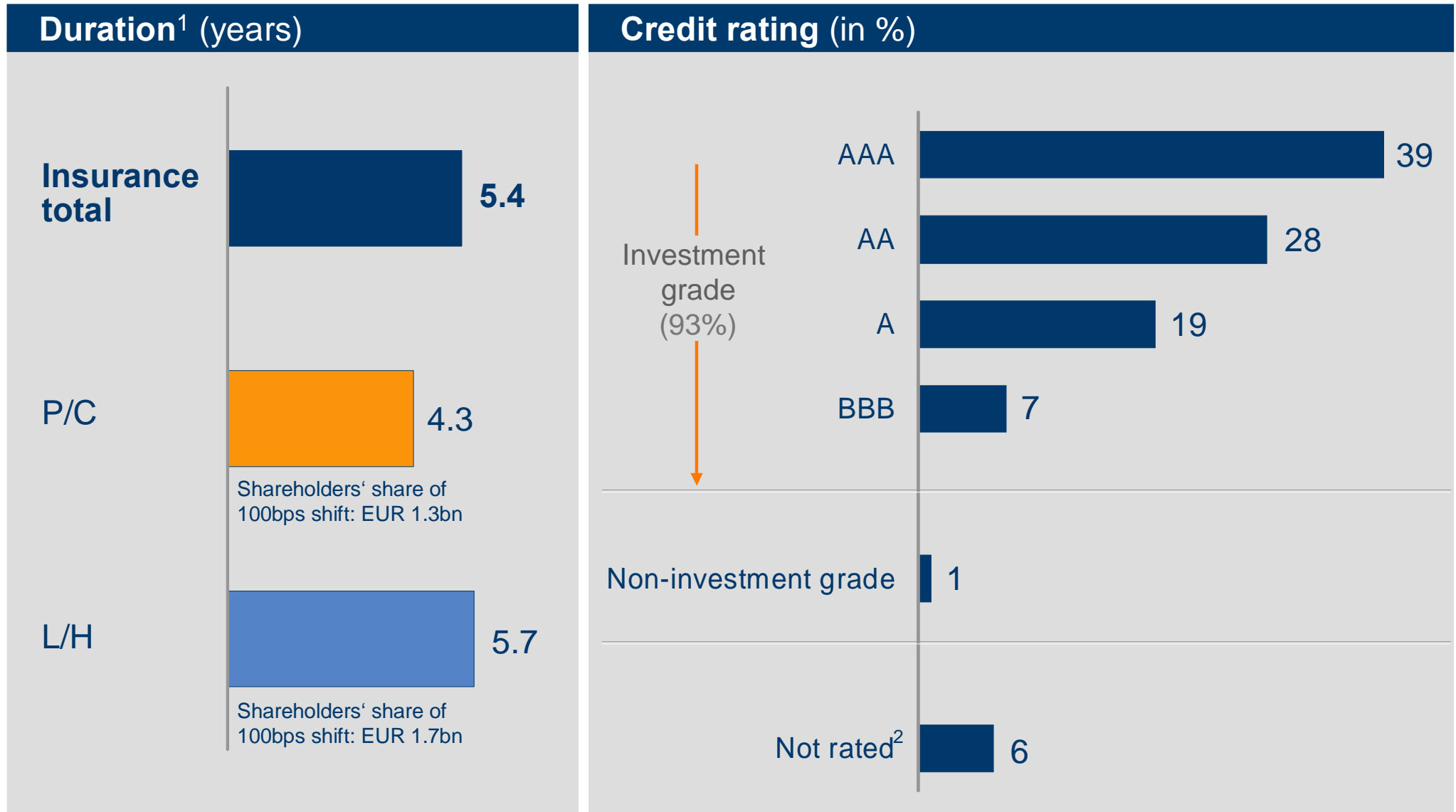
II. Protect and enhance capital base

Asset allocation¹: equity exposure decreases



1) All figures fully consolidated; excluding trading

Insurance fixed-income portfolio with strong credit rating



1) Includes only duration for "available for sale" investments; Definition: duration is a measure of the average (cash-weighted) term-to-maturity of bonds
 2) Investments for which no individual rating information is available. The majority of the not rated fixed income investments consists of asset/mortgage-backed securities (e.g. Pfandbriefe) and loans to banks/customers

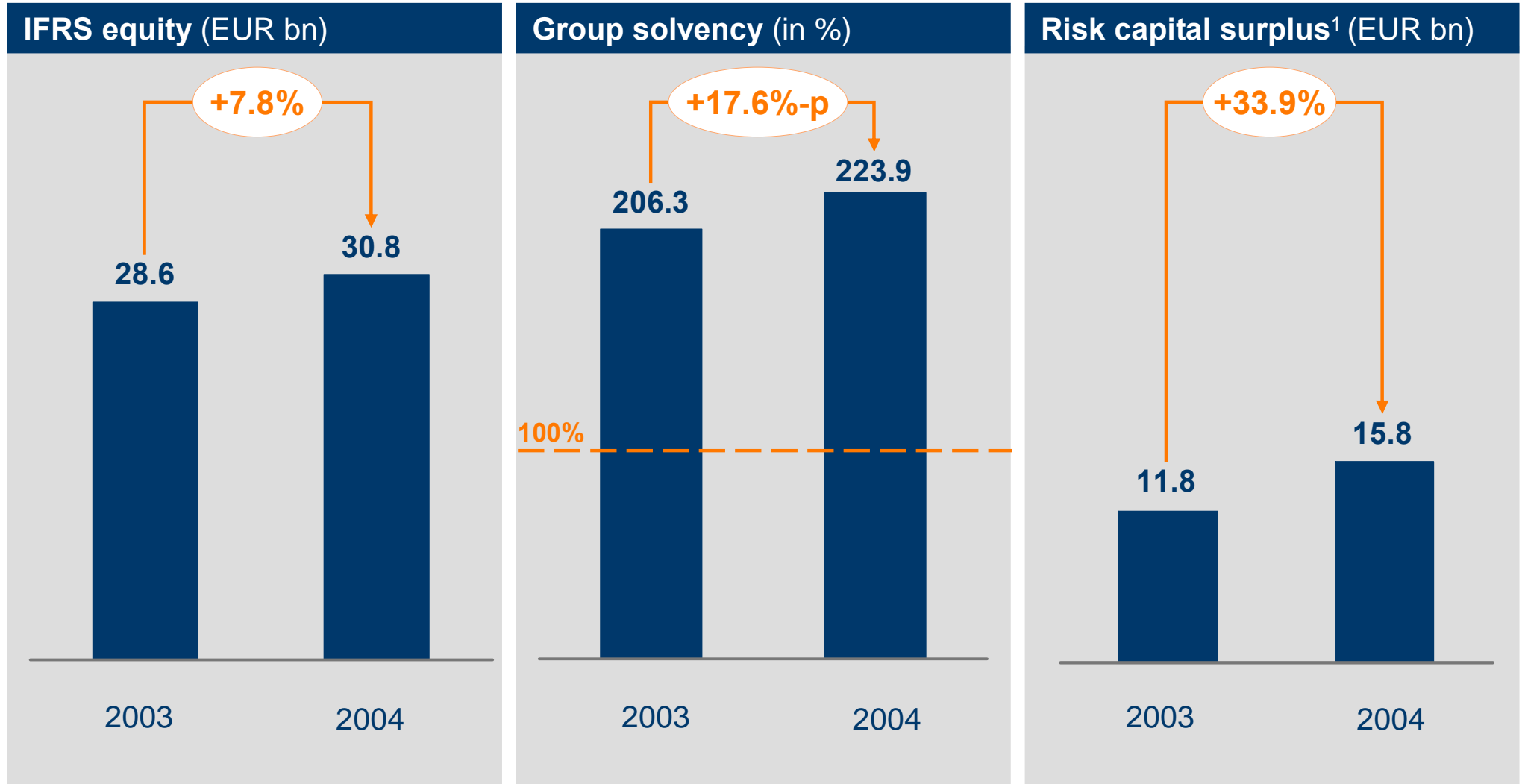
Agenda: where do we stand

I. Substantially strengthen operating profitability

- Group
- P/C
- L/H
- Banking
- Asset Management
- Investment income

II. Protect and enhance capital base

Capital base: further strengthened



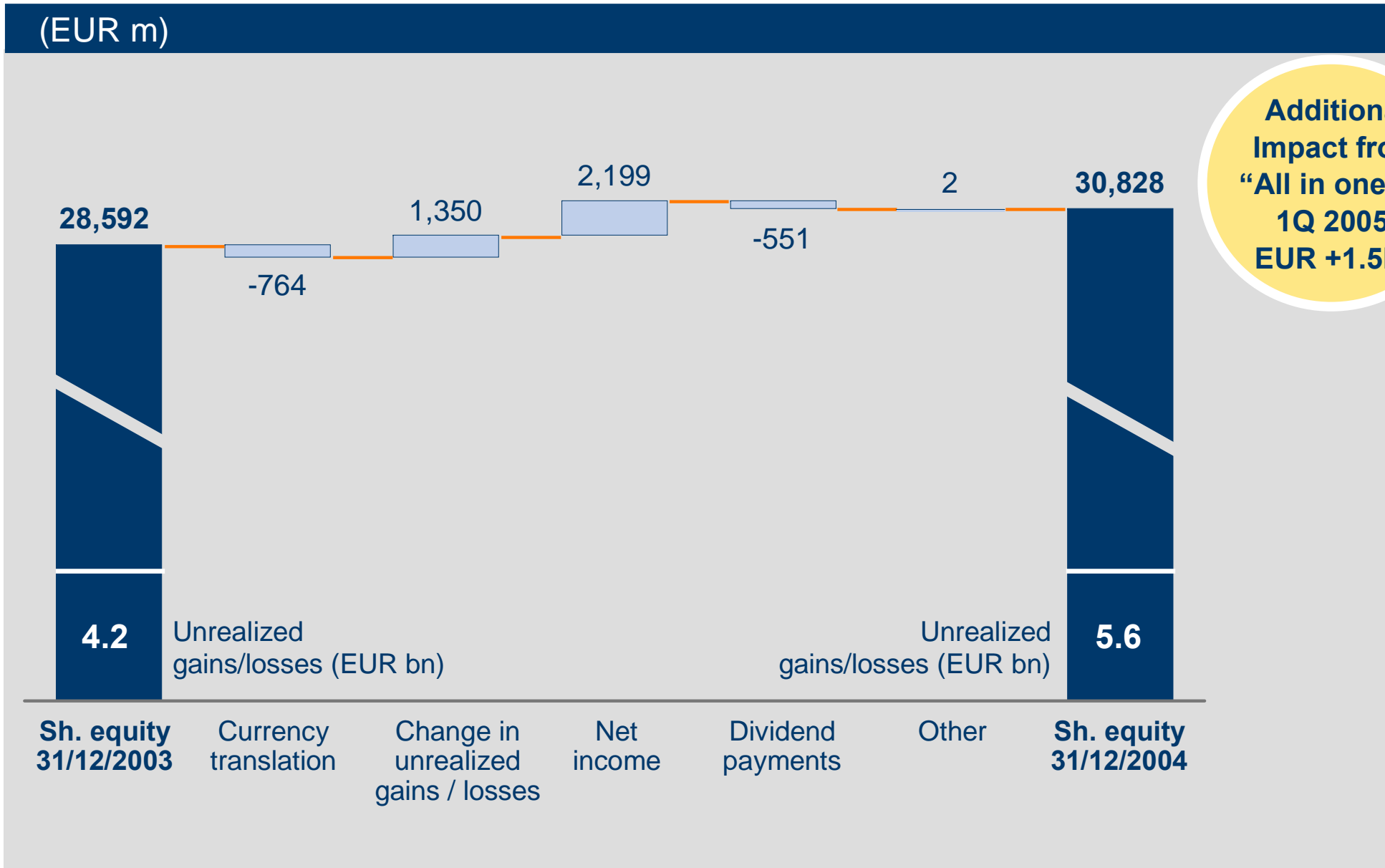
Capital significantly strengthened

Solvency margin reflects strong capital base

Comfortable risk buffer established

1) According to internal risk capital model

Strong result and unrealized gains drive shareholders' equity



Summary: we delivered what we promised

“All targets 2004 achieved”

- Operating profitability substantially strengthened across all segments:

- P/C: combined ratio of 92.9%
- L/H: operating profit of EUR 1.4bn
- Dresdner Bank: bottom-line profit
- AM: CIR down to 62.9%



- Higher result with lower risk
- RoRAC_N goal of 15% achieved
- Capital basis further enhanced



 **Much achieved, but still high ambitions**

Accounting changes 2005

Topic	Explanation
IFRS2 Share-based compensation	Cash-settled plans to be adjusted from intrinsic valuation to fair valuation; PIMCO B-Units to be reclassified from equity-settled plan to cash-settled plan (put option included). Effects ¹ : equity EUR -0.3bn, P/L EUR -120m
IFRS3 Goodwill accounting	„Impairment only“ approach as of 1st January 2005, no retrospective application. Effect ¹ on P/L EUR +1.1bn
IFRS4	In principle, accounting of insurance contracts unchanged
IAS32 (revised)	Extended liability definition results in reclassification of put-able instruments (e.g. minorities in special funds)
IAS39 (revised)	Reversal of impairments on equity securities no longer allowed. Stricter impairment rules. Reclassification of securities. No impact on equity

1) Impact on opening balance 2005 and net income 2005

Targets 2005

**Focus on profitable and sustainable growth:
Group-wide revenue increase in line with 2004**

P/C	L/H	Banking	Asset Mgmt.
Strong combined ratio below 95%	Operating profit of at least EUR 1.5bn	Earn cost of capital	10% increase in operating profit ¹

Caveats, e.g.:

- Nat Cat development unpredictable
- Capital market risks

1) Before F/X effect

Additional information

Group: result by segment

(EUR m)

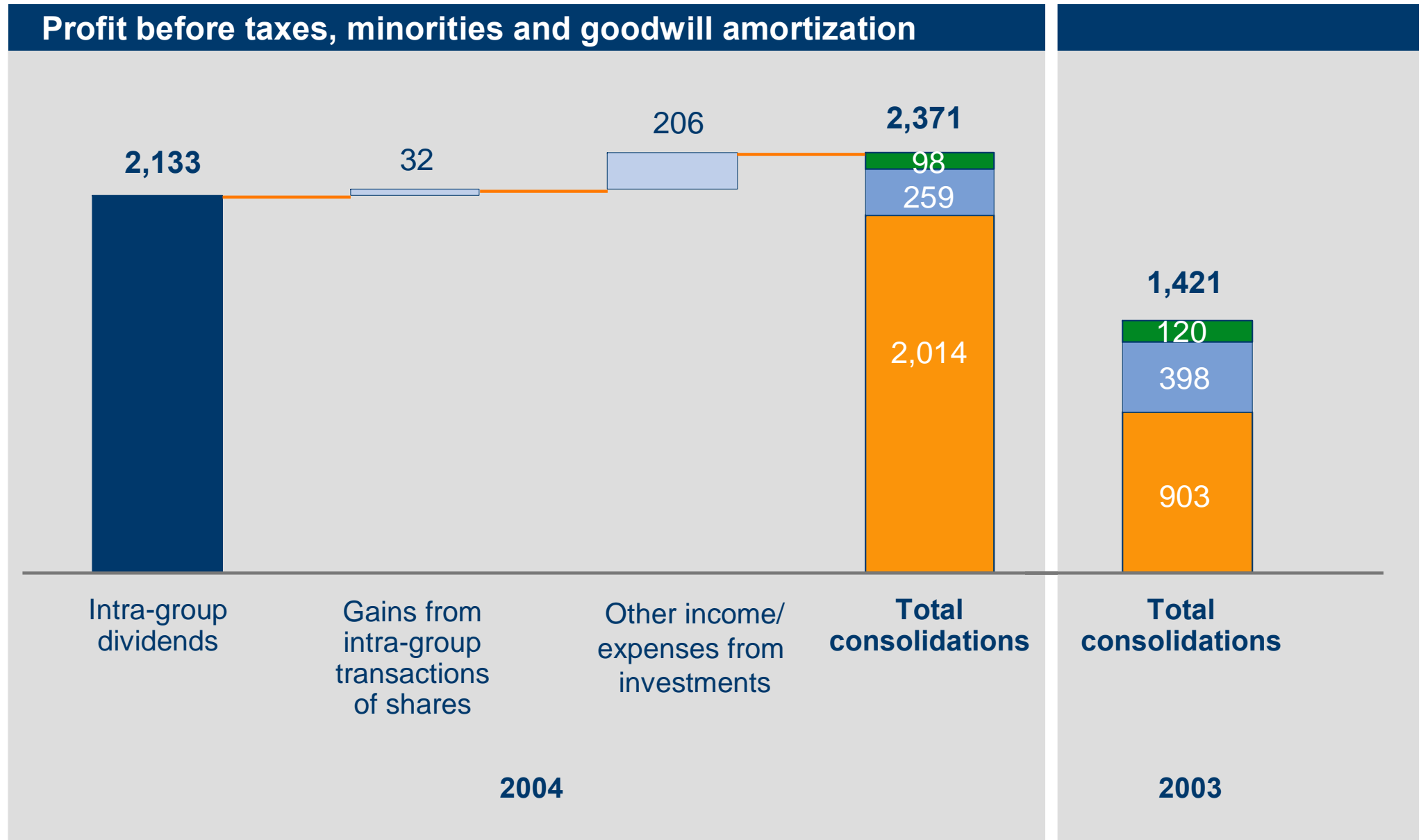
	P/C		L/H ¹		Banking		Asset Mgmt.		Con-solidation		Total	
	12M 2003	12M 2004	12M 2003	12M 2004	12M 2003	12M 2004	12M 2003	12M 2004	12M 2003	12M 2004	12M 2003	12M 2004
Total revenues (EUR bn)	43.4	43.8	42.3	45.2	6.7	6.5	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.8	93.8	96.9
Operating profit²	2,437	3,979	1,265	1,418	-369	603	733	856	-	-	4,066	6,856
+ Net capital gains ³	4,960	1,433	169	253	240	472	0	0	-593	-238	4,776	1,920
- Net impairments	-1,129	-195	-283	-29	-437	-356	0	0	14	0	-1,835	-580
± Other non-operating ⁴	-156	1,100	103	163	-1,371	-557	-467	-422	-842	-2,133	-2,733	-1,849
= Profit b/ tax, min.,GW	6,112	6,317	1,254	1,805	-1,937	162	266	434	-1,421	-2,371	4,274	6,347
- Goodwill amortization	-383	-381	-398	-159	-263	-244	-369	-380	0	0	-1,413	-1,164
- Taxes	-641	-1,490	-583	-469	1,025	287	16	-35	37	-20	-146	-1,727
- Minorities	-407	-1,121	-235	-369	-104	-101	-183	-171	104	505	-825	-1,257
= Net income	4,681	3,325	38	808	-1,279	104	-270	-152	-1,280	-1,886	1,890	2,199

1) After gains/losses attributable to policyholders 2) Operating profit: intra-group dividends received by L/H companies are consolidated 3) Includes non-operating trading income 4) E.g. intra-group dividends (EUR 2,154m) and interest for Holding finance (EUR 863m); Asset Management: acquisition-related expenses, e.g. B-units (EUR 173m), retention payments (EUR 109m), restructuring costs Dresdner Bank (EUR 290m)

We evaluate the results of our property-casualty, life/health insurance, banking and Asset Management segments using a financial performance measure we refer to as "operating profit". We define our segment operating profit as earnings from ordinary activities before taxation, excluding, as applicable for each respective segment, either all or some of the following items: net capital gains and impairments on investments, net trading income, intra-Allianz Group dividends and profit transfer, interest expense on external debt, restructuring charges, other non-operating income/(expense), acquisition-related expenses and amortization of goodwill. While these excluded items are significant components in understanding and assessing our consolidated financial performance, we believe that the presentation of operating results enhances the understanding and comparability of the performance of our operating segments by highlighting net income attributable to ongoing segment operations and the underlying profitability of our businesses. For example, we believe that trends in the underlying profitability of our segments can be more clearly identified without the fluctuating effects of the realized capital gains and losses or impairments on investment securities, as these are largely dependent on market cycles or issuer specific events over which we have little or no control, and can and do vary, sometimes materially, across periods. Further, the timing of sales that would result in such gains or losses is largely at our discretion. Operating profit is not a substitute for earnings from ordinary activities before taxation or net income as determined in accordance with IFRS. Our definition of operating profit may differ from similar measures used by other companies, and may change over time.

Breakdown of profit consolidations (EUR m)

■ Banking ■ P/C
■ L/H



1) Profit before taxes, minorities and goodwill amortization

Group: key figures per quarter

(EUR m)

	1Q 03	2Q 03	3Q 03	4Q 03	1Q 04	2Q 04	3Q 04	4Q 04	Δ4Q 04/03
Total revenues¹ (EUR bn)	27.5	21.9	21.6	22.8	27.2	22.2	23.1	24.3	1.5
Operating profit	839	1,395	938	894	1,228	1,994	1,875	1,759	865
Net capital gains ²	849	-167	286	3,808	753	547	321	299	-3,509
Net impairments	-1,179	-72	139	-723	7	-388	-187	-12	711
Other	-364	-824	-281	-1,264	-310	-555	-434	-550	714
Profit b/ GW amortization, taxes and minorities	145	332	1,082	2,715	1,678	1,598	1,575	1,496	-1,219
Goodwill amortization	-305	-294	-296	-518	-294	-294	-297	-279	239
Taxes	-233	866	20	-799	-375	-368	-498	-486	313
Minorities	-123	-242	-220	-240	-334	-322	-241	-360	-120
Net income	-516	662	586	1,158	675	614	539	371	-787

1) Fully consolidated; total revenues = total premiums from insurance business + (net interest income + net fee and commission income + trading income) from Banking and Asset Management

2) Including non-operating trading income

P/C: key figures and ratios per quarter

(EUR m)

	1Q 03	2Q 03	3Q 03	4Q 03	1Q 04	2Q 04	3Q 04	4Q 04	Δ4Q 04/03
Total revenues (EUR bn)	14.6	9.5	10.1	9.2	14.4	9.8	10.4	9.1	-0.1
Operating profit¹	282	962	640	553	497	1,263	1,138	1,081	528
Net capital gains ²	745	-219	397	4,037	613	356	143	321	-3,716
Net impairments	-646	-6	16	-493	18	-174	-93	54	547
Other	-166	41	-175	144	-106	699	-102	609	465
Profit b/GW amortization, taxes and minorities	215	778	878	4,241	1,022	2,144	1,086	2,065	-2,176
Goodwill amortization	-94	-99	-97	-93	-95	-96	-96	-94	-1
Taxes	-41	228	-46	-782	-192	-396	-444	-458	324
Minorities	-38	-125	-94	-150	-177	-378	-131	-435	-285
Net income	42	782	641	3,216	558	1,274	415	1,078	-2,138
Combined ratio (%)	97.7	96.4	96.5	97.5	95.8	92.8	90.9	92.3	-5.2%-p
Assets under management ³ (EUR bn)	86	92	91	91	93	91	92	91	0

1) Operating profit: intra-group dividends received by L/H companies are consolidated

2) Includes non-operating trading income

3) Group own assets (incl. trading), fully consolidated (at market value)

L/H: key figures and ratios per quarter

(EUR m)

	1Q 03	2Q 03	3Q 03	4Q 03	1Q 04	2Q 04	3Q 04	4Q 04	Δ4Q 04/03
Total revenues (EUR bn)	10.7	10.4	9.5	11.7	10.8	10.3	10.8	13.2	1.5
Operating profit	455	292	135	383	372	298	378	370	-13
Net capital gains ¹	17	7	22	123	151	13	59	30	-93
Net impairments	-295	25	19	-32	12	-9	-36	4	36
Other	4	44	0	55	10	56	1	96	41
Profit b/GW amortization, taxes and minorities	181	368	176	529	545	358	402	500	-29
Goodwill amortization	-43	-44	-45	-266	-40	-39	-40	-40	226
Taxes	-93	-11	14	-493	-178	-69	-180	-42	451
Minorities	-43	-82	-56	-54	-80	-111	-60	-118	-64
Net income	2	231	89	-284	247	139	122	300	584
Statutory expense ratio (%)	9.7	5.5	6.9	7.9	9.2	9.2	10.1	7.9	0.0%-p
Assets under management ² (EUR bn)	212	222	223	221	229	237	242	269	48

1) Including non-operating trading income

2) Group own assets (incl. trading), fully consolidated (at market value)

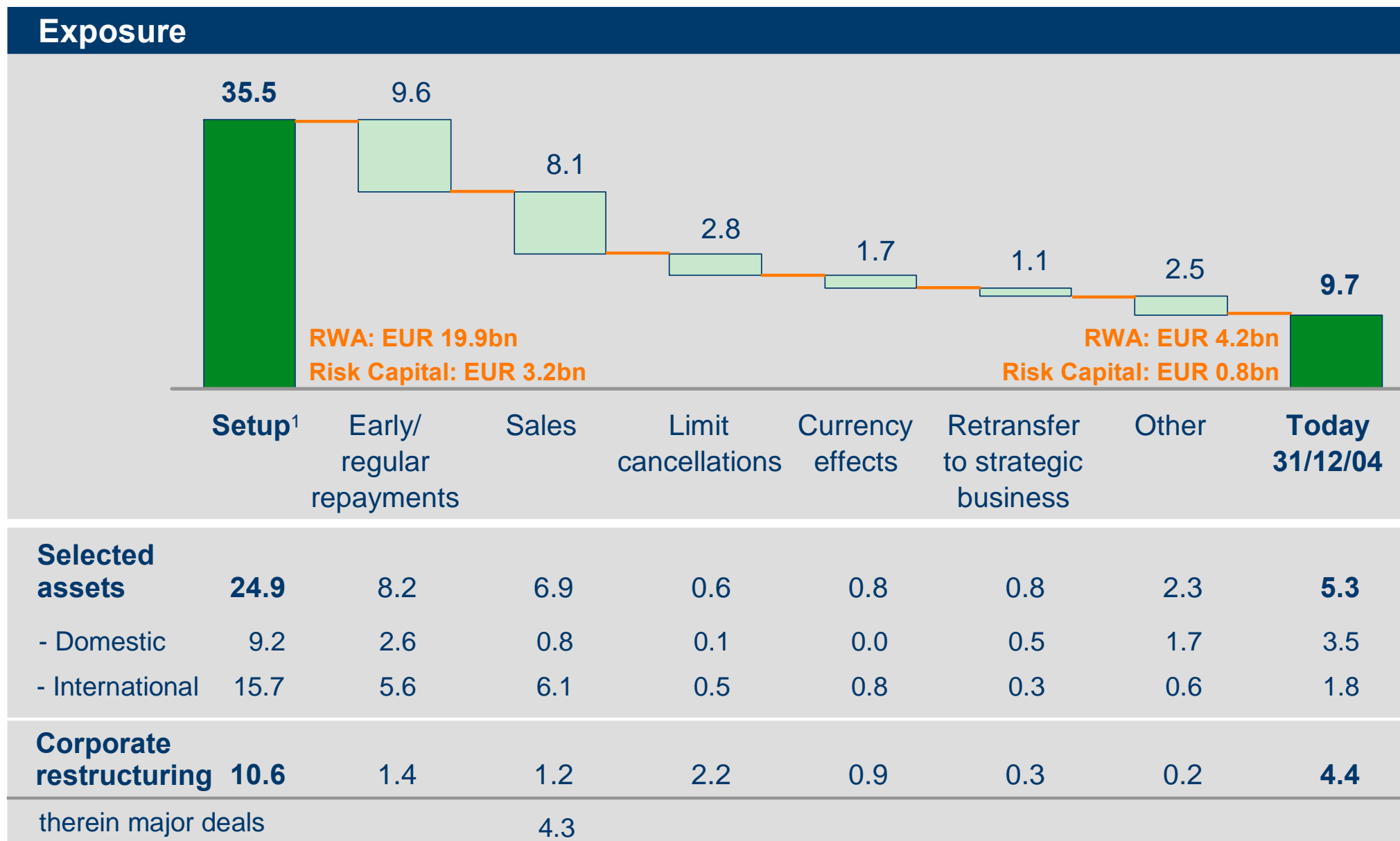
Dresdner Bank¹: key figures and ratios per quarter (EUR m)

	1Q 03	2Q 03	3Q 03	4Q 03	1Q 04	2Q 04	3Q 04	4Q 04	Δ4Q 04/03
Net interest income ²	506	628	489	768	517	584	658	517	-251
Net fee and commission income	671	573	579	564	708	582	569	602	38
Net trading income	611	466	320	97	440	472	253	343	247
Operating revenues	1,787	1,668	1,388	1,428	1,664	1,638	1,480	1,462	34
Administrative expenses	-1,479	-1,382	-1,484	-1,394	-1,354	-1,321	-1,292	-1,340	54
Net loan loss provisions	-351	-348	-24	-293	-135	-82	-54	-66	227
Operating profit (loss)	-42	-61	-120	-259	174	234	133	57	315
Other non operating income/ (expenses) (net)	26	-296	-18	-325	14	-76	-120	-94	231
Net capital gains and impairments on investments	-159	-44	151	-119	3	59	83	-11	108
Restructuring charges	-19	-204	-60	-558	-12	-104	-10	-163	394
Amortization of goodwill	-79	-60	-58	-73	-67	-62	-65	-51	22
Earnings fr. ordinary activities b/t.	-273	-665	-104	-1,333	112	50	20	-262	1,071
Taxes	-93	632	80	455	9	97	127	48	-407
Minority interests in earnings	13	-1	-2	-16	-20	-18	-18	-4	12
Net income	-353	-33	-25	-894	102	129	129	-218	676
RWA EoP (BIS) (EUR bn)	134.1	132.5	121.9	111.7	108.1	106.8	104.9	104.9	-6.8
Operating cost-income ratio (in %)	82.7	82.8	106.9	97.6	81.4	80.7	87.3	91.6	-6.0%-p

1) Dresdner Bank contribution to Allianz' Banking segment

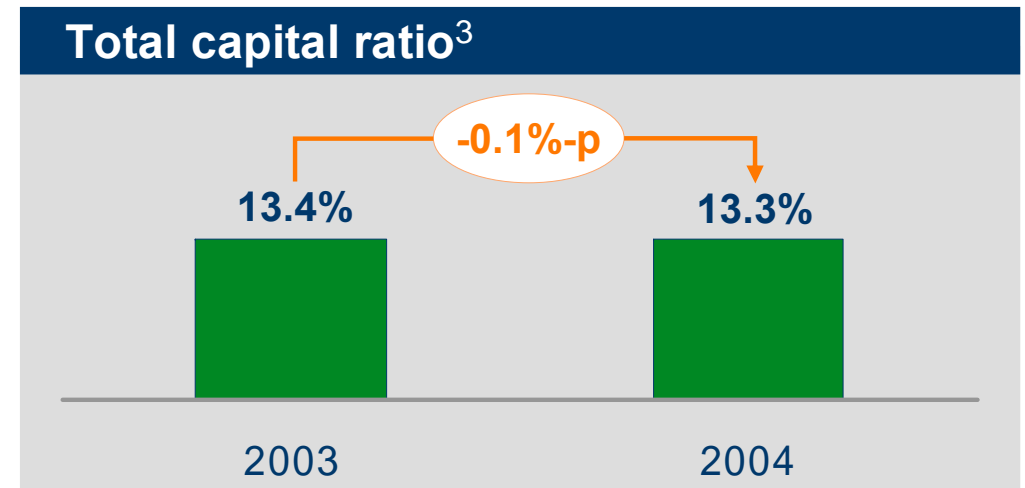
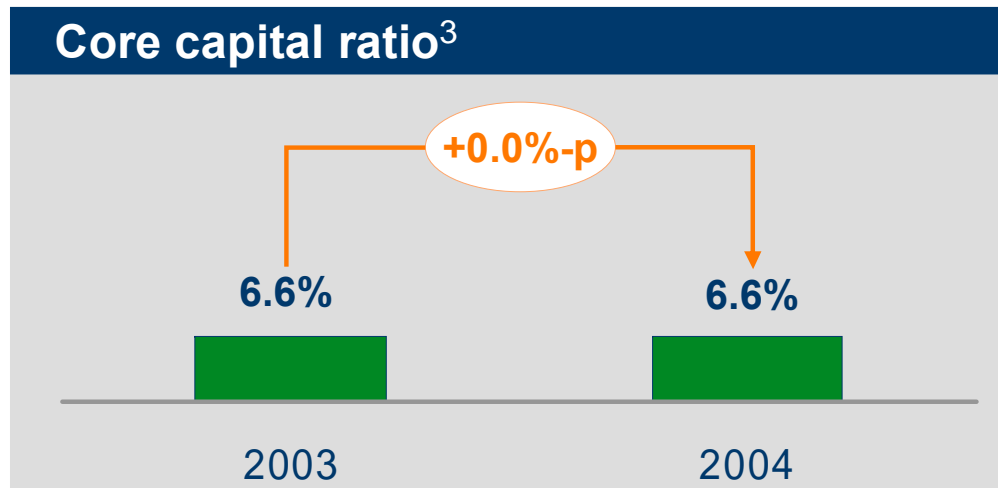
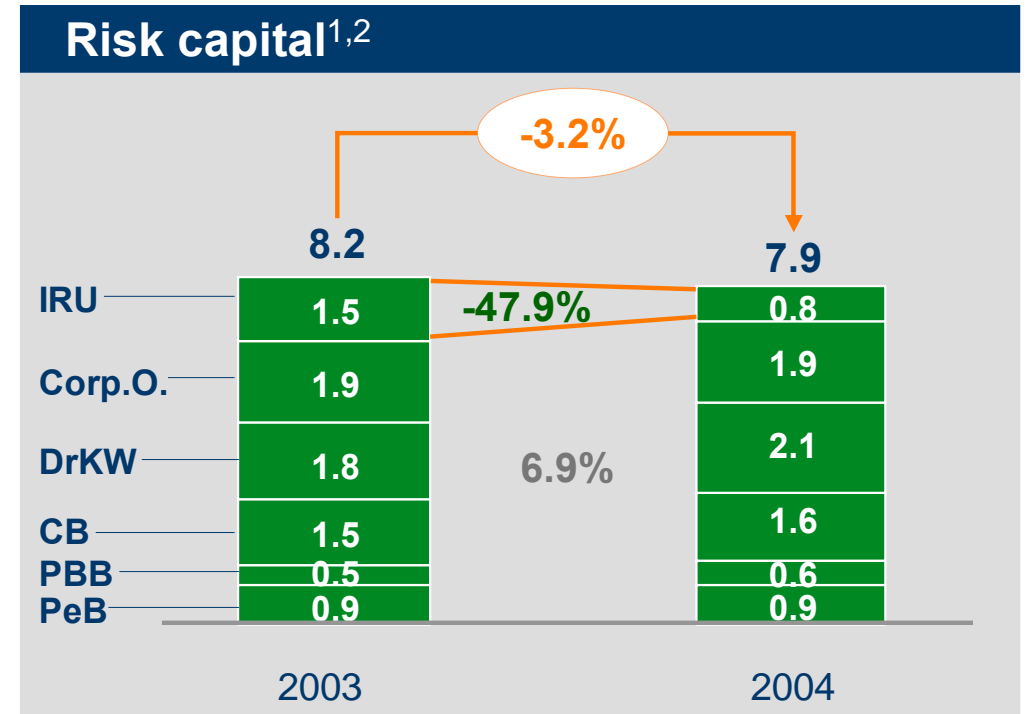
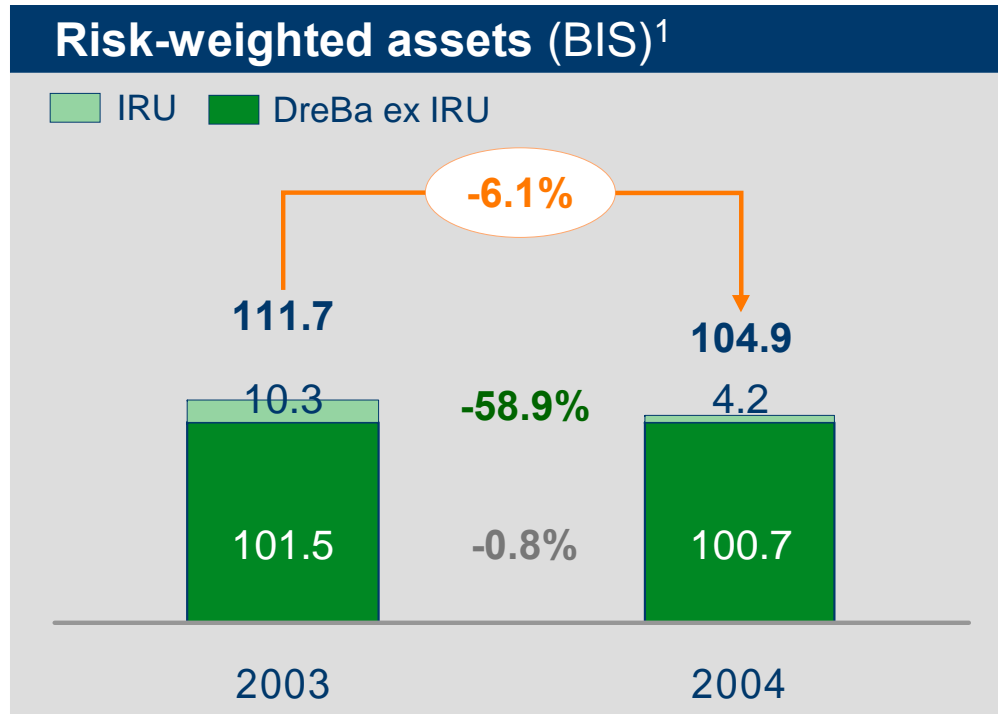
2) From 2004 onwards, the "result from associated enterprises" is reported as part of the "net interest income" (until 2003, reported within "net capital gains and impairments on investments"); the figures for the previous year were adjusted accordingly

Dresdner Bank – IRU: exits/remaining exposure (EUR bn)



1) According to final scope IRU

Dresdner Bank: RWA, risk capital and capital ratios (EUR bn)



1) Dresdner Bank Banking (end of period)

3) Dresdner Bank Group; capital ratios according to BIS standard

2) Due to shift to more conservative risk capital model in 2004, stated risk capital reduction lower than evolution on comparable basis

Asset Management: key figures and ratios per quarter

(EUR m)

	1Q 03	2Q 03	3Q 03	4Q 03	1Q 04	2Q 04	3Q 04	4Q 04	Δ4Q 04/03
Operating revenues	488	544	632	573	544	556	564	644	70
Operating expenses	-351	-361	-424	-369	-364	-375	-347	-366	3
Operating profit	137	183	208	205	180	181	217	278	73
Goodwill amortization & other acquisition-related exp.	-212	-209	-212	-203	-212	-214	-211	-165	38
Taxes	18	5	-1	-6	-1	-4	-3	-27	-21
Minorities	-54	-51	-38	-40	-40	-42	-42	-47	-7
Net income	-111	-72	-43	-44	-73	-79	-39	39	83
Cost-income ratio (%)	71.9	66.4	67.1	64.3	66.9	67.5	61.5	56.8	-7.5%-p
Third-party AuM (EUR bn)	553	571	571	565	598	599	592	585	20

Group asset allocation¹: breakdown per segment (EUR bn)

12M 2004	Total	in %	P/C	in %	L/H	in %	Bank	in %	AM	in %
Equity	52.3	14.6	17.1	18.9	28.4	11.7	6.8	26.5	0.1	10.0
Fixed income	282.9	78.7	60.8	67.2	204.4	84.1	17.3	67.7	0.5	88.8
Real estate	14.2	3.9	5.1	5.7	7.6	3.1	1.5	5.8	0	0.3
Others	10.1	2.8	7.5	8.3	2.6	1.1	0	0	0	0.8
Subtotal	359.5	100.0	90.5	100.0	243.0	100.0	25.5	100.0	0.5	100.0
Trading	117.9		0.3		25.6 ²		91.8		0.1	
Group assets	477.4		90.8		268.7		117.3		0.7	

1) Group own assets, fully consolidated

2) Accounting change leads to reclassification of unit-linked investments from separate account assets to trading assets

Investment result¹: breakdown per segment (EUR m)

	Total		P/C		L/H		Banking		AM	
	12M03	12M04	12M03	12M04	12M03	12M04	12M03	12M04	12M03	12M04
Current income	15,510	15,590	3,634	3,684	10,843	10,911	1,021	988	13	7
Realized gains/losses	5,955	3,174	5,933	1,623	-200	1,217	202	318	20	16
Write-ups/write-downs	-2,835	-579	-1,311	-312	-1,065	100	-460	-368	0	1
Expenses	-1,288	-1,046	-885	-694	-390	-344	1	0	-14	-8
Subtotal	17,342	17,139	7,371	4,301	9,188	11,884	763	939	19	16
Trading income	243	2,813	-1,385	-145	112	1,446	1,485	1,502	31	11
Contribution to group net investment income	17,584	19,953	5,985	4,155	9,300	13,330	2,249	2,441	50	26
Segment net investment income²			6,715	6,407	10,141	13,790	2,370	2,647	64	34

1) All figures fully consolidated; figures before policyholder participation

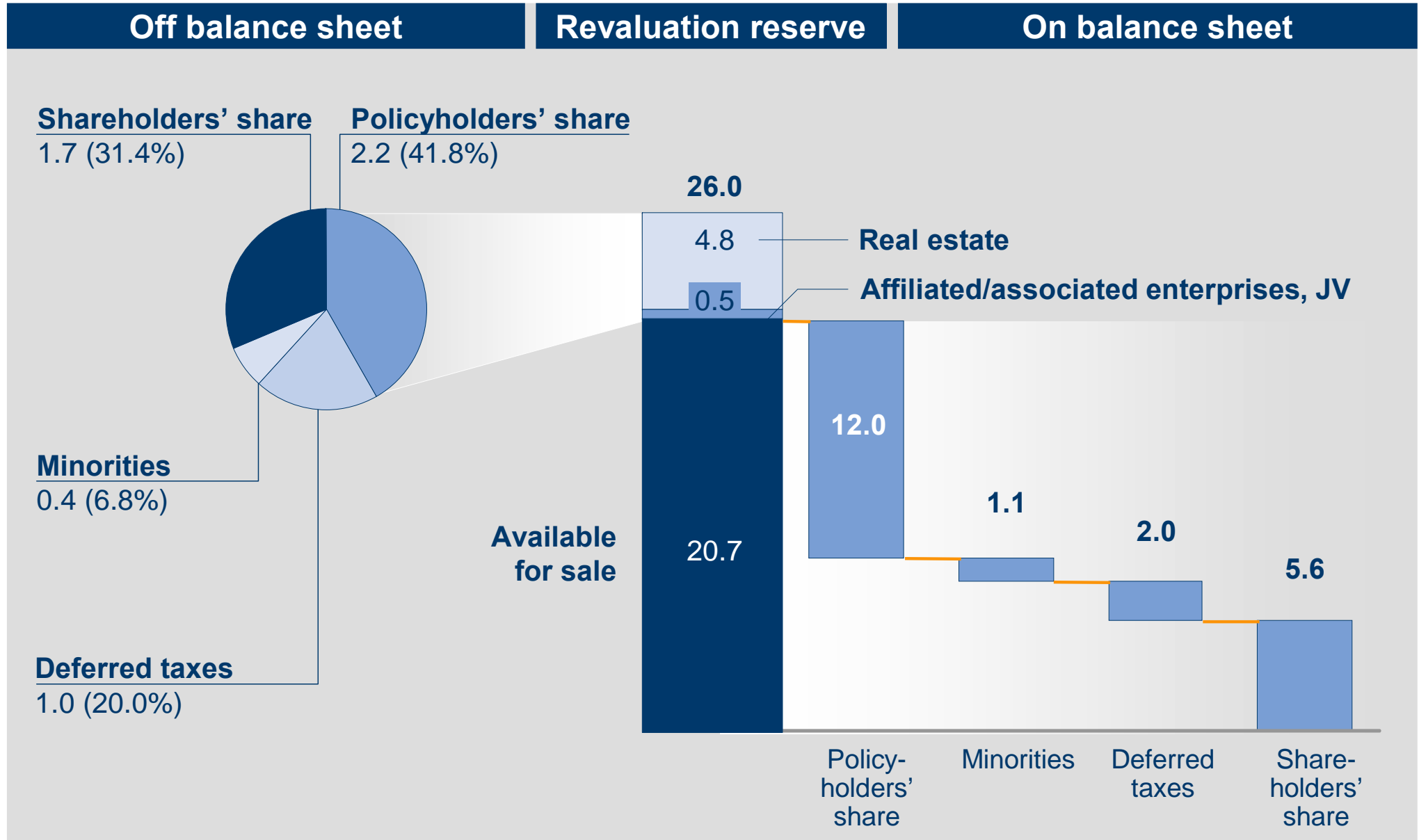
2) Segment consolidated

Reconciliation of P/C and L/H ratios

P/C		L/H	
Claims ratio		Expense ratio	
8.1 Benefits payable to policy holders (EUR m) 26,923 26,929 		12.1 Acquisition costs & administrative expenses (EUR m) 9,972 10,004 	
- Change in aggregate policy and other reserves - Expenses for premium refund - Claims incurred		- Expenses for management of investments - Underwriting costs	
12M 03 12M 04 \div		12M 03 12M 04 \div	
1.1 Net premiums earned (EUR m): 37,277 38,193		1.1 Net premiums earned (EUR m): 37,277 38,193	
$=$		$=$	
Claims ratio: 71.5% 67.7%		Expense ratio: 25.5% 25.2%	
		Expense ratio (statutory)	
		12.1 Acquisition costs & administrative expenses (EUR m) 3,713 4,399 	
		- Expenses for management of investments - Underwriting costs	
		12M 03 12M 04 \div	
		1.1 Net premiums earned (EUR m): 18,702 18,595	
		Premiums from inv. oriented products (EUR m): 21,630 24,435	
		$+$ $=$	
		Statutory exp. ratio: 7.9% 9.1%	

1) P/L line item

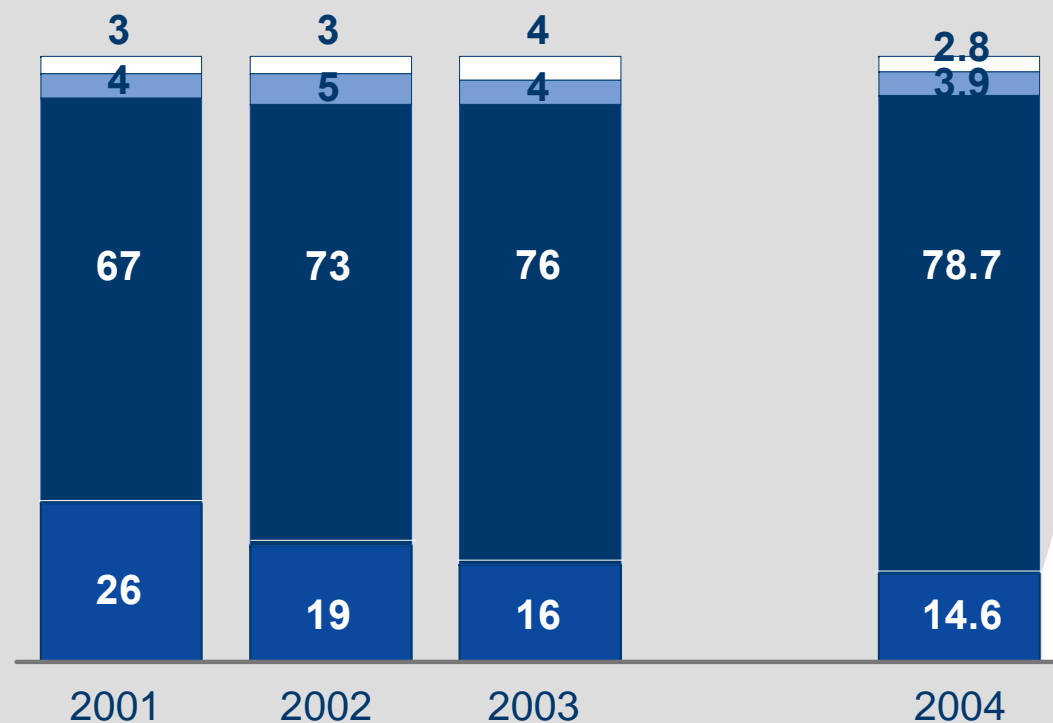
Revaluation reserve around EUR 26.0bn (EUR bn)



Group asset allocation: equity gearing after “All in one” transaction below 1.0

Development asset allocation (in %)

■ Equities ■ Real estate
■ Fixed income ■ Other

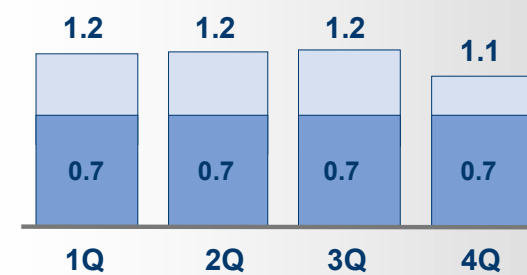


Total investments (EUR bn)¹

397 332 338 360

Equity gearing 2004 (EUR bn)

- Shareholder exposure: 21.9
- NAV ex goodwill: 20.8
- Goodwill: 11.7
- ▶ Gearing: ■ (excl. goodwill) 1.1
■ (incl. goodwill) 0.7

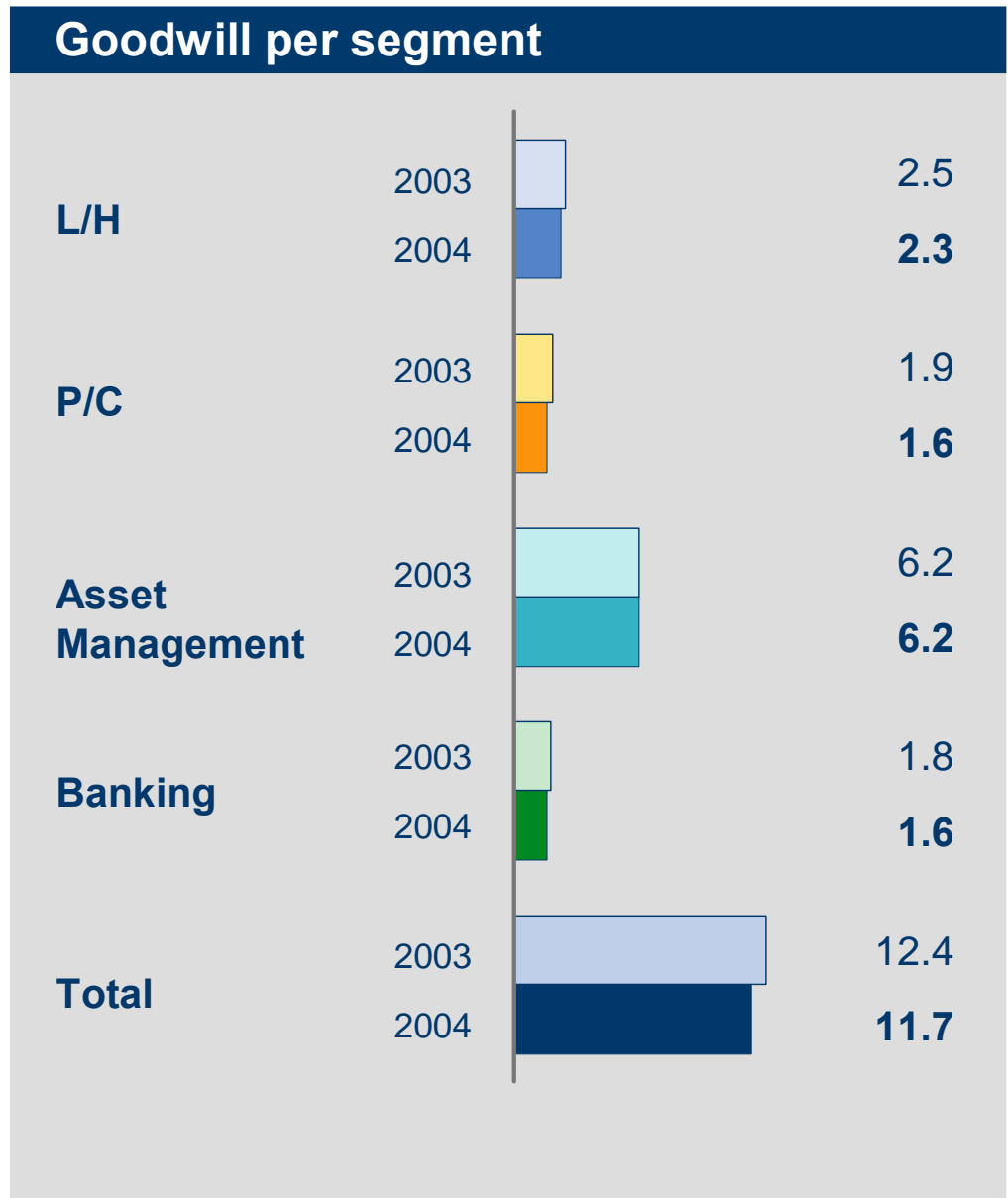
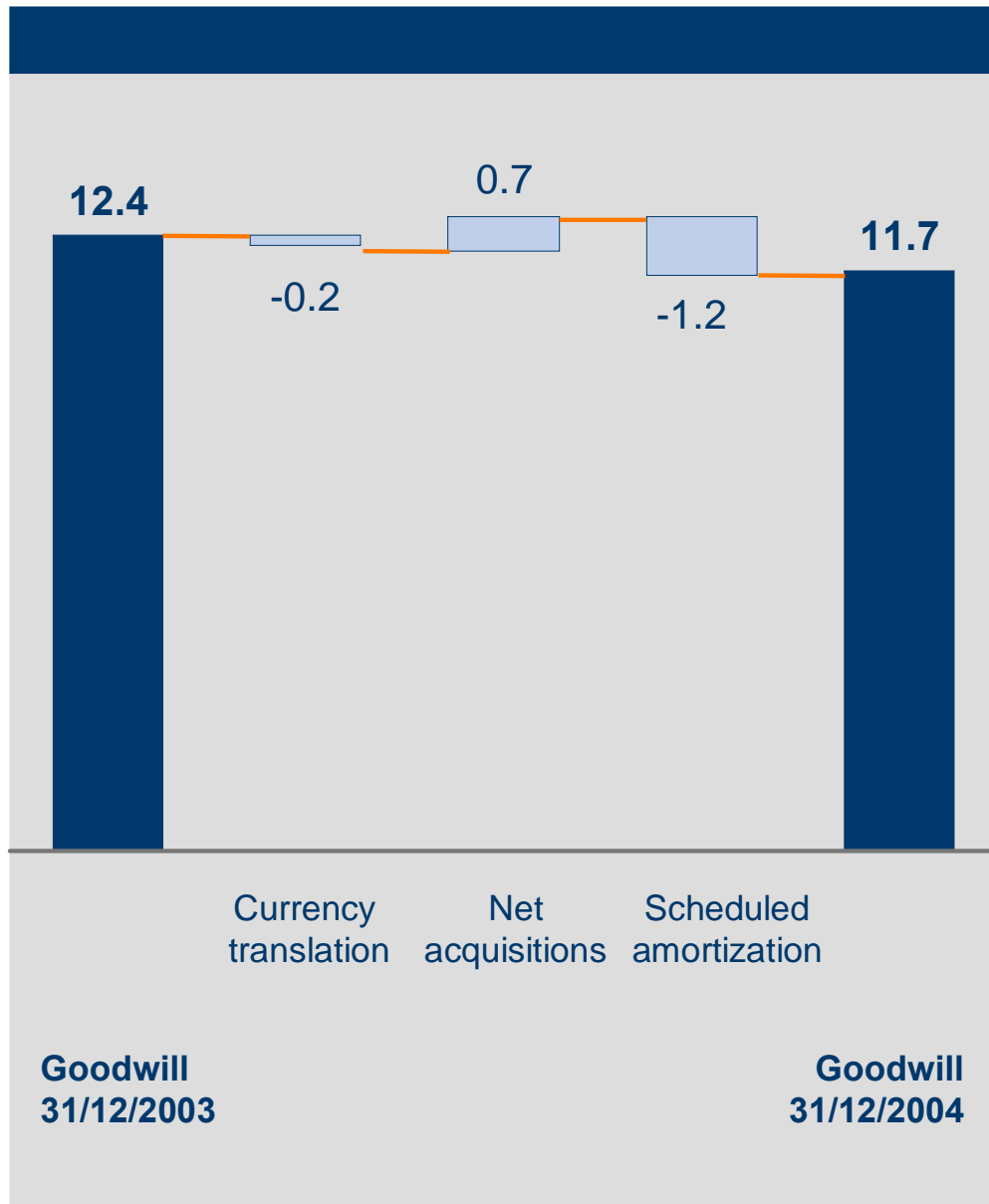


**Status a/
 “All in one”
 excl. GW: 0.9
 incl. GW: 0.6**

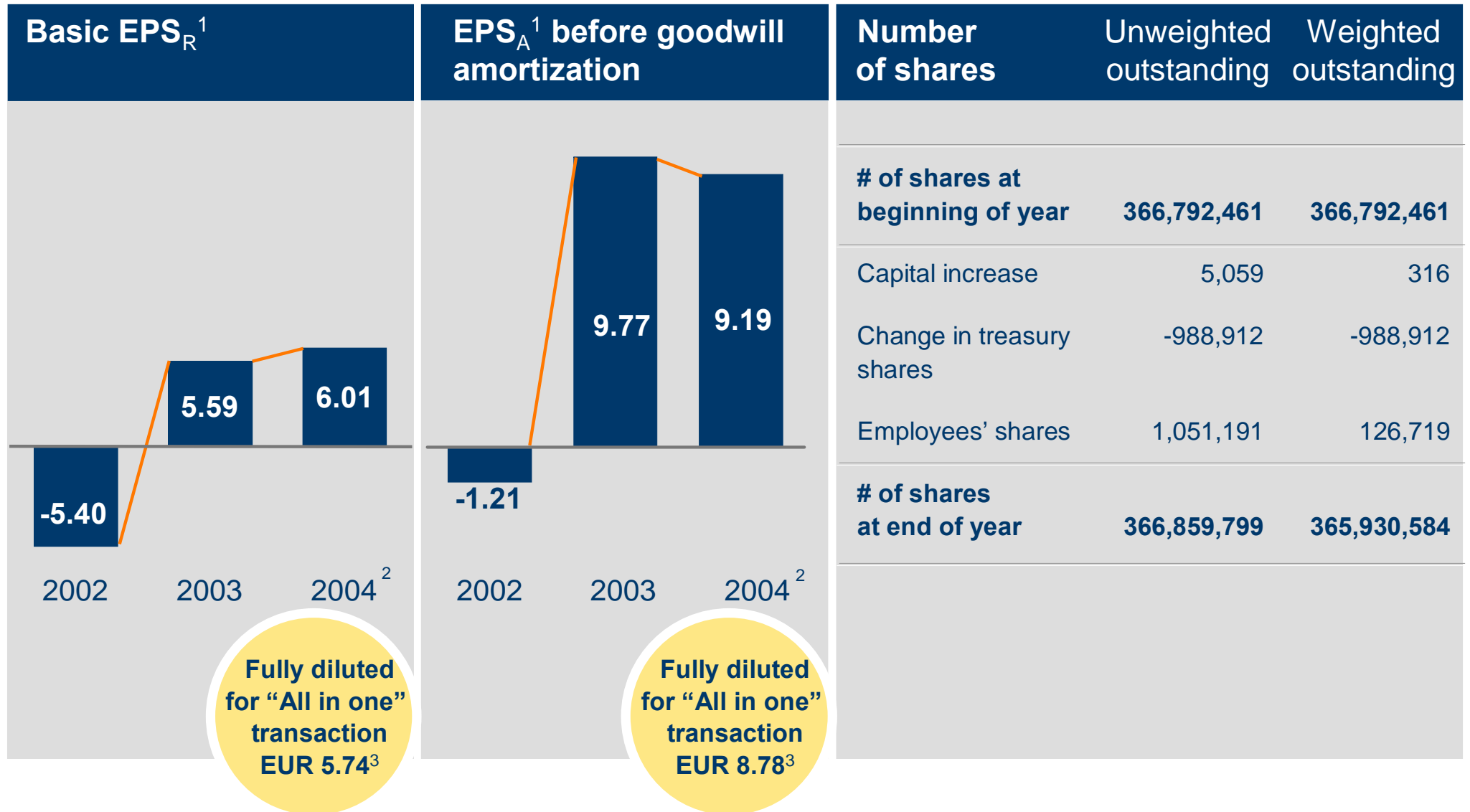
1) Without trading assets

Goodwill

(EUR bn)



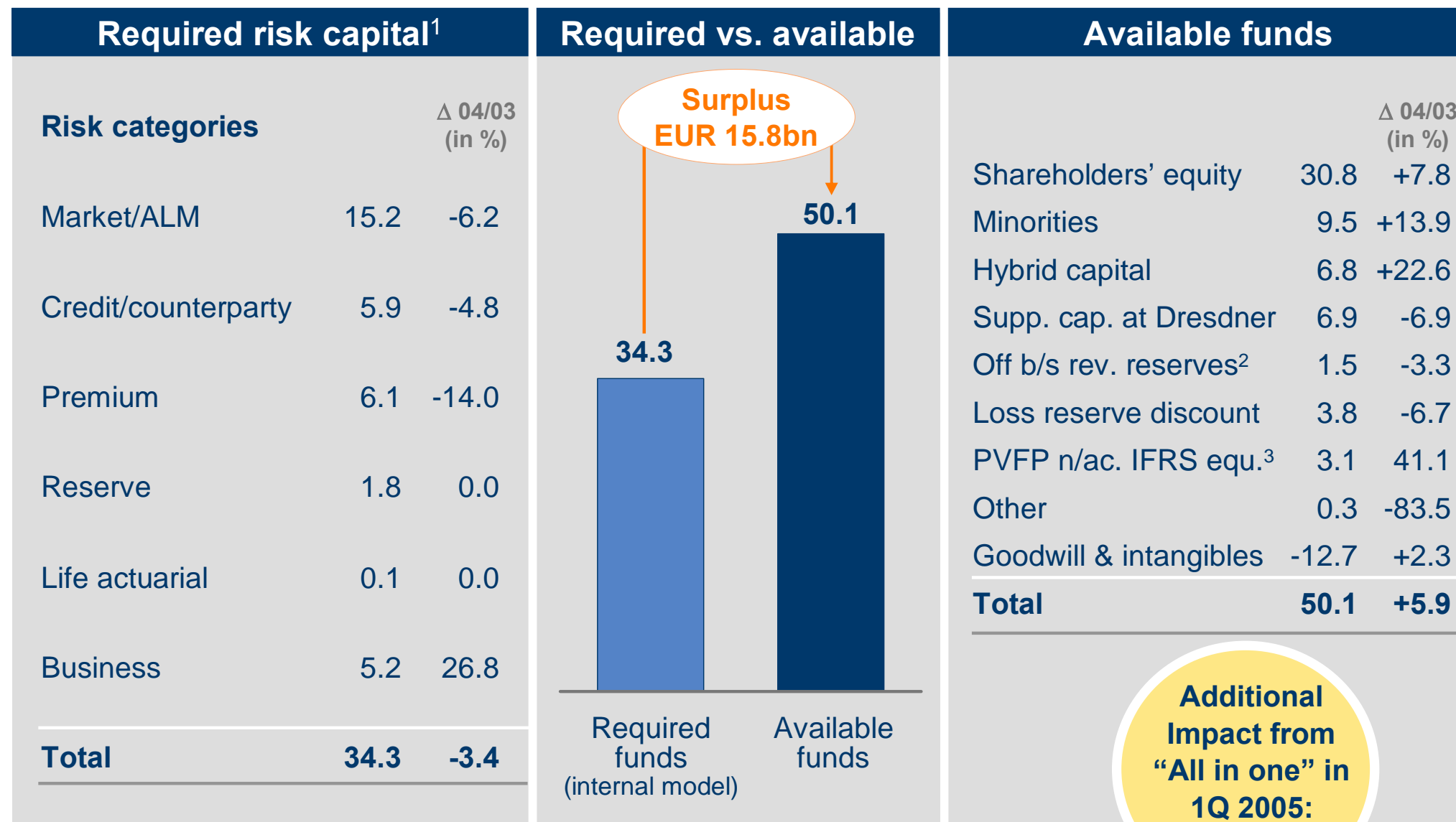
Increase in EPS (EUR)



1) Adjusted for 2003 rights issue 2) Diluted for outstanding profit participation certificates and Allianz Group stock compensation plans; dilutive EPS is EUR 5.98 (5.57), dilutive EPS before goodwill depreciation is EUR 9.14 (9.73) 3) Disposal of 17,155,008 own shares

Allianz Group risk capital: required vs. available funds

(EUR bn, b/ minorities, as of 31.12.2004)

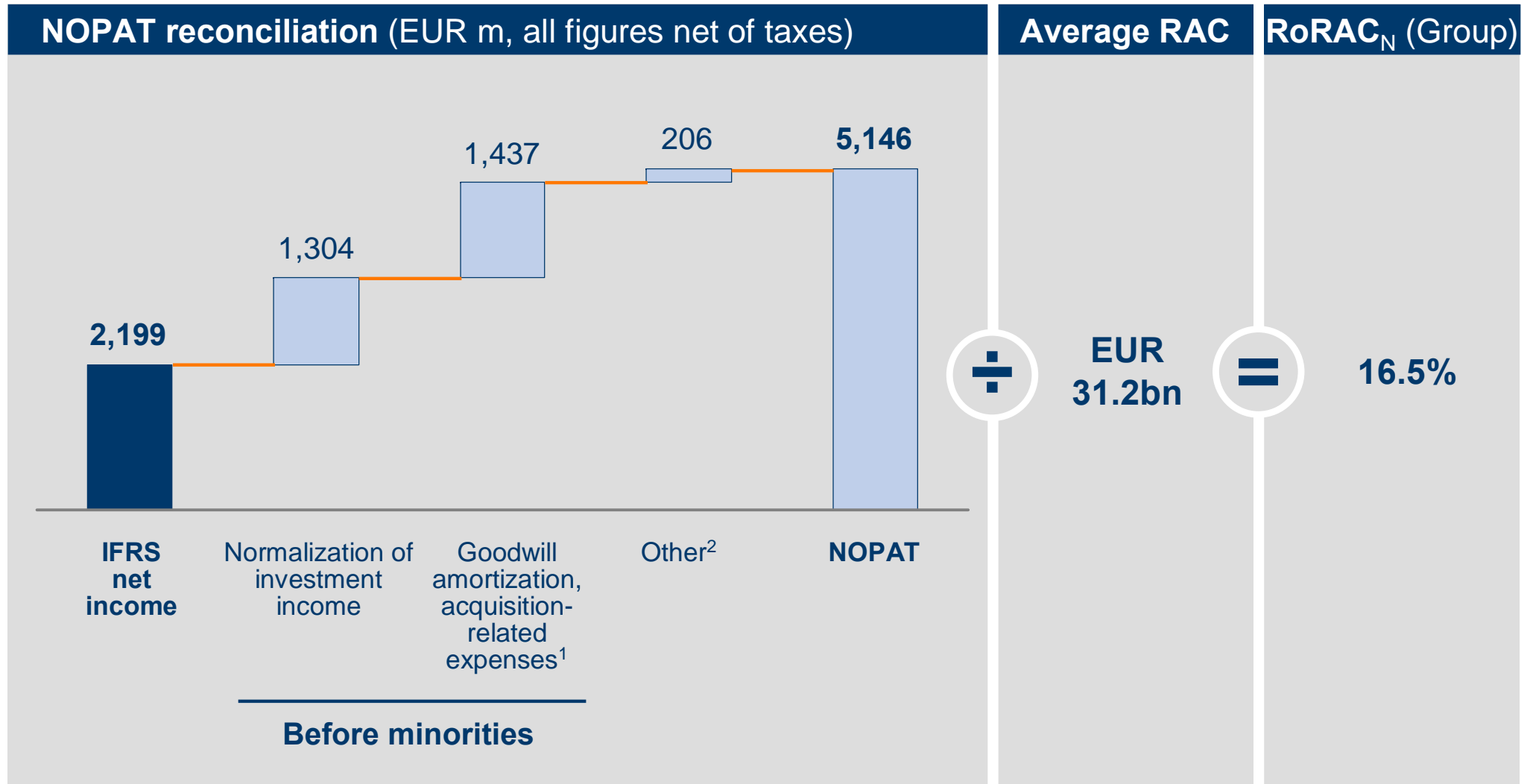


**Additional
Impact from
"All in one" in
1Q 2005:
EUR +2.9bn**

1) Group diversified, before minorities 2) Without reserves on real estate own use, before minorities

3) PVFP not accounted for in IFRS equity; excludes asset valuation differences

NOPAT tries to carve out sustainable, economic profit



1) Of which goodwill amortization: EUR 1,162m; acquisition-related expenses: EUR 275m

2) Includes reserve discounting, minorities, excess capital charge, etc.

Major accounting changes becoming effective for 2005 and previous years (1/3)

Topic	Explanation
IFRS 2 Share-based compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash settled plans must be adjusted from intrinsic valuation to fair valuation ▪ PIMCO B-Units to be reclassified from equity settled plan to cash-settled plan due to put option included ▪ Allianz must implement changes retrospectively
IFRS 3 Goodwill accounting	<p>As of January 1, 2005 goodwill will no longer be amortized; instead the impairment only approach has to be applied</p>
IFRS 4 Insurance contract accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In principle, accounting of insurance contracts remains unchanged, i.e. continued application of US GAAP accounting rules ▪ Requires classification of contracts as investment or insurance contracts; investment contracts have to be accounted for according to IAS 39 (revised 2003); Allianz was required to reclassify certain contracts as investment contracts, resulting in no material effect on equity ▪ Only limited additional disclosure requirements for Allianz, because most regulations already covered by SEC rules

Major accounting changes becoming effective for 2005 and previous years (2/3)

Topic	Explanation
<p>IAS32 revised Put-able instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial instrument including put options („put-able“ instrument“) to be classified as liabilities ▪ Reclassification of minority interests in special funds
<p>IAS39 revised Reversal of impairments of equity securities</p> <p>Potential change to the policy for recognition of impairments of equity securities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reversal of impairments on equity securities no longer allowed ▪ Allianz must implement changes retrospectively ▪ For impairments on equity securities evidence of „significant or prolonged decline“ (objective evidence of impairment) is required ▪ Further potential interpretation: all declines in fair value after initial impairment result in additional impairments ▪ Allianz will maintain existing impairment policy until standard setter provides clear guidance how to interpret IAS 39

Major accounting changes becoming effective for 2005 and previous years (3/3)

Topic	Explanation
<p data-bbox="143 389 495 491">IAS 39 revised Fair value option</p> <p data-bbox="143 772 577 874">Categorization of financial instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="680 405 1966 683"> <p>▪ Allianz will utilize newly created category „financial assets fair valued through profit & loss“ for following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="734 523 1653 561">- United linked insurance and investment contracts <li data-bbox="734 580 1137 619">- French special funds <li data-bbox="680 644 1585 683">▪ Allianz must implement changes retrospectively <li data-bbox="680 772 1980 932"> <p>▪ Allianz reclassifies „Namensschuldverschreibungen“ and “Schuldscheindarlehen” to extended category „loans and receivables“ (measured at amortized cost)</p> <li data-bbox="680 951 2047 1110"> <p>▪ Previously „Namensschuldverschreibungen“ and “Schuldscheindarlehen“ had been measured at fair value (afs investments), with unrealized gains and losses recorded in equity</p> <li data-bbox="680 1129 1868 1225"> <p>▪ Retrospective application results in a decrease in equity, due to elimination of net unrealized gains related to these investments</p>

Embedded value of Allianz' life operations

EEV early application: almost compliant

Principles	Implemt. status	Remarks
EV as a measure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Management and service companies are not included Internal reinsurance is not included
Covered business		
Components of EV		
Free surplus		
Required capital		
PVFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004 closing restatement for options and guarantees only No movement of value of options and guarantees
Time value of options & guarantees		
New business and renewals		
Projection assumptions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No disclosure in annual statement Detailed disclosure material on EEV will be provided starting with EV 2005
Economic assumptions		
Participating business		
Disclosure		

EEV principles largely implemented one year ahead of time

Embedded value methodology

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{Embedded} & \text{=} & \text{Present value of} & \text{−} & \text{Cost of holding} & \text{−} & \text{Time value of} & \text{+} & \text{Net asset} \\
 \text{value} & & \text{future profits} & & \text{risk-adjusted} & & \text{options and} & & \text{value} \\
 \text{(EV)} & & \text{(PVFP)} & & \text{capital} & & \text{guarantees} & & \text{(NAV)} \\
 & & & & \text{(CRC)} & & \text{(O\&G)} & &
 \end{array}$$

Covered business is Life and riders to life contracts

Asset Management and service companies are not included
Internal reinsurance is not included

Bonus rates are projected in line with management's long term plans

No productivity gains are included

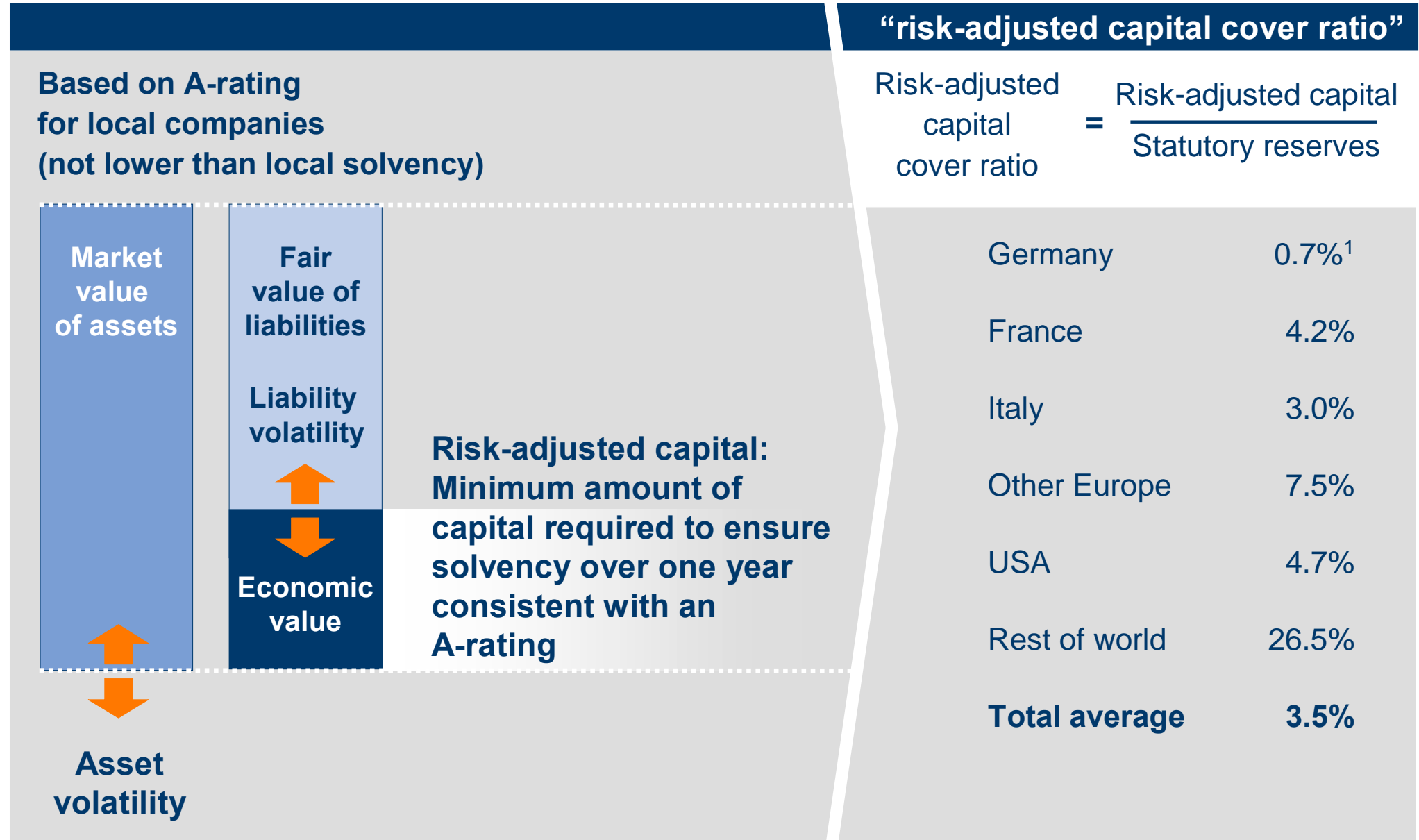
New business is valued at the point-of-sale on closing assumptions

Foreign currencies are translated using year-end F/X rates

EEV: the Allianz embedded value framework for life business

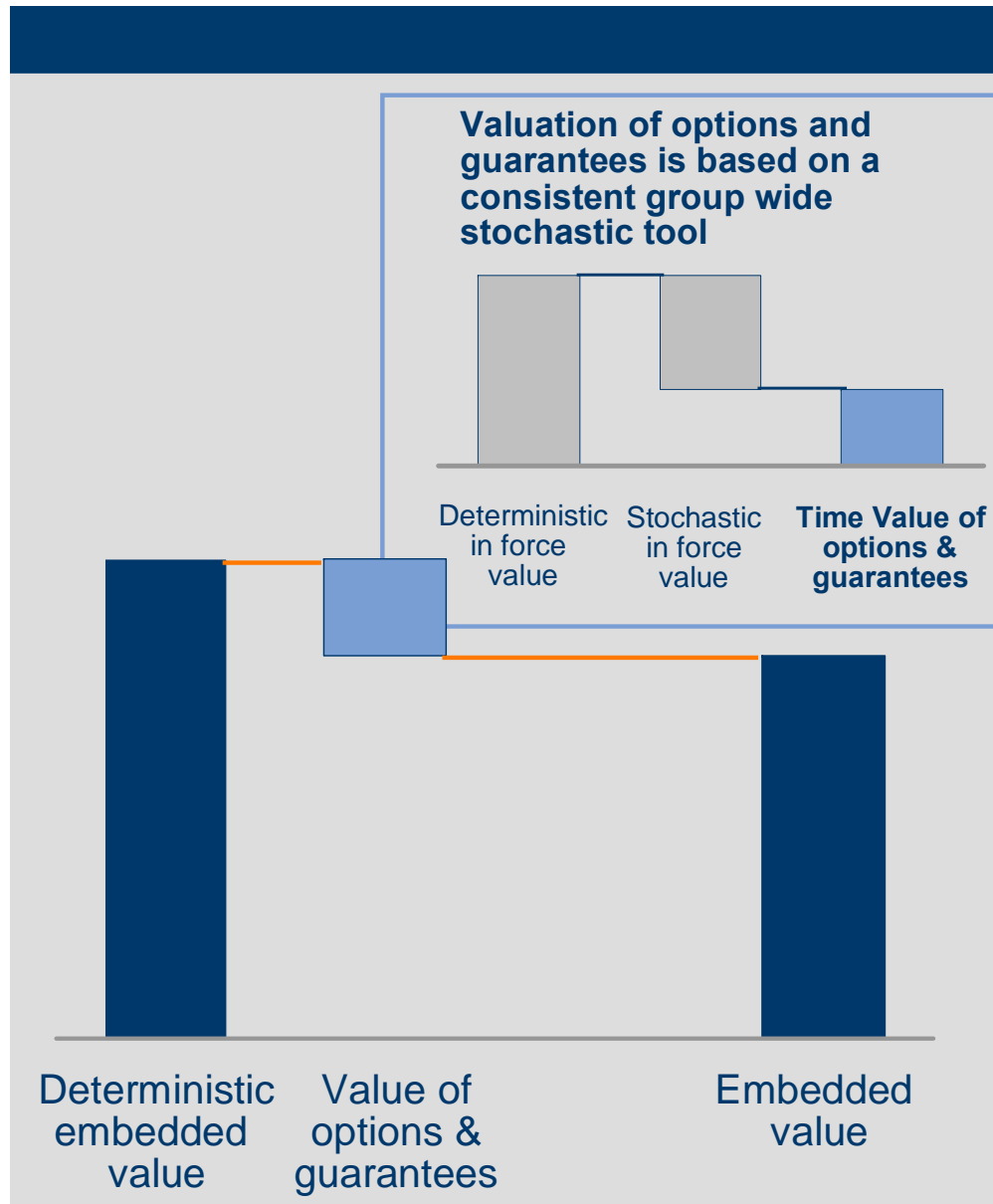
Embedded value (EV)	Net asset value (NAV) + Present value of future profits (PVFP) – Cost of risk-adj. capital (CRC) – Time value of options & guarantees
Net asset value (NAV)	Capital not backing liabilities valued at market value
Risk-adjusted capital (RAC)	Capital tied into life business (maximum of internal risk capital and required solvency margin)
Excess capital (XS)	Net asset value (NAV) – risk-adjusted capital (RAC)
Present value of future profits (PVFP)	Future local statutory shareholder profits discounted at risk discount rate (RDR); includes value of unrealized gains on assets backing policy reserves
Cost of risk-adjusted capital (CRC)	Future differences between cost of capital and expected investment return on risk-adjusted capital, discounted at risk discount rate (RDR)
Risk discount rate (RDR)	Cost of capital (CAPM based; risk free rate in line with economic assumptions; equity risk premium 3.5%; beta = 0.9)
Value of new business (VNB)	Present value of future profits (PVFP) – Cost of risk-adjusted capital (CRC) at issue date
New business margin	Value of new business divided by present value of new business premiums, discounted at risk discount rate
Present value of new business premiums	Discounted value of new regular premiums plus the total amount of single premiums received in the year

EEV: required risk-adjusted capital is based on a fair value balance sheet



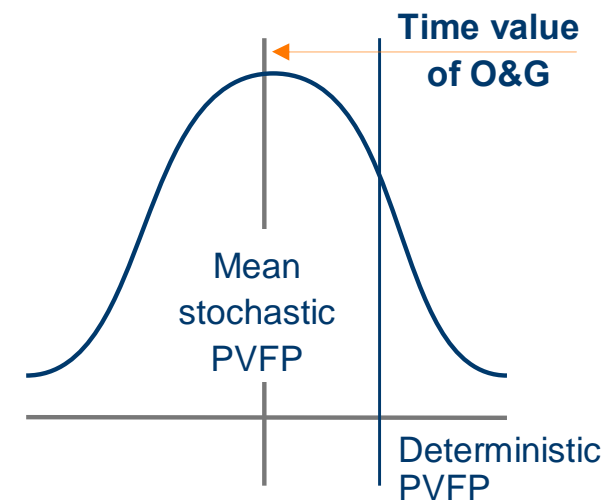
1) after all policyholder resources admissible for solvency purposes

EEV: time value of options and guarantees based on stochastic techniques



Comments

Value of options & guarantees = Deterministic PVFP - Mean stochastic PVFP



- Applying 1000 stochastic scenarios consistent with EV assumptions
- Based on 5year historic volatility (e.g. EURO StoXX 50 of 23%)
- Modeling of management actions is limited to managing bonus rates and balance sheet buffers

Consistent valuation parameters are applied across Allianz Group

Key parameters	Specification			
Risk free rate for reinvestments (10-year government bond)	EUR	3.60%	CHF	2.35%
	USD	4.30%	KRW	3.90%
Equity risk premium	All	3.50%		
Real estate risk premium	0.2 x 10-year bond rate ¹			
Tax rate in line with local tax regime	D	39.0%	CH	25.0%
	F	35.4%	KR	27.5%
	I	38.2%	USA	35.0%
Risk discount rates	Underlying segment $\beta = 0.9$, risk free rate based on 10 year government bond, 3.5% equity risk premium			
	EUR	6.75%	CHF	5.50%
	USD	7.45%	KRW	7.05%

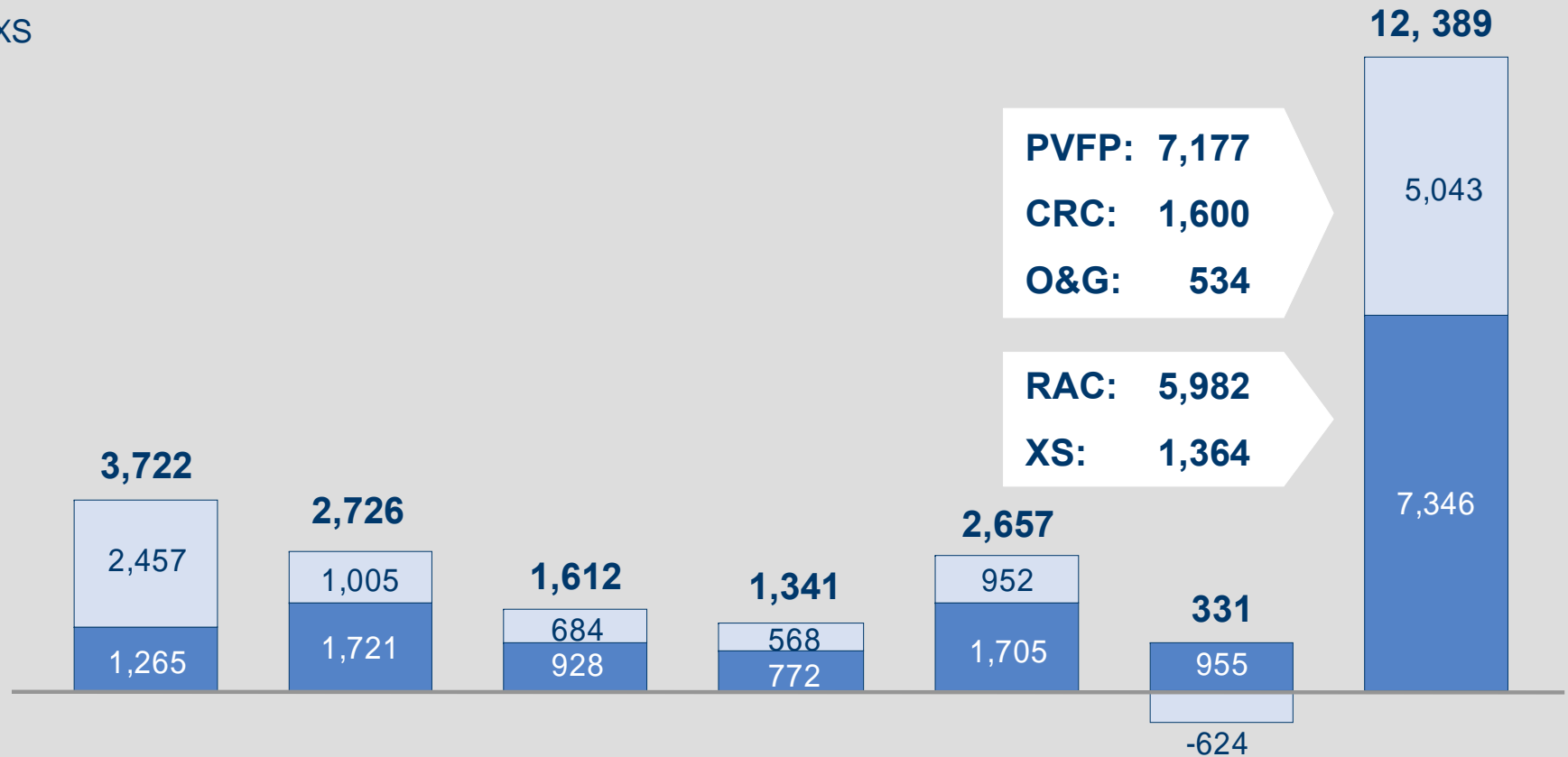
 Economic assumptions are based on year end observable market data

1) Except US: real estate risk premium 3.9%

Embedded value after minorities (EUR m)

Per region and by components 2004

- PVFP - CRC - O&G
- RAC + XS



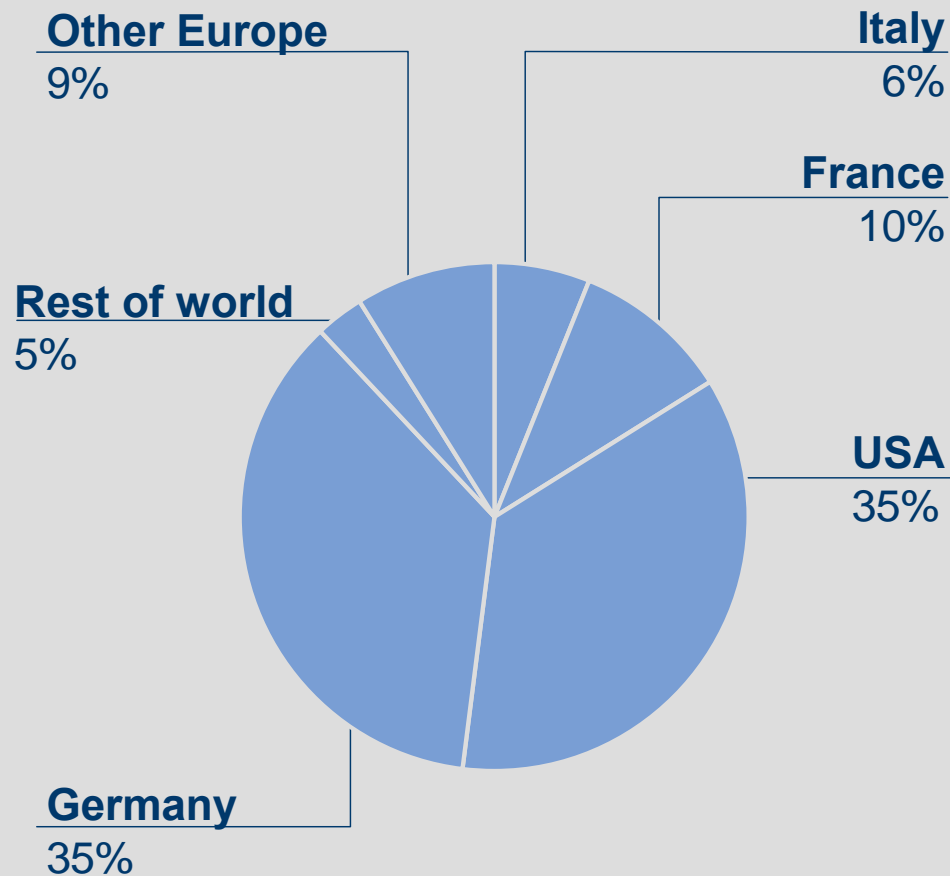
Value of options & guarantees

190	51	33	47	185	28	534
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Germany	France	Italy	Other Europe	USA	Rest of world	Total
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Value of options and guarantees per region

Total 2004: EUR 534m



O&G valuation

- **Traditional life business (EUR 430m)**
 - guaranteed minimum interest rates
 - guaranteed surrender values


- **Unit linked/variables/equity indexed business (EUR 104m)**
 - guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB)
 - guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIB)
 - guaranteed minimum account value (GMAV)
 - crediting rate floors and caps

New business (NB) values and margins (EUR m)

New business before CRC (a/ tax, a/ min.)	2003	2004	Delta
NB Value	501	793	58%
NB Margin	2.2%	2.9%	0.7%-p
NB Spread ¹	n/a	0.40%	n/a

New business after CRC (a/ tax, a/ min.)	2003	2004	Delta
NB Value	265	611	131%
NB Margin	1.2%	2.2%	1.0%-p
NB Spread ¹	n/a	0.30%	n/a

1) NB Spread: NBV / present value of statutory reserves (eop)

-  **2004 NBV including value of options and guarantees**
- 2003 NBV excluding value of options and guarantees**

Value of new business by region (EUR m)

Value of new business at issue before and after cost of risk-adjusted capital (a/ min.)

	2003	Old model	2004	EEV	Spread ¹ (bp)
	NB Value	NB margin (%)	NB Value	NB margin (%)	
Before CRC					
Germany	117	1.8	228	2.6	33
France	41	1.7	66	2.7	36
Italy	97	2.8	108	3.1	57
Other Europe	60	4.1	78	4.5	72
USA	156	2.1	303	3.2	41
Rest of world	31	1.7	10	0.5	11
Total	501	2.2	793	2.9	40
After CRC					
Germany	95	1.5	209	2.4	30
France	3	0.1	39	1.6	22
Italy	57	1.6	88	2.6	47
Other Europe	36	2.5	59	3.4	54
USA	74	1.0	218	2.3	30
Rest of world	1	0.1	-2	-0.1	-2
Total	265	1.2	611	2.2	30

- Germany: Margin increased reflecting management's long-term profit sharing plans and lower capital requirement; significantly increased volume due to change in tax regulation
- US: Margin increased due to repricing of products in second half of 2003; sales volume significantly increased leading to an improved cost base for variable business
- Italy: Margin increased due to higher production of profitable recurrent premium business; decrease in unit linked volume offset by introduction of profitable traditional products
- France: Margin increased due to significant cost reduction and repricing of products

1) ((PVFP - CRC - O&G) for NB) / present value of statutory reserves for NB

New business 2004 – other key profitability indicators

(EUR m)

	NB strain ¹	IRR (in %) ²	Options & guarantees in new business ³	Present value of new business premiums	Spread on statutory reserves (bps)
Germany	55	26%	0	8,672	30
France	81	10%	4	2,419	22
Italy	89	19%	1	3,463	47
Other Europe	56	24%	3	1,733	54
USA	381	14% ⁴	37	9,503	30
Rest of world	108	13%	4	1,789	-2
Total	770	16%	49	27,579	30

1) Shareholder acquired expenses + initial capital binding

2) IRR is calculated excluding the value of options and guarantees except for USA; aggregated values weighted with RAC

3) Based on marginal approach

4) Including options and guarantees

Movement analysis of embedded value after minorities (EUR m)

	2003	2004
EV published	10,977	11,657
Initial adjustments	573	69
Revised start value	11,550	11,726
Unwinding of discount rate	935	945
Non-economic variances and assumption changes	-57	76
In force operating EV profit	878	1,021
New business value added	265	611
Total operating EV profit	1,143	1,632
Investment variances and assumption changes	408	103
Divestitures	-325	
Other	-14	-87
EV before capital movements	12,762	13,374
Capital movement	-1,106	-571
End value I	11,657	12,803
Restatement for O&G in 2004 (for in force only)		-414
End value II		12,389

Initial adjustments

Adjustments	Value (EUR m)	Description
Change to risk-adjusted capital	434	The change from S&P capital model to risk-adjusted capital decreased the RAC/increased XS by EUR 709m resulting in a reduction of CRC by EUR 434m
Change in F/X rates	-206	A decrease of foreign currency exchange rates against the Euro led to a decrease in embedded value primarily driven by a lower USD (EUR 214m)
Change in Allianz interest/ new OE	-287	The sale of Cornhill life is integrated in the change of Allianz interest
Other	128	Includes changes in the model for Allianz Leben Germany to reflect management's long term plan for future shareholder profit participation. On average the shareholder part of gross profits is 14%
Total initial adjustments	69	

Comment on movement analysis

Movements	Value (EUR m)	Description
Investment variance and assumption charges		
Change in discount rates on in force	863	Discount rates are aligned with underlying risk-free rates of economic assumptions
Change in economic assumption	-1,297	Economic assumptions reflecting the lower projected interest rates and equity yields
Other	537	A positive investment variance primarily due to positive equity returns and an increase in unrealized capital gains on the bond portfolio (EUR 570m)
Total	103	
Restatement for options and guarantees	-414	<p>Includes options and guarantees for in-force business only, which was not included last year</p> <p>Options and guarantees already included in the EV 2003 for US business are EUR 71m at year end, options and guarantees included in new business are EUR 49m</p> <p>Therefore, total options and guarantees included in the EV 2004 are EUR 534m</p>

Sensitivity analysis of embedded value

(EUR m)

Embedded value									
	Base case	Economic factors					Non economic factors		
		-1 %-p in total investment yield	+1 %-p in total investment yield	-1 %-p in equity yield	+1 %-p in risk discount rate	Using statutory solvency capital	+10% expenses	+10% mortality	+25% lapse
Germany	3,722	-2,032	929	-220	-257	265	-29	-12	-98
France	2,726	-220	226	-64	-142	0	-74	-58	-28
Italy	1,612	-120	85	-32	-76	374	-20	-11	-16
Other Europe	1,341	-607	427	-52	-115	128	-74	-58	-1
USA	2,657	-301	190	-118	-149	124	-39	-12	4
Rest of world	331	-249	115	-3	-45	112	-27	-108	100
Total	12,389	-3,529	1,972	-489	-784	1,003	-263	-259	-39

Comparison of embedded value to IFRS equity

DAC/VOBA	IFRS amounts in DAC/VOBA exceed statutory levels included in PVFP
Difference in reserves	Aggregate IFRS life technical and unallocated profit sharing reserves exceed statutory reserves used in PVFP modeling
Shareholders portion of unrealized capital gains included in PVFP	Aggregate amounts of unrealized capital gains included in PVFP projection, net of tax and policyholder participation
Net amount of asset valuation differences	Shareholder value of difference between market value and book value of assets (valued at IFRS book value)
Other adjustments	Differences statutory versus IFRS accounting treatment other than above, including difference in tax and P-GAAP valuation adjustments

Reconciliation of embedded value to IFRS equity (EUR m)

PVFP - CAC - O&G	5,043
Adjust for:	
IFRS DAC / VOBA	-7,782
Difference in life and unallocated profit sharing reserves	6,615
Shareholder value of unrealized capital gains included in PVFP	-864
Net amount of asset valuation differences	-330
Other adjustments	66
Additional value not accounted for in IFRS equity¹	2,748

1) Excluding goodwill

Review of embedded value methodology

Tillinghast has reviewed the methodology and assumptions used to determine the 2004 embedded value results for the six main operating countries of the Allianz Group (Germany, France, USA, Italy, Korea and Switzerland). The review covered the embedded value as at 31 December 2004 and the value of 2004 new business. It included the values of options and guarantees but excluded the sensitivities. The conclusions of the review are set out below.

The methodology used is reasonable and in line with common actuarial practice with regard to embedded value reporting. The values are primarily based on deterministic projections of future after-tax profits, with allowance for risk through the use of a single risk discount rate by country and an explicit adjustment for the cost of holding capital. Explicit allowance has also been made for the cost of options and guarantees, as described on page 70 of this document.

The economic assumptions, risk discount rates and allowance for cost of capital are reasonable for the purpose of embedded value reporting. The operating assumptions used are reasonable in the context of Allianz's recent experience, where available and credible, and the expected future operating environment.

As regards the EEV Principles, we would concur with Allianz's assessment on page 1 of the extent of compliance, for the six main operating countries. In particular, we believe that, in respect of the end 2004 embedded value and the value of 2004 new business, the methodology and assumptions used are consistent with the Principles (noting the disclosed exceptions concerning asset management, service companies and internal reinsurance).

Tillinghast has also performed limited high level checks on the results for the six main operating countries and has discovered no material issues. Detailed checks on the models and processes have not, however, been performed.

Paul Achleitner, Board member Allianz AG

Capital efficiency

Analysts' Conference
March 2005

Capital efficiency targets 2004/2005 (1)

Assets

- ① Reduce equity exposure
- ② Reduce cluster risks
- ③ Free up Dresdner from non-strategic stakes
- ④ Divest sub-critical and non-performing activities

Equity and Liabilities

- ⑤ Strengthen capital base
- ⑥ De-leverage Group
- ⑦ Use attractive market conditions
- ⑧ Optimize shareholder structure

Capital efficiency targets 2004/2005 (2)

Examples

"All in one"

Assets

Equity and Liabilities

BITES

① Reduce equity exposure

⑤ Strengthen capital base

*T-shares
Subbond*

MAN

② Reduce cluster risks

⑥ De-leverage Group

*Senior bonds
reduced*

*AZ
Munich Re*

③ Free up Dresdner from non-strategic stakes

⑦ Use attractive market conditions

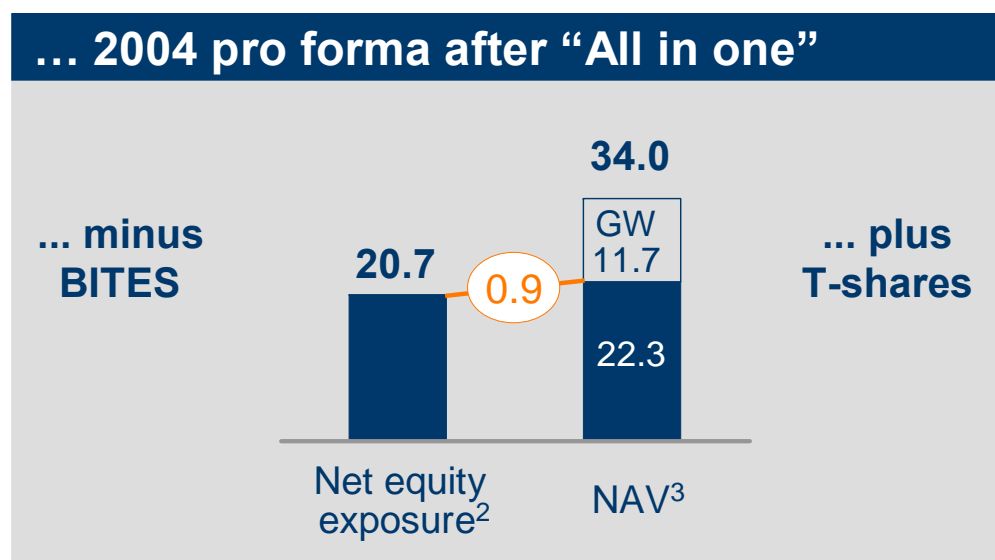
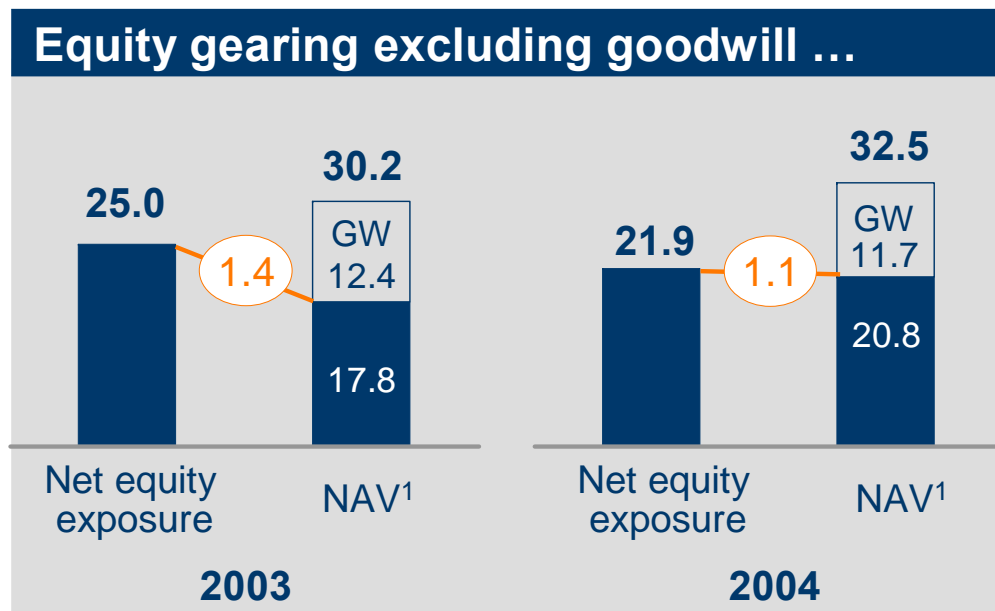
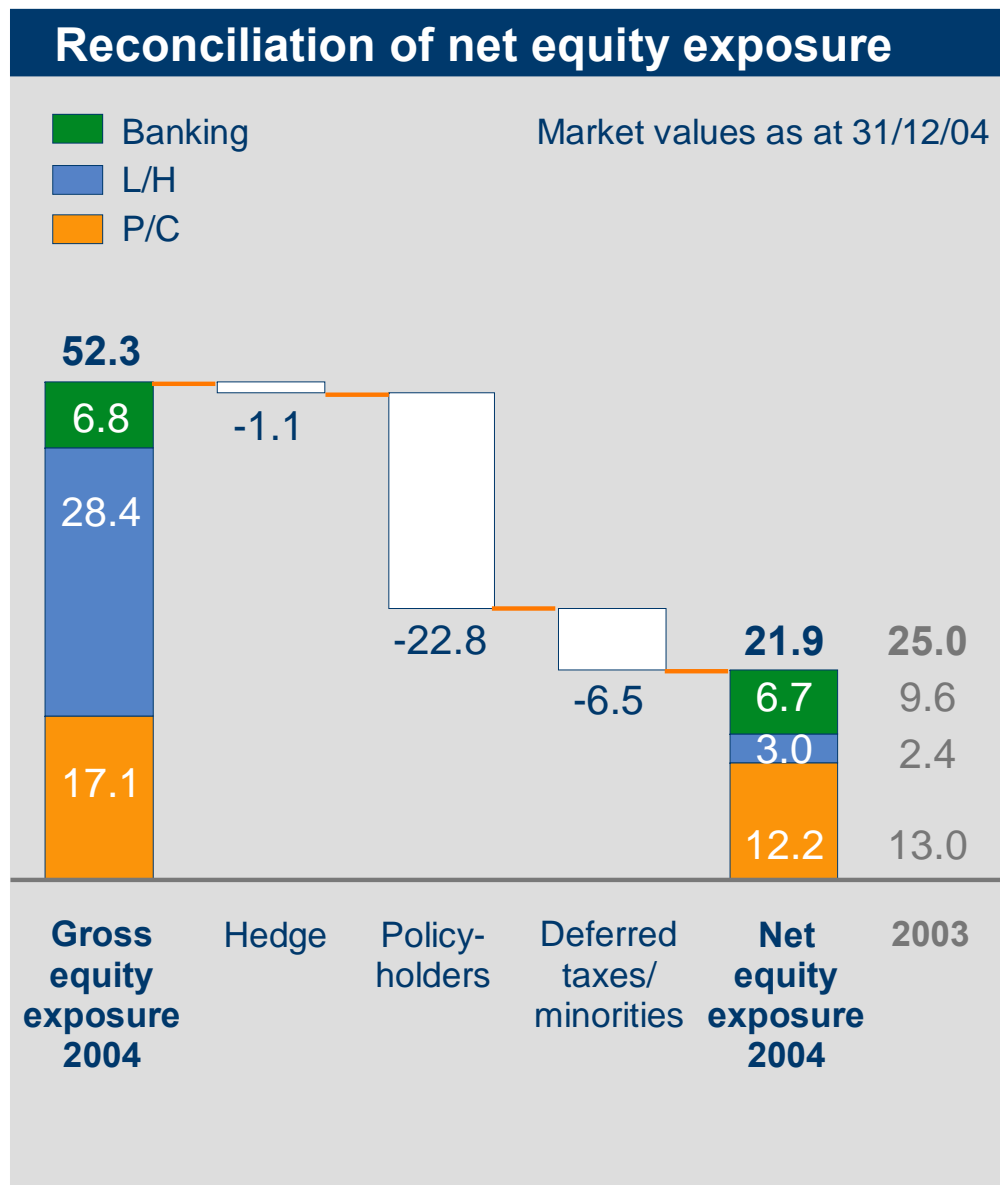
*AZ Canada
AZ President
IRU*

④ Divest sub-critical and non-performing activities

⑧ Optimize shareholder structure

T-shares

1 Equity exposure reduced (EUR bn)

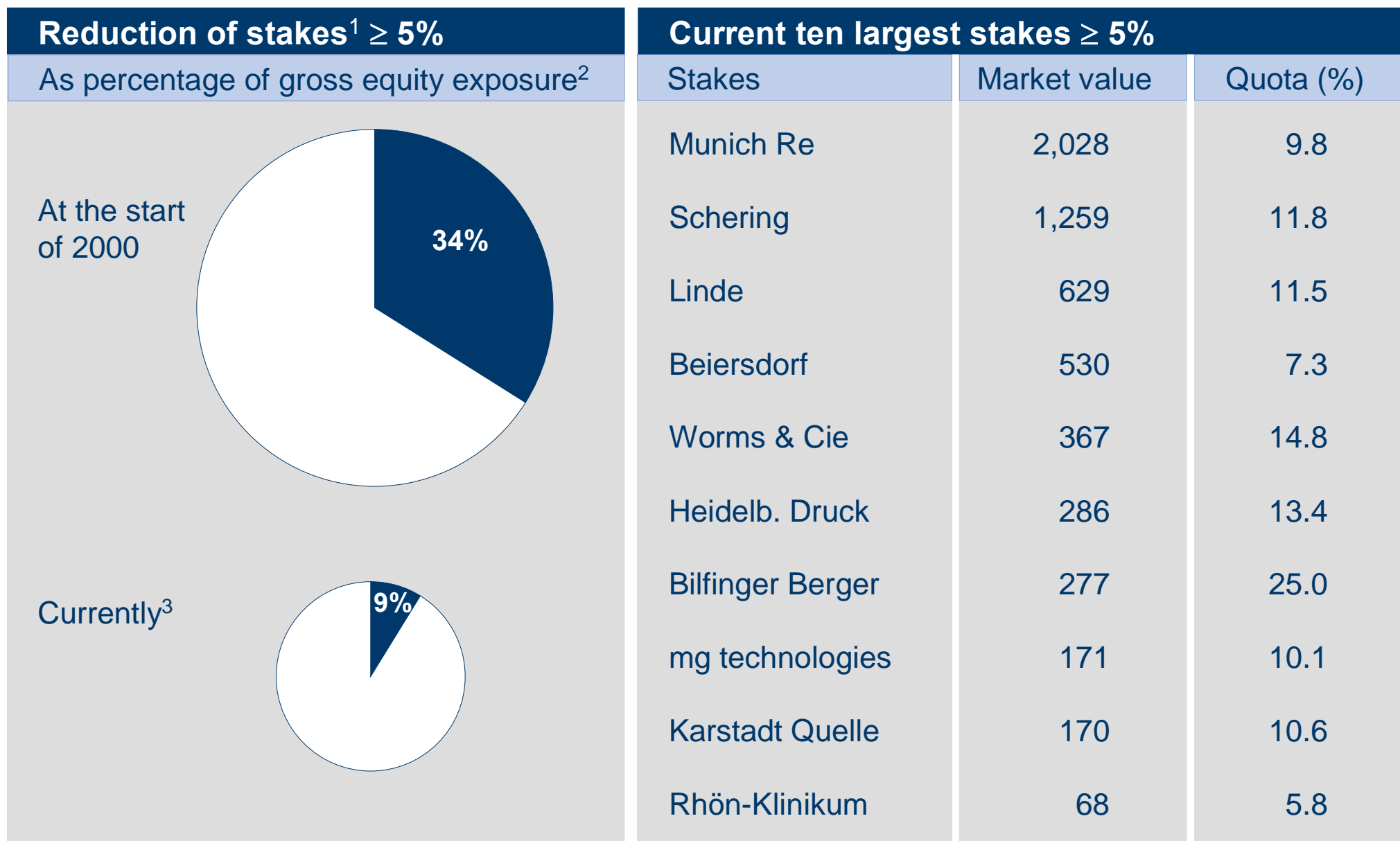


1) Shareholders' equity + shareholders' share of off-balance sheet reserves. 12M 2003: 28.6bn +1.6bn; 12M 2004: 30.8bn +1.7bn

2) Net equity exposure = 12M 2004 net equity exposure -1.2bn from forward sale of equity exposure (BITES)

3) NAV = 12M 2004 NAV +1.5bn from sale of treasury shares

2 Cluster risks reduced



1) Based on all non-strategic and non-real-estate stakes with market value ≥ EUR 50m

3) Reduction due to EUR 1.2bn BITES bond is taken into account

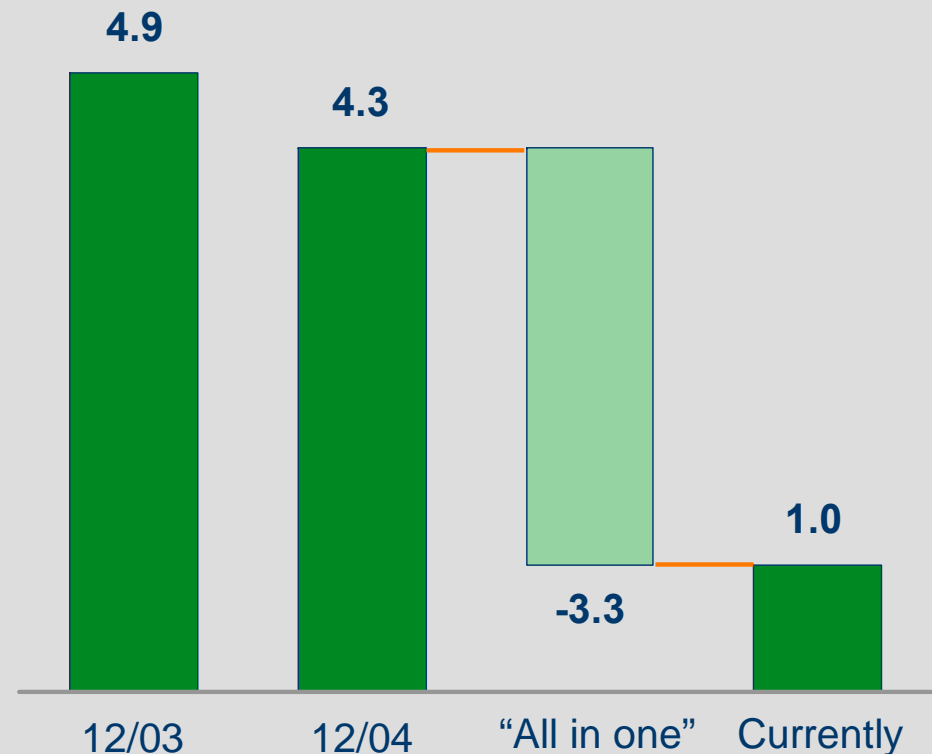
2) Size of charts indicates size of corresponding gross equity exposure

3 Dresdner Bank freed up from non-strategic assets

Dresdner Bank

- Sale of Allianz treasury shares
- Internal transfer of Munich Re shares¹
- Significant reduction of non-strategic and non-real-estate equity exposure to EUR 1.0bn
- Reinvestment of non-dividend² treasury shares will increase interest income
- Planned sale of IRU assets might lead to further balance sheet improvement in 2005

Equity portfolio Dresdner Bank³ (EUR bn)



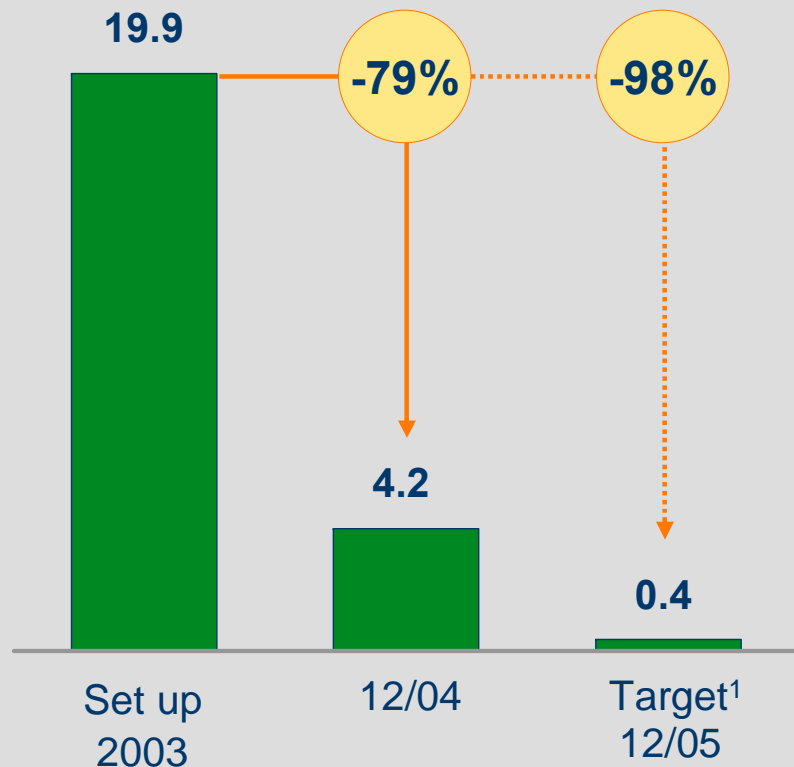
1) Sold to Allianz AG - internal transaction without impact on consolidated accounts

2) Shares held by a Group company (treasury shares) are not entitled to receive a dividend

3) Dresdner Bank stand alone, based on non-strategic and non-real-estate stakes

4 Sub-critical and non-performing activities divested

IRU wind down (RWA EUR bn)

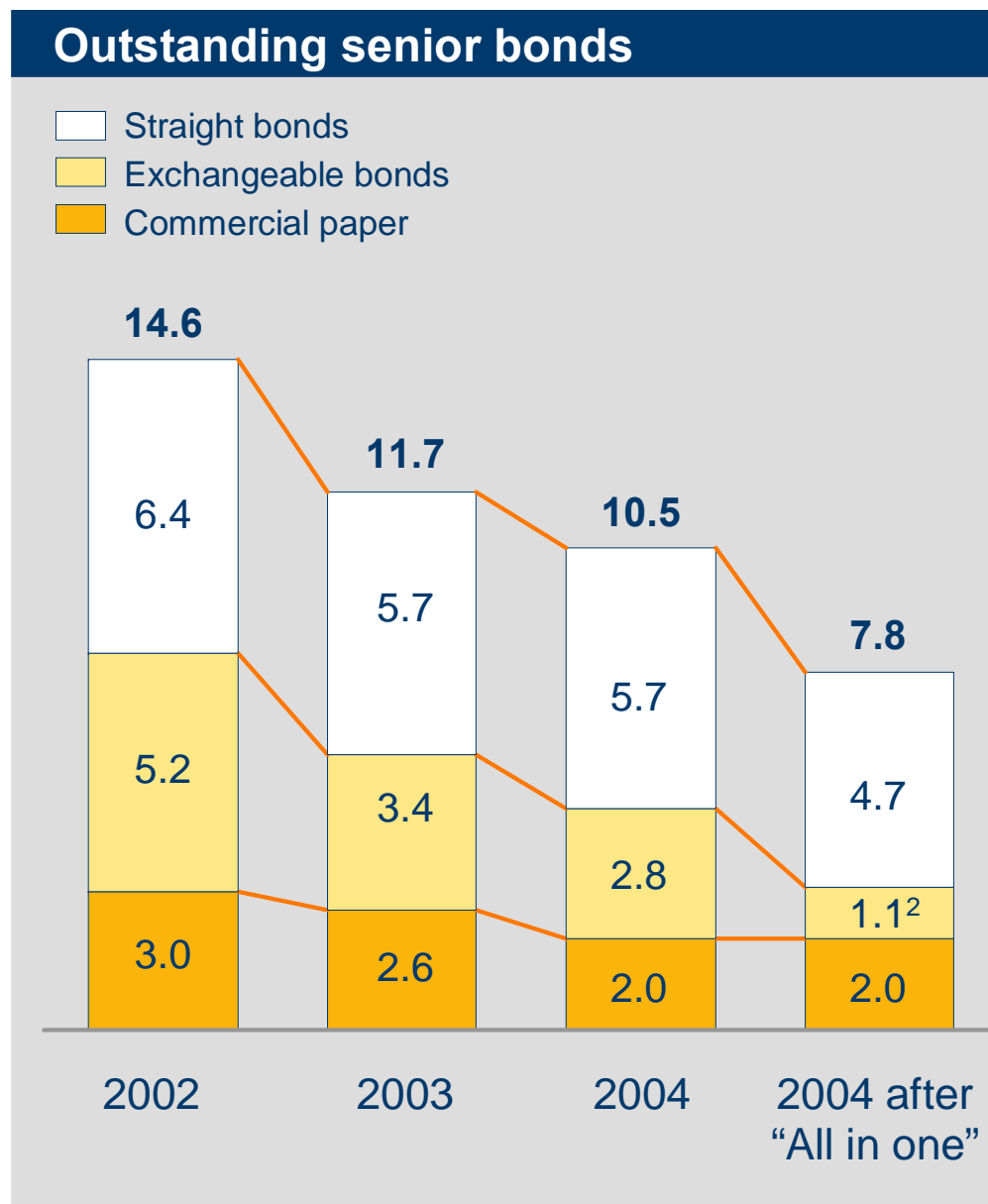
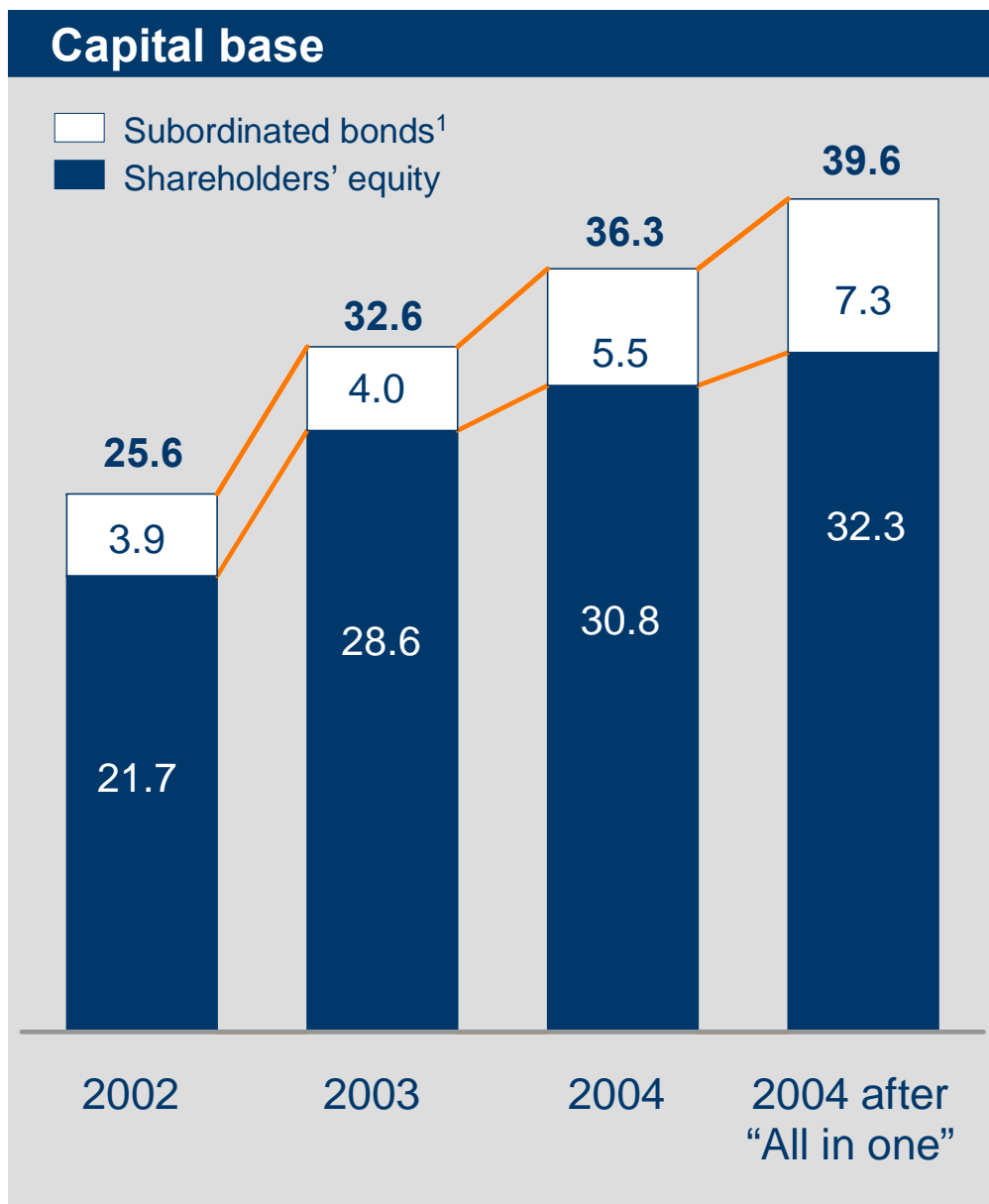


1) After already agreed or initiated transactions

Divestments (as at 03/2005)

- **22 divestments in 2004/2005:**
 - 2 unprofitable
 - 14 non-strategic (e.g. AZ Canada, Cornhill Life)
 - 6 sub-critical (e.g. ZA Verzekeringen Belgium)
- **Deal volume:**
approx. EUR 1.0bn
(EUR 2.8bn since 2003)
- **Risk capital release:**
approx. EUR 0.5bn
(EUR 1.4bn since 2003)
- **78 sub-holdings liquidated in 2003 and 2004**

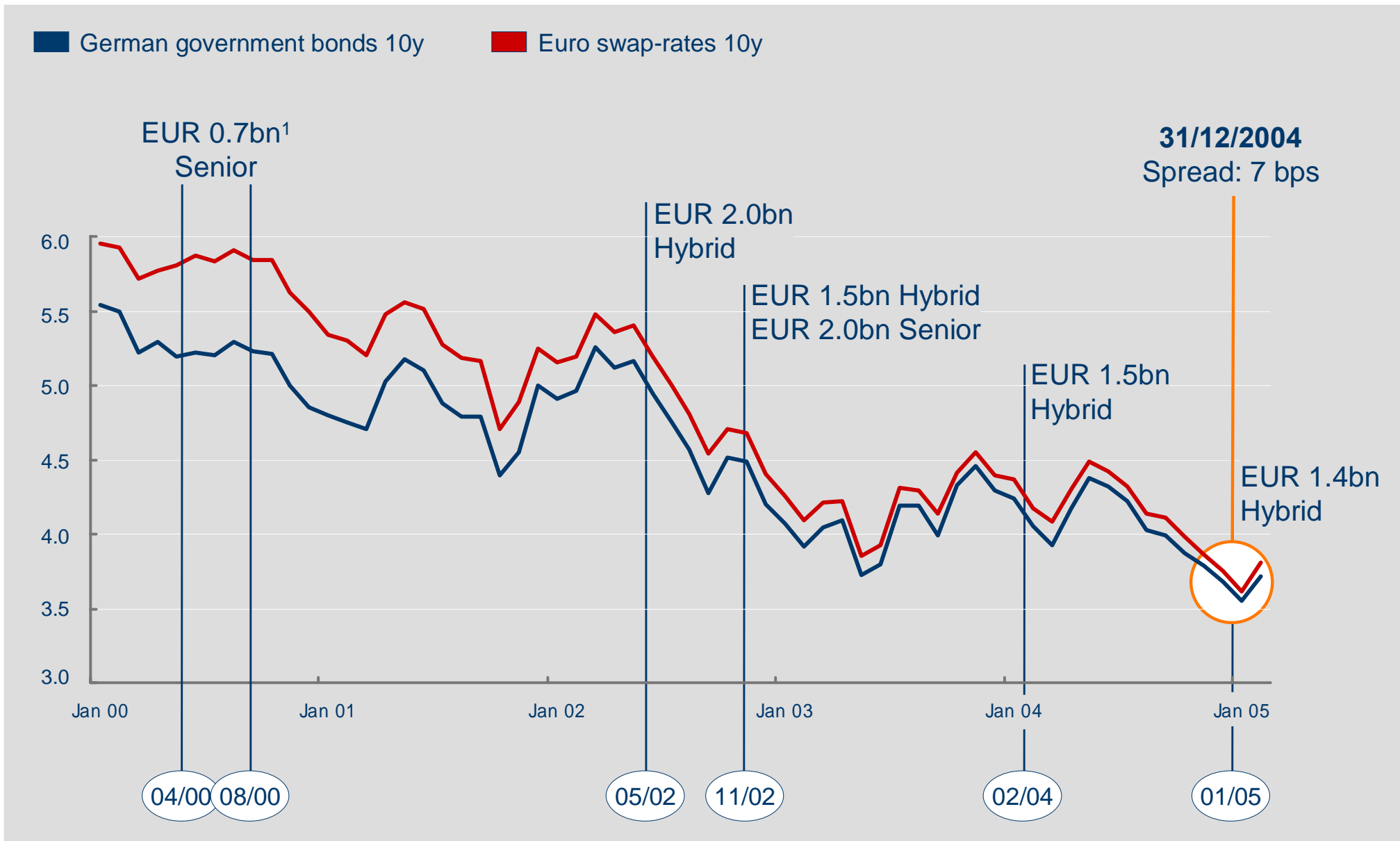
5 6 Capital base strengthened and Group de-leveraged
(EUR bn)



1) Including AGF subordinated bonds

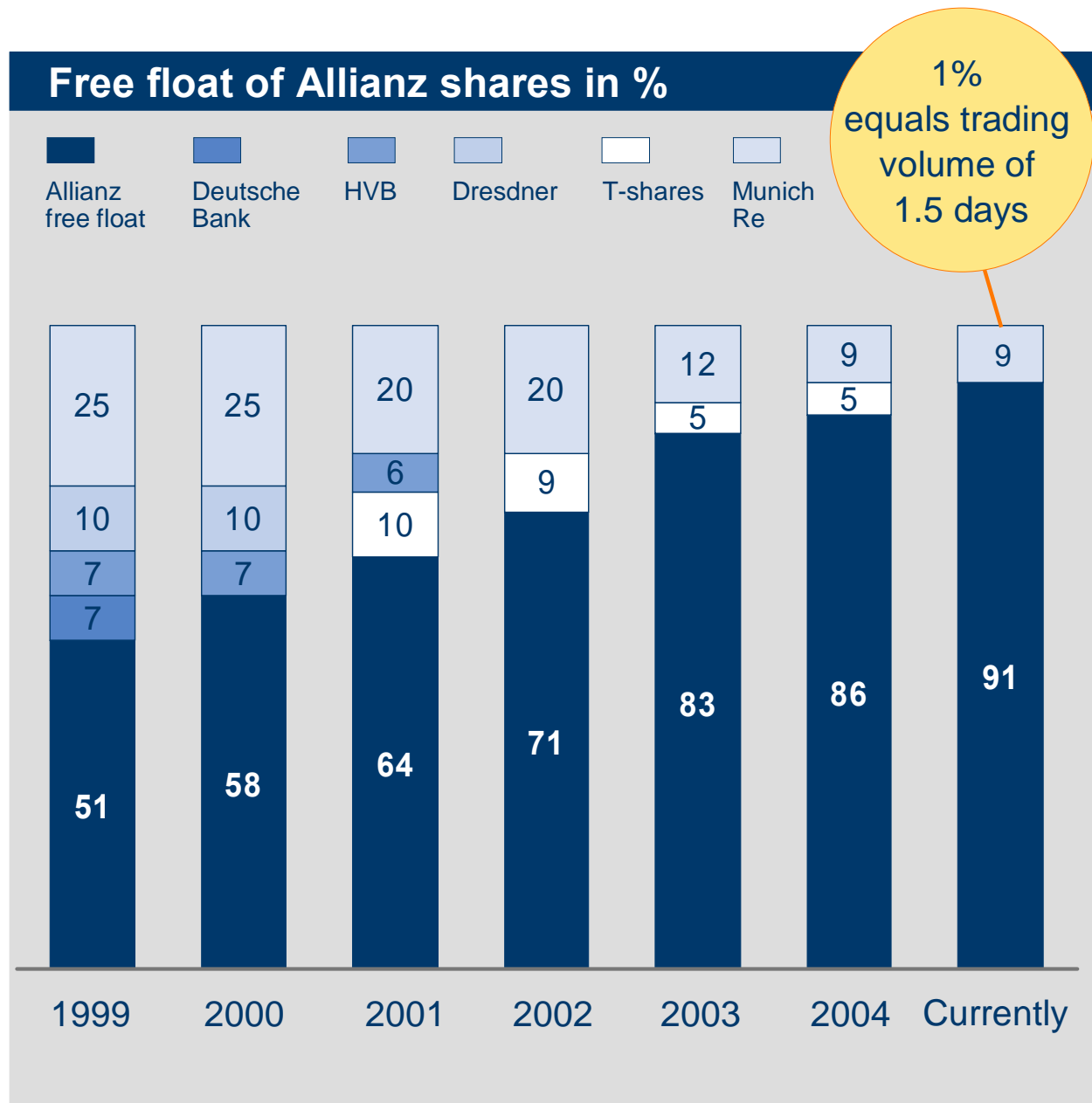
2) Excluding EUR 1.2bn BITES bond

7 Attractive market conditions for debt transactions locked in



1) Increase of existing bonds

8 Shareholder structure optimized



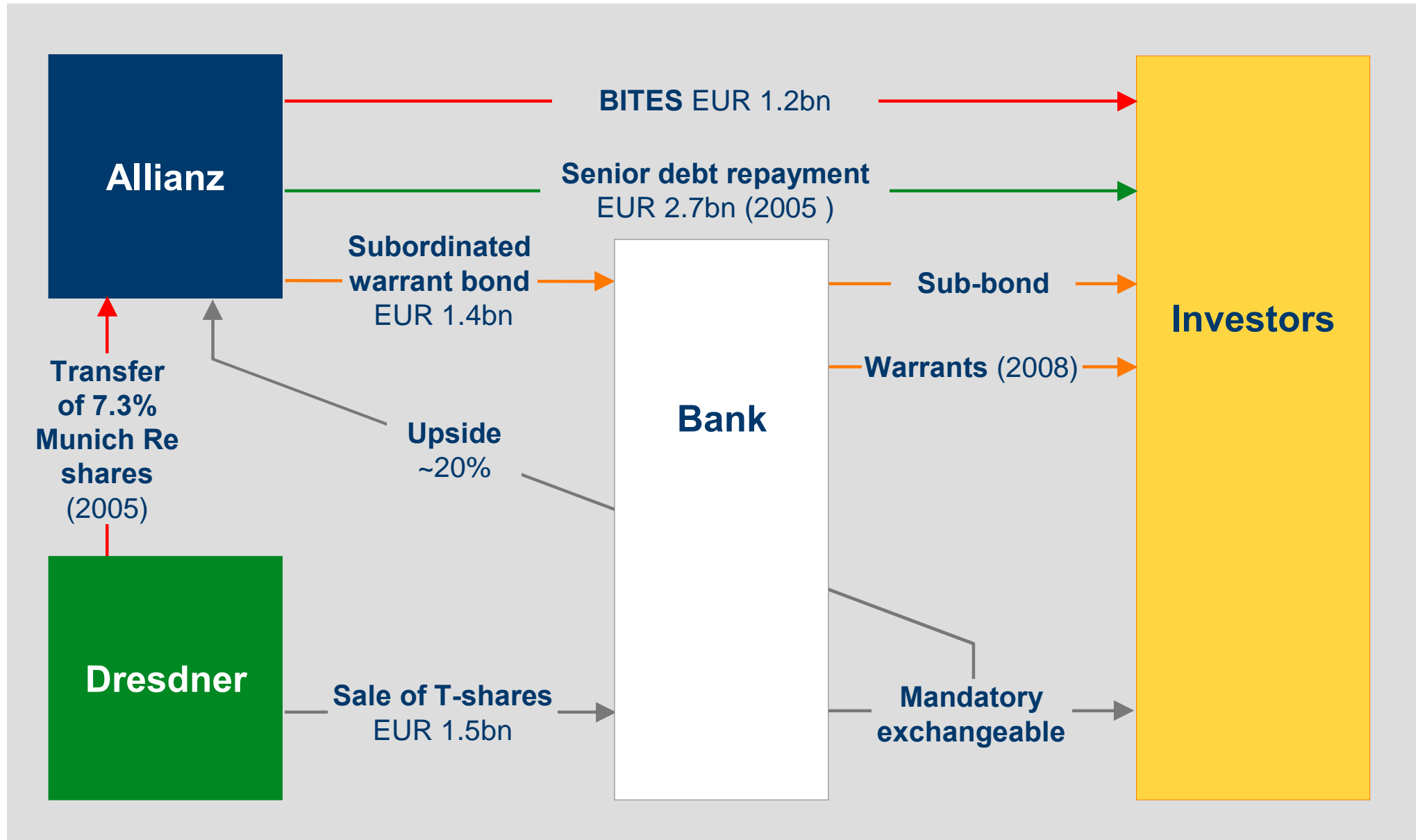
Allianz free float in indices

	Current	Expected	
MSCI	80.0% →	90.0%	05/05
FTSE	100% →	100%	-
STOXX	90.1% →	91.0%	03/05
DAX	90.1% →	91.0%	06/05

Potential demand from index-oriented funds

Additional information

Structure of “All in one” transaction



Joachim Faber, Board member Allianz AG

Allianz Global Investors

Analysts' Conference
March 2005

Recap: What did we tell you 3 years ago?



Management Focus

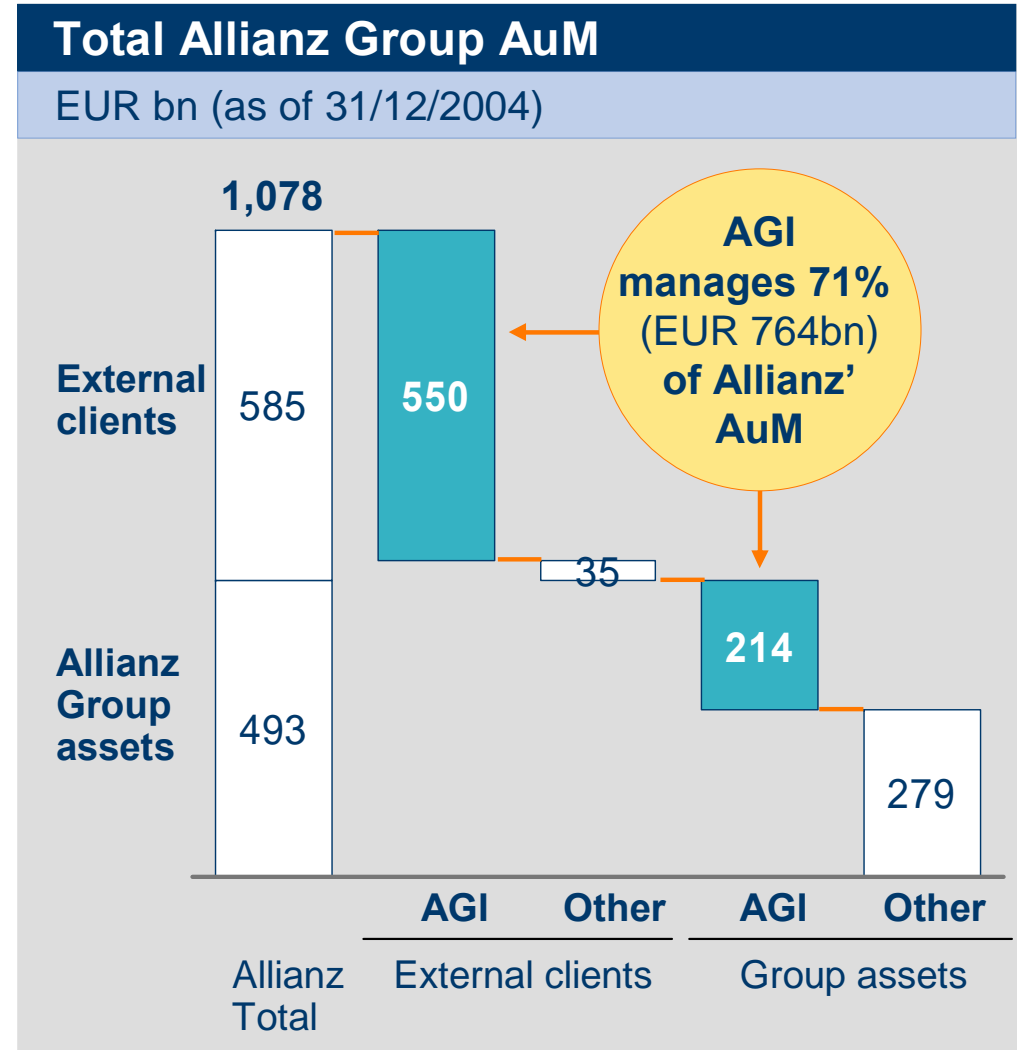
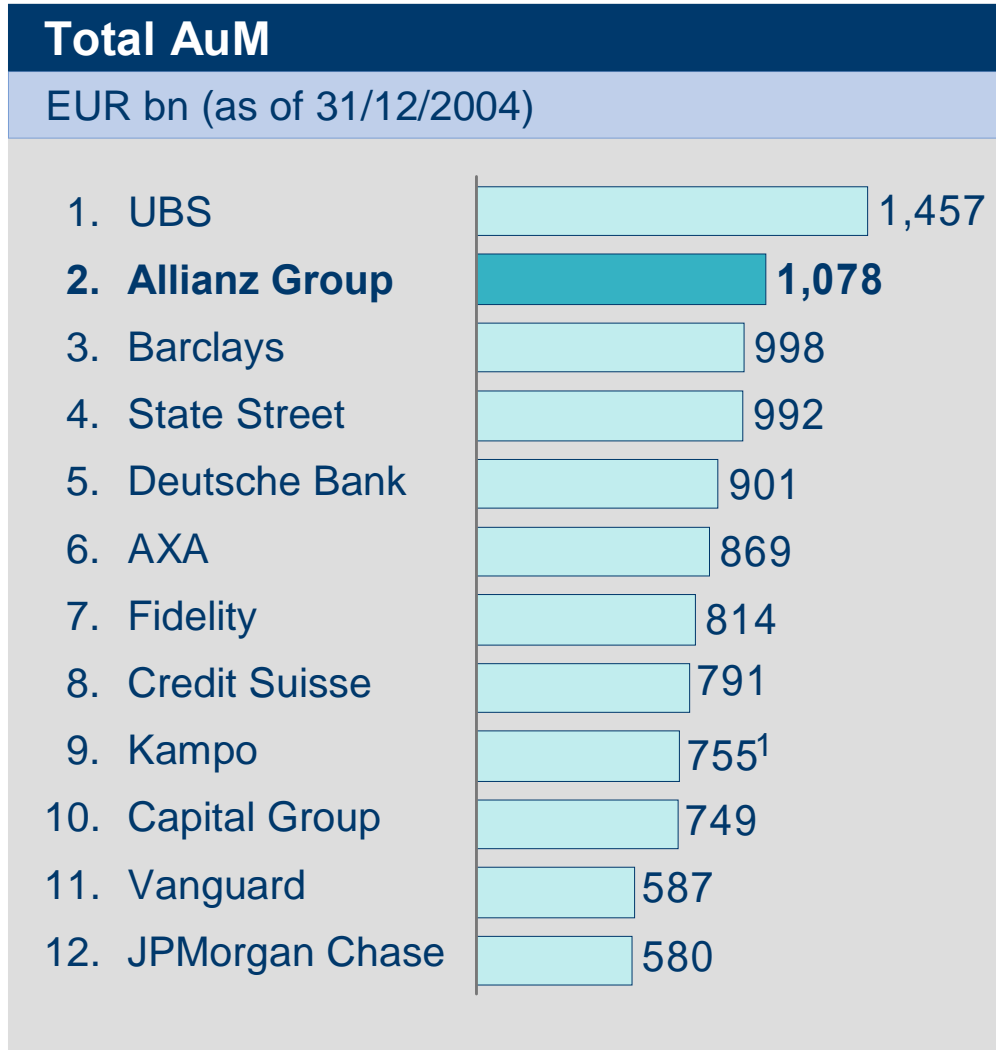
- Revenue growth through global distribution capabilities
- Rigorous cost management
- Investment performance and client attention
- Building a common culture



Financial Targets

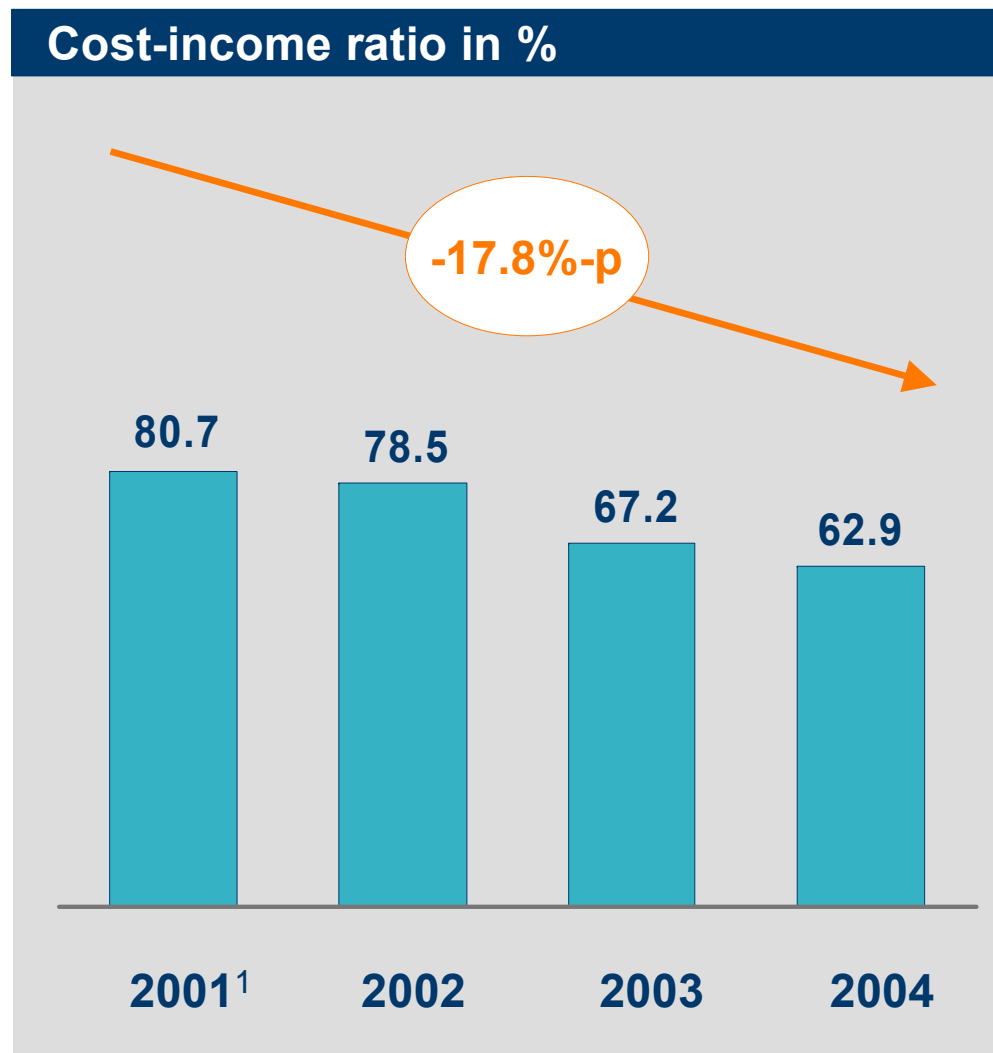
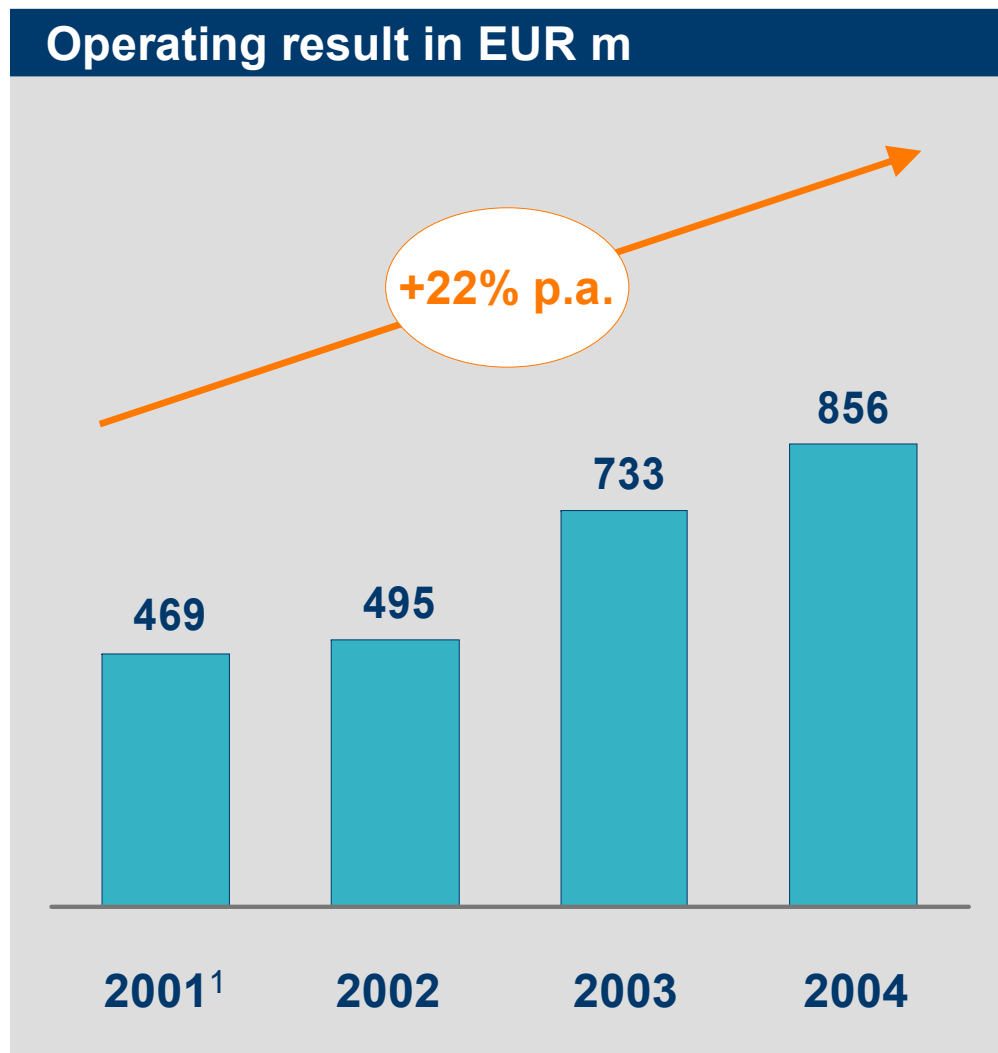
- CAGR 2001 - 2005
 - 3rd party AuM 10 - 15%
 - Revenue growth 8 - 10%
 - Increase of costs 3 - 5 %

Allianz Group ranks among the world's largest investment managers with AGI managing EUR 764bn (71%)



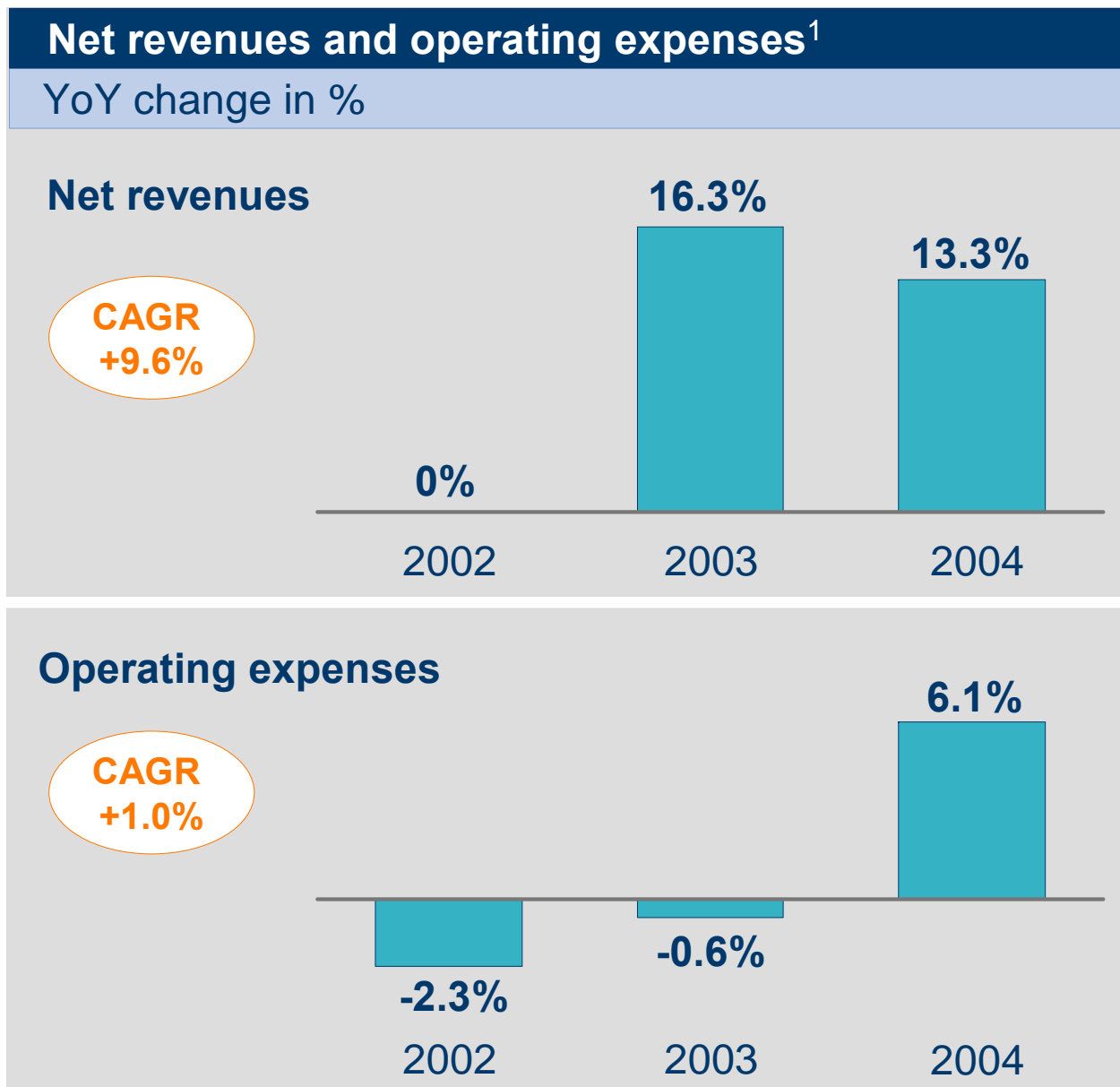
1) As of March 2004
Source: Company reports, Global Investor

Delivering increasing profitability



1) Dresdner Bank asset management included pro-forma for the full-year 2001

Strengthening profitability driven by revenue growth and cost management



- Main drivers**
- Leverage of worldwide distribution power
 - Best practice sharing
 - Efficiency improvements/ streamlining of processes
 - Rigorous cost management/ containment

1) Currency and deconsolidation adjusted

Critical factors for Allianz Global Investors' future success

1

Product performance

2

Leveraged distribution

3

Market presence / client mix

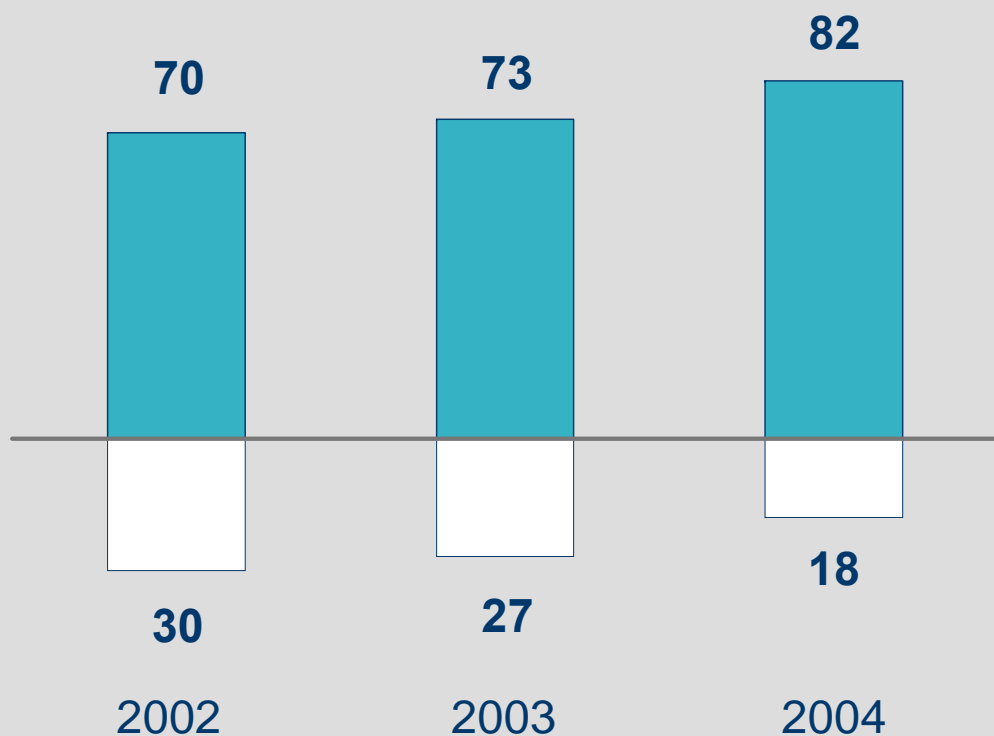
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Business model

1 Delivering superior investment performance

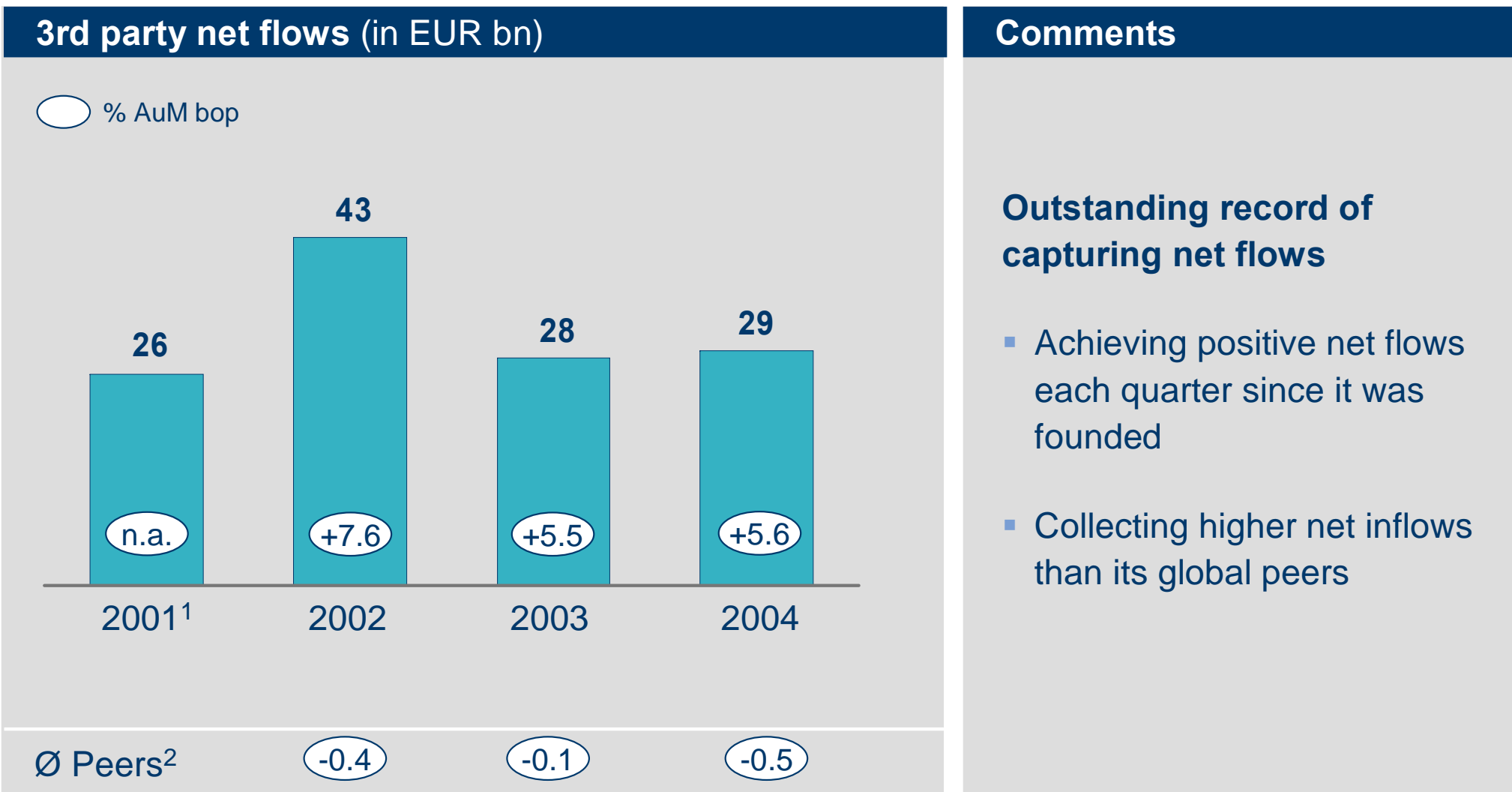
3-year investment performance (share of assets in %)

■ Outperforming AuM
■ Underperforming AuM



AGI's goal is to have $\geq 70\%$ of assets ahead of benchmark on a 3-year basis

1 Allianz Global Investors has consistently proven to be competitive in capturing net flows



1) Dresdner Bank asset management included pro-forma for the full year 2001

2) Global peer group: Deutsche AM, AXA AM, Citigroup AM, Merrill Lynch IM, UBS Global AM, Amvescap, Franklin

2 In the US, common retail distribution platform leads to exploitation of scale effects

Retail distribution US

P I M C O

RCM

NICHOLAS | APPELEGATE

Oppenheimer Capital

NFJ
Investment Group

Allianz HFP
hedge fund partners

Common platform:
Allianz
 Global Investors
Allianz Global Investors Distributors LLC, Stamford

Net inflows US – ranking versus peers¹

	2001	2002	2003
1	Vanguard	American	American
2	American	Vanguard	Vanguard
3	AGI US	AGI US	Fidelity
4	MFS	Dodge Cox	Dodge Cox
5	Oppenheimer	Fidelity	AGI US

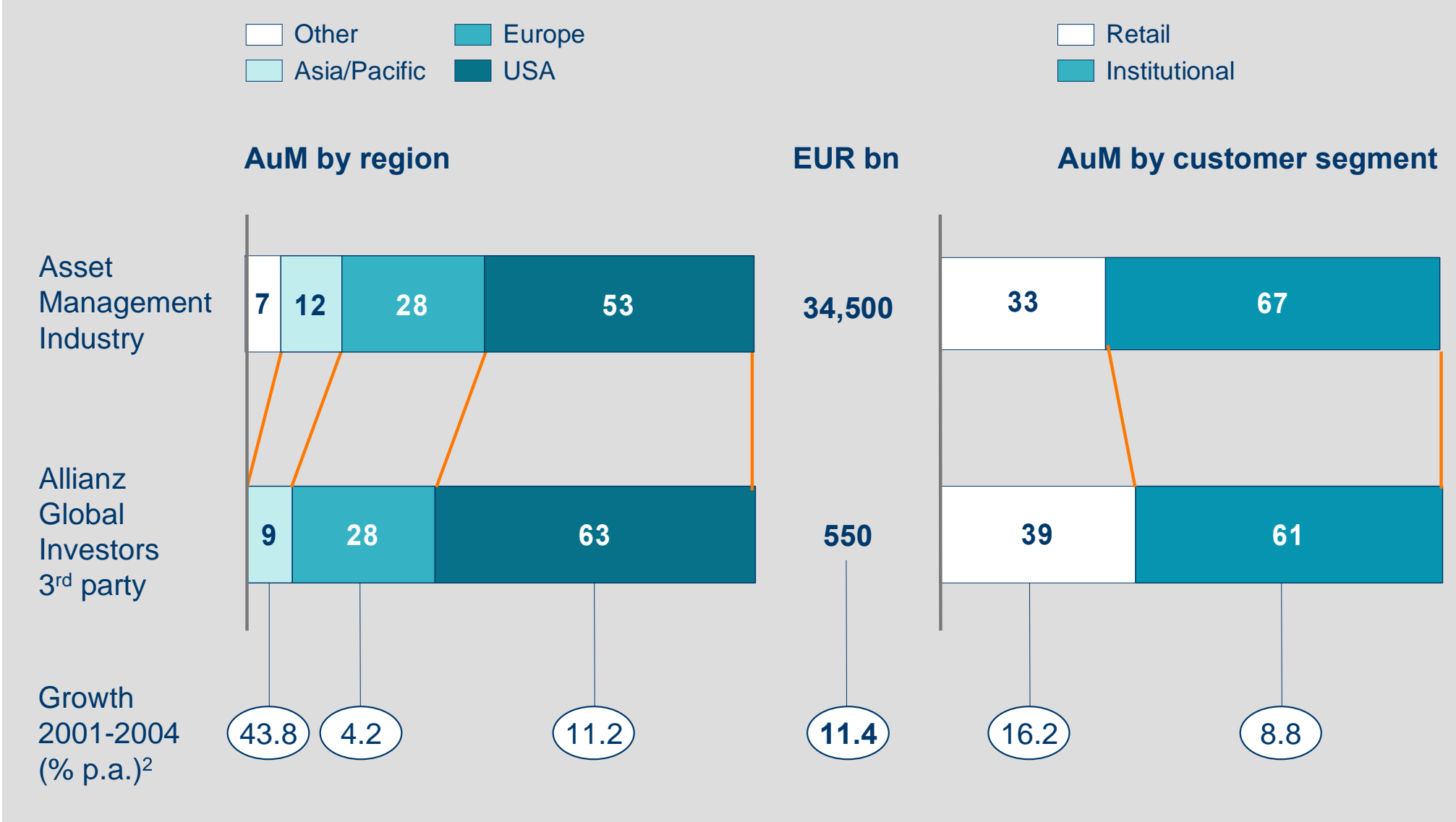
- Almost **USD 50bn** net sales 2001-2003
- Ranking third-party distribution:
 - #2 2001 & 2002
 - #3 2003 & YTD Sep. 2004

1) Long-term mutual funds

3

Allianz Global Investors' business well diversified in line with global revenue pool

AuM breakdown Allianz Global Investors vs. Asset Management Industry¹ (in %)



Source: Cerulli Associates

1) June 2004

2) For 2002-2004 based on 2001 USD/EUR spot FX-rate (0.8852)

4

Allianz Global Investors has pioneered a distinctive business model and culture



	Affiliated	Allianz Global Investors	Centralized
Governance	Financial holding	Management holding	Operationally integrated
Distribution	Independent	Leveraged	Centrally managed
Investment platform	Independent	Individual platforms, coordinated	Merged
Branding	Separate brands	Leverage brand, preserve established brands	Single brand

Allianz Global Investors has achieved a lot



Achievements until 2004

- Acquisitions completed
- Integration completed
- Business infrastructure created
- Branding clarified
- AGI-wide incentive structure introduced
- Profitability continuously improved



Financial goals

	Target 2001 – 2005	Achieved ¹ 2001 – 2004
3rd party AuM	10-15% p.a.	11.4% p.a.
Revenue growth	8-10% p.a.	9.6% p.a.
Increase of costs	3-5% p.a.	1.0% p.a.

1) Currency-adjusted

Allianz Global Investors' focus going forward

Opportunities in AM

- Accelerated wealth creation in emerging asset management markets
- Growth in pension market (trend towards funded schemes and privatization)
- Increasing share of wallet of asset management in developed markets
- Scarcity of providers of consistent alpha
- Increasing sophistication of investors

Main goals for 2005 and beyond

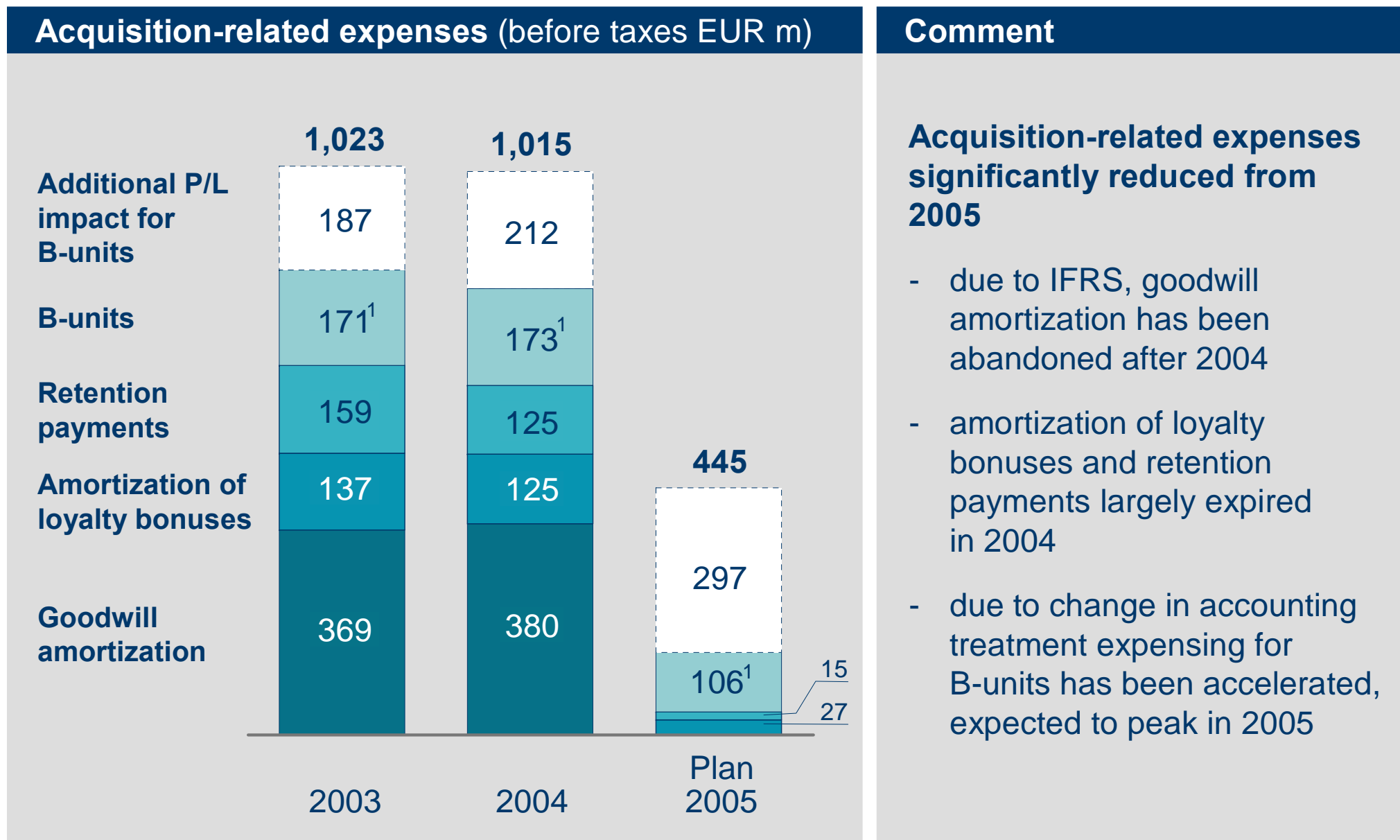
- Top-quartile investment performance
- Further improve client satisfaction
- Profitable growth by leveraging business in core markets and expansion in selected markets
- Top-quartile business returns

	Mid-term ¹
AuM / Revenue growth:	8-12% p.a.
Operating result growth:	10% p.a.
Cost-income ratio:	≤ 65%

1) Assumption: Stable FX-rate USD/EUR

Additional information

Acquisition-related expenses significantly reduced from 2005



1) Old accounting treatment

Change in accounting treatment and excellent business development of PIMCO leading to increased B-unit expenses in 2005

What are B-units?

- Part of the PIMCO acquisition in 2000
- Deferred purchase of interests (B-units)
- Valuation fluctuates based on long-term business success
- Thus long-term incentive element

How does the plan work?

- Duration 2000-2012
- Issuing of B-units 2000-2004 with fixed vesting periods
- Buy-back period (put/call) 2005-2012, put/call schedule peaks in 2009
- Total purchase volume amounts to 10-15% of NPV of PIMCO's earnings stream (or approx. 25% of PIMCO's earnings during buy-back period)

Why do they go up in 2005?

- Recent change in accounting treatment
 - Further acceleration of expense accounting for deferred purchase amount with cost peaking in 2005 (depending on future business development)
 - Eligible put/call amount (cash effective) only a small fraction of expense in 2005
- Excellent business results at PIMCO

- **Operating profitability of PIMCO and Asset Management Division not affected**
- **Cash flow and underlying economics of acquisition unchanged**

Sustained incentives to retain Allianz Global Investors' key people



Question

How do you retain key staff after retention packages are gone?



AGI's answer

- **Competitive compensation schemes**
- **Profit sharing**
- **AGI-wide long-term incentive plan**
- **Distinctive business model preserving firms' cultures and fostering entrepreneurship**

Maximilian Zimmerer - CFO Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG

Allianz Leben: new opportunities for profitable growth

All figures based on HGB (German GAAP) if not stated otherwise

Analysts' Conference

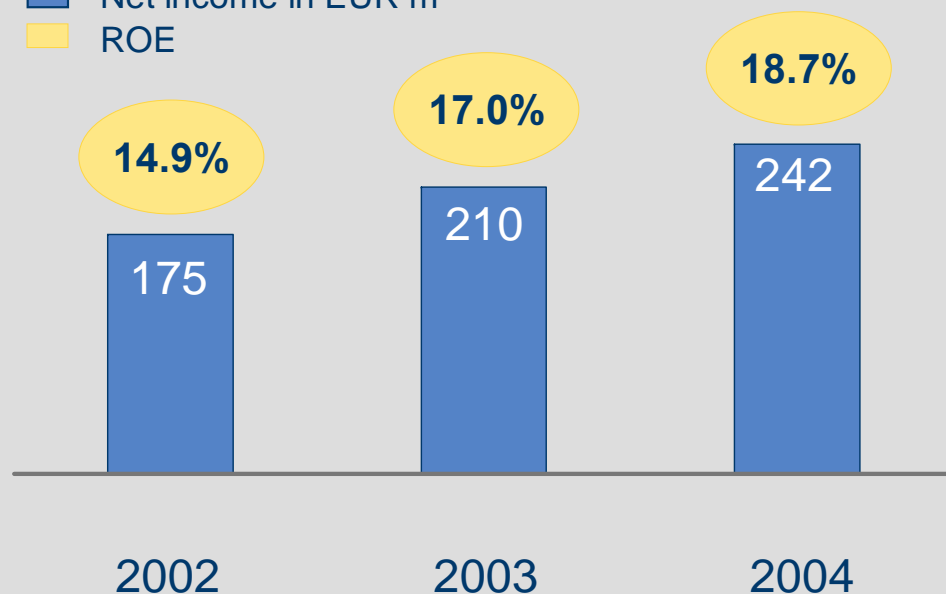
March 2005

Allianz Leben: Germany's no. 1 life insurer

Stable position as market leader - 2004		Δ 04/03	Market share
Number of policies in force	11.3m	+4.8%	
Statutory premiums	EUR 10.9bn	+4.3%	15.5%
Valued total premiums of new business ¹	EUR 29.9bn	+31.1%	
New business premiums	EUR 3.7bn	+5.6%	18.5%
Investments (book value)	EUR 110.8bn	+4.0%	17.6%

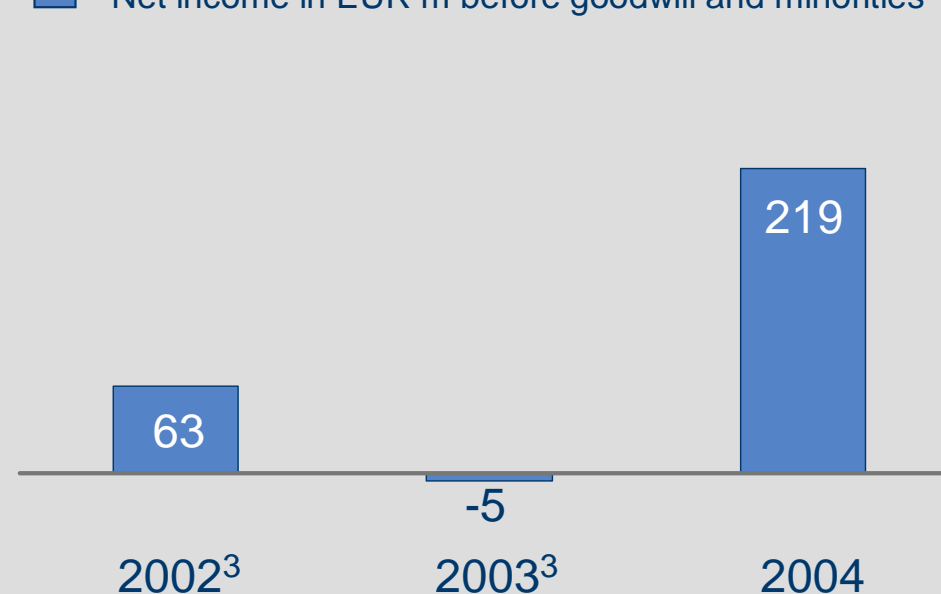
German GAAP: profitability increased²

■ Net income in EUR m
■ ROE



IFRS net income converges over time

■ Net income in EUR m before goodwill and minorities



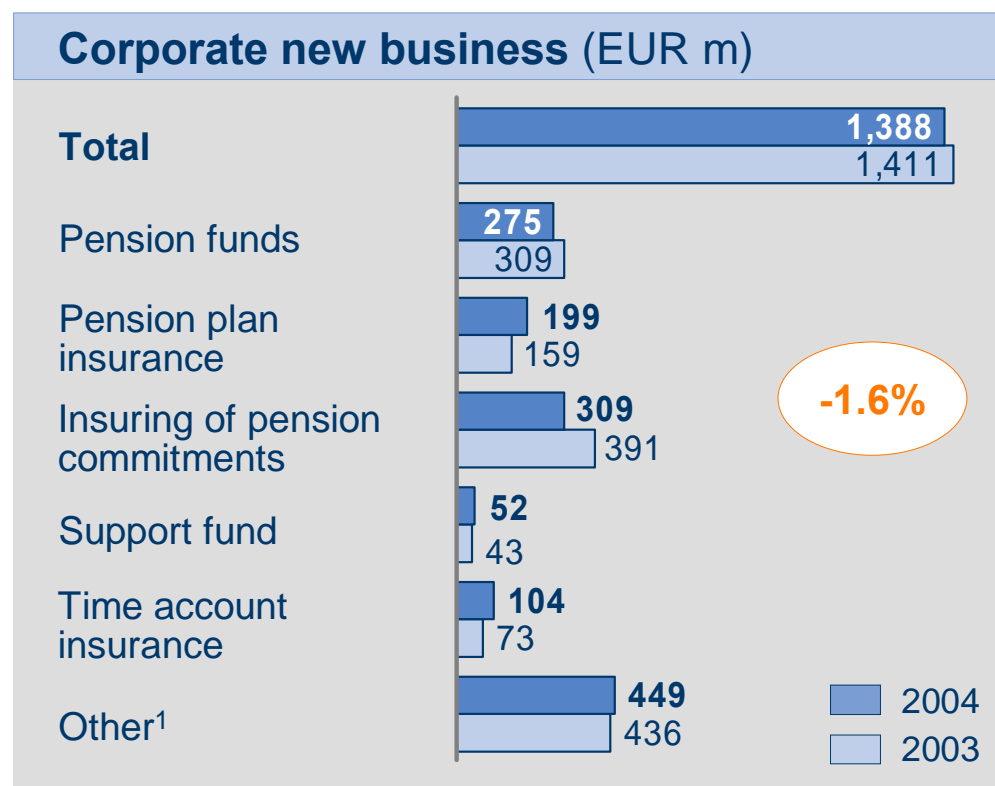
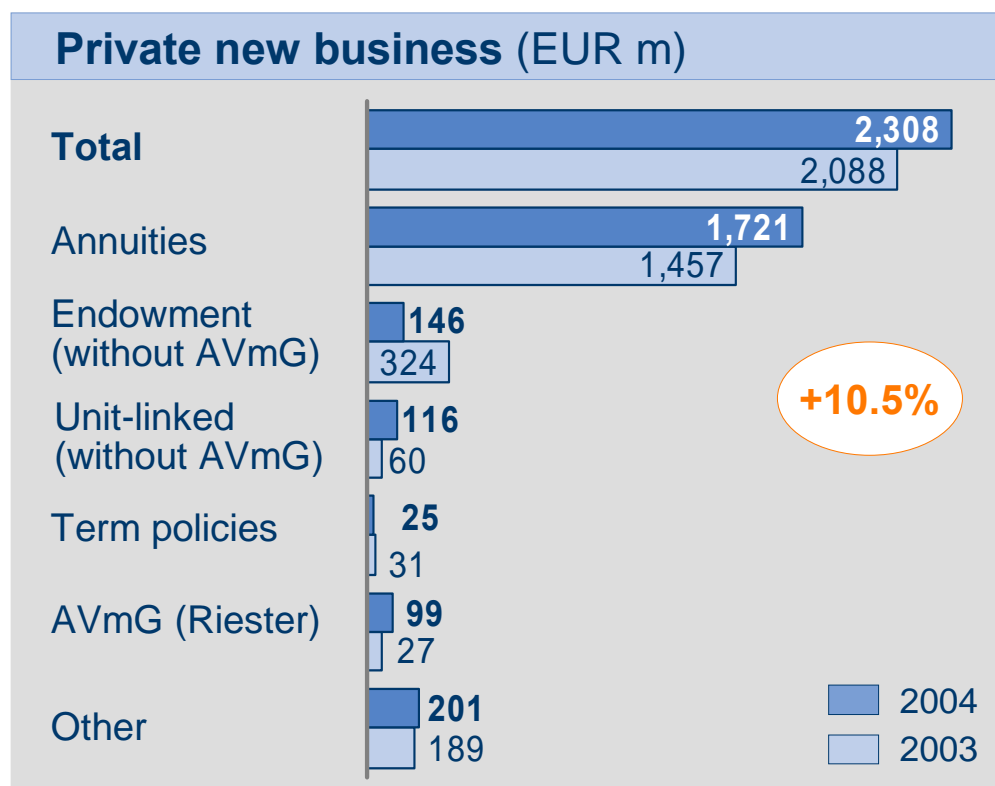
1) Sales performance measure almost similar to premium volume of new business over term of policies

2) Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG

3) 2002 and 2003 after restatement; negatively impacted by P-GAAP

Positive development of new business in 2004

New business premiums (EUR m)	2003	2004	Δ 04/03
Regular premiums	1,108	1,602	+44.6%
Automatic increments	365	199	-45.6%
Single premiums	2,025	1,894	-6.5%
Total	3,499	3,696	+5.6%

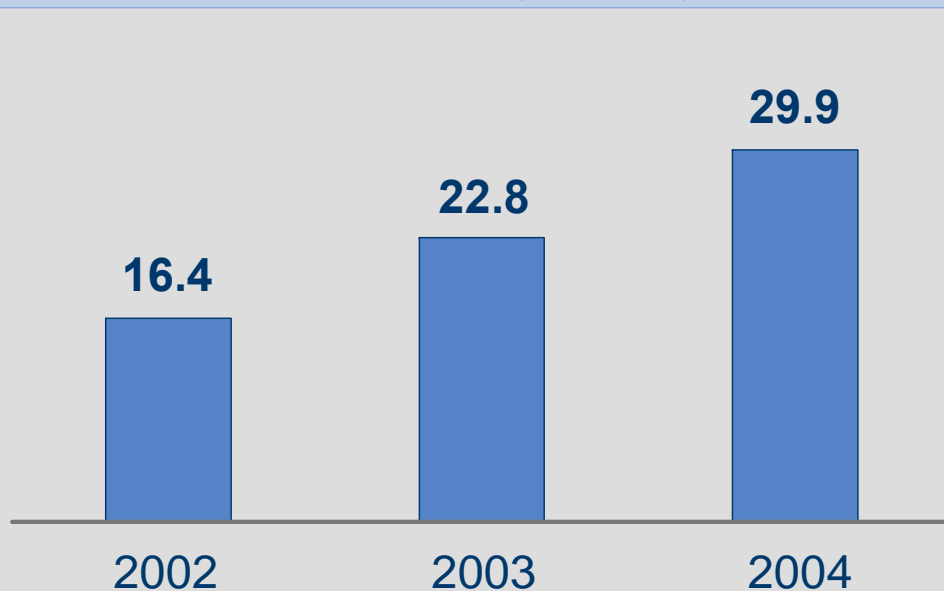


1) Especially Versorgungswerke (pension funds) and Pensionssicherungsverein (pension insurance association)

“Last call”: sales performance at record levels

Highlights of last call	4Q 2004	Δ 4Q 04/03	% of 2004
Units (newly concluded contracts)	680,347	+53.7%	51.1%
Valued total premiums of new business ¹	EUR 15,819m	+53.3%	52.8%
New business premiums	EUR 1,737m	+32.9%	47.0%

Valued total premiums (EUR bn)



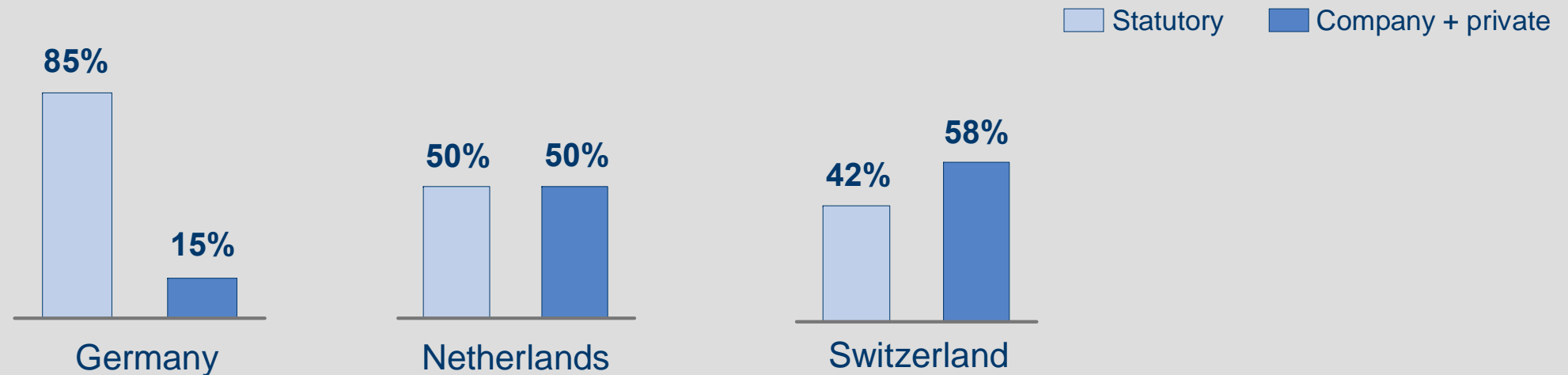
Qualitative aspects of new business in 4Q

- 325,000 new customers
- Average age at entry reduced from 35 to 29
- Share of new policies with automatic increments more than doubled compared to 4Q 2003

1) Sales performance measure almost similar to premium volume of new business over term of policies

Retirement income in Germany: still strong reliance on statutory pensions – life market underdeveloped

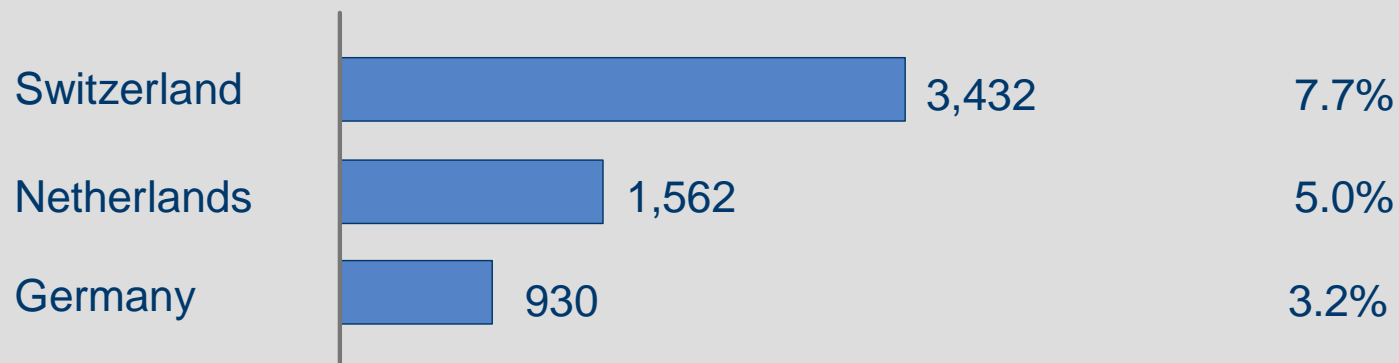
Split of retirement income



Source: Deutsches Institut für Altersvorsorge

Per capita life premiums (USD)

in % of GDP (2003)



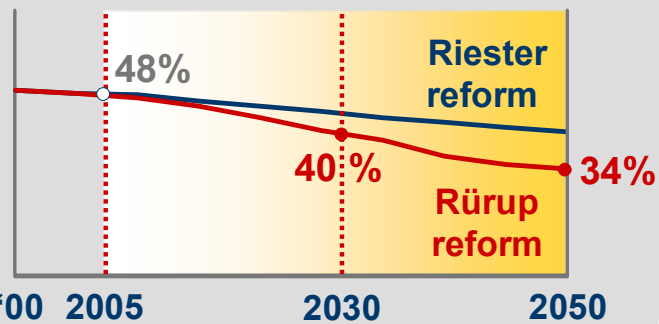
Sources: Swiss Re; Comité Européen des Assurances (CEA)

Pension reforms and retirement savings law (AEG) offer enormous growth potential for life insurers

Reforms cause pension gap

- Riester and Rürup reform lower coverage ratio¹ from 48% to 40% (2030)

Gross statutory pensions in % of last gross income



Source: Rürup Kommission, Allianz Group Research

➔ Pension gap of 8%

Deferred taxes widen gap

- AEG introduces deferred taxation: statutory pensions are taxed
- In 2030 gross retirement incomes will be subject to
 - 8.5% income taxes
 - 9% contributions to social security system²

➔ Pension gap widens to 13%³

Huge savings necessary

- Intention of legislator: close pension gap by private or company pensions
- 34m people directly affected
- 40-year-old employee needs to save 6.6% of gross income at 4% yield over 25 years

➔ In total EUR 56bn addtl. savings p.a. necessary

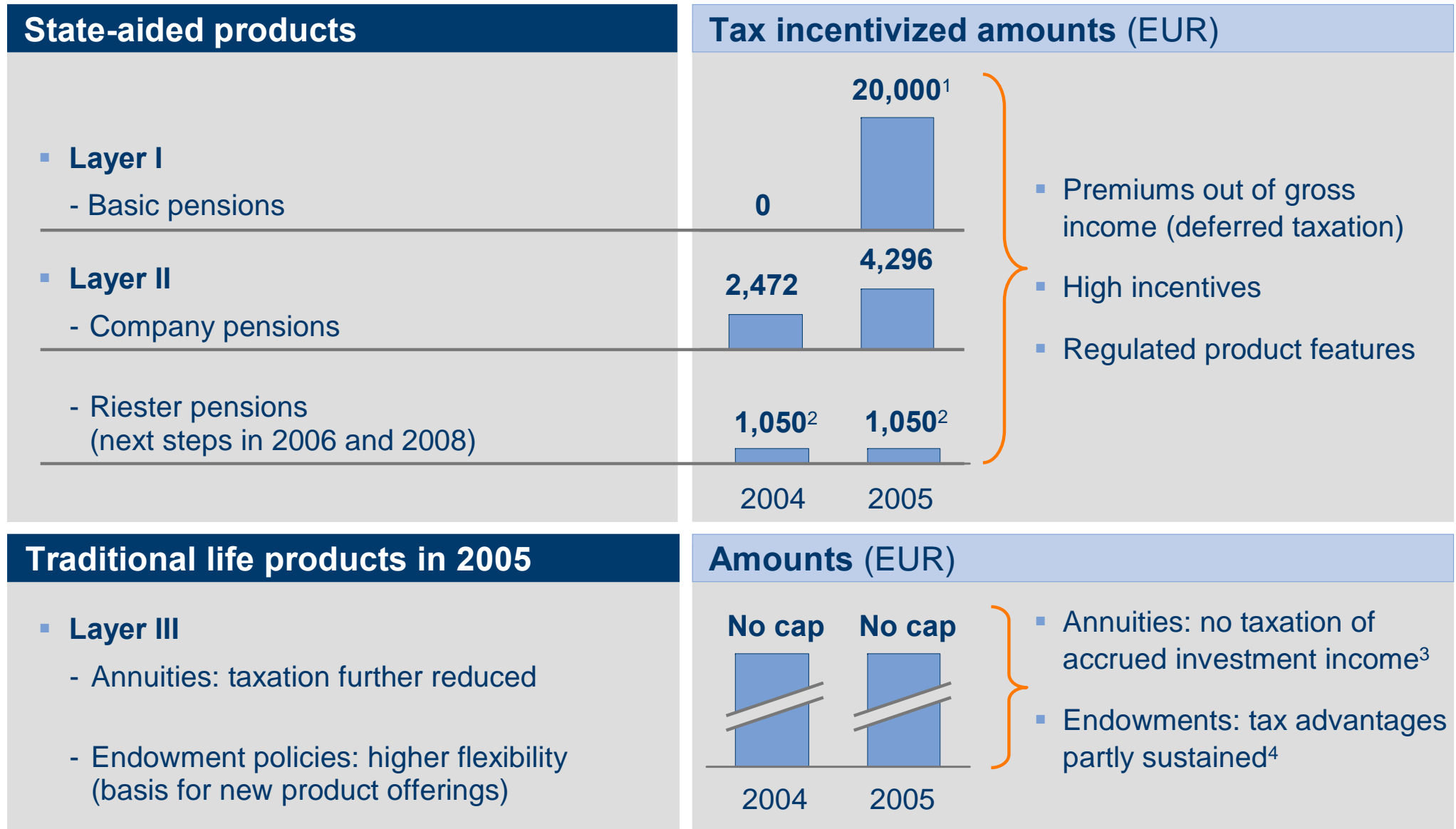
▶ **Additional pension savings necessary equal 80% of German annual life premiums**

1) Gross statutory pension income in relation to last gross income

2) Assumptions: average retirement income, income tax class 1; social security contributions in % remain constant between 2005 and 2030

3) For details see Additional information (page E 17)

AEG extends incentives for retirement savings



- Premiums out of gross income (deferred taxation)
- High incentives
- Regulated product features

- Annuities: no taxation of accrued investment income³
- Endowments: tax advantages partly sustained⁴

1) Maximum amount: EUR 20,000 minus contributions to statutory pension system
 2) To be increased to EUR 1,575 in 2006 and EUR 2,100 in 2008

3) Only minor part of annuity is taxable in payout period, e.g. 18% for a 65 year old client
 4) If client is at least 60 years and maturity ≥12 years proceeds minus premiums are 50% taxable

Comprehensive product range on the basis of Allianz Leben's core competencies

Product lines are targeted on customer needs

Ensure current income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Basic pension▪ Riester pension▪ Private pension ("Zukunfts-, Sofort-, Fondsrente")▪ Company pension	
Accumulate wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Child education plan ("Kinderplan-Ausbildung")▪ Allianz inheritance policy ("Allianz Erbschaftspolice")▪ Allianz Treasuries ("Allianz Schatzbrief")	
Cover risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Occupational disability (rider)▪ Term insurance (rider)▪ Long-term care (rider)▪ Mortgage insurance ("Allianz Finanzierungsschutzbrief")	

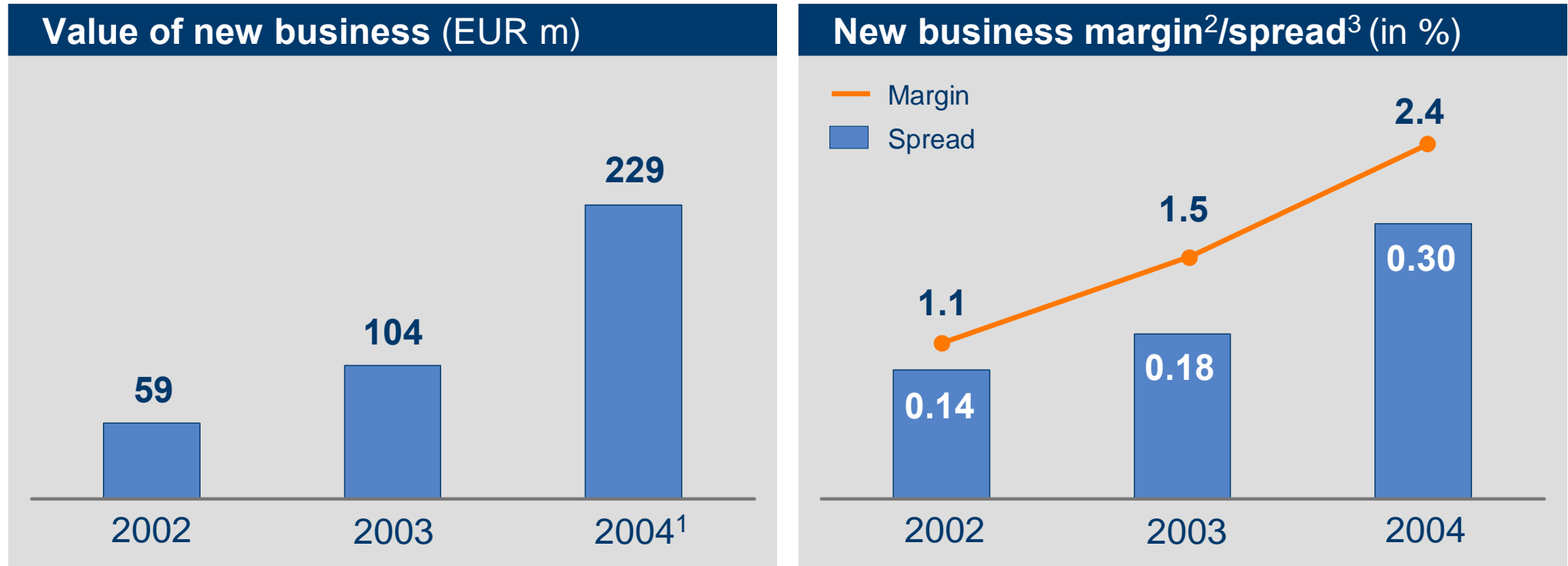
New products offer higher flexibility

Products	Target	Features
Allianz Schatzbrief	Flexible asset accumulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single premiums ▪ Guarantee levels: guaranteed interest or capital guarantee (unit-linked) ▪ Proceeds: choice between lump-sum payment and annuity ▪ Low taxation¹
Allianz Erbschaftspolice	Tax-efficient asset transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single premiums ▪ Guaranteed interest ▪ Flexibility: capital withdrawal possible ▪ Reduced taxation² ▪ Further features such as regular premiums, unit-linked etc. scheduled
Allianz Finanzierungsschutzbrief	Tailor-made risk protection for mortgage financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection against <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death - Disability - Unemployment

1) Lump-sum: if client is at least 60 years and maturity ≥ 12 years proceeds minus premiums are 50% taxable; Annuity: only minor part is taxable in payout period

2) No capital gains tax; reduced or accessions tax

Embedded value: product profitability further improved



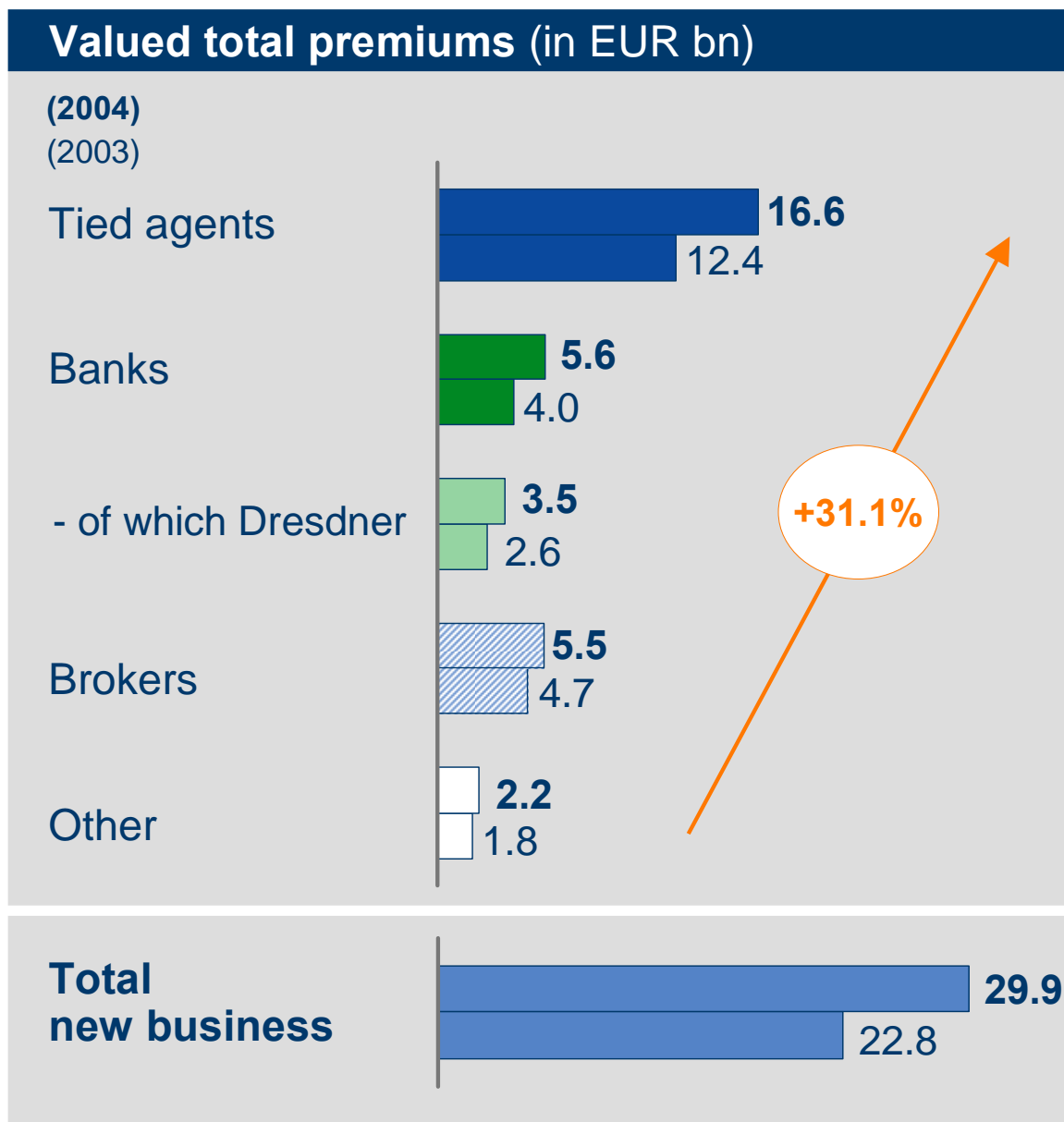
New business priced at 30 bp spread - ROE well above 15%

- New business margins of Basic pension, Riester pension, Private pension at same level
- 2003-2005: new products with improved profit margins due to higher cost loadings
- New mortality tables (DAV 04 R) in 2005 fully priced in

1) Model change in 2004: switch from assigned to risk-adjusted capital and different modeling of regulatory environment
 2) Value of new business in % of present value of premiums (after cost of holding risk-adjusted capital)

3) Value of new business in % of present value of technical reserves (after cost of holding risk-adjusted capital)

Successful channel mix: IFSP concept works



Highlights

Dresdner sales performance above average:

- Increase in valued total premiums 2004
- Dresdner +35.6%
- Average +31.1%

Brokers: reputation and financial strength of Allianz as unique selling proposition

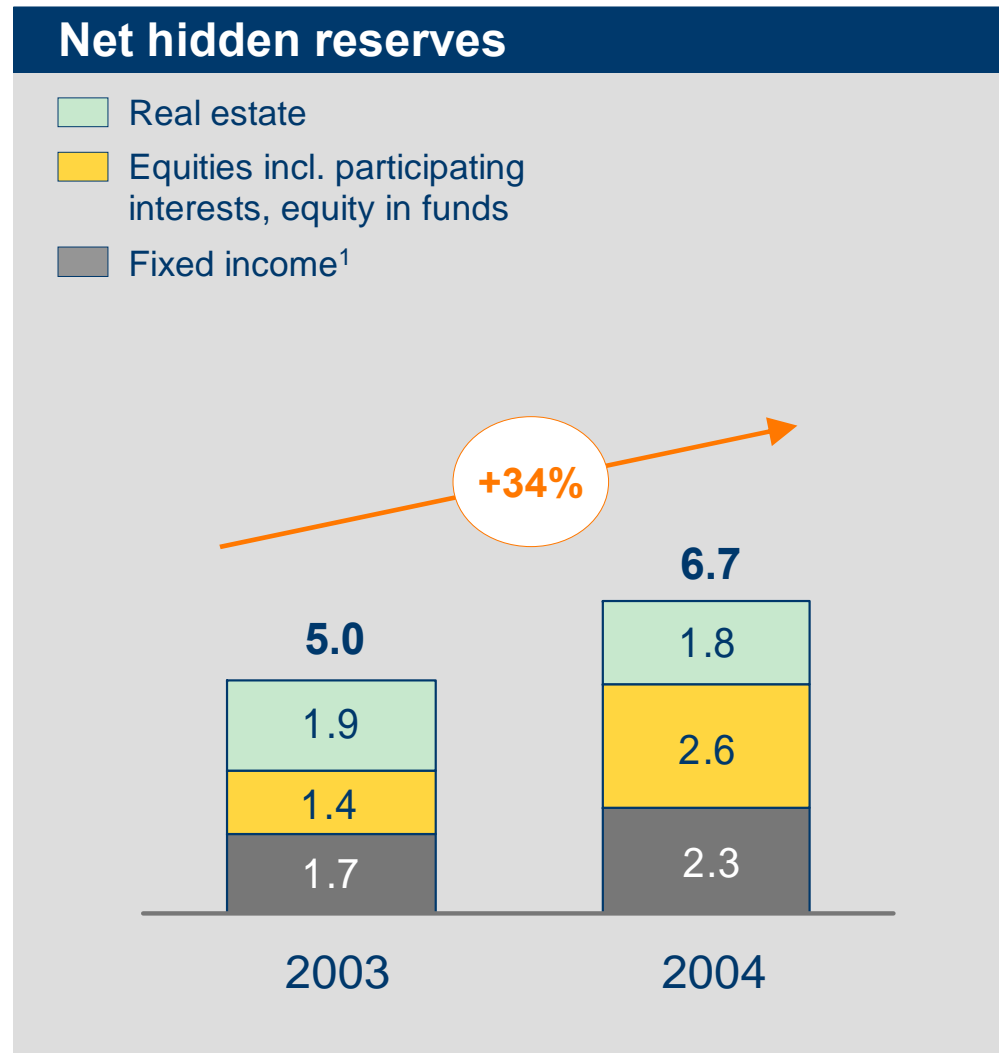
- Increase in valued total premiums 2004
- Private business +48.4%
- Corporate business +9.4%

Allianz ranked no. 1 by brokers (best life insurer)¹

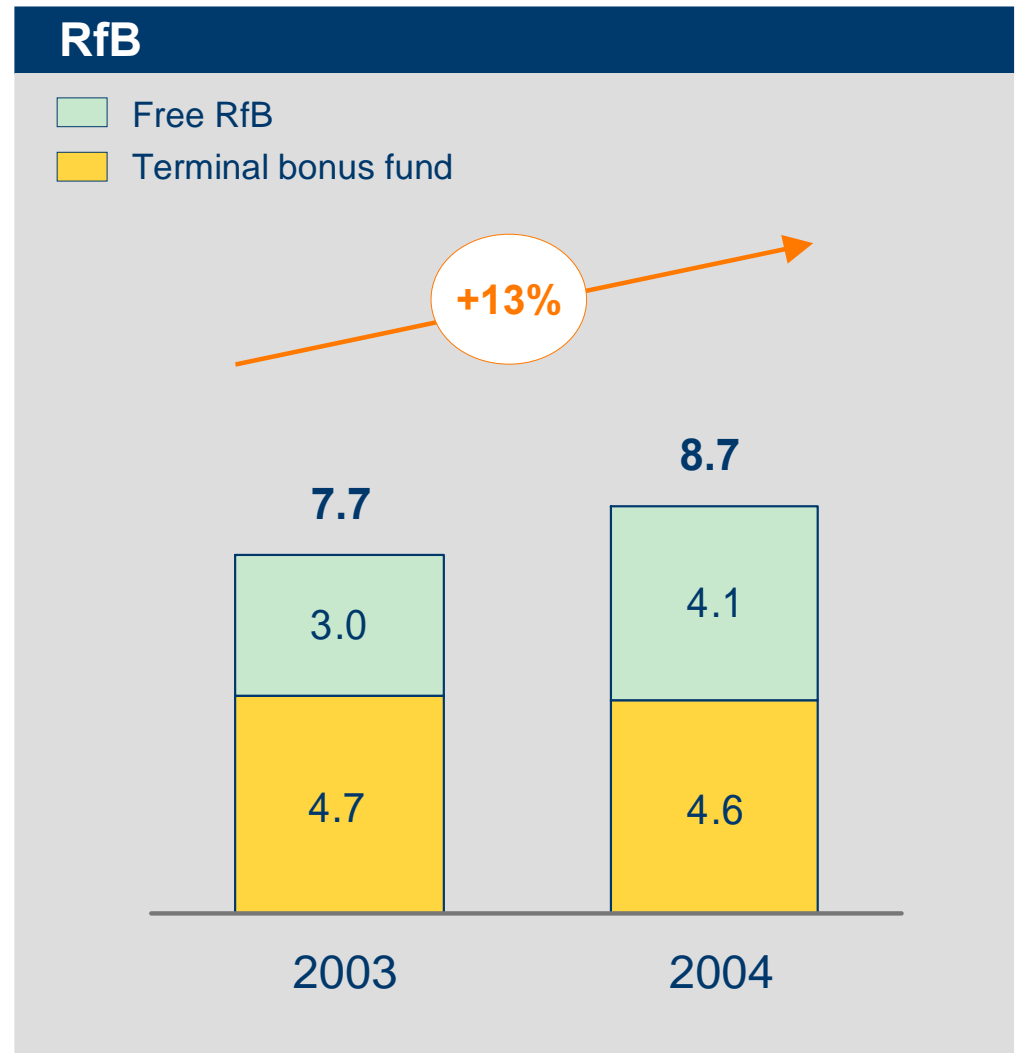
1) Sources: TNS Emnid 2004; MAP FAX 2004

Financial strength fosters market position

(in EUR bn)

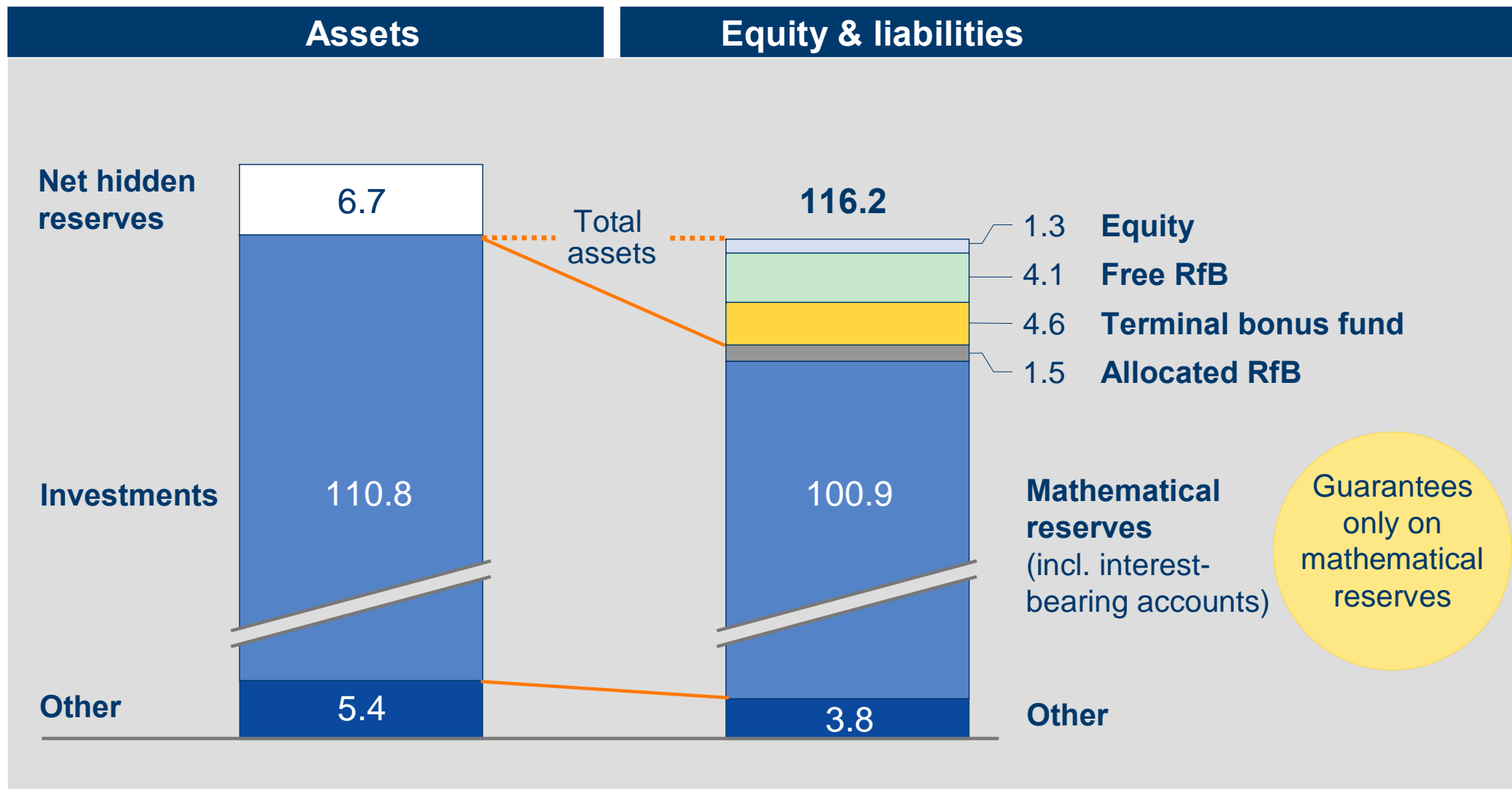


1) Without reserves on loans and mortgages



Solid cover for liabilities 2004

(in EUR bn)



▶ **5.1% current average yield on investments**
→ translates into →
▶ **5.6% on mathematical reserves**

Allianz Leben: takeaways

1. Retirement provision market continues to grow

- Pension reforms lead to declining statutory pensions
- Deferred taxation will further increase pension gap
- German retirement savings market with huge growth potential

2. Life insurance as an ideal product

- Guaranteed annuities are key incentivized products in AEG
- Life insurers offer solution for longevity (unique selling proposition)

3. Allianz Leben is excellently positioned

- Products with outstanding ratings
- Comprehensive advisory competence through IFSP concept
- Low cost structure of Allianz Leben regarding administrative and distribution expenses
- Financial strength, competence in asset management, and sophisticated risk management

 **Allianz Leben is set to capitalize on high-growth market opportunities and strives for sustained bottom-line results by leveraging its strengths**

Additional information

Key facts about retirement savings law (AEG)

Intention

- Equal tax treatment of different sources of retirement income (e.g. statutory pensions and civil-service pensions)
- Switch to deferred taxation: contributions to retirement savings are tax deductible (paid out of gross income) during working life, proceeds thereof are taxable in retirement phase
- Further promotion and extension of an additional capital-based pension scheme (advancement of Riester reform)

Implementation

- Step-by-step introduction of deferred taxation:
 - tax relief of employees: contributions to pension insurance increasingly tax deductible (2005: 60%; 2025: 100%)
 - taxable amount of retirement income rises from 50% in 2005 to 100% in 2040
- Classification of retirement savings:
 - introduction of a new capital-based basic pension
 - differentiation of 3 layers with varying tax treatment/incentives
- Riester: simplification of application for tax relief/state grants

Effects

- Pension gap through cuts in statutory pensions and taxation of retirement incomes
- Change in taxation will lead to higher net earned income during working life
- Large incentives for retirement savings
- Guaranteed annuities as corner stone of tax incentivized retirement savings
- Only life insurance products effectively cover all three layers

Characteristics of Basic, Riester, and Private pension

Basic pension	Riester pension	Private pension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Premium payment out of gross income, proceeds are taxable ▪ Delay of taxation regarding interest and accrued interest ▪ Limitations of flexibility, e.g. mainly lifelong annuities are fostered ▪ Protection in case of unemployment (Hartz IV) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Premium payments out of net income ▪ Full choice between annuity and lump-sum payment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annually increasing portion of premiums receive tax relief ▪ Beneficiaries: all tax payers ▪ Occupational disability and surviving dependants' riders (first-degree relatives) are allowed ▪ Limited product range along the lines of social pension scheme, impeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capitalization - sale/lending - inheritance/endorsement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tax relief of full premiums/ state grants ▪ Beneficiaries: all people except self-employed ▪ On maturity, at least the sum of premiums is guaranteed ▪ Lump sum up to 30% of assets ▪ Compulsory unisex premiums as of 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annuities: no taxation of accrued investment income; only part of annuity taxable in payout period ▪ Lump sum: 50% of investment income tax free (under certain conditions) ▪ Flexibility regarding premium payments ▪ No restrictions regarding product features such as heritability and risk protection

Pension gap widened through deferred taxation: example (in EUR)

Deferred taxation increases necessary gross pension:	2005	2030
Last gross income:	2,500	
Statutory gross pension (2005: 48%; 2030: 53% necessary):	1,200	1,325
Social security contributions (9% of gross pension):	- 108	- 120
Income taxes (2030: 8.5% of gross pension):	0	- 113
Net retirement income:	1,092	1,092

Pension gap of 13% between expected and necessary gross pension:	2030
Last gross income:	2,500
Expected statutory gross pension (40%):	1,000
Necessary statutory gross pension (53%):	1,325
Gap (13%):	325

Index

**Analysts' Conference
March 2005**

Index (1)

A. "3+one"

A

2004 at a glance: a successful year	A	1
2004 at a glance: over-delivered on most financial targets	A	2
Where do we stand today?	A	3
"3+one" recap	A	4
Capital base enhanced	A	5
Operating profitability substantially strengthened	A	6
Complexity reduced	A	7
Return on capital improved	A	8
IFSP: insurance sales via bank branches continue to grow	A	9
IFSP: tied agents sustainable channel for mutual fund distribution ...	A	10
Sustainability: further enhancement of "3+one"	A	11
Sustainability: more than lip service	A	12
Customer focus: further enhancement of "3+one"	A	13
Customer focus: more than lip service	A	14
Going forward	A	15
Today's presentations	A	16

B. Group financial results 2004

B

"3+one": goals 2004 achieved	B	1
Agenda: where do we stand	B	2
Key financials: all improved	B	3
Revenue development: managed growth	B	4
Expenses: all segments improve	B	5
Operating profit: all segments improve	B	6
Better quality of result	B	7
We achieved our goals... ..	B	8
...but for numerous companies, 15% RoRAC _N still remains a goal to achieve	B	9
Diversified business mix improves capital efficiency	B	10
Agenda: where do we stand – P/C	B	11
P/C overview: focus on underwriting profitability pays off	B	12
P/C: strict underwriting policy... ..	B	13
P/C: ...leads to strongly improved combined ratio	B	14
AGF: target achieved	B	15
P/C: significantly reduced net capital gains	B	16
Agenda: where do we stand – L/H	B	17
L/H overview: ongoing profitable growth	B	18
L/H: double digit growth	B	19
L/H: investment income strengthened	B	20
Agenda: where do we stand – Dresdner Bank	B	21
Dresdner Bank overview: back on track	B	22

Index (2)

Dresdner Bank: revenues stabilized	B 23
Dresdner Bank: strict cost containment	B 24
Dresdner Bank: risk profile improved	B 25
Dresdner Bank: comprehensive restructuring measures influence non-operating result	B 26
Dresdner Bank: EUR 676m operating profit contribution from ongoing business	B 27
Dresdner Bank – IRU: wind down will be accomplished by agreed and initiated transactions	B 28
Agenda: where do we stand – Asset Management	B 29
Asset Management overview: profitable growth continues	B 30
Asset Management: continued strong net inflows	B 31
Asset Management: revenue growth and cost control pay off	B 32
Asset Management: acquisition-related expenses clearly decrease from 2005	B 33
Agenda: where do we stand – Investment income	B 34
Asset allocation: equity exposure decreases	B 35
Insurance fixed-income portfolio with strong credit rating	B 36
Agenda: where do we stand – Capital base	B 37
Capital base: further strengthened	B 38
Strong result and unrealized gains drive shareholders' equity	B 39
Summary: we delivered what we promised	B 40
Accounting changes 2005	B 41
Targets 2005	B 42
Additional information	B 43
Group: result by segment	B 44

Breakdown of profit consolidations	B 45
Group: key figures per quarter	B 46
P/C: key figures and ratios per quarter	B 47
L/H: key figures and ratios per quarter	B 48
Dresdner Bank: key figures and ratios per quarter	B 49
Dresdner Bank – IRU: exits/remaining exposure	B 50
Dresdner Bank: RWA, risk capital and capital ratios	B 51
Asset Management: key figures and ratios per quarter	B 52
Group asset allocation: breakdown per segment	B 53
Investment result: breakdown per segment	B 54
Reconciliation of P/C and L/H ratios	B 55
Revaluation reserve around EUR 26.0bn	B 56
Group asset allocation: equity gearing after „All in one“ transaction below 1.0	B 57
Goodwill	B 58
Increase in EPS	B 59
Allianz Group risk capital: required vs. available funds	B 60
NOPAT tries to carve out sustainable, economic profit	B 61
Major accounting changes becoming effective for 2005 and previous years (1/3)	B 62
Major accounting changes becoming effective for 2005 and previous years (2/3)	B 63
Major accounting changes becoming effective for 2005 and previous years (3/3)	B 64
Embedded value of Allianz' life operations	B 65
EEV early application: almost compliant	B 66

Index (3)

Embedded value methodology	B 67
EEV: the Allianz embedded value framework for life business	B 68
EEV: required risk-adjusted capital is based on a fair value balance sheet	B 69
EEV: time value of options and guarantees based on stochastic techniques	B 70
Consistent valuation parameters are applied across Allianz Group ..	B 71
Embedded value after minorities	B 72
Value of options and guarantees per region	B 73
New business (NB) values and margins	B 74
Value of new business by region	B 75
New business 2004 – other key profitability indicators	B 76
Movement analysis of embedded value after minorities	B 77
Initial adjustments	B 78
Comment on movement analysis	B 79
Sensitivity analysis of embedded value	B 80
Comparison of embedded value to IFRS equity	B 81
Reconciliation of embedded value to IFRS equity	B 82
Review of embedded value methodology	B 83

C. Capital efficiency	C
Capital efficiency targets 2004/2005 (1)	C 1
Capital efficiency targets 2004/2005 (2)	C 2
Equity exposure reduced	C 3
Cluster risks reduced	C 4
Dresdner Bank freed up from non-strategic assets	C 5
Sub-critical and non-performing activities divested	C 6
Capital base strengthened and Group de-leveraged	C 7
Attractive market conditions for debt transactions locked in	C 8
Shareholder structure optimized	C 9
Additional information	C 10
Structure of “All in one” transaction	C 11
D. Allianz Global Investors	D
Recap: What did we tell you 3 years ago?	D 1
Allianz Group ranks among the world’s largest investment managers with Allianz Global Investors (AGI) managing EUR 764bn (71%)	D 2
Delivering increasing profitability	D 3
Strengthening profitability driven by revenue growth and cost management	D 4
Critical factors for Allianz Global Investors’ future success	D 5

Index (4)

D. Allianz Global Investors (continued)	D
Delivering superior investment performance	D 6
Allianz Global Investors has consistently proven to be competitive in capturing net flows	D 7
In the US, common retail distribution platform leads to exploitation of scale effects	D 8
Allianz Global Investors' business well diversified in line with global revenue pool	D 9
Allianz Global Investors has pioneered a distinctive business model and culture.....	D 10
Allianz Global Investors has achieved a lot	D 11
Allianz Global Investors' focus going forward	D 12
Additional information	D 13
Acquisition-related expenses significantly reduced from 2005	D 14
Change in accounting treatment and excellent business development of PIMCO leading to increased B-unit expenses in 2005	D 15
Sustained incentives to retain Allianz Global Investors' key people ..	D 16
E. Allianz Leben: new opportunities for profitable growth	E
Allianz Leben: Germany's no. 1 life insurer	E 1
Positive development of new business in 2004	E 2
"Last call": sales performance at record levels	E 3
Retirement income in Germany: still strong reliance on statutory pensions – life market underdeveloped	E 4

Pension reforms and retirement savings law (AEG) offer enormous growth potential for life insurers	E 5
AEG extends incentives for retirement savings	E 6
Comprehensive product range on the basis of Allianz Leben's core competencies	E 7
New products offer higher flexibility	E 8
Embedded value: product profitability further improved	E 9
Successful channel mix: IFSP concept works	E 10
Financial strength fosters market position	E 11
Solid cover for liabilities 2004	E 12
Allianz Leben: takeaways	E 13
Additional information	E 14
Key facts about retirement savings law (AEG).....	E 15
Characteristics of Basic, Riester, and Private pension	E 16
Pension gap widened through deferred taxation: example	E 17

F. Index	F
-----------------	----------

G. Appendix	G
Glossary.....	G 1
Investor Relations contacts.....	G 12
Financial calendar 2005/2006.....	G 13
Disclaimer.....	G 14

Appendix

**Analysts' Conference
March 2005**

Glossary (1)

ADAM

Allianz Dresdner Asset Management

AEG (Alterseinkünftegesetz)

German law on retirement savings

AFS

Securities available for sale

AGI

Allianz Global Investors

AGM

Annual General Meeting

AGR

Allianz Global Risks

ART

Allianz Risk Transfer

Assets under management (AuM)

Sum of investments marked-to-market which is managed by the Group with responsibility for the performance of the investments

Glossary (2)

BaFin (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht)

Federal Financial Supervisory Authority

BIS

Bank for International Settlement

BITES

Basket index tracking equity-linked securities

B-units

Interest in PIMCO giving a priority claim on operating profit available for distribution

CAGR

Compounded average growth rate

Capital ratios (BIS)

Ratios calculated by banks conducting international business, in accordance with the Basel Capital Accord drawn up under the guidance of the Bank for International Settlements

- **Tier I ratio:** Relation of core capital to risk-weighted assets. Core capital (Tier I capital) mainly consists of shareholders' equity and minority interest, hybrid capital plus other adjustments
- **Total capital ratio:** Relation of Tier I plus Tier II capital to risk-weighted assets. Tier II capital (supplementary capital) comprises profit participation certificates, subordinated liabilities and revaluation reserves on securities and other adjustments

Glossary (3)

CB

Corporate Banking

CEE

Central and Eastern Europe

CFI

Customer focus initiative

CIR

Cost-income ratio

Claims ratio

Claims and claims adjustment expenses as % of net premiums earned

Combined ratio

Sum of claims ratio and expense ratio

Cost of risk-adjusted capital (CRC)

Future differences between cost of capital and expected investment return on risk-adjusted capital, discounted at risk discount rate (RDR)

Current yield

$(\text{Interest payments (fixed-income)} + \text{dividends (equities)} + \text{current income from real estate}) / \text{average investments at book value}$

Glossary (4)

DAC

Deferred acquisition costs

Embedded Value (EV)

Net asset value (NAV) + present value of future profits (PVFP) – cost of risk-adjusted capital (CRC) – time value of options and guarantees

e.o.p.

End of period

EPS_A

Same as EPS_R, but adjusted for the impact of extraordinary items

EPS_R

Earnings per share reported. IFRS profit after tax and minorities divided by average number of shares (with calculation of dilution, should the Group have issued convertibles or options on its own shares)

Equity gearing

Equity exposure (attributable to shareholders) divided by NAV

ETA

Employment termination agreement

EVA (Economic value added)

Product of risk-adjusted capital and the difference between normalized RoRAC (Group) and the cost of capital

Glossary (5)

Excess capital (XS)

Net asset value (NAV) – risk-adjusted capital (RAC)

Expense ratio

Commissions, other acquisition expenses, general and administrative expenses as % of net premiums earned

FTE

Full-time equivalents

Goodwill

Difference between a subsidiary's purchase price and its shareholders' equity at the time of purchase

GPW (gross premiums written)

Total premiums for insurance contracts (including investment products) written during a specific period, without deducting premiums ceded

Harvesting rate

Realized gains + write-ups – realized losses – write-downs / average investments at book value (excl. trading)

HGB

German GAAP

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards (formerly IAS)

Glossary (6)

IFSP

Integrated financial services provider

IRU

Institutional Restructuring Unit

L/H

Life and health insurance

LoB

Line of business

Net asset value (NAV)

Shareholders equity + off-balance reserves (attributable to shareholders)

New business margin

Value of new business divided by present value of new business premium, discounted at risk discount rate

New business spread

Value of new business in % of present value of technical reserves (after cost of holding risk-adjusted capital)

NOPAT

Normalized profit after taxes

NPL

Non-performing loans

Glossary (7)

NPV

Net present value

OE

Operating entity

Operating CIR (L/H)

Expenses (benefits incurred + commissions and administrative expenses + interest expenses + investment expenses + other underwriting income/expenses + other non-underwriting income/expenses + scheduled depreciations (tangible assets)) divided by income (net premiums earned + current income + trading income)

Operating profit

Profit before taxes and minorities + goodwill amortization – net capital gains (attributable to shareholders) + net impairments (attributable to shareholders) +/- other non operating items

PBI

Private Banking International

P/C

Property and casualty insurance

PeB

Personal Banking

Glossary (8)

PBB

Private and Business Banking

PPL

Potential problem loans

Present value of new business premiums

Discounted value of new regular premiums + the total amount of single premiums received in the year

Present value of future profits (PVFP)

Future local statutory shareholder profits discounted at risk discount rate (RDR); includes value of unrealized gains on assets backing policy reserves

RfB

Reserve for premium refunds

Risk-adjusted capital (RAC)

Maximum of risk capital and regulatory required capital

Risk capital

Minimum capital required to ensure solvency over the course of one year with a certain probability which is linked to our rating ambition

Glossary (9)

Risk discount rate (RDR)

Cost of capital (CAPM basis; risk free rates in line with economic assumptions; equity risk premium 3.5%; beta = 0.9)

RoRAC_N (Group)

Normalized return on RAC including holding (expenses, debt service, reinsurance)

RoRAC_N (Operating units)

Normalized return on RAC excluding holding (expenses, debt service, reinsurance) and diversification effects

RoE

Return on equity (net income / average shareholders' equity)

RWA (Risk-weighted assets)

All assets of the bank multiplied by the respective risk-weight according to the risk rate of each type of asset

Statutory premiums

Premium income under local GAAP

T-shares

Treasury shares

Glossary (10)

Tax ratio

Tax expenditure as % of profit before tax and goodwill (effective tax ratio); tax expenditure adjusted for extraordinary tax effects as % of profit before tax and goodwill (adjusted tax ratio)

Tied agent

An agent that works exclusively for one insurance company

Total risk elements

According to SEC guide 3: non-performing loans and potential problem loans

Total yield

$(\text{Current yield} + \text{net capital gains} - \text{net impairments}) / \text{average investments at book value}$

UCG

Unrealized capital gains

UPR

Unallocated profit sharing reserves

VAG (Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz)

German insurance supervisory law

Value-at-Risk (VaR)

Potential loss which may occur during a pre-defined period of time, based on a given confidence level and certain assumptions regarding changes of market parameters

Glossary (11)

Value of new business (VNB)

Present value of future profits (PVFP) – cost of risk-adjusted capital (CRC) at issue date

Valued total premiums of new business

Sales performance measure almost similar to premium volume of new business over term of policies

VOBA

Value of business acquired

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Financial calendar 2005/2006¹

04 May 2005	Annual General Meeting
13 May 2005	Financial report first quarter of 2005
12 August 2005	Financial report first half 2005
11 November 2005	Financial report first three quarters 2005
16 March 2006	Financial press conference for the 2005 fiscal year
17 March 2006	Analysts' conference on fiscal year 2005 in Munich
21 March 2006	Analysts' conference on fiscal year 2005 in London
03 May 2006	Annual General Meeting 2006
12 May 2006	Financial report first quarter of 2006
11 August 2006	Financial report first half 2006
10 November 2006	Financial report first three quarters of 2006

1) For updates please see www.allianz.com/investor-relations

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No duty to update

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