

Global Tax Report 2023



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1. Introduction

Welcome to Aegon's Global Tax Report 2023. Aegon's aim in producing this report is to provide a comprehensive and detailed overview of the Company's approach to tax and its tax contributions on a country-by-country basis.

Financial services customers are looking to companies to support them in living longer, more varied lives while enabling them to contribute to a better world. At Aegon, we aim to support society's transition from the traditional three-stage life to a multi-stagelife, so that people from all walks of life can make the most of their time on earth. That is why, across our businesses, we are guided and united by a single, clear purpose: *Helping people live their best lives*.

With regard to Aegon's tax principles, we are firmly committed to making a valuable economic and social contribution to the communities in which we operate, both through our own tax payments and through collection and payments of third-party taxes. For many years we have disclosed substantial information on our tax strategy and tax payments. At the same time, we recognize and value the wish of a number of our stakeholders for us to voluntarily disclose more detailed information about our tax payments in the various countries in which we operate. This is the reason why we have been publishing this Global Tax Report since 2020 in accordance with 'tax' standard 207 of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Lard Friese

CEO and Chairman of the Executive Committee,
and executive member of the Board of Directors
of Aegon Ltd.

Matt Rider

CFO and member of the Executive Committee

The Hague, May 2024

2. Aegon's approach to tax

2.1 Aegon as a responsible taxpayer

Aegon has adopted a Global Tax Policy and Principles of Conduct (Global Tax Policy), which is derived from Aegon's Code of Conduct and the core values and principles of conducting business contained therein. The principles and objectives of the Global Tax Policy apply to all taxes that Aegon encounters in the course of its business. We publish our Global Tax Policy online.

Acting as a responsible taxpayer is part of the Aegon value chain and, in the context of the Global Tax Policy, means that we seek to pay "fair" taxes. In other words, pay the right amount of taxes in the right places. This means we recognize our obligation to pay taxes; however, that obligation does not extend to paying more taxes than required by the law. Thus, our approach to responsible taxpaying will seek to align the long-term interests of all our stakeholders, including customers, employees, business partners, investors, and wider society.

We recognize that the concept of "fair" taxes is inherently challenging for a complex multinational business such as Aegon's and that, in a global business world with global tax competition among nations, it is not always clear where appropriate lines can or should be drawn.

2.2 Aegon as a responsible investor

At Aegon, we also recognize our responsibility to ensure that our investments do not negatively affect society or the planet. We apply this ethos to our own general account investments and use our influence to encourage similar standards in the investment decisions of our customers. By taking an active approach to responsible investment, we seek to minimize risks to our business and explore ways to serve the interests of our customers and society at large. Aegon's Responsible Investment Policy recognizes a broad range of recurring sustainability and ESG topics.

The application of the Global Tax Policy to investment funds (or investment fund structures) in which Aegon companies invest will be determined on a case-by-case basis considering appropriate factors, such as the level of management and control exercised by Aegon over the investment fund. In this respect we adhere to principles such as that Aegon entities should not invest in investment funds that provide them with tax treaty benefits that they themselves would not be entitled to such treaty benefits. As a global player, Aegon also has investment funds in many different jurisdictions, in respect of which we apply, for example, the principle that our funds should be located in countries which have signed up to the Common Reporting Standards (CRS) so that relevant investor information will be disclosed to the tax authorities in the investors' home country.

2.3 Aegon's tax principles

The Global Tax Policy sets out the principles that guide Aegon's approach to being a responsible taxpayer, such as:

- Aegon is committed to tax compliance that is focused on complete, timely, and accurate tax filings in accordance with the legal requirements of the applicable tax laws and regulations. We will seek to take into account not only the letter but also, when clearly discernible, the spirit of the law.
- We will seek to develop and maintain open, constructive, and cooperative relationships with tax authorities, based on integrity, mutual trust and respect.
- We value transparency. This principle includes developing and maintaining transparency in our relationships with tax authorities, but also encompasses broader concepts, including public discussion of and public disclosures around tax matters.

- We will manage our tax position to provide sustainable outcomes within the parameters of our strategic and commercial objectives. For these reasons, we will not engage in “artificial” transactions merely to generate tax benefits. We use tax planning to access tax incentives provided for in legislation. For more information about our business activities, we refer to paragraph 4.1 of this report.
- We may operate in low-tax rate or no tax jurisdictions for legitimate and justifiable non-tax business reasons; however, we will endeavor to allocate profits where value is created through commercial business activity. These so-called “tax havens” will not be used merely for tax reduction purposes. The EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes and the Dutch Regulation low-tax states and non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes serve as guidelines for Aegon in this regard.
- Our global Transfer Pricing Policy conforms with international best practices and is based on the arm’s-length principle as supported by economic analysis and formal documentation of the commercial nature of the transactions.

2.4 Tax governance, control and risk management

Aegon’s business principles require identification and prudent management of risks. Accordingly, robust governance practices necessary to the management and control of tax affairs and risks are maintained.

Tax risks are monitored through our Tax Control Framework. Tax risks are risks associated with the organization’s tax practices that might lead to a negative effect on the goals of the organization, or to financial or reputational damage.

Examples of types of tax risks are reporting risks, compliance risks, risks from changes in legislation, or a perception of aggressive tax practices. Our risk response depends on the type of risk, likelihood and impact analysis, and the chance of repetition and reputational exposure. For instance, the risk of incorrect reporting of financial results, leading to incorrect calculation or disclosure of tax, is mitigated by the review of corporate income tax positions, including reconciliations.

Compliance risks are mitigated by using automated validation controls and review controls. The risk of perception of aggressive tax practices is mitigated by applying our Global Tax Policy to our daily tax practices and being transparent about it.

Tax risks are identified via end-to-end process analyses performed by the global tax function and business units. The identified risks and risk responses are included in Aegon’s tax risk and control matrix. On a yearly basis, a risk and control self-assessment (RCSA) is performed to evaluate the design and operational effectiveness of controls. On a quarterly basis, our tax controls in scope of our internal control framework are completed and documented and subject to effectiveness testing and evaluation. These tax controls are part of the effective controls as included in our internal control system as described in our Integrated Annual Report 2023, page 88.

Local tax functions are responsible for the tax matters of all local and/or regional Aegon operations. The Corporate Center tax function performs oversight to local tax functions¹. Local tax functions provide quarterly attestation that they adhere to the Global Tax Policy and annual attestation of compliance with minimum control standards.

1 The Corporate Center tax function and the local tax functions are jointly referred to as global tax function.

The Global Tax Policy is subject to a global oversight and control framework that is administered as follows:

- The Global Tax Policy has been approved by the CEO and reviewed and endorsed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Aegon Ltd.
- Implementation and operation of the Global Tax Policy, as well as reports on our global tax position, are reviewed and discussed with the Audit Committee on a regular basis, no less than annually.
- The Corporate Center tax function reports regularly to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee on day-to-day operations and the status and effectiveness of the function.
- The Corporate Center tax function has oversight of business units/country units to ensure that local tax functions do operate in line with the Global Tax Policy.
- The Tax Risk Oversight Committee exercises governance over certain global tax matters and issues.

As mentioned above Aegon has adopted a Global Tax Policy, which is derived from Aegon's Code of Conduct and the core values and principles of conducting business contained therein. The tax function reviews annually all tax governance documentation to check whether it is still in line with the organizational values and business principles. The status of the tax governance is part of the discussions with the Audit Committee.

In this context, Aegon's approach to tax closely aligns with the corporate sustainability approach. Because taxes are a vital source of revenue for governments around the world to fund essential services like education, healthcare and public transport, sound tax governance and paying a fair share of taxes are considered an important element of Aegon's sustainable practices. This is exactly what Aegon aims for with the publication of this Global Tax Report: to explain how Aegon is making a valuable economic and social contribution to the communities in which it operates through the company's own tax payments as well as the collection and payment of third- party taxes. In addition to this impact made by Aegon via tax payments, Aegon has a major impact in the way it is making investments. Therefore, we have included the paragraph "Aegon as a responsible investor" in this report.

2.5 Aegon's Speak Up Policy

Breaching laws and regulations, our Code of Conduct, or internal policies and procedures may have serious consequences for our company and our staff, our customers, shareholders and business partners, and may also have serious impact on the financial system or the public interest. Effective detection and resolution of such breaches will help sustain our business and ensure long-term value creation for all stakeholders. Aegon's Speak Up Policy demonstrates its commitment to staff and other stakeholders that it encourages escalation of any concerns regarding potential misconduct and will not tolerate reprisal for making a good faith report of information that they believe is unlawful, unethical or otherwise improper conduct. Also, any concerns about suspected or observed tax evasion and questionable or unfair tax avoidance practices are specifically covered by Aegon's Speak Up Policy.

2.6 Stakeholder engagement

As mentioned earlier, our Global Tax Policy outlines Aegon's approach to responsible tax, which seeks to align the long-term interests of all our stakeholders, including customers, employees, business partners, investors, and wider society. We re-evaluate the subject of tax disclosures and transparency at least annually, based on discussions with and communications by these stakeholders.

We strive to work together with tax authorities in a constructive and transparent manner. In the Netherlands, Aegon participates in a cooperative compliance agreement by means of an 'Individual Tax Monitoring plan' with the Dutch tax authorities. Where deemed necessary, tax authorities' clearance is sought. We have shared and discussed our Global Tax Policy and our tax governance, control and risk management procedures with the Dutch tax authorities.

In the United Kingdom, Aegon is part of the United Kingdom tax authority's 'Business Risk Review' regime and an annual meeting is held to discuss governance and tax processes and controls. In the United States, interactions with tax authorities are typically limited to examinations.

Aegon is a member of a number of industry organizations such as the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW), Dutch Association of Insurers (Verbond van Verzekeraars) and the American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI). Via the tax working groups of these organizations, Aegon participates in technical discussions of potential future legislative changes as we believe this supports a thorough development of tax legislation.

At the same time, it enables Aegon to understand evolving expectations related to tax. The insights gained enable the organization to better manage the potential risks and impacts of changes in legislation.

We hold regular meetings with non-governmental organizations to discuss Aegon's tax strategy and policies. We further participate in the annual Tax Transparency Benchmark of the Dutch Association of Investors for Sustainable Development (VBDO), providing a comparative study of Dutch stock listed companies on tax transparency.

2.7 Training

Aegon's global tax function maintains adequate staff of qualified and trained tax professionals to provide timely and high-quality tax support to our commercial decision-makers. In this regard, proper governance and procedures are in place to ensure that:

- The global tax function understands and is engaged in the tax effects of day-to-day business operations and involved in all significant business developments, investments and transactions;
- Tax consequences are considered as part of every major business decision; and
- Aegon's Tax Control Framework is constantly evolving to maintain a high maturity level.

The Aegon global tax function is continuously trained on tax law, jurisprudence and/or other relevant developments.

2.8 Automation

The Aegon global tax function focusses on tax technology in setting its strategic targets. Internal monitoring, control, data management of tax and tax-related risks and various tax reporting requirements take place on a permanent basis by using advanced technology. We believe that technology is an effective means of achieving process efficiency and automated control. Across the Aegon organization tax data management systems in combination with automated tax reporting are in the process of being built and in some countries are operational. We strive to further enhance our technology to make tax reporting and compliance, such as preparation of corporate income tax- and value added tax returns, as well as country-by-country and other upcoming reporting requirements, more automated.

3. Basis of preparation

This report is published in accordance with the ‘tax’ standard 207 of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Aegon also adheres to the VNO-NCW Tax Governance Code (“Dutch Tax Governance Code”), as published on the website of VNO-NCW¹. Chapter 6 outlines how Aegon applies and complies with standard 207 of the GRI and the Dutch Tax Governance Code.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are the basis of calculation of the corporate income tax amounts and other tax contributions. Therefore, the basis for this report is the same as for our Integrated Annual Report. For more details on the basis of preparation, the materiality principles applied thereto and the “Independent auditor’s report” on the financial statements, we refer to the Integrated Annual Report.² The tax numbers published in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.4 are fully aligned with the Integrated Annual Report 2023. The overview of principal subsidiaries of the parent company Aegon Ltd. forms part of Note 43 to the consolidated financial statements.³ Other country-by-country non-financial information was collected and reported by the tax function.

This information is subject to our internal control procedures and was reviewed by subject matter experts.

This Global Tax Report has not been audited by an external auditor.

1 <https://www.vno-ncw.nl/taxgovernancecode>

2 Integrated Annual Report 2023, Independent auditor’s report, page 341, and Other non-financial information, Basis of preparation, page 401.

3 Integrated Annual Report 2023, Notes to the consolidated financial statements, Note 43, page 314.

4. Aegon's tax profile

4.1 Who we are

Aegon is an international financial services group with its roots dating back almost 180 years to the first half of the 19th century. Our ambition is to build leading businesses that offer their customers investment, protection, and retirement solutions, always with a clear purpose: *Helping people live their best lives*.

This commitment requires a sustainable, future-oriented business that actively considers all stakeholders, including our customers, employees, investors, business partners, and society at large. Our headquarters are located in The Hague, the Netherlands, while the legal seat of the holding company, Aegon Ltd., has been located in Hamilton, Bermuda, since September 30, 2023.

Business overview

Aegon's portfolio of businesses includes fully owned businesses in the United States and United Kingdom and a global asset manager. Aegon also has insurance joint-ventures in Spain & Portugal, China, and Brazil and asset management partnerships in France and China, and owns a Bermuda-based life insurer, as well as an almost 30% strategic shareholding in the Dutch insurance company, a.s.r.

Aegon allocates capital towards profitable opportunities in its chosen markets, and we leverage the talent, knowledge, processes, and technologies of our different businesses. We derive our revenues and earnings from insurance premiums, investment returns, fees, and commissions. We are growing our direct and affiliated distribution capabilities to engage with customers directly.

Million customers

23.9

Women in senior management

38%

Weighted average carbon intensity¹

338

tCO₂e/EURm revenue

Employee engagement score

77%

Operating result

**EUR
1,498**

In millions

Free cash flow

**EUR
715**

In millions

Cash Capital at Holding

**EUR
2.4**

In billions

Revenue-generating investments²

**EUR
826**

In billions

1 Metric tons CO₂e/EURm revenue of corporate fixed income and listed equity general account assets.

2 This excludes the investments of Aegon the Netherlands.

Aegon's fully owned businesses

In North America, Aegon operates primarily under two brands: Transamerica in the United States (US) and World Financial Group (WFG) in the US and Canada. Transamerica has two divisions, Workplace Solutions and Individual Solutions. Workplace Solutions offers retirement plan recordkeeping, advisory services, employee benefits, group annuities, collective investment trusts, health savings and flexible savings accounts, individual retirement accounts, and stable value solutions to employers and their employees. Transamerica's Individual Solutions division offers life insurance, annuities, and mutual funds to retail customers via various distribution channels, including WFG. WFG is an affiliated insurance distribution network of around 74,000 independent agents located across the US and Canada, focused on the distribution of life insurance products to middle-income households.

In the United Kingdom, Aegon is a market-leading investment platform, providing a broad range of investment and retirement solutions to individuals, advisers, and employers. Aegon UK serves its customers through a combination of workplace and retail financial advisers.

Aegon Asset Management (Aegon AM) is an active global investment management business with EUR 293 billion in assets under management for a global client base consisting of pension plans, public funds, insurance companies (including Aegon's subsidiaries and partnerships), banks, wealth managers, family offices, and foundations. Aegon AM owns 49% of Aegon-Industrial Fund Management Company, a Shanghai-based asset manager offering mutual funds, segregated accounts and advisory services in China. In France, Aegon AM owns 25% of La Banque Postal Asset Management.

Aegon's partnerships

Aegon creates value through its partnerships by combining strong local partners with Aegon's international expertise.

In Spain & Portugal, Aegon has a strategic partnership with Banco Santander to distribute life, health, and non-life insurance products through the bank's branches, with Aegon owning a 51% stake in the joint venture. Aegon Spain's own distribution channel offers life insurance, health insurance, and pension products.

In China, Aegon owns a 50% stake in Aegon THTF Life Insurance Company, which offers life insurance solutions through a network of branches, primarily in eastern China.

In Brazil, Aegon has a 59.2% economic interest, and 50% of voting common shares, in Mongeral Aegon Group (MAG Seguros), the country's third-largest independent life insurer. MAG Seguros offers individual protection solutions. Together with Banco Cooperativo do Brasil (Bancoob), MAG Seguros also operates a joint venture company dedicated to providing life insurance and pension products within the Sicoob, Brazil's largest cooperative financial system.

In July 2023, Aegon completed the transaction to combine its Dutch pension, life and non-life insurance, banking, and mortgage origination activities with a.s.r. The completion of the transaction also marked the beginning of Aegon's asset management partnership with a.s.r. As part of the transaction, Aegon received EUR 2.2 billion in cash proceeds and a 29.99% strategic shareholding in a.s.r.

4.2 Aegon took major steps in its transformation in 2023

2023 was a historic year for Aegon. While Aegon made progress in several areas, three events stand out as major milestones.

First, Aegon closed the transaction to combine its Dutch pension, life and non-life insurance, banking, and mortgage origination activities with a.s.r. In doing so, Aegon created a leading Dutch insurance company, in which it now owns an almost 30% strategic shareholding. As part of that transaction, Aegon also began a long-term asset management partnership with a.s.r., further strengthening the leading position of Aegon Asset Management in Alternative Fixed Income and Retirement Investment Solutions in the Netherlands.

In September, Aegon took the historic step of redomiciling its legal seat to Bermuda, while maintaining its headquarters in the Netherlands and remaining a Dutch tax resident. Following the transaction with a.s.r., Aegon no longer had a regulated insurance entity in the Netherlands. This meant that Aegon needed a new group supervisor. Following discussions in the college of supervisors, one of the existing members, the Bermuda Monetary Authority, informed Aegon that it would assume this role if the company moved its legal domicile to Bermuda. The redomiciliation was not done for tax reasons.

Finally, Aegon held its Capital Markets Day in London, where it presented its strategy for Transamerica to focus on the American middle market, and outlined its plans and financial targets for the next three years.

4.3 Key tax characteristics

Like all businesses, Aegon is subject to various national, federal, state, and local taxes. Many countries and/or states levy special premium taxes on insurance premiums written. Additionally, insurance companies are often subject to special rules for calculating their income. Aegon's insurance businesses are based locally, and are subject to local tax rules.

Aegon not only withholds income tax and social premiums for its employees in many countries, but also withholds such taxes and premiums on many claim payments to its policyholders worldwide. These kind of taxes and premiums are the most material amounts of tax payments Aegon makes to governments.

Finally, as a financial services provider, Value Added Tax (VAT) results in a cost for doing business as VAT is often non-refundable.

4.4 Tax regimes and incentives

The materially relevant tax regimes/incentives applicable to Aegon are:

The Dutch participation exemption:

Aegon Ltd. is the ultimate parent company of the Aegon group and the Dutch participation exemption regime applies to income derived from its domestic and foreign subsidiaries.

The Dutch participation exemption regime aims to eliminate economic double corporate taxation of profit distributions paid by a subsidiary to its parent company. A corporate taxpayer is exempt from Dutch corporate income tax on all benefits, such as dividends and capital gains, connected with a qualifying shareholding.

United States Low-Income Housing Tax Credits:

In the United States, substantial investments are made through the government's Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, which encourages private sector investment in affordable housing for low-income families. The LIHTC program is a tax credit program and it is widely viewed as one of the most effective federal housing programs in the United States.

United States dividends-received deduction:

The dividends-received deduction (DRD), under United States federal income tax law, is a tax deduction received by a corporation on the dividends it receives from other corporations in which it has an ownership stake. This deduction is designed to partially reduce the consequences of multiple levels of corporate taxation. Otherwise, corporate profits would be taxed to the corporation that earned them, then to the corporate shareholder(s), and then to the individual shareholder and/or policyholder.

4.5 Tax developments

The frequency with which new anti-abuse tax legislation is enacted has created an environment where 'change' is commonplace. This is driven by the need for governments to ensure that companies are paying their fair share of taxes and to combat perceived abuse. So far, Aegon has not been financially impacted in any material way by this kind of tax legislation as – based on our Global Tax Policy – we do not engage in tax abusive transactions.

In 2021, 141 countries reached consensus on new global tax reform.¹ The reform includes a new approach of allocating taxing rights to market jurisdictions (Pillar One) and a new global minimum corporate tax rate of 15% (Pillar Two). Pillar One is expected to have no impact on Aegon as regulated financial services are excluded.

Aegon is within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in the Netherlands, the jurisdiction in which Aegon Ltd. as Ultimate Parent Entity is tax resident, and came into effect as of December 31, 2023. Aegon has applied the mandatory exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023. Based on performed analysis, applying both the temporary safe harbors and detailed calculations, Aegon has determined that the impact, if any, of Pillar Two is currently expected to be non-material. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements do not include information required by paragraphs 88A-88D of IAS 12.

As of 2023 the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax (CAMT) became effective in the US and will likely become applicable to Aegon/Transamerica. The CAMT may accelerate tax payments, but it should not permanently increase our tax liability. There are many factors still unknown pending guidance that is yet to be released. Therefore, we cannot conclude any expected cash tax or deferred tax impacts with certainty yet.

¹ See for more details: <https://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/>.

5. Group tax positions and taxes per country

5.1 Income tax in annual accounts

In this section we explain in detail how the income tax for the period and our deferred tax position has been calculated. This information is also part of the Integrated Annual Report 2023.

The income tax of Aegon the Netherlands in 2022 includes a one-time tax charge of EUR 454 million related to an anticipated settlement of a tax position in connection with the transaction with a.s.r. This tax charge relates to a deferred tax liability that would only become payable on the remittance of earnings of a Dutch subsidiary. As part of the transaction Aegon and a.s.r. agreed that these earnings will be remitted at closing of the transaction and to have the tax charge released.

	2023	2022
Current tax		
Current year	4	(6)
Adjustments to prior years	(9)	(3)
Total current tax	(5)	(9)
Deferred tax		
Origination / (reversal) of temporary differences	(247)	43
Changes in tax rates / bases	1	5
Changes in deferred tax assets as a result of recognition / write off of previously not recognized / recognized tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences	9	8
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets	61	9
Adjustments to prior years	(27)	16
Total deferred tax	(204)	80
Income tax for the period (income) / charge	(209)	71
Reconciliation between standard and effective income tax:	2023	2022
Result before tax	(391)	827
Income tax calculated using weighted average applicable statutory tax rates	(94)	188
Difference due to the effects of:		
Non-taxable income	(39)	(103)
Non-tax deductible expenses	12	15
Changes in tax rate/base	1	24
Different tax rates on overseas earnings	3	3
Tax credits	(34)	(43)
Other taxes	-	(17)
Adjustments to prior years	(36)	12
Changes in deferred tax assets as a result of recognition / write off of previously not recognized / recognized tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences	9	8
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets	20	9
Tax effect of (profit) / losses from joint ventures and associates	(47)	(19)
Other	(3)	(7)
	(115)	(118)
Income tax for the period (income) / charge	(209)	71

In September 2023, the legal seat of Aegon N.V. was redomiciled to Bermuda. Headquarters remained in the Netherlands and the company remained a Dutch tax resident.

The weighted average applicable statutory tax rate for 2023 is 24.1% (2022: 22.8%). The weighted average applicable statutory tax rate increased compared to 2022 due to the relatively high contribution of negative income before tax in the United States versus positive income from equity accounted joint ventures and associates which is presented net of tax in the consolidated income statement.

Non-taxable income in 2023 is comprised of the regular non-taxable items such as the dividend received deduction in the United States and the participation exemption in the Netherlands. Compared to 2022 the non-taxable income includes the tax exempt sale proceeds of the Hungarian and Turkish business.

In the United Kingdom, the corporate income tax rate increased from 19% to 25% as of April 1, 2023. The beneficial impact of this tax rate change was included in the 2022 change in tax rate/base.

Tax credits mainly include tax benefits from United States investments that provide affordable housing to individuals and families that meet median household income requirements.

Other taxes are higher compared to 2022 due to favorable investment markets which yielded higher policyholder taxes in the United Kingdom, offset against state tax benefits in the United States due to pretax losses.

In 2023, adjustments to prior years mainly consist of adjustments to the 2022 dividend received deduction in the United States.

Non-recognition of deferred tax assets in 2023 includes the processing of the tax impact related to the new introduced corporate income tax regime in Bermuda that is effective in 2024.

The following tables present income tax related to components of other comprehensive income and retained earnings.

	2023	2022
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	17	(249)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	17	(249)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:		
(Gains) / losses on revaluation of FVOCI investments	(487)	3,499
Revaluation reserve - Insurance contracts	397	(4,211)
Revaluation reserve - Reinsurance contracts	(126)	1,243
Changes in cash flow hedging reserve	42	42
Movement in foreign currency translation and net foreign investment hedging reserve	3	(12)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss	(171)	561
Total income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	(154)	312
	2023	2022
Income tax related to equity instruments and other		
Income tax related to equity instruments	17	2
Other	1	1
Total income tax recognized directly in retained earnings	18	3

Deferred tax

Deferred tax	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	2,350	2,433
Deferred tax liabilities	(57)	(30)
On December 31	2,293	2,403

Deferred tax assets comprise temporary differences on:	2023	2022
Real estate	(2)	(15)
Financial assets	803	1,569
Insurance and investment contracts	(599)	(1,416)
Deferred expenses, VOBA and other intangible assets	539	573
Defined benefit plans	214	196
Tax losses and credits carried forward	1,112	1,287
Other	283	239
On December 31	2,350	2,433

Deferred tax liabilities comprise temporary differences on:	2023	2022
Financial assets	(6)	(6)
Insurance and investment contracts	62	33
Deferred expenses, VOBA and other intangible assets	2	-
Other	(1)	3
On December 31	57	30

The following table provides a movement schedule of net deferred tax broken-down by those items for which a deferred tax asset or liability has been recognized.

	Real estate	Financial assets	Insurance and investment contracts	Deferred expenses, VOBA and other intangible assets	Defined benefit plans	Tax losses and credits carried forward	Other	Total
On January 1, 2023	15	(1,574)	1,449	(573)	(196)	(1,287)	(235)	(2,403)
Charged to income statement	(12)	170	(479)	12	6	49	51	(204)
Charged to OCI	-	436	(271)	-	(31)	-	-	134
Net exchange differences	-	38	(32)	19	7	26	18	76
Disposal of a business	-	2	(4)	-	-	(8)	2	(8)
Transfers to disposal groups	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-
Transfer to/from other headings	-	118	-	-	-	-	(118)	-
Transfer to/from current income tax	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	109
Other	-	-	(1)	5	-	(1)	(2)	2
On December 31, 2023	2	(809)	661	(537)	(214)	(1,112)	(284)	(2,293)
On January 1, 2022	776	3,336	(4,452)	(448)	(154)	(988)	(45)	(1,974)
Charged to income statement	(75)	(2,928)	3,380	(217)	(191)	180	(105)	45
Charged to OCI	-	(2,770)	2,256	-	252	-	(56)	(319)
Net exchange differences	1	139	(163)	(28)	(12)	(24)	(22)	(109)
Disposal of a business	(1)	1	(2)	-	-	-	(3)	(5)
Transfers to disposal groups	(685)	841	306	(1)	(94)	(454)	26	(61)
Transfer to/from other headings	-	(194)	122	121	3	(27)	(26)	(1)
Transfer to/from current income tax	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
On December 31, 2022	15	(1,574)	1,449	(573)	(196)	(1,287)	(235)	(2,403)

Transfer to/from current income tax relates to the deferred tax asset for the loss carry forward position of the Dutch fiscal unity.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for tax losses and credits carried forward to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. For an amount of gross EUR 2,564 million; an amount of tax EUR 573 million related to tax losses carried forward (2022: gross EUR 2,858 million; tax EUR 635 million) and an amount of tax EUR 583 million related to tax credits carried forward (2022: tax EUR 595 million) the realization of the deferred tax asset is dependent on the projection of future taxable profits.

For the following amounts, arranged by loss carry forward periods, the deferred tax asset is not recognized:

	Gross amounts ¹⁾		Not recognized deferred tax assets	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
< 5 years	28	58	13	16
≥ 5 - 10 years	1	7	(0)	2
≥ 10 - 15 years	-	-	65	59
≥ 15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-
Indefinitely	939	651	231	169
On December 31	969	716	308	246

¹⁾ The gross value of state tax loss carry forward is not summarized in the disclosure, due to the fact that the United States files in different state jurisdictions with various applicable tax rates and apportionment rules

Deferred corporate income tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. For the following amounts relating to deductible temporary differences the realization of the deferred corporate income tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

	Gross amounts		Deferred tax assets	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Deferred corporate income tax asset dependent on retaining bond and similar investments until the earlier of market recovery or maturity	4,729	6,166	993	1,295
Deferred corporate income tax asset dependent on future taxable profits	1,717	27	362	7
On December 31	6,446	6,193	1,355	1,302

In 2022 Aegon did not recognize deferred tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences relating to Financial assets and Other items for the amount. The amount of gross EUR 29 million; tax EUR 5 million is no longer accounted for since this relates to the divested business of Poland.

The non-recognized deferred tax liabilities in 2022 for withholding tax and other taxes payable on the unremitted earnings of certain subsidiaries totaled gross EUR 1,758 million; tax EUR 454 million was settled in 2023.

Deferred taxes are non-current by nature and the majority of the deferred tax assets and liabilities will therefore reverse after more than one year after the balance sheet date.

5.2 Country-by-country information

Region and country	Unrelated party revenue	Related party revenue	Profit (loss) before income tax	Income tax paid (on cash basis)	Income tax accrued - Current year	Number of employees	Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents	Effective tax rate
Europe								
The Netherlands	2,058.4	37.3	267.1	258.8	(22.2)	568	0.4	22.6%
United Kingdom	871.7	26.4	14.6	35.7	21.0	3,001	103.2	4.1%
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	6	0.0	51.1%
Spain	144.9	0.8	(22.1)	3.3	(0.3)	516	5.2	1.4%
Hungary	(12.4)	7.6	0.2	(0.0)	(0.2)	294	0.0	8.5%
Poland	25.9	-	1.5	0.4	0.5	-	-	20.9%
Romania	5.8	-	(1.1)	0.0	0.1	-	-	-13.7%
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe total	3,094.1	72.1	260.3	298.2	(1.0)	4,385	109	23.5%
Americas								
United States	10,082.7	11.0	(539.6)	2.4	(17.8)	7,756	291.4	37.6%
Canada	121.5	0.7	57.3	20.4	15.7	86	0.2	27.4%
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	0.6	-	(0.0)	-	-	1	0.0	0.0%
Bermuda	1.2	-	(3.4)	-	0.0	2	0.0	0.0%
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Americas total	10,206.0	11.6	(485.8)	22.7	(2.1)	7,845	292	38.6%
Asia								
Hong Kong	(188.1)	1.0	41.7	0.0	9.3	165	5.5	22.3%
Singapore	62.6	-	(11.8)	-	(2.5)	28	1.9	21.0%
India	0.3	-	(0.9)	-	-	4	0.0	0.0%
Japan	0.0	-	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	-	-	0.0%
Indonesia	1.9	-	0.4	-	-	3	0.0	0.0%
Thailand	0.2	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Australia	2.5	-	(0.5)	-	-	24	0.7	0.0%
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia total	(120.7)	1.0	32.9	0.0	6.8	224	8	20.7%
Total	13,179.5	84.8	(192.6)	321.0	3.7	12,454	409	

- * Reference to presentation of the financial data in this table:
 - All amounts are in EUR million, except for number of employees
 - 'Blank' represents "amounts are less than EUR 50,000" or "not applicable"
 - Amounts may not add up due to rounding
- * The following data as included in the table above reconciles with the data stated in the consolidated financial statements of the Integrated Annual Report 2023 as specified below:
 - Revenues reconciles with the sum of insurance revenue, total net investment result and fees and commission income as presented in the Consolidated income statement of Aegon Ltd. and the same line items from the discontinued operations (page 126 and Note 45, page 318 of the Integrated Annual Report 2023). Revenue from intra-group transactions within the same tax jurisdiction is excluded in the related party revenue.
 - Profit/(loss) before income tax reconciles with income before share in profit / (loss) of joint ventures, associates and tax as presented in the Consolidated income statement of Aegon Ltd. and the Income statement of discontinued operations (page 126 and Note 45, page 318 of the Integrated Annual Report 2023).
 - Income tax paid on cash basis reconciles with Income tax (paid) / received as included in the Consolidated cash flow statement of Aegon Ltd. (page 129 of the Integrated Annual Report 2023).
 - Income tax accrued reconciles with the income tax accrued as presented in Note 15, page 227 of the Integrated Annual Report 2023.
 - Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents reconcile with the amounts included in 'Real estate held for own use and equipment' of EUR 258 million and 'Right-of-use assets' of EUR 150 million (in total EUR 408 million) as presented in Note 23, page 247 of the Integrated Annual Report 2023.
 - Employees reconcile with the number included in Note 5, page 211 of the Integrated Annual Report 2023. We note that Aegon's share of employees in joint ventures and associates is excluded in this number.
- * Income tax paid: There is often no direct correlation between tax reported on earnings for any given year and tax amounts paid or received. Part of the explanation for this is that certain tax-deductible items are not recognized in the Company's profit & loss statement but directly in equity. Additionally, payments and refunds for prior years can impact the amounts paid or received in the current year. The income tax of the Netherlands includes a one-time tax charge related to an anticipated settlement of a tax position in connection with the transaction with a.s.r.
- * Number of employees: Generally, in jurisdictions that do not show employee numbers no local personnel is required, as local entities are dormant or local activities concern closed down activities and/or closed books of business.
- * Effective tax rate is calculated per country taking into account exempt income, non-deductible items, use of tax credits and/or tax losses, changes in recognition of deferred tax assets and any other adjustments to the statutory rate. The main items determining the effective tax rate on a consolidated basis are originated from the United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (see paragraph 5.1 of this report for more details). No effective tax rate has been reported, if a country has no taxation amount. The effective tax rate for the Netherlands is based on the profit before tax including the result of Aegon the Netherlands which was classified as discontinued operations in the Integrated Annual Report 2023 and therefore includes the impairment loss on remeasurement of the disposal group.
- * Bermuda: Since September 30, 2023, the legal seat of the holding company, Aegon Ltd. is located in Bermuda, but without income allocated to Bermuda. Furthermore, Aegon has a number of (re-)insurance companies incorporated under Bermuda law. Income of these companies is reported in and subject to tax in Hong Kong, Singapore, the United States or the Netherlands.
- * Jersey: The activity relates to the interest of a General Partner in an investment fund. The assets of the fund were sold in 2021 and the General Partner is planned to be dissolved.

5.3 Main markets and principal subsidiaries

The principal subsidiaries of the parent company Aegon Ltd. are listed by geographical segment. All are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, unless stated otherwise, and are involved in insurance or reinsurance business, pensions, asset management or services related to these activities. The voting power in these subsidiaries held by Aegon is equal to the shareholdings.

Americas	Main activity/activities
• • Transamerica Casualty Insurance Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (United States)	Insurance
• • Transamerica Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware (United States)	Intermediate holding
• • Transamerica Financial Life Insurance Company, Harrison, New York (United States)	Insurance
• • Transamerica Life Insurance Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (United States)	Insurance
• • World Financial Group Insurance Agency, LLC, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (United States)	Insurance
United Kingdom	Main activity/activities
• • Aegon Investment Solutions Ltd., Edinburgh	Regulated financial services
• • Aegon Investments Ltd., London	Regulated financial services
• • Cofunds Limited, London	Regulated financial services
• • Scottish Equitable plc, Edinburgh	Insurance
International	Main activity/activities
• • Aegon España S.A.U. de Seguros y Reaseguros, Madrid (Spain)	Insurance
• • Transamerica Life (Bermuda) Ltd., Hamilton (Bermuda)	Insurance
Asset Management	Main activity/activities
• • Aegon Asset Management Holding B.V., The Hague (The Netherlands)	Intermediate holding / Support services
• • Aegon Asset Management UK plc, Edinburgh (United Kingdom)	Regulated financial services
• • Aegon Investment Management B.V., The Hague (The Netherlands)	Regulated financial services
• • Aegon USA Investment Management, LLC, Cedar Rapids (United States)	Regulated financial services
• • Aegon USA Realty Advisors, LLC, Des Moines (United States)	Regulated financial services

The legally required list of participations as set forth in articles 379 and 414 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code has been registered with the Trade Register in The Hague.

5.4 Tax contribution per country

In the table below we provide details of our total tax contribution by region over 2023. Taxes borne are a cost of business and affect our financial results. Taxes collected are not a direct cost of business but are collected on behalf of governments from others. The reported numbers are on cash payment or accrual basis. In the following table we provide additional information on our tax contributions for each jurisdiction in which Aegon operates. Aegon does not pay any material amounts of production and/or environmental taxes.

in EUR million	Taxes borne by Aegon	Taxes collected on behalf of others	Total taxes borne by Aegon and collected on behalf of others
• Americas	194	1,427	1,621
• The Netherlands	329	497	826
• United Kingdom	101	371	472
• Asia	1	1	2
• Others	12	25	37
Total	637	2,320	2,957

Region and country	Corporate income tax	Irrecoverable VAT/ GST	Insurance premium tax	Taxes withheld and paid on behalf of employees	Taxes collected from customers on behalf of a tax authority	Other	Total
Europe							
• The Netherlands	262.8	66.5	31.1	110.9	263.8	91.0	826.1
• United Kingdom	15.6	38.4	0.3	90.3	263.9	63.1	471.5
• Ireland							
• Germany				0.0			0.1
• Spain	5.0	3.7	0.3	14.4	2.9	3.0	29.2
• Hungary	0.1			3.4		1.7	5.2
• Poland	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
• Romania	0.2	0.1		1.5		0.6	2.3
• Turkey		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe total	283.7	108.7	31.6	220.5	530.6	159.3	1,334.4
Americas							
• United States	10.1		101.2	284.9	1,196.7	5.0	1,597.9
• Canada	20.3			1.3		0.1	21.7
• Brazil							
• Mexico							
• Puerto Rico			0.9				0.9
• Bermuda				0.1			0.1
• Cayman Islands							
Americas total	30.4		102.1	286.3	1,196.7	5.2	1,620.6

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Region and country	Corporate income tax	Irrecoverable VAT/ GST	Insurance premium tax	Taxes withheld and paid on behalf of employees	Taxes collected from customers on behalf of a tax authority	Other	Total
Asia							
• Hong Kong							
• Singapore		0.5					0.5
• India				0.1			0.1
• Japan							
• Indonesia		0.6		0.1			0.7
• Thailand				0.0			0.0
• Australia		0.0		0.6			0.6
• China							
Asia total		1.1		0.8			1.9
Total	314.1	109.8	133.7	507.6	1,727.3	164.4	2,957.0

This table provides additional information on a country-by-country basis and is based on the same IFRS data as published in the Integrated Annual Report 2023. We note the following:

- Reference to presentation of the financial data in this table:
 - All amounts are in EUR million
 - 'Blank' represents "amounts are less than EUR 50,000" or "not applicable"
 - Amounts may not add up due to rounding
- Insurance premium tax: insurance premium tax born and collected have been combined in this table.
- Taxes collected from customers: this includes wage taxes reported to policyholders and withholding taxes (US Form 1099 related to pension, life, and annuity along with an other non-wage related type products/services).

6. Application of GRI 207 Tax standard and Dutch Tax Governance Code

Application of GRI 207 Tax standard

The Global Reporting Initiative 207 Tax standard (GRI 207: Tax 2019) is the first global reporting standard that supports public disclosure of a company's tax payments on a country- by-country basis. As from 2021, the 207 Tax standard is effective and Aegon has been guided by this standard in reporting on its tax position since then. The below index table serves as a reference from the GRI 207 tax disclosures to the relevant sections in our Global Tax Policy and Principles of Conduct (Global Tax Policy) and Global Tax Report 2023.

Disclosure 207-1	Reference
Approach to tax	
a. A description of the approach to tax, including:	
i. whether the organization has a tax strategy and, if so, a link to this strategy if publicly available;	Global Tax Policy: https://www.aegon.com/about/governance/compliance/general-governance/Compliance/Aegon-Global-Tax-Policy-and-Principles-of-Conduct
ii. the governance body or executive-level position within the organization that formally reviews and approves the tax strategy, and the frequency of this review;	Global Tax Policy: Chapter 'Tax Risk Management and Governance'
iii. the approach to regulatory compliance;	Global Tax Policy Global Tax Report 2023
iv. how the approach to tax is linked to the business and sustainable development strategies of the organization.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Tax governance, control and risk management'
Disclosure 207-2	Reference
Tax Governance, control and risk management	
a. A description of the tax governance and control framework, including:	
i. the governance body or executive-level position within the organization accountable for compliance with the tax strategy;	Global Tax Policy: Chapter 'Tax Risk Management and Governance'
ii. how the approach to tax is embedded within the organization;	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapters 'Introduction' and 'Aegon's approach to tax'
iii. the approach to tax risks, including how risks are identified, managed, and monitored;	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Tax governance, control and risk management'
iv. how compliance with the tax governance and control framework is evaluated.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Tax governance, control and risk management'
b. A description of the mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical or unlawful behavior and the organization's integrity in relation to tax.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Speak Up Policy'
c. A description of the assurance process for disclosures on tax and, if applicable, a reference to the assurance report, statement, or opinion.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Tax Governance, control and risk management'
Disclosure 207-3	Reference
Shareholders engagement and management of concerns related to tax	
a. A description of the approach to stakeholder engagement and management of stakeholder concerns related to tax, including:	
i. the approach to engagement with tax authorities;	Global Tax Policy: Chapters 'Aegon as a Responsible Taxpayer' and Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 2 and 3' Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Stakeholder engagement'
ii. the approach to public policy advocacy on tax;	Global Tax Policy: Chapter 'Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 11' Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Stakeholder engagement'
iii. the processes for collecting and considering the views and concerns of stakeholders, including external stakeholders.	Global Tax Policy: Chapters 'Aegon as a Responsible Taxpayer' and Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 1' Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Stakeholder engagement'

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Disclosure 207-4		Reference
Country by Country reporting		
a.	All tax jurisdictions where the entities included in the organization's audited consolidated financial statements, or in the financial information filed on public record, are resident for tax purposes.	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
b.	For each tax jurisdiction reported in Disclosure 207-4-a:	
i.	Names of the resident entities;	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Main markets and principal subsidiaries'
ii.	Primary activities of the organization;	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter 'Main markets and principal subsidiaries'
iii.	Number of employees, and the basis of calculation of this number;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
iv.	Revenues from third-party sales;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
v.	Revenues from intra-group transactions with other tax jurisdictions;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
vi.	Profit/loss before tax;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
vii.	Tangible assets other than cash and cash equivalents;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
viii.	Corporate income tax paid on a cash basis;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
ix.	Corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss;	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
x.	Reasons for the difference between corporate income tax accrued on profit/loss and the tax due if the statutory tax rate is applied to profit/loss before tax.	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Income tax in annual accounts'
	The time period covered by the information reported in Disclosure 207-4.	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Country-by-country information'
Disclosure 207-4-a		Reference
Reporting recommendations		
2.3.1	Total employee remuneration.	Page 67 of the Aegon Integrated Annual Report 2023
2.3.2	Taxes withheld and paid on behalf of employees.	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Tax contribution per country'
2.3.3	Taxes collected from customers on behalf of a tax authority.	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Tax contribution per country'
2.3.4	Industry-related and other taxes or payments to governments.	Global Tax Report: Chapter 'Tax contribution per country'. Aegon is not liable to banking tax.
2.3.5	Significant uncertain tax positions.	No significant uncertain tax positions based on audit materiality threshold but case pending before Dutch Supreme Court in relation to an Irish liquidation loss.
2.3.6	Balance of intra-company debt held by entities in the tax jurisdiction, and the basis of calculation of the interest rate paid on the debt.	Loans from the Netherlands to the United States amounting to USD 841m, with interest rates set in accordance with OECD arm's length principle.

Application of Dutch Tax Governance Code

In May 2022, the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW) presented its Dutch Tax Governance Code (Code). The Code has been drawn up in consultation with companies representing a large proportion of Dutch listed companies, including Aegon. Input from the trade union movement, NGOs, tax experts and academics was used in the process. The major advantage of the Code is that it will lead to much more transparency and accountability on these companies' tax position. International initiatives such as the Global Reporting Initiative were used as the basic minimum when setting up the Code, but the Code is more ambitious, particularly when it comes to shedding light on tax payments on a country-by-country basis, use of tax incentives etc. Aegon has been guided by this standard in reporting on its tax position since the its financial year 2021. The below index table serves as a reference from the Code tax disclosures to the relevant sections in our Global Tax Policy and Principles of Conduct (Global Tax Policy), Global Tax Report 2023 and Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFRC).

A. Approach to Tax, Tax Strategy & Tax Principles	Reference
The company sees tax not as a cost factor only, but as a means for social economic cohesion, sustainable growth and long-term prosperity.	
1. The company's approach to tax is based on a tax strategy and set of principles approved by the board of directors, the supervisory board, or delegated sub-committee of the board.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Tax Risk Management and Governance"
2. The company reports at least annually to the board on tax risks and adherence to the tax strategy and principles.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Tax Risk Management and Governance"
3. The company's tax strategy and principles apply to all group entities.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon as a Responsible Taxpayer"
4. The company's tax principles apply to how the company operates in its relationships with employees, customers and contractors.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon as a Responsible Taxpayer"
B. Accountability & Tax Governance	Reference
Tax is a core part of corporate social responsibility and governance and is overseen by the board.	
1. The board is accountable for the tax strategy, principles and tax risk management.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Tax Risk Management and Governance"
2. The company has a tax control framework that sets out the tax controls and risk management.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Tax Risk Management and Governance" Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Tax governance, control and risk management"
3. Internal or external auditors regularly review the company's tax controls as part of the audit of its financial result.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Tax governance, control and risk management"
C. Tax Compliance	Reference
The company is committed to comply with the letter, the intent and the spirit of the tax legislation of the countries in which it operates and to pay the right amount of tax at the right time.	
1. The company prepares and files all tax returns required, providing complete, accurate and timely disclosures to all relevant tax authorities.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 1"
2. The company's responsible tax planning is based on reasonable interpretations of applicable law and is aligned with the substance of the economic and commercial activity of its business.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7"
3. The company will not undertake transactions or engage in arrangements of which the sole purpose is to create a tax benefit that is in excess of a reasonable interpretation of relevant tax rules.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7"
4. The company will only claim tax incentives in line with the policy intent of such tax incentives and provided such incentives are generally available.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 8"
5. If the company seeks certainty in advance from tax authorities to confirm an applicable tax treatment, it does so based on full disclosure of all relevant facts and circumstances.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 10"

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D. Business Structure The company will only use business structures that are driven by commercial considerations, are aligned with business activity and have genuine substance.	Reference
1. The company does not use so-called tax havens for tax avoidance. All entities in tax havens exist for substantive and commercial reasons.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 6" Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Aegon's tax principles" and "Country-by-country information"
2. The company pays tax on profits according to where value is created within the normal course of commercial activity.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 7"
3. The Company uses the at arm's length principle, in line with guidelines issued by the OECD, and applies this consistently across its business, contingent on local laws.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 7"
E. Relationships with Tax Authorities and Other External Stakeholders Mutual respect, transparency and trust drive the company's relationships with tax authorities and other relevant external stakeholders.	Reference
1. The company seeks to develop cooperative relationships with tax authorities, and relevant other authorities, based on mutual respect, transparency and trust.	Global Tax Policy: Chapters "Aegon as a Responsible Taxpayer" and "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 2 and 3"
2. The company seeks to engage constructively in national and international dialogue with governments, business groups and civil society to support the development of effective tax systems, legislation and administration.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 11"
3. The company will work collaboratively with tax authorities to achieve early agreement on disputed issues and certainty on a real-time basis, wherever possible. Where there is controversy, the Company will strive to resolve the controversy by applying these principles.	Global Tax Policy: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 2, 3 and 4"
F. Tax Transparency and Reporting The company regularly provides information to its stakeholders, including investors, policy makers, employees, civil society and the general public, about its approach to tax and taxes paid. The company will therefore publish the following information.	Reference
1. A tax strategy or policy and its tax risk management strategy.	Global Tax Policy Global Tax Report 2023
2. A list of entities, with ownership information and a brief explanation of the type and geographic scope of activities.	Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFRC): S.32.01.22 - Undertakings in the scope of the Group
3. Annual information on the corporate income tax the company accrues and pays on a cash basis at a country level.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Country-by-country information"
4. The total tax borne and collected by the Company, globally or per country, including corporate income taxes, property taxes, (non-creditable) VAT and other sales taxes, employer / employee related taxes, and other taxes that constitute costs to the Company or are remitted by the Company on behalf of customers or employees, by category of taxes.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Tax contribution per country"
5. Information on financially material tax incentives (e.g. tax holidays), including an outline of the incentive requirements and when it expires.	Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Tax regimes and incentives"
6. An outline of the advocacy approach the company takes on tax issues, the channels through which the company engages in regard to policy development and the overall purpose of its engagement.	Global Tax Principles: Chapter "Aegon's Principles of Responsible Taxpaying, principle 11" Global Tax Report 2023: Chapter "Stakeholder engagement"

7. Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements

The statements contained in this document that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements as defined in the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The following are words that identify such forward-looking statements: aim, believe, estimate, target, intend, may, expect, anticipate, predict, project, counting on, plan, continue, want, forecast, goal, should, would, could, is confident, will, and similar expressions as they relate to Aegon. These statements may contain information about financial prospects, economic conditions and trends and involve risks and uncertainties. In addition, any statements that refer to sustainability, environmental and social targets, commitments, goals, efforts and expectations and other events or circumstances that are partially dependent on future events are forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Aegon undertakes no obligation, and expressly disclaims any duty, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which merely reflect company expectations at the time of writing. Actual results may differ materially and adversely from expectations conveyed in forward-looking statements due to changes caused by various risks and uncertainties. Such risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to the following:

- Unexpected delays, difficulties, and expenses in executing against Aegon's environmental, climate, diversity and inclusion or other "ESG" targets, goals and commitments, and changes in laws or regulations affecting us, such as changes in data privacy, environmental, safety and health laws;
- Changes in general economic and/or governmental conditions, particularly in Bermuda, the United States, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;
- Civil unrest, (geo-) political tensions, military action or other instability in a country or geographic region;
- Changes in the performance of financial markets, including emerging markets, such as with regard to:
- The frequency and severity of defaults by issuers in Aegon's fixed income investment portfolios;
- The effects of corporate bankruptcies and/or accounting restatements on the financial markets and the resulting decline in the value of equity and debt securities Aegon holds;
- The effects of declining creditworthiness of certain public sector securities and the resulting decline in the value of government exposure that Aegon holds;
- The impact from volatility in credit, equity, and interest rates;
- Changes in the performance of Aegon's investment portfolio and decline in ratings of Aegon's counterparties;
- Lowering of one or more of Aegon's debt ratings issued by recognized rating organizations and the adverse impact such action may have on Aegon's ability to raise capital and on its liquidity and financial condition;
- Lowering of one or more of insurer financial strength ratings of Aegon's insurance subsidiaries and the adverse impact such action may have on the written premium, policy retention, profitability and liquidity of its insurance subsidiaries;
- The effect of applicable Bermuda solvency requirements, the European Union's Solvency II requirements, and applicable equivalent solvency requirements and other regulations in other jurisdictions affecting the capital Aegon is required to maintain;
- Changes in the European Commissions' or European regulator's position on the equivalence of the supervisory regime for insurance and reinsurance undertakings in force in Bermuda;
- Changes affecting interest rate levels and low or rapidly changing interest rate levels;
- Changes affecting currency exchange rates, in particular the EUR/USD and EUR/GBP exchange rates;
- Changes affecting inflation levels, particularly in the United States, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;
- Changes in the availability of, and costs associated with, liquidity sources such as bank and capital markets funding, as well as conditions in the credit markets in general such as changes in borrower and counterparty creditworthiness;
- Increasing levels of competition, particularly in the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and emerging markets;
- Catastrophic events, either manmade or by nature, including by way of example acts of God, acts of terrorism, acts of war and pandemics, could result in material losses and significantly interrupt Aegon's business;
- The frequency and severity of insured loss events;
- Changes affecting longevity, mortality, morbidity, persistence and other factors that may impact the profitability of Aegon's insurance products;
- Aegon's projected results are highly sensitive to complex mathematical models of financial markets, mortality, longevity, and other dynamic systems subject to shocks and unpredictable volatility. Should assumptions to these models later prove incorrect, or should errors in those models escape the controls in place to detect them, future performance will vary from projected results;
- Reinsurers to whom Aegon has ceded significant underwriting risks may fail to meet their obligations;
- Changes in customer behavior and public opinion in general related to, among other things, the type of products Aegon sells, including legal, regulatory or commercial necessity to meet changing customer expectations;
- Customer responsiveness to both new products and distribution channels;

- Third-party information used by us may prove to be inaccurate and change over time as methodologies and data availability and quality continue to evolve impacting our results and disclosures;
- As Aegon's operations support complex transactions and are highly dependent on the proper functioning of information technology, operational risks such as system disruptions or failures, security or data privacy breaches, cyberattacks, human error, failure to safeguard personally identifiable information, changes in operational practices or inadequate controls including with respect to third parties with which Aegon does business, may disrupt Aegon's business, damage its reputation and adversely affect its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- The impact of acquisitions and divestitures, restructurings, product withdrawals and other unusual items, including Aegon's ability to complete, or obtain regulatory approval for, acquisitions and divestitures, integrate acquisitions, and realize anticipated results, and its ability to separate businesses as part of divestitures;
- Aegon's failure to achieve anticipated levels of earnings or operational efficiencies, as well as other management initiatives related to cost savings, Cash Capital at Holding, gross financial leverage and free cash flow;
- Changes in the policies of central banks and/or governments;
- Litigation or regulatory action that could require Aegon to pay significant damages or change the way Aegon does business;
- Competitive, legal, regulatory, or tax changes that affect profitability, the distribution cost of or demand for Aegon's products;
- Consequences of an actual or potential break-up of the European Monetary Union in whole or in part, or further consequences of the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union and potential consequences if other European Union countries leave the European Union;
- Changes in laws and regulations, or the interpretation thereof by regulators and courts, including as a result of comprehensive reform or shifts away from multilateral approaches to regulation of global or national operations, particularly regarding those laws and regulations related to ESG matters, those affecting Aegon's operations' ability to hire and retain key personnel, taxation of Aegon companies, the products Aegon sells, and the attractiveness of certain products to its consumers;
- Regulatory changes relating to the pensions, investment, and insurance industries in the jurisdictions in which Aegon operates;
- Standard setting initiatives of supranational standard setting bodies such as the Financial Stability Board and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors or changes to such standards that may have an impact on regional (such as EU), national or US federal or state level financial regulation or the application thereof to Aegon, including the designation of Aegon by the Financial Stability Board as a Global Systemically Important Insurer (G-SII);
- Changes in accounting regulations and policies or a change by Aegon in applying such regulations and policies, voluntarily or otherwise, which may affect Aegon's reported results, shareholders' equity or regulatory capital adequacy levels;
- Changes in ESG standards and requirements, including assumptions, methodology and materiality, or a change by Aegon in applying such standards and requirements, voluntarily or otherwise, may affect Aegon's ability to meet evolving standards and requirements, or Aegon's ability to meet its sustainability and ESG-related goals, or related public expectations, which may also negatively affect Aegon's reputation or the reputation of its board of directors or its management; andoReliance on third-party information in certain of Aegon's disclosures, which may change over time as methodologies and data availability and quality continue to evolve. These factors, as well as any inaccuracies in third-party information used by Aegon, including in estimates or assumptions, may cause results to differ materially and adversely from statements, estimates, and beliefs made by Aegon or third-parties. Moreover, Aegon's disclosures based on any standards may change due to revisions in framework requirements, availability of information, changes in its business or applicable governmental policies, or other factors, some of which may be beyond Aegon's control. Additionally, Aegon may provide information that is not necessarily material for SEC reporting purposes but that is informed by various ESG standards and frameworks (including standards for the measurement of underlying data), internal controls, and assumptions or third-party information that are still evolving and subject to change.

8. Contact

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