SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Form 20-F
November 27, 2013
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 27, 2013

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

¨ **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

OR

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013

OR

¨ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from ________ to ________

OR

¨ **SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Date of event requiring this shell company report ________

Commission file number: 1-15174

Siemens Aktiengesellschaft

Federal Republic of Germany

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Wittelsbacherplatz 2

80333 Munich

Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: +49 (89) 636-00

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing one Common Share, no par value	New York Stock Exchange
Common Shares, no par value*	New York Stock Exchange

* Listed, not for trading or quotation purposes, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

The number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer s classes of capital or common stock as of September 30, 2013: 843,002,405 common shares, no par value.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes x No ¨

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No ¨ Not applicable ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ¨ No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer x Accelerated filer ¨ Non-accelerated filer ¨

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP ¨ International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board x Other ¨

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 ¨ Item 18 ¨

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ¨ No x

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains statements related to our future business and financial performance and future events or developments involving Siemens that may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements may be identified by words such as expects, looks forward to, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, wi words of similar meaning. We may also make forward-looking statements in other reports, in presentations, in material delivered to shareholders and in press releases. In addition, our representatives may from time to time make oral forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the current expectations and certain assumptions of Siemens management, and are, therefore, subject to certain risks and uncertainties. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond Siemens control, affect Siemens operations, performance, business strategy and results and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or anticipated on the basis of historical trends. These factors include in particular, but are not limited to, the matters described in Item 3: Key information Risk factors.

Further information about risks and uncertainties affecting Siemens is included throughout this annual report on Form 20-F and in our other filings with the SEC, which are available on the Siemens website, www.siemens.com, and on the SEC s website, www.sec.gov. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens may vary materially from those described in the relevant forward-looking statement as being expected, anticipated, intended, planned, believed, sought, estimated or projected. Siemens neither intends, nor assumes any obligation, to update or revise these forward-looking statements in light of developments which differ from those anticipated.

In this Form 20-F, references to we, us, our, Company, Siemens or Siemens AG are to Siemens Aktiengesellschaft and, unless the contex otherwise requires, to its consolidated subsidiaries. Throughout this Form 20-F, whenever a reference is made to our Company s website, such reference does not incorporate information from the website by reference into this annual report.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this Form 20-F may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

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PART I

ITEM 1: IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2: OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3: KEY INFORMATION

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended September 30, 2013. The selected consolidated financial data has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited Consolidated Financial Statements (including the Notes thereto) presented in Item 18: Financial Statements. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union (EU) and are also in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Consolidated Statements of Income Data[(1)(2)]	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions of , unless otherwise stated)				
Revenue	75,882	77,395	72,526	67,862	68,726
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	5,843	6,636	8,763	5,725	3,917
Income from continuing operations	4,212	4,642	6,625	4,065	2,456
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	197	(360)	(726)	(184)	(8)
Net income	4,409	4,282	5,899	3,881	2,448
Basic earnings per share (in)					
Income from continuing operations	4.85	5.15	7.37	4.50	2.61
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.23	(0.41)	(0.82)	(0.22)	(0.01)
Net income	5.08	4.74	6.55	4.28	2.59
Diluted earnings per share (in)					
Income from continuing operations	4.80	5.10	7.29	4.45	2.57
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.22	(0.41)	(0.81)	(0.22)	0
Net income	5.03	4.69	6.48	4.23	2.57

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Data[(2)]	September 30, 2013	2012	2011	2010	2009

	(in millions of)				
Total assets	101,936	108,251	104,210	102,791	94,911
Long-term debt	18,509	16,880	14,280	17,497	18,940
Total equity	28,625	31,424	32,271	29,222	27,351
Issued capital	2,643	2,643	2,743	2,743	2,743

(1) Under IFRS, the historical results of our Water Technologies Business Unit, OSRAM, Siemens IT Solutions and Services and the former operating segments Communications and Siemens VDO Automotive are reported as discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Income for all periods presented and the assets and liabilities were classified on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as held for disposal. For further information see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

(2) Adjusted for effects of adopting IAS 19R (IAS 19, Employee Benefits (revised 2011; IAS 19R)), see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2. Prior periods are presented on a comparable basis.

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The number of shares outstanding at September 30, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was 843,002,405; 856,274,326; 874,251,347; 869,837,005 and 866,425,760, respectively.

DIVIDENDS

The following table sets forth in and in US$ the dividend paid per share for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and the proposed dividend per share for the year ended September 30, 2013. Owners of our shares who are United States residents should be aware that they will be subject to German withholding tax on dividends received. See Item 10: Additional information Taxation.

Year ended September 30,	Dividend paid per share	US$
2009	1.60	2.25
2010	2.70	3.68
2011	3.00	3.90
2012	3.00	3.99
2013	3.00(1)	

(1) Proposed by the Managing Board in agreement with the Supervisory Board; to be approved by the shareholders at the Annual Shareholders Meeting on January 28, 2014.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

We publish our Consolidated Financial Statements in euros. As used in this document, euro or means the single unified currency that was introduced in the Federal Republic of Germany on January 1, 1999. U.S. dollar, US$ or USD means the lawful currency of the United States of America. The currency translations made in the case of dividends we have paid have been made at the noon buying rate at the date of the Annual Shareholders Meeting at which the dividends were approved. As used in this document, the term noon buying rate refers to the rate of exchange for , expressed in US$ per , as announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes as the rate in The City of New York for cable transfers in foreign currencies.

In order that you may ascertain how the trends in our financial results might have appeared had they been expressed in US$, the table below shows the average noon buying rates in The City of New York for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for US$ per for our fiscal years. The average is computed using the noon buying rate on the last business day of each month during the period indicated.

Fiscal year ended September 30,	Average
2009	1.3556
2010	1.3539
2011	1.3988
2012	1.3011
2013	1.3151

The following table shows the noon buying rates for in US$ for the last six months and for November 2013 up to and including November 15, 2013.

2013	**High**	**Low**
May	1.3192	1.2818
June	1.3407	1.3006
July	1.3282	1.2774
August	1.3426	1.3196
September	1.3537	1.3120
October	1.3810	1.3490
November (through November 15)	1.3530	1.3357

On November 15, 2013, the noon buying rate was US$1.3480 per 1.00.

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Our shares are traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in . Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the and the US$ will affect the US$ equivalent of the price of the shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and, as a result, are likely to affect the market price of the American Depositary Shares (ADS) on the New York Stock Exchange. We will declare any cash dividends in and exchange rate fluctuations will affect the US$ amounts received by holders of ADSs on conversion of cash dividends on the shares represented by the ADSs.

Risk factors

Our business, financial condition (including effects on assets, liabilities and cash flows), results of operations and reputation could suffer from material adverse effects due to any of the risks described below. While we have described below all the risks that we consider material, those risks are not the only ones we face. Additional risks not known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations.

Strategic risks

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be affected by the uncertainties of economic and political conditions, particularly in the current macroeconomic environment, which is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty and modest recovery as well as the continuing risk of resurgence of crisis in financial markets and of renewed global economic downturn: Our business environment is influenced by domestic as well as global demand, which in turn is influenced by economic conditions. We still see a high degree of volatility in the global financial markets, primarily as a result of the ongoing crisis in the Eurozone. Future economic developments and, in consequence, the speed of economic growth and the sustainability of our market environment are dependent upon the evolution of a number of global and local factors such as the crisis in the credit markets, economic crises arising from sovereign debt overruns, and government budget consolidation measures related thereto, reduced levels of capital expenditures, declining consumer and business confidence, increasing unemployment in certain countries, fluctuating commodity prices, bankruptcies, natural disasters, political crises, imminent social unrest and other challenges.

In light of the latest economic developments, the high degree of unemployment in certain countries, the level of public debt in the United States, in Japan and in countries affected by the European sovereign debt crisis, uncertainties with respect to the stability of certain emerging markets, e.g. India or Indonesia, the risk of an escalation of the budgetary quarrels in the United States and the potential impact of budget consolidation measures by governments around the world, the bases for our expectations relating to the overall economic situation and specific conditions in markets relevant to us are subject to considerable uncertainties. In general, due to the significant proportion of long-cycle businesses in our Sectors and the importance of long-term contracts for Siemens, there is usually a time lag between the development of macroeconomic conditions and their impact on our financial results. Important exceptions include our short-cycle businesses in the Industry Sector, particularly those in Industry Automation and parts of Drive Technologies as well as parts of the Power Grid Solutions & Products Business within the Infrastructure & Cities Sector, which are highly sensitive to volatility in market demand. If the moderate recovery of macroeconomic conditions stalls again and if we are not successful in adapting our production and cost structure to subsequent changes to conditions in the markets in which we operate, there can be no assurance that we will not experience adverse effects that may be material to our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, it may become more difficult for our customers to obtain financing and as a result they may modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase our products and services or to execute transactions. Furthermore, prices may decline as a result of adverse market conditions to a greater extent than currently anticipated. In addition, contracted payment terms, especially regarding the level of advance payments by our customers relating to long-term projects, may become less favorable, which could negatively impact our cash flows. Additionally, if customers are not successful in generating sufficient revenue or securing access to the capital markets, they may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, the amounts they owe us, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Numerous other factors, such as fluctuations in energy and raw material prices, as well as global political conflicts, including those in the Middle East, North Africa and other regions, continue to impact macroeconomic parameters and the international capital and credit markets. The uncertainty of economic and political conditions can have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is affected by a variety of market conditions and regulations. For example, our Energy Sector is exposed to the development of global demand for energy and is considerably affected by regulations related to energy and environmental policies. Our Healthcare Sector, in turn, is dependent on developments and regulations in healthcare systems around the world, particularly in the important U.S. healthcare market. Our Industry Sector is vulnerable to unfavorable market conditions in certain segments of the automotive and manufacturing industries. Our Infrastructure & Cities Sector focuses, among other things, on business with public authorities around the world and is thus vulnerable to restrictions in public budgets.

We operate in highly competitive markets, which are subject to price pressures and rapid changes: The worldwide markets for our products and solutions are highly competitive in terms of pricing, product and service quality, development and introduction time, customer service and financing terms. In many of our businesses, we face downward price pressure and we are or could be exposed to market downturns or slower growth, which may increase in times of declining investment activities and consumer demand. We face strong competitors, some of which are larger and may have greater resources in a given business area, as well as competitors from emerging markets, which may have a better cost structure. Some industries in which we operate are undergoing consolidation, which may result in stronger competition and a change in our relative market position. Certain competitors may be more effective and faster in capturing available market opportunities. These factors alone or in combination may negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by continued strategic alignments and cost-cutting initiatives: We are in a continuous process of strategic alignments and constantly engage in cost-cutting initiatives, including ongoing capacity adjustment measures and structural initiatives. Capacity adjustments through consolidation of business activities and manufacturing facilities, and the streamlining of product portfolios are also part of these cost reduction efforts. These measures may not be implemented as planned, may turn out to be less effective than anticipated, may only become effective later than estimated or may not become effective at all. Each of these factors alone or in combination may negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Any future contribution of these measures to our profitability will be influenced by the actual savings achieved and by our ability to sustain these ongoing efforts.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by portfolio measures: Our strategy includes divesting activities in some business areas and strengthening others through portfolio measures, including mergers and acquisitions.

With respect to divestments, we may not be able to divest some of our activities as planned, and the divestitures we do carry out could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and our reputation. For example, we have announced the closure of our solar business and decided to divest the business activities included in our airport logistics and postal automation business, which as of September 30, 2013 was part of the Infrastructure & Cities Sector s Mobility and Logistics Division.

Mergers and acquisitions are inherently risky because of difficulties that may arise when integrating people, operations, technologies and products. There can be no assurance that any of the businesses we acquire can be integrated successfully and as timely as originally planned or that they will perform as anticipated once integrated. In addition, we may incur significant acquisition, administrative and other costs in connection with these transactions, including costs related to integration of acquired businesses. For example, we are currently engaged in integration activities within the Infrastructure & Cities Sector s Mobility and Logistics Division concerning the recently acquired rail automation business of Invensys plc., U.K., and within the Industry Sector s Industry Automation Division concerning the acquisition of LMS International NV, Belgium, a leading provider of mechatronic simulation solutions. Furthermore, portfolio measures may result in additional financing needs and adversely affect our financial leverage and our debt-to-equity ratio. Acquisitions may also lead to substantial increases in intangible assets, including goodwill. Our Statements of Financial Position reflect a significant amount of intangible assets, including goodwill. Among our businesses, the largest amount of goodwill is

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allocated to the Diagnostics Division and the Imaging & Therapy Systems Division of the Healthcare Sector, and the Industry Automation Division of the Industry Sector. If we were to encounter continuing adverse business developments including negative effects on our revenues, profits or cash, or adverse effects from an increase in the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) or from foreign exchange rate developments, or if we were otherwise to perform worse than expected at acquisition activities, then these intangible assets, including goodwill, might have to be written off, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The likelihood of such adverse business developments increases in times of difficult or uncertain macroeconomic conditions.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by our equity interests, other investments and strategic alliances, particularly in our segment Equity Investments: Our strategy includes strengthening our business interests through joint ventures, associated companies and strategic alliances. Certain of our investments are accounted for using the equity method, including, among others, BSH and EN (renamed to Unify after fiscal year end). Furthermore we hold other investments, for example Atos S.A. and OSRAM Licht AG. Any factors negatively influencing the profitability of our equity and other investments, including negative effects on revenues, profits or cash, could have an adverse effect on our equity pick-up related to these equity interests or may result in a write-off of these investments. In addition, our business, financial condition and results of operations could also be adversely affected in connection with loans, guarantees or non-compliance with financial covenants related to these equity and other investments. Furthermore, such investments are inherently risky as we may not be able to sufficiently influence corporate governance processes or business decisions taken by our equity investments, other investments and strategic alliances that may have a negative effect on our business. In addition, joint ventures bear the risk of difficulties that may arise when integrating people, operations, technologies and products. Strategic alliances may also pose risks for us because we compete in some business areas with companies with which we have strategic alliances.

Our businesses must keep pace with technological changes and develop new products and services to remain competitive: The markets in which our businesses operate experience rapid and significant changes due to the introduction of innovative technologies. To meet our customers needs in these areas, we must continuously design new, and update existing products and services, and invest in, and develop new technologies. Introducing new products and technologies requires a significant commitment to research and development, which in return requires expenditure of considerable financial resources that may not always result in success. Our sales and profitability may suffer if we invest in technologies that do not operate, or may not be integrated, as expected or that are not accepted in the marketplace as anticipated, or if our products or systems are not introduced to the market in a timely manner, in particular, compared to our competitors, or become obsolete. We constantly apply for new patents and actively manage our intellectual property portfolio to secure our technological position. However, our patents and other intellectual property may not prevent competitors from independently developing or selling products and services similar to or duplicate of ours. There can be no assurance that the resources invested by us to protect our intellectual property will be sufficient or that our intellectual property portfolio will adequately deter misappropriation or improper use of our technology. Furthermore, in some of our markets, the need to develop and introduce new products rapidly in order to capture available opportunities may lead to quality problems. Our operating results depend to a significant extent on our ability to anticipate and adapt to changes in markets and to reduce the costs of producing high-quality, new and existing products. Among recent technology trends, we carefully estimate the potential and relevance of cloud computing. We believe that the potential and usage scenarios of this technology vary among our products, solutions and services depending on the degree of information technology utilized. However, we also believe that this trend needs to be monitored closely, because it might bear the potential to change the competitive landscape. Any inability to adapt to the aforementioned factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to changes of regulations, laws and policies concerning our products: As a diversified company with global businesses we are exposed to various product related regulations, laws and policies influencing our processes. Recently, some jurisdictions around the world have adapted certain regulations, laws and policies requiring us to extend our recycling efforts, limit the sourcing and usage of certain raw materials and request additional due diligences and disclosures on sourcing and usage of the regulated raw materials. In particular, we must comply with U.S. legislation to improve transparency and accountability concerning the sourcing of conflict minerals from mines located in the conflict zones of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and its adjoining countries. The term conflict minerals currently encompasses tantalum, tin, tungsten (or their ores) and gold. Conflict minerals can be found in a vast array of products. This U.S. legislation requires manufacturers, such as us, to investigate and disclose their use of any conflict minerals originating in the DRC or adjoining countries. It also implements guidelines to assist the manufacturer in preventing, by way of performing due diligence in its supply chain, any such sourcing from potentially financing or benefitting armed groups in this area. We are currently working on an implementation strategy for the above-referenced legislation. Since we operate within highly complex value chains, we are required to undertake a significant due diligence process requiring considerable investments of human resources and finances in order to comply with the conflict minerals due diligence and disclosure requirements. If our (sub-) suppliers are unable or unwilling to provide us with requested information and to take other steps to ensure that no conflict minerals, financing or benefitting armed groups in the DRC, are included in minerals or components supplied to us, we may be forced to disclose information about the use of conflict minerals in our supply chain in filings with the SEC. In addition, since the applicability of the new conflict minerals legislation is limited to companies publicly listed in the U.S., not all of our competitors are required to comply with this legislation or engage in similar efforts to disclose the usage of conflict minerals. If we are unable to achieve sufficient confidence throughout our supply chain, or if any of these risks or similar risks associated with these kinds of regulations, laws and policies were to materialize, our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation could be materially adversely affected.

Operational risks

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by cost overruns or additional payment obligations related to the management of our long-term, fixed price or turnkey projects: We perform a portion of our business, especially large projects, under long-term contracts that are awarded on a competitive bidding basis. Some of these contracts are inherently risky because we may assume substantially all of the risks associated with completing a project and the post-completion warranty obligations. For example, we face the risk that we must satisfy technical requirements of a project even though we may not have gained experience with those requirements before we win the project. The profit margins realized on fixed-priced contracts may vary from original estimates as a result of changes in costs and productivity over their term. We sometimes bear the risk of unanticipated project modifications, shortage of key personnel, quality problems, financial difficulties of our customers, cost overruns or contractual penalties caused by unexpected technological problems, unforeseen developments at the project sites, unforeseen changes or difficulties in the regulatory or political environment, performance problems with our suppliers, subcontractors and consortium partners or other logistical difficulties. Certain of our multi-year contracts also contain demanding installation and maintenance requirements in addition to other performance criteria relating to timing, unit cost and compliance with government regulations requirements, which, if not satisfied, could subject us to substantial contractual penalties, damages, non-payment and contract termination. There can be no assurance that contracts and projects, in particular those with long-term duration and fixed-price calculation, can be completed profitably.

Increased IT security threats and higher levels of professionalism in computer crime could pose a risk to our systems, networks, products, solutions and services as well as to those of our service providers: Our business portfolio includes a broad array of systems, networks, products, solutions and services across our businesses that rely on digital technologies. We observe a global increase in IT security threats and higher levels of professionalism in computer crime, which pose a risk to the security of systems and networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of data. We attempt to mitigate these risks by employing a number of measures, including employee training, comprehensive monitoring of our networks and systems, and maintenance of backup and protective systems such as firewalls and virus scanners. To the extent we employ service providers, such as in the area of IT infrastructure, we have contractual arrangements in place in order to ensure that these risks are reduced in a similar manner. Nonetheless, our systems, networks, products, solutions and services, as well as those of our service providers remain potentially vulnerable to attacks. Depending on their nature and scope, such attacks could potentially lead to the leakage of confidential information, improper use of our systems and networks, manipulation and destruction of data, defective products, production downtimes and supply shortages, which in turn could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

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We may face operational failures and quality problems in our value chain processes: Our value chain comprises all steps, from research and development to supply chain management, production, marketing, sales and services. Operational failures in our value chain processes could result in quality problems or potential product, labor safety, regulatory or environmental risks. Such risks are particularly present in our Sectors in relation to our production and construction facilities, which are located all over the world and have a high degree of organizational and technological complexity. From time to time, some of the products we sell might have quality issues resulting from the design or manufacture of such products or from the software integrated into them. In particular, our Healthcare Sector is subject to requirements of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which require certain efforts safeguarding our product quality. If we are not able to comply with these requirements, our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation may be adversely affected.

Furthermore, failures on the part of service providers we employ, such as in the area of IT, may have an adverse effect on our processes and operations and our ability to meet our commitments to customers or increase our operating costs. Any operational failures or quality issues could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

We may face interruption of our supply chain, including the inability of third parties to deliver parts, components and services on time, and we may be subject to rising raw material prices: Our financial performance depends in part on reliable and effective supply chain management for components, sub-assemblies and other materials. Capacity constraints and supply shortages resulting from ineffective supply chain management may lead to delays and additional cost. We rely on third parties to supply us with parts, components and services. Using third parties to manufacture, assemble and test our products reduces our control over manufacturing yields, quality assurance, product delivery schedules and costs. The third parties that supply us with parts and components also have other customers and may not have sufficient capacity to meet all of their customers needs, including ours, during periods of excess demand. Component supply delays can affect the performance of our Sectors. Although we work closely with our suppliers to avoid supply-related problems, there can be no assurance that we will not encounter supply problems in the future or that we will be able to replace a supplier that is not able to meet our demand. This risk is particularly evident in businesses with a very limited number of suppliers. Shortages and delays could materially harm our business. Unanticipated increases in the price of components or raw materials due to market shortages or other reasons could also adversely affect the performance of our Sectors. Furthermore, we may be exposed to the risk of delays and interruptions of the supply chain as a consequence of natural disasters in case we are unable to identify alternative sources of supply or ways of transportation in a timely manner or at all. A general shortage of materials, components or sub-components as a result of natural disasters also bears the risk of unforeseeable fluctuations in prices and demand, which might adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Sectors purchase raw materials including so-called rare-earth metals, copper, steel, aluminum and oil, which expose them to fluctuations in energy and raw material prices. In recent times, commodities have been subject to volatile markets, and such volatility is expected to continue. If we are not able to compensate for our increased costs or pass them on to customers, price increases could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In contrast, in times of falling commodity prices, we may not fully profit from such price decreases as we attempt to reduce the risk of rising commodity prices by several means, such as long-term contracting or physical and financial hedging. In addition to price pressure that we may face from our customers expecting to benefit from falling commodity prices or adverse market conditions, this could also adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon hiring, developing and retaining highly qualified management and technical personnel: Competition for highly qualified personnel remains intense in the industries and regions in which our businesses operate. In many of our business areas, we intend to expand our business activities, for which we will need highly skilled employees. Our future success depends in part on our continued ability to hire, integrate, develop and retain engineers and other qualified personnel. We address this risk with various measures, for example succession planning, employer branding, retention and career management. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to be successful in attracting and retaining all the highly qualified employees and key personnel needed in the future, including in appropriate geographic locations, and any inability to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

FINANCIAL RISKS

We are exposed to currency risks and interest rate risks: We are exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates, especially between the U.S. dollar and the euro, because a high percentage of our business volume is conducted in the U.S. and as exports from Europe. In addition, we are exposed to currency effects involving the currencies of emerging markets, in particular the Chinese Yuan. As a result, a strong euro in relation to the U.S. dollar and other currencies could have an adverse impact on our revenues and results of operations. Certain currency risks as well as interest rate risks are hedged on a Company-wide basis using derivative financial instruments. Depending on the development of foreign currency exchange and interest rates, our hedging activities could have significant effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our Sectors and Financial Services (SFS) engage in currency hedging activities which sometimes do not qualify for hedge accounting. In addition, our Corporate Treasury has interest rate hedging activities which also do not qualify for hedge accounting, and are subject to changes in interest rates. Accordingly, exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations may lead to higher volatility and adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations. A strengthening of the euro (particularly against the U.S. dollar) may change our competitive position, as many of our competitors may benefit from having a substantial portion of their costs based in weaker currencies, enabling them to offer their products at lower prices.

We are exposed to volatile credit spreads: Regarding our Corporate Treasury activities, widening credit spreads due to uncertainty and risk aversion in the financial markets might lead to adverse changes of fair market values of our financial assets, in particular concerning our derivative financial instruments. In addition, we see a risk of widening credit spreads leading to increasing refinancing costs if the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis with its ongoing significant impact on global financial markets and the European financial sector in particular, continues or even worsens. Any such development could also further increase the costs for buying protection against credit risks due to a potential increase of counterparty risks.

Our future financing via Corporate Treasury may particularly be affected by the uncertainty of economic conditions and the development of capital and financial markets: Our Corporate Treasury is responsible for the financing of the Company. Negative developments in the foreign exchange, money or capital markets, such as limited availability of funds (particularly U.S. dollar funds), may increase our overall cost of funding. The ongoing Eurozone sovereign debt crisis continues to have an impact on global capital markets. The resulting higher risk awareness of governments lead to more regulations on the use of financial instruments through (1) the Regulation on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (European Market Infrastructure Regulation) and (2) other similar regulations in other jurisdictions, which may have an impact on the future availability or the costs of adequate hedging instruments for the Company. It may even lead to further regulation of the financial sector and the use of financial instruments. Such further regulations could adversely influence our future possibilities of obtaining debt financing, and/or may significantly increase our refinancing costs. Deteriorating credit quality and/or default of business partners may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Downgrades of our ratings could increase our cost of capital and could negatively affect our businesses: Our business, financial condition and results of operations are influenced significantly by the actual and expected performance of the Sectors and SFS, as well as the Company s portfolio measures. An actual or expected negative development of our business, financial condition or results of operations could result in the deterioration of our credit rating. Downgrades by rating agencies could increase our cost of capital, may reduce our potential investor base and may negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our financing activities subject us to various risks, including credit, interest rate and foreign exchange risk: We provide our customers with various forms of direct and indirect financing in connection with large projects. We also finance a large number of customer orders, for example, the leasing of medical equipment, mainly through SFS. SFS also incurs credit risk by financing third-party equipment or by taking direct or indirect participation in financings, such as syndicated loans. In part, we take a security interest in the assets we finance or we receive additional collateral. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected if the credit quality of our customers deteriorates or if they default on their payment obligation to us, if the value of the assets in which we have taken a security interest or additional collateral declines, if interest rates or foreign exchange rates fluctuate, or if the projects in which we invest are unsuccessful. Potential adverse changes in economic conditions could cause a decline in the fair market values of assets, derivative instruments as well as collateral, resulting in losses which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by several parameters influencing the funded status of our pension benefit plans: The funded status of our pension plans may be affected by an increase or decrease in the defined benefit obligation (DBO), as well as by an increase or decrease in the value of plan assets. Pensions are accounted for in accordance with actuarial valuations, which rely on statistical and other factors in order to anticipate future events. These factors include key pension plan valuation assumptions such as the discount rate, rate of future compensation increases and pension progression. Actual developments may differ from assumptions due to changing market and economic conditions, thereby resulting in an increase or decrease in the DBO. Significant movements in financial markets or a change in the portfolio mix of invested assets could result in corresponding increases or decreases in the value of plan assets, particularly equity securities. Also, changes in pension plan assumptions could affect net periodic pension cost. For example, a change in discount rates may result in changes in the net periodic benefit cost in the following fiscal year. In order to comply with local pension regulations in selected foreign countries, we may face a risk of increasing cash outflows to reduce an underfunding of our pension plans in these countries, if any.

For further information on financial risks and financial risk management, see Item 18 Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 32.

Compliance risks

We are subject to regulatory risks associated with our international operations: Protectionist trade policies and changes in the political and regulatory environment in the markets in which we operate, such as import and export controls, tariffs and other trade barriers and price or exchange controls, could affect our business in several national markets, impact our sales and profitability and make the repatriation of profits difficult, and may expose us to penalties, sanctions and reputational damage. In addition, the uncertainty of the legal environment in some regions could limit our ability to enforce our rights and subject us to continually increasing costs related to designing and implementing appropriate compliance programs and protocols.

As a globally operating organization, we conduct business with customers in countries, such as Iran, Syria and Cuba, that are subject to increasingly expansive export control regulations, embargoes, economic sanctions or other forms of trade restrictions imposed by the U.S., the European Union or other countries or organizations. New or expanded export control regulations, economic sanctions, embargoes or other forms of trade restrictions imposed on Iran, Syria or on other sanctioned countries in which we do business may result in a curtailment of our existing business in such countries and in amendments to our policies. We are also aware of initiatives by institutional investors, such as pension funds or other companies, to adopt or consider adopting policies prohibiting investment in and transactions with, or requiring divestment of interests in entities doing business with Iran and other countries identified as state sponsors of terrorism by the U.S. Secretary of State. It is possible that such initiatives may result in us being unable to gain or retain investors, customers or suppliers. In addition, the termination of our activities in sanctioned countries may expose us to customer claims and other actions. Our reputation could also suffer due to our activities with counterparties in or affiliated with these countries. We have included details of our Iran-related activities in Item 4: Information on the Company Overview, and are filing a related notice of disclosure with the SEC. Under Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, upon receipt of the notice of disclosure by the SEC, the SEC is required to notify the US President and Congress of the filing. The President is then required to initiate an investigation into Iran-related activities disclosed in such notice, and make a determination as to whether sanctions should be imposed on the filing party. There is no assurance as to the outcome of any such Presidential investigation. If the relevant authorities were to impose penalties or sanctions on Siemens, such measures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We expect that sales to emerging markets will continue to account for an increasing portion of our total revenue, as our business naturally evolves and as developing nations and regions around the world increase their demand for our offering. Emerging market operations involve various risks, including civil unrest, health concerns, cultural differences such as employment and business practices, volatility in gross domestic product, economic and governmental instability, the potential for nationalization of private assets and the imposition of exchange controls. The Asian markets, in particular, are important for our long-term growth strategy, and our sizeable operations in China are influenced by a legal system that is still developing and is subject to change. Our growth strategy could be limited by governments supporting local industries. Our Sectors, particularly those that derive their revenue from large projects, could be adversely affected if future demand, prices and gross domestic product in the markets in which those Sectors operate do not develop as favorably as expected due to such regulatory measures. If any of these risks or similar risks associated with our international operations were to materialize, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Current and future investigations regarding allegations of public corruption, antitrust violations and other illegal acts could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on our reputation: We engage in a substantial amount of business with governments and government-owned enterprises around the world. We also participate in a number of projects funded by government agencies and intergovernmental and supranational organizations such as multilateral development banks. If we are found to have been engaged in public corruption, antitrust violations and other illegal acts, such activities may impair our ability to do business with these or other organizations. Corruption, antitrust and related proceedings may lead to criminal and civil fines as well as penalties, sanctions, injunctions against future conduct, profit disgorgements, disqualifications from directly and indirectly engaging in certain types of business, the loss of business licenses or permits or other restrictions. Accordingly, we may be required to record material provisions to cover potential liabilities arising in connection with such investigations and proceedings, including potential tax penalties. Moreover, any findings related to public corruption that are not covered by the 2008 and 2009 corruption charge settlements, which were concluded with American and German authorities, may endanger our business with government agencies and intergovernmental and supranational organizations, further monitors could be appointed to review future business practices and we may otherwise be required to further modify our business practices and our compliance program.

Our involvement in ongoing and potential future corruption or antitrust proceedings could damage our reputation and have an adverse impact on our ability to compete for business from public and private sector customers around the world. If we or our subsidiaries are found to have engaged in certain illegal acts or not to have taken effective steps to address allegations or findings of corruption or antitrust violations in our business, this may impair our ability to participate in business with governments or intergovernmental organizations and may result in our formal exclusion from such business. Even if we are not formally excluded from participating in government business, government agencies or intergovernmental or supranational organizations may informally exclude us from tendering for or participating in certain contracts. For example, legislation of member states of the European Union could in certain cases result in our mandatory or discretionary exclusion from public contracts in case of a conviction for bribery and certain other offences or for other reasons. As described in more detail in Item 4: Information on the Company Legal proceedings, we and certain of our subsidiaries have in the past been excluded or currently are excluded from some contracting, including with governments, development banks and multilateral financial institutions, as a result of findings of corruption or other misconduct. Ongoing or potential future investigations into allegations of corruption or antitrust violations could also impair existing relationships with, and our ability to acquire new private sector business partners. For instance, such investigations may adversely affect our ability to pursue potentially important strategic projects and transactions, such as strategic alliances, joint ventures or other business combinations, or could result in the cancellation of certain of our existing contracts and third parties, including our competitors, could initiate significant third-party litigation.

In addition, future developments in ongoing and potential future investigations, such as responding to the requests of governmental authorities and cooperating with them, could divert management s attention and resources from other issues facing our business. The materialization of any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on our reputation.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer as a result of current or future litigation: We are subject to numerous risks relating to legal, governmental and regulatory proceedings to which we are currently a party or to which we may become a party in the future. We routinely become subject to legal, governmental and regulatory investigations and proceedings involving, among other things, requests for arbitration, allegations of improper delivery of goods or services, product liability, product defects, quality problems, intellectual property infringement, non-compliance with tax regulations and/or alleged or suspected violations of applicable laws. In addition, we may face further claims in connection with the circumstances that led to the corruption charges. For additional information with respect to specific proceedings, see Item 4: Information on the Company Legal proceedings. There can be no assurance that the results of these or any other proceedings will not materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail on the merits in any such proceedings, we may have to incur substantial legal fees and other costs defending ourselves against the underlying allegations. Under certain circumstances we record a provision for risks arising from legal disputes and proceedings. In addition, we maintain liability insurance for certain legal risks at levels our management believes are appropriate and consistent with industry practice. Our insurance policy, however, does not protect us against reputational damage. Moreover, we may incur losses relating to legal proceedings beyond the limits, or outside the coverage, of such insurance or exceeding any provisions made for legal proceedings related losses. Finally, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance coverage on commercially reasonable terms in the future. Each of these risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Examinations by tax authorities and changes in tax regulations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations: We operate in around 190 countries and therefore are subject to different tax regulations. Changes in tax law in any of these jurisdictions could result in higher tax expense and payments. Furthermore, legislative changes could materially impact our tax receivables and liabilities as well as deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. In addition, the uncertain tax environment in some regions could limit our ability to enforce our rights. As a globally operating organization, we conduct business in countries subject to complex tax rules, which may be interpreted in different ways. Future interpretations or developments of tax regimes may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are regularly examined by tax authorities in various jurisdictions.

We are subject to environmental and other governmental regulations: Some of the industries in which we operate are highly regulated. Current and future environmental and other governmental regulations or changes thereto may require us to change the way we run our operations and could result in significant increases in our operating or production costs. In addition, while we have procedures in place to ensure compliance with applicable governmental regulations in the conduct of our business operations, it cannot be excluded that violations of applicable governmental regulations may be caused either by us or by third parties that we contract with, including suppliers or service providers, whose activities may be attributed to us. Any such violations expose us to the risk of liability, reputational damage or loss of licenses or permits that are important to our business operations. In particular, we could also face liability for damage or remediation for environmental contamination at the facilities we design or operate. For example, we are required to bear environmental clean-up costs mainly related to remediation and environmental protection liabilities, which have been accrued based on the estimated costs of decommissioning facilities for the production of uranium and mixed-oxide fuel elements in Hanau, Germany, as well as a nuclear research and service center in Karlstein, Germany. For further information, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 24. Under certain circumstances, we establish provisions for environmental risks. With regard to certain environmental risks, we maintain liability insurance at levels that our management believes are appropriate and consistent with industry practice. We may incur environmental losses beyond the limits, or outside the coverage, of such insurance, and such losses may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of our operations. In addition, our provisions for environmental liabilities may not be sufficient to cover our ultimate losses or expenditures resulting therefrom.

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ITEM 4: INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Overview

Siemens traces its origins to 1847. Beginning with advances in telegraph technology, the Company quickly expanded its product line and geographic scope and was already a multi-national business by the end of the 19th century. The Company formed a partnership under the name Siemens & Halske in 1847, reorganized as a limited partnership in 1889 and as a stock corporation in 1897. The Company moved its headquarters from Berlin to Munich in 1949, and assumed its current name as Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, a stock corporation under the Federal laws of Germany, in 1966. The address of our principal executive offices is Wittelsbacherplatz 2, 80333 Munich, Germany; telephone number +49 (89) 636 00.

During fiscal 2013, Siemens employed an average of 362,400 people on a continuing basis and operated in around 190 countries worldwide. In fiscal 2013, we had revenue of 75.882 billion. Our balanced business portfolio is based on leadership in electronics and electrical engineering. Reflecting our strategy to benefit from global megatrends, Siemens operations have been divided into four Sectors since fiscal 2012. These Sectors are Energy, Healthcare, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities. We combine the expertise in our four Sectors with a commitment to original research and development (R&D) to build strong global market positions. The Energy Sector offers a wide spectrum of products, services and solutions for the generation and transmission of power and for the extraction, conversion and transport of oil and gas. The Healthcare Sector develops, manufactures and markets diagnostic and therapeutic systems, devices and consumables, as well as information technology systems for clinical and administrative purposes. The Industry Sector s portfolio ranges from industry automation and drives products and services to system integration and solutions for plant business. The Infrastructure & Cities Sector bundles capabilities in the area of building and mobility solutions, low and medium voltage components, systems and solutions as well as power distribution, including Smart Grid applications. Besides these activities, Financial Services (SFS) supports Sector activities as a business partner while continuing to build up its own business with external customers. The segment Equity Investments comprises equity stakes held by Siemens that are either accounted for by the equity method, at cost or as current available-for-sale financial assets and are not allocated to a Sector, SFS, Centrally managed portfolio activities, Siemens Real Estate (SRE), Corporate items or Corporate Treasury for strategic reasons. Our businesses operate under a range of regional and economic conditions. In internationally-oriented long-cycle industries, for example, customers have multi-year planning and implementation horizons that tend to be independent of short-term economic trends. Our activities in these areas include primarily the Energy Sector and the transportation and logistics solutions business within the Infrastructure & Cities Sector. The Healthcare Sector s business activities are relatively unaffected by short-term economic trends but are dependent on regulatory and policy developments around the world. In fields with more industry-specific cycles, customers tend to have shorter horizons for their spending decisions and greater sensitivity to current economic conditions. Our activities in these areas include automation and parts of drives operations within the Industry Sector as well as low and medium voltage operations within the Infrastructure & Cities Sector. Our businesses, especially the Healthcare Sector, are also substantially influenced by technological changes and the rate of acceptance of new technologies.

As a globally-operating organization, we also conduct limited business with customers in Iran, Syria and Cuba. The U.S. Secretary of State designates these countries as state sponsors of terrorism and subjects them to export controls. Our activities with customers in these states are insignificant relative to our size (substantially less than 1% of our revenue in fiscal 2013) and do not, in our view, represent either individually or in aggregate a material investment risk. We actively employ systems and procedures for compliance with applicable export control programs, including those in the United States, the European Union and Germany.

Following the admission of South Sudan as a member state of the United Nations, the regulations established by the Managing Board of Siemens AG in 2007 in light of the humanitarian situation in Sudan were changed in March 2013:

Whereas all business activities with Sudan, with the sole exception of participation in the humanitarian projects of internationally recognized organizations, are still prohibited as previously disclosed, all direct and indirect business activities with South Sudan are now permitted company-wide.

As previously disclosed, Siemens has decided that, subject to certain limited exceptions, it will not enter into new contracts with customers in Iran and has issued group-wide policies establishing the details of its

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general decision. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, as a result of an analysis of our contracts with Iranian customers in particular with respect to expected payment defaults and force majeure events, we recorded adjustments affecting several line items in our consolidated statements of income, in particular revenue and cost of sales, recognized in prior periods from projects that were still permitted to be provided under these policies. For additional information, see Item 3: Key information Risk factors, Item 4: Information on the Company Description of business and Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 Adjustments for long-term contracts with customers in Iran.

Strategy

Global megatrends

Global megatrends are long-term developments that are expected to have an impact on all humanity. We at Siemens view demographic change, urbanization, climate change and globalization as megatrends that will drive global demand in coming decades. We have aligned our strategy with these developments and accordingly have organized our business into four Sectors: Energy, Healthcare, Industry, and Infrastructure & Cities.

Demographic change includes two major trends: the world s population continues to grow steadily, and it continues to get older. Together, these two trends will challenge the ability of future healthcare systems to make healthcare available to everyone. **Urbanization** refers to the growing number of densely-populated metropolitan centers around the world. This trend intensifies the already strong demand for sustainable and energy-efficient infrastructures for buildings, transportation systems, energy and water. We view **climate change** as a fact and that reducing greenhouse gas emissions is vital to counteract the increasingly drastic effects on our ecosystem. There is a strong need for innovative technologies to increase efficiency and reduce the emissions related to energy generation and consumption. **Globalization** refers to the increasing integration of the world s economies, politics, culture and other areas of life. Globalization leads to increased competitive pressure and demand for economical, timely-to-market, high-quality products and solutions.

Strategy of the Siemens Group

Our **vision** is to be a pioneer in

- energy efficiency,
- industrial productivity,
- next-generation healthcare, and
- intelligent infrastructure solutions.

Our company strategy guides us in turning our vision into reality. We are aiming to be a market and technology leader in our businesses, based on our values to be **responsible**, **excellent** and **innovative**. We believe that this will position us to achieve sustainable, profitable growth and thereby continually increase our company value. We intend to profit from the megatrends described above.

Our strategy comprises what we call our **three strategic directions**:

- focusing on innovation-driven growth markets,
- getting closer to our customers, and
- using the power of Siemens.

One Siemens is our framework for sustainable value creation, with a financial target system for capital-efficient growth and the goal of continuous improvement relative to the market and our competitors.

One Siemens defines financial key performance indicators for revenue growth, for capital efficiency and profitability, and for the optimization of our capital structure. In addition, we set hurdle rates that generally need

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to be considered before we proceed to make acquisitions. Further, we defined an indicator targeted at an attractive dividend policy. We believe that these indicators will play a key role in driving the value of our Company. For further information, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Business and economic environment Financial performance system.

To achieve our One Siemens goal of sustainably enhancing the value of Siemens and exploiting the full potential of our Company, we have defined three concrete focus areas along each of the three strategic directions set forth above, which we aim to address in the years ahead.

In the strategic direction of **focusing on innovation-driven growth markets**, our first focus area is to be a pioneer in technology-driven markets. Here, we intend to concentrate on markets that are widely expected to have future growth potential, such as software and IT. Our second focus area is to strengthen our portfolio. We are actively and systematically managing our portfolio with the principal aim of having our businesses achieve or maintain a No. 1 or No. 2 position in their respective markets. To provide a leading environmental portfolio is our third focus area: Our Environmental Portfolio increases our Company s revenue and makes a significant contribution to climate protection.

In the strategic direction of **getting closer to our customers**, one of our focus areas is to grow in emerging markets while maintaining our position in our established markets. We plan to offer more products, solutions and services for the rapidly growing entry-level segments, which are more price-sensitive and mostly located in emerging markets. A second focus area is to expand our service business. We believe that the large installed base of our products and solutions at our clients provides promising growth opportunities for our service business. Services play a key role in profitable growth at Siemens and, in addition, long-term service agreements are less likely to be impacted by economic fluctuations. To intensify our customer focus is our third focus area. We believe that customer proximity and local presence are important factors in being able to respond quickly to changing market requirements.

In the strategic direction of **using the power of Siemens**, our first focus area is to encourage lifelong learning and development of our employees. We invest continuously in expanding the expertise of our people through tailored training and education programs. We aim to develop the potential of our employees worldwide by identifying talent and offering challenging tasks. To empower our diverse and engaged people worldwide is our second focus area. We believe that the strong potential of our employees skills, experience and qualifications can give us a clear competitive advantage in our global markets. The third focus area is to stand for integrity. On the basis of our values, we have formulated clear and binding principles of conduct that cover all aspects of our entrepreneurial activities.

Beginning in fiscal 2013, we have been implementing Siemens 2014, a company-wide program supporting the One Siemens framework for sustainable value creation. The goal of the program is to reduce cost, increase competitiveness, and become faster and less bureaucratic. Our Sectors are continuing to execute a broad range of measures expected to yield sustainable productivity gains.

PORTFOLIO ACTIVITIES

Since fiscal 2011, we have completed the following transactions to optimize our business portfolio for sustainable profitability and growth:

ACQUISITIONS

At the beginning of May 2013, Siemens acquired all the shares of six entities constituting the rail automation business of Invensys plc., U.K. (Invensys). With the acquisition, Siemens expanded and complemented the Infrastructure & Cities Sector s rail automation business;

At the beginning of January 2013, Siemens acquired all of the shares in LMS International NV, Belgium, a leading provider of mechatronic simulation solutions. With the acquisition, Siemens expanded and complemented the Industry Sector s product lifecycle management portfolio with mechatronic simulation and testing software;

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At the beginning of May 2012, Siemens acquired all of the shares of five entities constituting the Connectors and Measurements Division of Expro Holdings UK 3 Ltd. The acquired business engineers and manufactures subsea components such as cable connectors, sensors and measuring devices;

Acquisition of various other entities in fiscal 2012, which were not material individually including RuggedCom Inc., the NEM B.V. business and eMeter Corporation;

At the beginning of July 2011, OSRAM completed the acquisition of 100% of Siteco Lighting GmbH, a developer, designer and manufacturer of professional lighting fixtures;

Siemens increased its stake in its publicly listed Indian subsidiary Siemens Ltd. from about 55% to 75%. The transaction was completed at the end of April 2011.

DISPOSITIONS AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Dispositions

In August 2013, Siemens completed the sale of its 50% stake in Nokia Siemens Networks Holding B.V., held by the Equity Investments segment, to Nokia;

In the first quarter of fiscal 2012, Siemens completed the sale of its 25% stake in OAO Power Machines, held by the Energy Sector;

In March 2011, Siemens completed the sale of its 34% stake in the joint venture Areva NP S.A.S., held by the Energy Sector, to Areva S.A.;

The sale of the 49% stake in Krauss-Maffei Wegmann GmbH & Co. KG, held by the Equity Investments segment, was completed in January 2011;

At the beginning of January 2011, Siemens closed the disposal of its Electronics Assembly Systems business, which was reported in Centrally managed portfolio activities, to ASM Pacific Technology Ltd.

Discontinued Operations

In the first quarter of fiscal 2013, Siemens decided to sell its Water Technologies Business Unit. The conditions for Water Technologies to be classified as held for disposal and discontinued operations were fulfilled as of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013;

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, Siemens decided to dispose of its solar business and classified its solar business as held for disposal and as discontinued operations as of September 30, 2012. In the second quarter of fiscal 2013 Siemens reclassified the solar business to continuing operations since it no longer fulfilled the conditions to be classified as held for disposal and discontinued operations;

At the end of March 2011, Siemens announced its plan to publicly list its subsidiary OSRAM. Following the announcement, Siemens classified OSRAM as held for disposal and as discontinued operations. In fiscal 2012, the Company announced its intention to dispose of OSRAM via a spin-off to Siemens shareholders, which was approved by the Annual Shareholders Meeting on January 23, 2013. In July 2013, Siemens completed the spin-off of OSRAM. Siemens retains a minority stake of 17% in OSRAM and additionally contributed a 2.5% stake to Siemens Pension Trust e.V.;

In December 2010, Siemens and Atos S.A. (AtoS) signed an option agreement which granted AtoS the right to acquire Siemens IT Solutions and Services. This option was exercised by AtoS in February 2011 and Siemens classified Siemens IT Solutions and Services as held for disposal and as discontinued operations. On July 1, 2011, the transaction closed following the relevant antitrust approvals and the approval by AtoS shareholders.

For a detailed discussion of our acquisitions, dispositions and discontinued operations, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

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DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Our financial reporting as of September 30, 2013 comprised six reportable segments. These segments consisted of:

- four Sectors Energy, Healthcare, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities,
- Equity Investments and
- SFS.

In addition, we separately break out two Businesses and eight Divisions within our Sectors. These are

- in the Energy Sector: the Fossil Power Generation Division, the Wind Power Division, the Oil & Gas Division and the Power Transmission Division,
- in the Healthcare Sector: the Diagnostics Division,
- in the Industry Sector: the Industry Automation Division and the Drive Technologies Division and
- in the Infrastructure & Cities Sector: the Transportation & Logistics Business, which includes the Rail Systems and Mobility and Logistics Divisions, the Power Grid Solutions & Products Business, which includes the Low and Medium Voltage and the Smart Grid Divisions and the Building Technologies Division.

The following figure shows Siemens segment reporting structure for the periods covered by this annual report:

ENERGY

The **Energy** Sector offers a wide spectrum of products, solutions and services for generating and transmitting power, and for extracting, converting and transporting oil and gas. It primarily addresses the needs of energy providers, but also serves industrial companies, particularly in the oil and gas industry.

The following table provides key financial data for the Energy Sector.

	Year ended September 30, 2013
Total revenue	26.638 billion

External revenue	26.386 billion
External revenue as percentage of Siemens revenue	34.77%
Sector profit	1.955 billion

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The following chart provides a geographic breakdown of the Energy Sector s external revenue in fiscal 2013.

In fiscal 2013, the Energy Sector comprised five Divisions: Fossil Power Generation; Wind Power; Oil & Gas; Power Transmission; and Energy Service. In addition, the Sector includes two sector-led businesses: Solar and Hydro. Results for these businesses are included in results for the Sector. Siemens has decided to exit solar activities after completion of projects under execution. In the Hydro business, we are active in small and large hydro power stations, via our minority stake in Voith Hydro Holding GmbH & Co. KG. Furthermore, our Hydro business also comprises our activities in ocean power tidal turbines. As of fiscal 2014, the Fossil Power Generation Division and the Oil & Gas Division were combined into a single Division under the name Power Generation.

The **Fossil Power Generation** Division offers high-efficiency products and solutions for fossil-based power generation. These solutions include substantial innovation and engineering know-how aimed at converting fossil fuels to power with high efficiency, which increases return on investment for customers and helps them improve their environmental performance. The Division concentrates on products and solutions for gas and steam turbines, turbo generators, heat recovery steam generators including control systems, with an emphasis on combined-cycle power plants. It also develops solutions for instrumentation and control systems for all types of power plants and for use in power generation. These solutions include information technology solutions providing management applications from the plant to the enterprise level. The Division is also working on developing and producing commercial systems based on emerging technologies such as integrated gasification, coal liquefaction, and carbon capture and storage. Due to the broad range of the Division s offerings, the revenue mix may vary from reporting period to reporting period depending on the share of revenue attributable to products, solutions and services and the revenue s regional distribution in the respective periods. As mentioned above, as of fiscal 2014, the Fossil Power Generation Division was combined with the Oil & Gas Division to form the Power Generation Division.

The **Wind Power** Division manufactures wind turbines for onshore and offshore applications, including both geared turbines and direct drive machines. The product portfolio is based on four product platforms, two for each of the onshore and offshore applications. The onshore products have power ratings between 2.3 to 3.0 megawatts and rotor diameters ranging from 93 to 113 meters. The power rating for offshore products ranges from 3.6 to 6.0 megawatts, with rotor diameters ranging from 107 to 154 meters. The revenue mix of the Division may vary from reporting period to reporting period depending on the project mix between onshore and offshore projects in any given period. A significant part of the Division s business activities take place offshore and in countries in the northern hemisphere. Therefore, its production and sales figures are typically higher during the hemisphere s spring and summer months, when weather conditions facilitate the installation of wind turbines.

The **Oil & Gas** Division has a comprehensive portfolio of highly efficient rotating machinery (gas turbines, steam turbines, compressors with associated equipment) and electrical, instrumentation and telecommunication (EIT) solutions. This portfolio is the basis of our offerings to all our markets, predominantly the oil and gas industry, process industry and industrial power generation industry, for applications ranging from cogeneration to offshore production, water treatment and subsea processing. As mentioned above, as of fiscal 2014, the Oil & Gas Division was combined with the Fossil Power Generation Division to form the Power Generation Division.

The **Power Transmission** Division provides customers with turnkey power transmission solutions as well as discrete products, systems and related engineering and services. It covers high-voltage transmission solutions,

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power and distribution transformers, high-voltage switching and non-switching products and systems, and innovative alternating and direct current transmission systems. The Division supplies energy utilities and large industrial power users with equipment, systems and services used to process and transmit electrical power from the source, such as power plants and onshore and offshore wind farms, to various points along the power transmission network. The Division is working with joint ventures in China involving different partners and has a joint venture with Infineon Technologies in Germany for the design, manufacture and sale of high-performance semiconductors.

The **Energy Service** Division offers comprehensive services for products, solutions and technologies, covering performance enhancements, maintenance services, customer trainings and consulting services for the Divisions Fossil Power Generation, Wind Power and Oil & Gas. Financial results relating to the Energy Service Division are included in these Divisions.

The Energy Sector distributes its products and services through its own dedicated sales force, supported by Siemens worldwide network of regional companies. Additional sales channels include joint ventures and licensing partners, especially in markets requiring a high degree of local knowledge.

The Sector s principal customers are large power utilities, independent power producers, and industrial companies, particularly in the oil and gas industry. Because certain significant areas of the Sector s business, such as power plant construction, involve working on medium- to long-term projects for customers who may not require the Sector s services again in the short term, the Sector s most significant customers tend to vary significantly from year to year.

The **Fossil Power Generation** Division competes in all regions of the global fossil energy markets with demand in Europe and in the U.S. driven mainly by the need to replace aged existing inefficient and inflexible power plants, while demand in emerging countries is driven by capacity additions required as a result of economic growth.

The **Wind Power** Division is active in both the onshore and the offshore market segments around the world, and has maintained a leading position in the global offshore market for several years. The Division focuses on markets where it can entertain a profitable business, such as the U.S., the U.K. and Scandinavia, although debates over subsidy schemes in these countries are causing some uncertainty and ultimately are expected to lead to increased price pressure. Selected emerging-market countries are increasing their focus on wind energy as a way to increase resource independence, thus offering a sound business perspective.

Oil and gas, addressed by our **Oil & Gas** Division, continue to play a vital role in the world s energy supply due to the increasing demand for energy. Oil has very little spare global production capacity and, even in a weak global economy, demand still outstrips supply. On a regional level, growth in the oil and gas market is mainly driven by the U.S., the Middle East, Russia, Brazil, and Africa. To keep up with increasing demand and the depletion of existing reservoirs, the oil and gas industry is going deeper offshore and exploring unconventional resources and state-of-the-art enhanced oil and gas recovery techniques such as subsea processing. In addition, stricter environmental regulations to reduce waste and emissions are putting pressure on the oil and gas industry to improve energy efficiency, creating opportunities for a leading solution and technology provider like Siemens.

The main drivers in the markets addressed by the **Power Transmission** Division are expanding infrastructure in emerging countries, equipment replacement and modernization in mature economies, and integration of renewable energies. The most important geographical markets are emerging countries including Brazil, China, and India, and mature markets with a significant potential for modernization and new installation such as the U.S.

The Energy Sector s business activities vary widely in size, from selling components and performing comparatively small projects up to major turnkey contracts, such as for the construction of a new power plant. The large size of some of the Sector s projects occasionally exposes it to risks related to technical performance, a customer or a country. The Sector has experienced, and may continue to experience, significant losses on individual projects in connection with such risks. For additional information about our long-term contracts, see Item 3: Key information Risk factors. Moreover, the Sector generates an increasing portion of its revenue from oil and gas and industrial customers in emerging markets. While emerging markets represent a growth market for power generation, transmission products and systems, the Sector s activities in these markets expose it to risks associated with economic, financial and political disruptions. These factors could result in lower demand or affect customers abilities to pay.

While the Sector historically competed primarily with large industrial companies from industrialized countries, emerging-market competitors have become more and more important, as they are increasingly expanding their operations beyond the borders of their home markets. The Sector s competitors vary by Division.

The Fossil Power Generation Division s competition consists of a relatively small number of equipment manufacturers, some with very strong positions in their domestic markets, as well as a large number of engineering, procurement and construction contractors. Its principal competitors in gas turbines are Alstom, General Electric and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, whereas its main competitors in steam turbines are Alstom, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, General Electric and Toshiba. In China, manufacturers have historically been mainly focused on their large home market, but they have begun to evolve from local to international suppliers. Korean engineering and procurement companies offer a large range of products and solutions, and position themselves as one-stop-shops that offer customer solutions from a single supplier. In instrumentation and controls, ABB and Emerson Electric are the Division s principal competitors.

The principal competitors in the onshore market served by the Wind Power Division are Enercon, Gamesa, General Electric, Goldwind, REpower and Vestas. In the offshore market the principal competitors are Alstom, Areva and REpower. Furthermore, Vestas and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries have announced that they are going to combine their individual capabilities to also enter this market segment. The competitive situation differs between the market segments. In the market for onshore wind farms, competition is widely dispersed without any one company holding a dominant share of the market. In contrast, there are only a few major players in the market for technologically more complex offshore wind farms. Overall, the wind power industry suffers from overcapacity and is widely regarded as being in an early stage of consolidation.

The principal competitors of the Oil & Gas Division vary by product; in automation and electrical equipment, they are ABB and Honeywell above all, whereas in compressors and steam and gas turbines, they are Dresser Rand, General Electric, MAN Diesel & Turbo and Solar Turbines. Overall, competition in the markets served by the Oil & Gas Division is characterized by a relatively small number of companies, some with a very strong position in the broader market and some with a regional focus, playing key roles.

The primary competitors of the Power Transmission Division are ABB with its Power Products and Power Systems divisions and the Grid division of Alstom. A few notable manufacturers such as Toshiba, China XD Group or Crompton Greaves in certain regions and niche specialists (e.g., TBEA) represent another group of competitors. International competition is increasing from manufacturers in emerging countries such as China, India and Korea.

Healthcare

The **Healthcare** Sector offers customers a comprehensive portfolio of medical solutions across the treatment chain ranging from medical imaging to in-vitro diagnostics to interventional systems and clinical information technology systems all from a single source. In addition, the Sector provides technical maintenance, professional and consulting services, and, together with SFS, financing to assist customers in purchasing the Sector s products.

The following table provides key financial data for the Healthcare Sector.

	Year ended September 30, 2013
Total revenue	13.621 billion
External revenue	13.598 billion
External revenue as percentage of Siemens revenue	17.92%
Sector profit	2.048 billion

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The following chart provides a geographic breakdown of the Healthcare Sector s external revenue in fiscal 2013.

The Healthcare Sector includes four Divisions: Imaging & Therapy Systems, Clinical Products, Diagnostics and Customer Solutions. The Sector also includes one sector-led Business Unit, Audiology Solutions. In addition to its Sector-level financial results, Healthcare also separately breaks out financial results for the Diagnostics Division.

The **Imaging & Therapy Systems** Division provides large-scale medical devices for diagnostic imaging and for image-guided therapies. Imaging equipment includes computed tomographs, magnetic resonance imaging equipment, angiography systems for diagnostics, and positron emission tomography. Siemens is the market leader in these fields. Image-guided therapies mainly comprise angiography systems for minimally invasive procedures and computed tomographs in radiation therapy planning. By increasing the synergy between imaging equipment and therapy solutions, the Division aims to help healthcare providers achieve better results with more efficient processes.

The **Clinical Products** Division mainly comprises the business with ultrasound and X-ray equipment including mammography. In addition to providing innovative high-end solutions, the Clinical Products Division focuses on the development of cost-efficient, less complex equipment that meets essential customer requirements, particularly in emerging economies. The Clinical Products Division also comprises the internal supplier Components and Vacuum Technology which also provides components to the Imaging & Therapy Systems Division.

The **Diagnostics** Division offers products and services in the area of in-vitro diagnostics. In-vitro diagnostics is based on the analysis of bodily fluids such as blood or urine, and supplies vital information for detecting and managing disease and conducting patient risk assessments. The Division s product portfolio represents a comprehensive range of diagnostic testing systems and consumables, including offerings for clinical chemistry and immunodiagnostics, molecular diagnostics (i.e., testing for nucleic acids), hematology, hemostasis, microbiology, point-of-care testing and clinical laboratory automation solutions.

The **Customer Solutions** Division provides healthcare information technology (HIT) systems. It is responsible for the Sector s service business and customer relationship management on a global level. HIT supports users in connection with their tasks in the clinical, administrative and financial workflow to support efficient, safe and quality patient care delivery. The portfolio is comprised of integrated financial and clinical systems, electronic health record and health information exchange as well as an expanding offering of systems optimization services. The service business is intended to leverage the Sector s installed base of imaging and diagnostics systems worldwide. In particular, the Division s experience in remote and proactive services, innovative service and educational offerings, and logistics processes is intended to differentiate it from competition and drive process efficiency. The Division also manages the global sales force of the Sector and defines the regional go-to-market approach to support a diverse customer base with solutions for patient care.

The sector-led Business Unit, **Audiology Solutions**, provides hearing aids.

The customers of the Healthcare Sector include healthcare providers such as hospital groups and individual hospitals, group and individual medical practices, reference and physician office laboratories, and outpatient clinics. The Sector sells the majority of its products and services through its in-house sales staff, which is grouped in its Customer Solutions Division, supported by dedicated product specialists. In some countries, the Sector also uses dealers, particularly for the sale of low-end products (such as low-end ultrasound and X-ray equipment). The Sector s products are serviced primarily by its own dedicated personnel.

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Because a large part of Healthcare s revenue stems from recurring business, the Sector s business activities are to a certain extent resilient to short-term economic trends but are dependent on regulatory and policy developments around the world.

Under regulations passed as part of the U.S. Affordable Care Act, which became effective at the beginning of calendar year 2013, the U.S. medical technology industry is subject to an excise tax on certain medical devices. Currently, this tax impacts our diagnostics and imaging businesses.

In fiscal 2013, the Healthcare Sector continued implementing Agenda 2013 , a global initiative launched in fiscal 2012 to increase its innovative capacity and competitiveness. Agenda 2013 is the Sector s proactive response to the challenges emerging from a changing market environment. To meet these challenges, Agenda 2013 provides for measures targeting innovation, regional presence, competitiveness, and human resource development. These measures include focused investments in product development and expanded sales activities in growth markets. Agenda 2013 also encompasses a realignment of the radiation therapy business unit and a related research and development and sales cooperation with Varian Medical Systems. In addition, Agenda 2013 includes a program to improve the cost position in the Diagnostics Division. For further information, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 Segment information analysis Healthcare.

The Healthcare Sector has cooperation agreements with various companies, including Bruker, Toshiba, Hitachi, KuKa, Volcano, Thales, Philips, Biosense Webster, Esaote, ViiV Healthcare, Tocagen, Sysmex and Thermo Fisher Scientific.

The Healthcare Sector s principal competitors in medical imaging are General Electric, Philips, Toshiba, Hitachi and Hologic. Other competitors include Roche, Abbott, Danaher, Alere, bioMérieux and Sysmex for in-vitro diagnostics, McKesson, Cerner and Allscript for healthcare information technology systems and Sonova, GN Resound and William Demant for audiology (hearing aids). The trend toward consolidation in the Sector s industry continues. Competition among the leading companies in the field is strong, including with respect to price.

INDUSTRY

The **Industry** Sector offers a broad spectrum of products, services and solutions that help customers use resources and energy more efficiently, improve productivity, and increase flexibility. The Sector s integrated technologies and holistic solutions primarily address industrial customers, particularly those in the process and manufacturing industries. The portfolio spans industry automation, industrial software, drive products and services, system integration, and solutions for industrial plant businesses. The Sector has further strengthened its industrial software business with the acquisition of LMS International NV (LMS), which was completed in fiscal 2013.

The following table provides key financial data for the Industry Sector.

	Year ended September 30, 2013
Total revenue	18.586 billion
External revenue	16.943 billion
External revenue as percentage of Siemens revenue	22.33%
Sector profit	1.478 billion

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The following chart provides a geographic breakdown of the Industry Sector s external revenue in fiscal 2013.

The Industry Sector consists of three Divisions: Industry Automation, Drive Technologies and Customer Services. The Sector also includes a sector-led Business Unit, Metals Technologies. In addition to its Sector-level financial results, Industry also breaks out financial results for the Industry Automation Division and the Drive Technologies Division. Financial results relating to the Customer Services Division are included in results for Industry Automation, Drive Technologies and Metals Technologies. In the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Sector announced its plan to dispose of its business of mechanical, biological and chemical water treatment and processing. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, this business fulfilled the requirements to be reported as discontinued operations. Results for prior periods are reported on a comparable basis. In November 2013, Siemens announced the sale of this business. The transaction is subject to regulatory approval.

The **Industry Automation** Division offers a range of standard products and system solutions for automation technologies used in the manufacturing and process industries. As one of the leading providers of industry software, the Division can help manufacturing companies optimize their entire value chain: from product design and development, through production, to sales and service. The Division s offerings include automation systems and software, motor controls, machine-to-machine communication products, sensors, product and production lifecycle management products, and software for simulating and testing mechatronic systems. In fiscal 2013, the Division acquired LMS, a provider of mechatronic simulation software that expands and complements the Division s product lifecycle management portfolio. As noted above, the divestment of the mechanical, biological and chemical water treatment and processing business was decided in fiscal 2013 and this business is reported as discontinued operations for all periods covered in this annual report. The sale of this business, which is subject to regulatory approval, was announced in November 2013.

The **Drive Technologies** Division offers products and comprehensive systems across the entire drive train. These offerings are customized to the respective application and include numerical control systems, inverters, converters, motors (geared and gearless), drives and couplings. In addition, Drive Technologies supplies integrated automation systems for machine tools and production machines. The Division also offers integrated lifecycle solutions and services for industries such as shipbuilding, cement, mining, and pulp and paper. With its e-Car business, the Division develops motors and inverters for electric cars.

The **Customer Services** Division offers a comprehensive portfolio of services and supports industrial customers in their efforts to increase their productivity. The portfolio includes product-related services and software solutions like condition monitoring designed to enhance the reliability, profitability, efficiency and environmental performance of industrial plants.

The Sector-led **Metals Technologies** Business Unit offers engineering and plant-building services for the iron and steel industry, and for the rolling sector of the aluminum and non-ferrous industries. The Business Unit provides technologies, solutions, and services for metallurgical plants, integrated steelworks and minimills. Its vertically integrated supply capability includes mechanical equipment, drives, motors, electrics, automation, mechatronics, technological packages and environmental systems.

The Industry Sector s principal customers are industrial customers in a broad range of markets, including transportation and logistics, metals and mining, machinery, utilities and automotive. The Sector is active worldwide, including in emerging markets, especially those in the Asia, Australia region, which Sector

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management believes to have long-term growth potential. Apart from the Siemens brand, the Sector markets some parts of its portfolio under different brand names (such as Flender for gears or Winergy for wind turbine components) depending on geography and technology.

The Sector sells its products primarily through dedicated personnel in Siemens worldwide network of regional sales units. In addition, it uses original equipment manufacturers, solution providers, installers, general contractors, third-party distributors and independent agents.

The Sector has manufacturing locations worldwide, especially throughout North and South America, Western and Eastern Europe, and Asia, allowing it to stay close to its major customers. In recent years, material costs have been subject to significant price volatility for metals, energy and other raw materials. The Sector continues to work on reducing the use of hazardous materials (e.g., lead) and to replace them in its products and processes. Sustainable products and processes, such as coking coal free iron production processes (COREX), energy efficient motors and energy management play a major role in its innovation strategy.

Product lifetimes in the Sector s product businesses typically range from three to twenty years from introduction. Lifecycles tend to be shorter for products in which software and electronics play an important role. The lifecycles in the solutions businesses tend to be longer, as the Sector supports its customers with significant services through the whole life of their investment. The Industry Sector can be strongly affected by economic cycles, because markets for some of its business activities tend to react very quickly to changes in the overall economic environment. This pattern includes many of the business activities of the Industry Automation Division and those business activities of the Drive Technologies Division that serve customers in the manufacturing industries. The markets for other business activities within the Sector generally show a more delayed response to changes in the overall economic environment. This pattern includes those business activities of the Drive Technologies Division that serve customers in process industries, the energy and the infrastructure sector and activities of the Metals Technologies Business Unit.

Competitors of the Industry Sector can be grouped into two categories: multinational companies that offer a relatively broad portfolio, and companies that are active only in certain of the geographic or product markets served by the Industry Sector. The Sector s principal competitors with broad portfolios are multinational companies such as ABB, Emerson Electric, Schneider Electric and Rockwell. In the industries in which the Sector is active, consolidation is occurring on several levels. In particular, suppliers of automation solutions have supplemented their activities with actuator or sensor technology, while suppliers of components and products have supplemented their portfolio with complementary products for their sales channels.

The main competitors of the **Industry Automation** Division are ABB, Schneider Electric, Rockwell and Emerson Electric. Within its product lifecycle management business, the Division also competes with, among others, Dassault Systèmes and PTC. Competitors of the **Drive Technologies** Division include companies with broad business portfolios such as ABB, Emerson Electric and Mitsubishi Electric but also specialist companies such as Fanuc, Yaskawa, WEG and SEW. The main competitors of the **Metals Technologies** Business Unit are Danieli and SMS.

Asian competitors are generally focused on large-scale production and cost-cutting. European and U.S. competitors are typically focused on high-quality lifecycle service. Nevertheless, most major competitors have established global bases for their businesses. In addition, competition in the field has become increasingly focused on technological improvements and price. Intense competition, customer budget constraints and rapid technical progress within the industry continue to cause significant downward pressure on prices. In addition, competitors continue to shift their production to low-cost countries.

INFRASTRUCTURE & CITIES

The **Infrastructure & Cities** Sector offers a wide range of technologies for increasing the sustainability of metropolitan centers and urban infrastructures worldwide, such as integrated mobility solutions, building and security systems, power distribution equipment, smart grid applications and low and medium-voltage products. While the Sector has decided to divest its airport logistics and postal automation business, it has acquired the rail automation business of Invensys Invensys to expand and complement its rail automation business.

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The following table provides key financial data for the Infrastructure & Cities Sector:

	Year ended September 30, 2013
Total revenue	17.879 billion
External revenue	17.128 billion
External revenue as percentage of Siemens revenue	22.57%
Sector profit	306 million

The following chart provides a geographic breakdown of the Infrastructure & Cities Sector s external revenue in fiscal 2013.

The Sector consists of five Divisions: Rail Systems; Mobility and Logistics; Low and Medium Voltage; Smart Grid; and Building Technologies. Financial results of the Rail Systems and the Mobility and Logistics Divisions are combined and reported together as the results of the Sector s Transportation & Logistics Business. Financial results of the Divisions Low and Medium Voltage and Smart Grid are combined and reported together as the Sector s Power Grid Solutions & Products Business.

The **Rail Systems** Division comprises Siemens rail vehicle business, encompassing the entire spectrum of rolling stock including high-speed trains, commuter trains, passenger coaches, metros, people movers, light rail vehicles, locomotives, bogies, traction systems and rail-related services. The Division combines its expertise in the fields of mass transit, regional and long-distance transportation, driverless systems, traction systems, bogies and onboard power supplies in order to offer comprehensive know-how for sustainable, efficient and reliable rail vehicles.

The **Mobility and Logistics** Division primarily provides products, solutions (including IT solutions) and services for rail transportation operating systems, such as central control systems, interlockings and automated controls. The Division also provides offerings for road traffic, including traffic detection, information and guidance systems. In fiscal 2013, the Division announced its plans to divest its airport logistics business for cargo tracking and baggage handling and its postal automation business for letter and parcel sorting. In fiscal 2013, the Division acquired the rail automation business of Invensys, which has a leading position as provider of signal services and rail control and communication solutions.

The **Low and Medium Voltage** Division supplies electrical grid operators, large industrial electricity consumers and construction markets with medium and low-voltage electrical power equipment. Furthermore, the Division provides products, systems and services for distributing electrical power from high-voltage transmission grid access to medium or low-voltage grids and for directing electrical power to end consumers and their access points. Medium voltage equipment includes distribution switchgear, control gear, circuit breakers and components for distributing and switching of electrical power coming from the high voltage transmission grid to the medium voltage distribution grid and within the medium voltage grid itself. The low voltage portfolio consists of power distribution boards, busbar trunking systems, distribution boards and terminal blocks, as well as products for protecting, switching, measuring and monitoring devices and socket outlets.

The **Smart Grid** Division provides energy automation solutions, smart grid applications, transmission and distribution services and rail infrastructure electrification solutions for mainline and mass transit applications. In addition, the

Division offers meter data management solutions and services relating to the planning of electric network grids and the operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution products, systems and solutions.

The **Building Technologies** Division offers products, services and solutions for commercial, industrial, public and residential buildings. Primary applications include building operation and automation, comfort, safety and security. In addition, the Division offers energy solutions and energy management services aimed at improving a building s energy cost, reliability, comfort and performance, while minimizing its impact on the environment. The Division s offerings include heating and ventilation controls, security systems and devices for intruder detection, video surveillance and building access control, total room automation systems, and fire safety solutions for fire detection, protection alarms and non-water-based fire extinguishing.

Until the end of fiscal 2013, the Infrastructure & Cities Sector also held the Atos shares, which Siemens received following the sale of Siemens IT Solutions and Services to AtoS. Due to a change in management responsibility related to Siemens shares in AtoS, the shares have been included within Equity Investments since the beginning of fiscal 2014.

The Infrastructure & Cities Sector distributes its products and services through its own dedicated sales force, supported by Siemens worldwide network of regional companies. In addition, the Divisions of the Sector use, to varying degrees, third-party distributors, panel builders, original equipment manufacturers, value added partners, installers and general contractors.

Overall, the Sector s principal customers are industrial, infrastructure and public customers in a broad range of markets, including construction and real estate, transportation and logistics and utilities. The timing and extent to which a Division of the Infrastructure & Cities Sector is affected by economic cycles depends largely on the kind of business activities it conducts. Business activities that tend to react very quickly to changes in the overall economic environment include those in the Low and Medium Voltage Division. Business activities that are generally affected later by changes in the overall economic environment include those in the Smart Grid and Building Technologies Divisions. The development of markets served by our Divisions Rail Systems, Mobility and Logistics and parts of Smart Grid is driven primarily by public spending. Customers of these Divisions usually have multi-year planning and implementation horizons, and their contract tenders therefore tend to be independent of short-term economic trends.

The Sector is active worldwide, including in emerging markets, e.g., those in the Asia, Australia region. While the Sector believes that these markets offer significant growth potential, the Sector s activities in this region expose it to risks associated with economic, financial and political disruptions that could result in lower demand or affect customers abilities to pay. The large size of some of the Sector s projects occasionally exposes it to risks relating to technical performance or specific customers, regulations or countries. In the past, the Sector has experienced significant losses on individual projects in connection with such risks, primarily at the Divisions Rail Systems and Mobility and Logistics. For additional information on these risks, see Item 3: Key information Risk factors.

The Sector s principal competitors are multinational companies such as ABB, Alstom, Ansaldo, Bombardier, General Electric, Honeywell, Johnson Controls, Schneider Electric and Tyco. The Sector s competitors vary by Division. The main competitors of the Rail Systems Division and the Mobility and Logistics Division are Alstom, Ansaldo STS, Bombardier and General Electric. The primary competitors of the Low and Medium Voltage Division are ABB, Eaton and Schneider Electric. The principal competitors of the Smart Grid Division are ABB, Alstom, General Electric and Schneider Electric. The main competitors of the Building Technologies Division are Honeywell, Johnson Controls, Schneider Electric and Tyco. Infrastructure & Cities also faces competition from niche competitors and from new entrants, such as utility companies and consulting firms, exploiting the fragmented energy efficiency market. The Sector s solution businesses also compete with engineering, procurement and construction providers, and competitors in the service field often include small local players.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

In general, the segment **Equity Investments** comprises equity stakes held by Siemens that are either accounted for by the equity method, at cost or as current available-for-sale financial assets and for strategic reasons are not allocated to a Sector, SFS, Centrally managed portfolio activities, SRE, Corporate items or Corporate Treasury.

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The main investments within Equity Investments are:

A 50% stake in **BSH Bosch und Siemens Hausgeräte GmbH (BSH)**, Germany: BSH is a leading manufacturer of household appliances, offering an extensive range of innovative products tailored to customer needs and global megatrends alike. BSH was founded in 1967 as a joint venture between Robert Bosch GmbH, Germany and Siemens.

A 17% stake in **OSRAM Licht AG (OSRAM)**, Germany: OSRAM, formerly wholly owned by Siemens, is a leading lighting manufacturer. Its portfolio covers the entire value chain from components to electronic control gears as well as complete luminaires, light management systems and lighting solutions. Effective July 5, 2013, Siemens spun off OSRAM. The spin-off was made on the basis of the Spin-Off and Transfer Agreement dated November 28, 2012, authorized by the Annual Shareholders Meeting of Siemens AG on January 23, 2013. With the spin-off, Siemens shareholders received one OSRAM share per ten Siemens AG shares. A total of 80.5% of the OSRAM shares became widely held shares. Following the spin-off, a further 2.5% of the shares were transferred to the Siemens Pension Trust e.V. For further information, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

A 49% stake in **Enterprise Networks Holdings B.V. (EN)**, Netherlands: EN is a provider of open communications, network and security solutions to enterprise customers, founded in fiscal 2008 as a joint venture between The Gores Group, U.S. and Siemens.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, Siemens closed the sale of its 50% stake in **Nokia Siemens Networks Holding B.V. (NSN),** a leading supplier in the telecommunications infrastructure industry, to the other shareholder, Nokia Corporation.

Due to a change in management responsibility related to Siemens shares in AtoS, the shares, which were held by the Infrastructure & Cities Sector until the end of fiscal 2013, are included within Equity Investments effective with the beginning of fiscal 2014.

For additional information on investments held in Equity Investments and the sale of our share in NSN, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 Segment information analysis Equity Investments, Item 7: Major shareholders and related party transactions Related party transactions, as well as Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

FINANCIAL SERVICES (SFS)

Financial Services provides a variety of financial services and products to other Siemens units and their customers and to third parties. SFS has three strategic pillars: supporting Siemens units with finance solutions for their customers, managing financial risks of Siemens and offering third-party finance services and products. Financial Services intends to grow its business in a profitable, controlled manner.

The following table provides key financial data for SFS:

	Year ended September 30, 2013
Total assets	18.661 billion
Total assets as percentage of Siemens assets	18.31%
Income before income taxes	409 million

SFS business can be divided into capital business and fee business. While **capital business** predominantly relates to financial assets on SFS statements of financial position generating income from customers of Siemens Sectors and other third parties, **fee business** mainly comprises internal services provided to Siemens. SFS conducts its business through seven Business Units, one Business Segment (Venture Capital) and two functions: Corporate Pensions and Trade Finance Advisory.

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The **Commercial Finance** Business Unit offers a comprehensive range of solutions for equipment financing, leasing, rental and related financing for equipment supplied by Siemens or third-party providers.

The **Project & Structured Finance Energy; Project, Structured & Leverage Finance Healthcare** and **Project & Structured Finance Infrastructure and Cities & Industry** Business Units offer a broad range of project & structured financing solutions. Their offerings comprise debt financing, equity participations and financial advisory services. In addition, the Project, Structured & Leveraged Finance Healthcare Business Unit offers leveraged solutions across all Siemens businesses.

These four Business Units each have a global mandate. The focus of their activities is directly or indirectly related to Siemens Sectors businesses, predominantly in the energy, healthcare, industry and infrastructure markets. Their customers comprise Siemens Sector customers as well as third-party vendors. The Business Units serve customers of all sizes including small- and medium-sized enterprises, corporations and public sector organizations.

The **Venture Capital** Business Segment s main task, together with Siemens Sectors, is to identify and finance young companies worldwide during their start-up phase, thereby helping Siemens Sectors to access new technological solutions and tap new markets.

The **Treasury** Business Unit operates the global Corporate Treasury of the Siemens Group, with SFS employees thereby managing liquidity, cash and financial risks (interest, foreign exchange, commodities) on behalf of Corporate Treasury.

The **Financing & Investment Management** Business Unit manages fee-based receivables and offers investment management services. SFS operates the Credit Warehouse, i.e., it is engaged in the process of monitoring and warehousing short-term trade receivables originated by the operating units and partially transferred to Corporate Treasury. The investment management services focus on pension asset management for Siemens as well as selected external clients.

The **Insurance** Business Unit acts primarily as an insurance broker for Siemens and external customers. The Business Unit supports Siemens and non-affiliated companies in all insurance-related matters such as claims management as well as risk transfer to insurance and financial markets, including structured solutions using own re-insurance capacities. It also acts as broker of selected Siemens-financed insurance policies for employees.

SFS products and services are provided through a network of companies, located throughout Europe (including Russia), Asia Pacific (including China and India) and North America, comprising non-regulated, partially or fully regulated entities, such as Siemens Bank GmbH. Siemens Bank GmbH s banking license, which was granted by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, BaFin), covers engaging in loan and guarantee business as well as in deposit taking and enables access to the deposit and refinancing facilities of the Deutsche Bundesbank. In its transactions with Siemens and third parties, SFS observes international banking industry standards, where applicable.

SFS main sources of risk are associated with its external credit exposure and its equity portfolio. For further information, see Item 3: Key information Risk factors.

SFS competition mainly includes commercial finance operations of banks, independent commercial finance companies, captive finance companies and asset management companies. International competitors include BNP Paribas Equipment Finance, De Lage Landen, General Electric Commercial Finance, Macquarie, Société Générale Equipment Finance and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group. Particularly in the commercial finance business, SFS competitors are often local financial institutions and competition therefore varies from country to country.

ITRSHRA DISCLOSURE

The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012

The Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (ITRSHRA) added a new Section 13(r) to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that requires Siemens to disclose in this report whether it or any of its affiliates engaged during fiscal 2013 in certain Iran-related activities. ITRSHRA requires Siemens to disclose these Iran-related activities even if they were permissible under US law or engaged in by a non-US affiliate of Siemens in accordance with applicable local law.

Siemens Export Control Guidelines

Siemens actively employs systems and procedures designed to ensure Siemens compliance with ITRSHRA and other economic sanctions and export control programs, which are set out in Siemens Export Control and Customs Guidelines (the Export Control Guidelines). The Export Control Guidelines reflect the requirements of U.S., German and European Union economic sanctions and export control regulations, and also include additional internal restrictions. For example, under the Export Control Guidelines, neither Siemens nor any of its affiliates is permitted to conduct any business with any entity listed on the Office of Foreign Assets Control s Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) List and designated with the codes SDGT or NPWMD . Siemens automatically electronically screens all actual and potential business partners, and if any partner fails the initial screening, all transactions with that partner are automatically blocked and can only be released by a Siemens export control officer if it is ultimately determined that the partner should not have failed the screening.

Siemens Iran Activities

As a globally-operating organization, Siemens also has limited business with customers in Iran. Siemens activities in Iran have been insignificant relative to its size (in the aggregate substantially less than 1% of its gross revenue and net profit in fiscal 2013).

Siemens intends to continue the process of withdrawing from its remaining business in Iran. As part of this process, certain of the remaining Iran-related activities of Siemens described below are coordinated through Siemens SSK, an affiliate of Siemens AG, that has an office in Tehran, Iran. While Siemens SSK was not engaged in Iran-related activities during fiscal 2013 that have to be reported under the ITRSHRA, Siemens SSK paid taxes, utilities, and other fees owed to Iranian government agencies in the ordinary course of business.

The information below is to the best of Siemens knowledge, and Siemens is not aware of any potentially reportable sales by third-party-owned distributors of Siemens-provided products other than as set forth for transactions in the Healthcare Sector below.

In fiscal 2012 the effects of the sanctions imposed on Iran triggered a change in accounting estimate. Due to this change the fiscal 2013 net profit figures reported under the individual contracts described below are not representative of these contracts overall profitability. For more information on the accounting for these contracts, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 Adjustments for long-term contracts with customers in Iran.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND CITIES

In November 2012, Siemens S.A.S., a French affiliate of Siemens AG, pursuant to a prior framework agreement with a French company (the Customer), repaired an Iran Air smoke detector that it had sold to the Customer, which was subsequently resold by the Customer to Iran Air. In fiscal 2013, gross revenue attributable to the repair was approximately 2,200, and net profit was approximately 1,500.

In fiscal 2013, Siemens AG delivered 23 diesel electric locomotives to Iran Power Plant Projects Management Co., a private Iranian company, for resale to the Islamic Republic of Iran Railways, the official railway of the Government of

Iran. In fiscal 2013, gross revenue attributable to this activity was approximately 41,282,000. Revenue for this activity has been recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred. Therefore a net profit of 0 was realized in fiscal 2013 for this activity.

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ENERGY

In fiscal 2013, Siemens AG delivered two oil units and three control panels to Hampa Engineering Co., a private Iranian company, for onsale to Lordegan Urea Fertilizer Co., also a private Iranian company. In fiscal 2013, gross revenue attributable to this activity was approximately 937,000, and net profit was approximately 722,000.

In fiscal 2013, Siemens AG delivered one synthesis gas train to Kaveh Methanol Co., a private Iranian company. In fiscal 2013, gross revenue attributable to this activity was approximately 15,293,000. During fiscal 2013 we received payments from the customer which, due to the change in accounting estimate referred to above, resulted in a disproportionately high net profit of approximately 13,740,000.

HEALTHCARE

In fiscal 2013, Siemens AG, either directly or through its affiliates, delivered certain medical equipment, including an ultrasound device, CT scanners, an MRI and related accessories and x-ray systems and related accessories, and provided related spare parts and maintenance services, hearing aids and diagnostic reagents, in certain cases through private Iranian or non-Iranian distribution partners, to end customers that included certain Iranian state hospitals, universities and other state-funded health organizations and centers.

In the aggregate for fiscal 2013, gross revenue and net profit attributable to these Iran-related activities in the Healthcare sector were approximately 7,535,800 and 573,490, respectively.

Fiscal 2014 and Beyond

As previously disclosed, Siemens has decided that, subject to certain limited exceptions and in compliance with applicable law, it will not enter into new contracts with customers in Iran and has issued group-wide policies establishing the details of its general decision. In the beginning of calendar year 2012, Siemens resolved to amend its already existing policies to provide that no new business with respect to products and services destined to maintain the installed base in Iran s energy sector (e.g. deliveries of spare parts, maintenance and assembly services) may be entered into under any circumstances. In addition, outside the energy sector, products and services for the installed base in Iran may be provided only in strictly limited circumstances when the proposed sale can be demonstrated to serve humanitarian purposes and the public welfare. Consistent with these policies and with respect to the activities described above, Siemens intends to continue the process of withdrawing from its remaining business in Iran, including by not entering into new business with Iran or providing products or services to maintain the installed base of Siemens-provided products in Iran, except as required by contractual obligations or for humanitarian or public welfare reasons, such as supplying life-saving medical equipment or critical spare parts for public services installations, provided such sales continue to be permissible under applicable export control and economic sanctions laws and regulations.

For additional information, see Item 3: Key Information Risk factors.

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EMPLOYEES AND LABOR RELATIONS

The following tables show the division of our employees by segments and geographic region as of September 30 for each of the years shown. Part-time employees are included on a proportionate basis.

Employees by segments[1]	As of September 30, 2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
Energy	84	87	82
Healthcare	52	51	51
Industry	100	101	98
Infrastructure & Cities	90	89	87
Financial Services	3	3	3
Other[2]	35	36	35
Total	362	366	355

(1) Continuing operations.

(2) Includes employees in corporate functions and services and units not allocated to any Sector or Financial Services.

Employees by geographic regions[1]	As of September 30, 2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East	220	222	217
therein Germany	*118*	*119*	*116*
Americas	78	81	78
therein U.S.	*53*	*54*	*52*
Asia, Australia	64	63	59
therein China	*32*	*30*	*29*
Total	362	366	355

(1) Continuing operations.

During 2013, we had an average of 38,000 temporary employees in our continuing and discontinued operations.

A significant percentage of our manufacturing employees, especially in Germany, are covered by collective bargaining agreements determining working hours and other conditions of employment, and are represented by works councils. Works councils have numerous rights to notification and of codetermination in personnel, social and economic matters. Under the German Works Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*), works councils are required to be notified in advance of any proposed employee termination, they must confirm hiring and relocations and similar matters, and they have a right to codetermine social matters such as work schedules and rules of conduct. Management considers its relations with the works councils to be good.

During the last three years, we have not experienced any labor disputes that significantly affected our operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

In each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, Siemens is subject to national and local environmental and health and safety laws and regulations that affect our operations, facilities, products and, in particular, our former nuclear power generation business. These laws and regulations impose limitations on the discharge of pollutants into the air, soil and water and establish standards for the treatment, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Whenever necessary, remediation and clean up measures are implemented and budgeted accordingly. Because of our commitment to protecting and conserving the environment and because we recognize that leadership in environmental protection is an important competitive factor in the marketplace, we have incurred significant costs to comply with these laws and regulations and we expect to continue to incur significant compliance costs in the future.

In 1994, we closed a site in Hanau, Germany, which we had used for the production of uranium and mixed-oxide fuel elements. A smaller related site in Karlstein, where we operated a nuclear research and service center, was closed in 1989. We are in the process of cleaning up both facilities in accordance with the German Atomic Energy Act (*Atomgesetz*). We have developed a plan to decommission the facilities that involves the following steps: clean-out, decontamination and disassembly of equipment and installations, decontamination of the facilities and buildings, sorting of radioactive materials and intermediate and final storage of radioactive waste. This process will be supported by ongoing engineering studies and radioactive sampling under the supervision of German federal and state authorities. We expect that the process of decontamination, disassembly and final waste conditioning of radioactive waste will continue until 2018. We will be responsible for storing the material until the government-developed storage facility becomes available. With respect to the Hanau facility, the process of setting up intermediate storage for radioactive waste has neared completion and the facility has been released from the scope of application of the German Atomic Energy Act so that its further use is unrestricted under that Act. However, the State of Hessen still requires us to monitor the ground water until uranium levels consistently meet targets set by the State. The ultimate costs of this project will depend, in part, on where the government-developed storage facilities will be located and when they become available. We set up a provision with respect to this matter, which as of September 30, 2013 amounted to 1,096 million. This provision is based on a number of significant estimates and assumptions as to the ultimate costs of this project. Several parameters relating to the development of a final storage facility for radioactive waste were specified based on the so called Schacht Konrad final storage. Parameters related to the life-span of the German nuclear reactors reflect a planned phase-out until 2022. For additional information on our asset retirement obligations attributable to environmental clean-up costs, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 24.

Some of our products are subject to the Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the RoHS Directive). The RoHS Directive bans the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. We are in compliance with current requirements under the RoHS Directive.

In 2011 the EU Commission published Directive 2011/65/EU (the RoHS II Directive) which replaced the RoHS Directive and, after national transposition, will lead inter alia to changes in the future scope of the ban to encompass use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (e.g., inclusion of medical equipment by July 2014) and the requirement for manufacturers to declare the conformity of products with the Directive. During the review process, the exemptions from the RoHS Directive were also amended. We are currently adapting our business processes to the relevant changes of the RoHS II Directive, taking into consideration the timeline defined in the RoHS II Directive.

The EU Commission s recent review of Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the WEEE Directive) resulted in publication of new Directive 2012/19/EU (the new WEEE Directive). Within the next five years the scope of this new WEEE Directive will remain comparable to the existing WEEE Directive. After this period, additional requirements could result from the inclusion of photovoltaic panels into the scope of the new WEEE Directive. Due to the phase out of our solar business, we currently do not expect to incur substantial costs as a result of these additional requirements.

Restrictions on the use of certain substances comparable to those of the RoHS Directive and of the WEEE Directive remain under discussion in several other countries, such as the U.S., Australia, Argentina, Brazil, China and South

Korea.

We are also subject to the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), which is entering into force in various steps over an approximate 15-year period that began in 2007. We have not incurred substantial costs to-date to comply with the REACH regulation. We plan to implement any additional measures which may be necessary for us to comply with possible future enhancements of this regulation.

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The experience of the last three years has shown that neither the Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on Environmental Liability with Regard to the Prevention and Remediation of Environmental Damage nor the applicable remediation measures for damage to protected species and natural habitats, have had any impact on Siemens to-date. Nevertheless we continue to maintain insurance coverage for these risks, which is available in the market.

It is our policy to comply with environmental requirements and to provide workplaces for employees that are safe, environmentally sound, and that do not adversely affect the health or environment of their communities. Compliance with environmental requirements is also a focus of the environmental process reviews we conduct. In remediation of the results of recent environmental process reviews additional cost for the implementation and operation of R&D, production and modified logistic processes may be incurred in future periods. Taking such remediation measures into account, we believe that we are in substantial compliance with all relevant environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. However, there is a risk that we may incur expenditures significantly in excess of our expectations to cover environmental liabilities, to maintain compliance with current or future environmental and health and safety laws and regulations and/or to undertake any necessary remediation.

Environmental Portfolio

Indicators[(1)]	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012
Revenue generated by the Siemens Environmental Portfolio (in billions of)	32.3	32.7
Accumulated annual customer reductions of carbon dioxide emissions generated by elements from the Siemens Environmental Portfolio (in millions of metric tons)	377	333

(1) Continuing operations.

Our Environmental Portfolio serves as an example of how we strive to align our business activities with the aforementioned megatrends, in this case climate change. The Environmental Portfolio consists of products, systems, solutions and services (Environmental Portfolio elements) that reduce negative impacts on the environment and emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (defined together in the following as carbon dioxide emissions) responsible for climate change.

In addition to its environmental benefits, our Environmental Portfolio enables us to compete successfully in attractive markets and generate profitable growth. In fiscal 2013, revenue from continuing operations from the Environmental Portfolio amounted to 32.3 billion, which accounted for 43% of our revenue from continuing operations in this fiscal year. This revenue includes revenue from newly developed and additionally qualified elements, and excludes revenue from elements that no longer fulfill our qualifications.

In fiscal 2010, we set ourselves a revenue target for the Environmental Portfolio within the One Siemens framework: to exceed 40 billion in revenue from the Environmental Portfolio by the end of fiscal 2014. Due to recent and ongoing portfolio changes it is no longer likely that we will achieve this target purely with our own operations by the end of fiscal 2014. Siemens strategic focus on technologies for energy efficiency and climate and environmental protection will nevertheless remain in place. For fiscal year 2013, more than two-thirds of the revenue from our Environmental Portfolio were already generated with products and solutions for energy efficiency.

With our Environmental Portfolio, we intend, among other things, to help our customers reduce their carbon dioxide footprint, cut their energy costs and improve their profitability through an increase in productivity. Taking together all elements of the Environmental Portfolio that were installed at customer locations since the beginning of fiscal 2002 and remain in use today, we have reduced customer carbon dioxide emissions by 377 million metric tons in fiscal 2013, which is the equivalent of the following twelve cities combined yearly emissions: Berlin, Cape Town, London, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Mexico City, Moscow, New York City, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore and Tokyo.

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REPORTING PRINCIPLES

We report the revenue from our Environmental Portfolio and annual customer reductions of carbon dioxide emissions generated by it in accordance with internal regulations defined in our Environmental Portfolio Guideline. This Guideline is based on the Reporting Principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition, and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Project Accounting. Both of these standards are published by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

The principles underlying these standards are relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, accuracy and conservativeness. As there are currently no accepted international standards for identification and reporting of so-called green products, we are engaging in standardization activities with external organizations. The revenue generated by the Environmental Portfolio is recognized in accordance with revenue recognition policies as described in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2.

GOVERNANCE PROCESSES AND DEFINITIONS

The qualification of Environmental Portfolio elements as well as their respective reporting is based on defined processes and criteria. In principle, any product, system, solution or service of Siemens continuing operations may qualify for the Environmental Portfolio. The business portfolio of Siemens continuing operations is reviewed annually regarding the qualification of Environmental Portfolio elements based on the criteria described below. This covers the inclusion of newly developed elements as well as the integration of additionally qualified elements where evidence of fulfillment of the qualification criteria was not available in prior reporting periods. For additionally qualified Environmental Portfolio elements, we report their prior-year revenue and prior-year contribution to reducing customer carbon dioxide emissions on a comparable basis. Elements that no longer fulfill our qualification criteria are excluded from our Environmental Portfolio.

Prior to inclusion in the Environmental Portfolio, potential new Environmental Portfolio elements have to undergo a multilevel internal evaluation process. Our Sustainability Board annually acknowledges changes in the composition of the Environmental Portfolio. A further task of the Sustainability Board is to discuss potential concerns of stakeholders with regard to the inclusion or deletion of certain technologies in the Environmental Portfolio.

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PORTFOLIO ELEMENTS

An Environmental Portfolio element can be a product, a system, a solution or a service as defined above. Furthermore, a core component of a system or solution may qualify as an Environmental Portfolio element if the component provided by Siemens is key to enabling environmental benefits resulting from the system s or solution s overall application. To qualify for inclusion in the Environmental Portfolio, an element must meet one of the selection criteria described below, which are energy efficiency, renewable energy or environmental technologies. Products, systems, solutions and services with planned application in military use or nuclear power are not included in the Environmental Portfolio.

> **Energy efficiency:** The criteria for energy efficiency are an improvement in energy efficiency of 20% or more during the customer use phase compared to the applicable baseline, or a reduction of at least 100,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per reporting period in the customer use phase. Examples of elements that meet the energy efficiency criterion are combined cycle power plants and intelligent building

technology systems.

Renewable energy: This criterion covers technologies in the field of renewable energy sources such as wind turbines or smart grid applications and their respective core components.

Environmental technologies: This criterion is related to water and wastewater treatment, air pollution control, waste reduction, recycling, e-car infrastructure and its core components. It also includes the Siemens Consulting Service which analyzes customers environmental impact. Additionally, a criterion for the Healthcare Sector is an environmental impact reduction in terms of noise, radiation or total weight of at least 25% compared to the baseline.

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Baseline methods

Energy efficiency, annual customer reduction of carbon dioxide and environmental impact are all assessed by a comparison with a reference solution (baseline). There are three different options for the reference solution: before-after comparison, comparison with a reference technology or comparison with the installed base. The baselines are reviewed annually and, if necessary, adjusted, such as when statistical data on the installed base is updated because of technical innovations or regulatory changes. The calculation of the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions is based on a comparison for every relevant Environmental Portfolio element with a baseline. For this calculation, we focus on those elements that have a material impact on the overall carbon dioxide emissions reduction. For some emission reduction calculations, the baseline reference for the installed base is determined using known global emission factors such as those for power production. The baselines used for our calculations are mainly based on data of the International Energy Agency (IEA) for gross power production and for grid losses, on data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for fuel-based emission factors, and our own assessments of power production efficiency. For consistency reasons, we generally apply global emission factors for calculating emission reductions.

Reporting estimates

The inclusion of elements in the Environmental Portfolio is based on criteria, methodologies and assumptions that other companies and other stakeholders may view differently. Factors that may cause differences, among others, are: choice of applicable baseline methodology, application of global emission factors that may be different from local conditions, use patterns at customers that may be different from standard use patterns used for carbon dioxide abatement calculations and expert estimates if no other data is available.

To date, there is no applicable international standard that applies across companies for qualifying products, systems, solutions and services for environmental and climate protection, or for compiling and calculating the respective revenue and the quantity of reduced carbon dioxide emissions attributable to such products, systems, solutions and services. Accordingly, revenue from our Environmental Portfolio and the reduction of our customers annual carbon dioxide emissions may not be comparable with similar information reported by other companies. We report the annual carbon dioxide emissions reduction in the period of installation of the Siemens Environmental Portfolio element. The period of installation will be determined by milestones or based on estimated construction periods. This may differ from the timing of revenue recognition. Furthermore, we subject revenue from our Environmental Portfolio and the reduction of our customers annual carbon dioxide emissions to internal documentation and review requirements that are less sophisticated than those applicable to our financial information. We may change our policies for recognizing revenue from our Environmental Portfolio and the reduction of our customers annual carbon dioxide emissions in the future without prior notice.

As in previous years, we again commissioned an independent accounting firm with a limited assurance engagement to review the reported results for our Environmental Portfolio for fiscal 2013. This review was conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Nothing came to the attention of the independent accounting firm that would cause them to believe that the section Siemens Environmental Portfolio of the Environmental Portfolio Report containing the revenue generated by the Environmental Portfolio and the annual customer reduction of carbon dioxide emissions attributable to it has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the defined reporting principles.

Property

Siemens operates more than 290 **major production and manufacturing plants** in more than 35 countries worldwide, including facilities at certain joint ventures and associated companies. A major production and manufacturing plant is defined as a facility at the Business Unit level, in which raw or source materials are transformed into finished goods on a large scale by using equipment and production resources such as machines, tools, energy and labor. Around 140 major production and manufacturing plants are located in the region Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East; around 80 major production and manufacturing plants are located in the region

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Americas and around 70 major production and manufacturing plants are located in the region Asia, Australia. With around 100 major production and manufacturing plants, the Energy Sector accounts for the greatest proportion of these, followed by the Infrastructure & Cities Sector (around 80 major facilities), the Industry Sector (around 70 major facilities) and the Healthcare Sector (around 40 major facilities).

Siemens also owns or leases other properties including office buildings, warehouses, research and development facilities and sales offices.

Siemens principal executive offices are located in Munich, Germany.

We believe that our current facilities are in good condition and adequate to meet the requirements of our present and foreseeable future operations.

None of our properties are subject to mortgages and other security interests granted to secure indebtedness to financial institutions.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Siemens owns several thousand patents and has licenses covering its products and services worldwide. Research and development is a priority throughout Siemens on a Sector, Cross-Sector Business and Division basis. For a discussion of the main focus of the current research and development efforts of each Sector, see Item 4: Information on the Company Research and development. Siemens also owns thousands of registered trademarks worldwide. None of the Company, the Sectors, SFS or the Divisions is dependent on any single patent, license or trademark or any group of related patents, licenses or trademarks for their respective operations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION AND STRATEGY

In fiscal 2013, we continued to focus on the following areas in research and development (R&D):

(1) ensuring long-term future viability,

(2) enhancing technological competitiveness, and

(3) optimizing the allocation of R&D resources.

Our R&D activities are geared toward ensuring economically sustainable energy supplies and developing software solutions, which are essential to maintaining the long-term competitiveness of our Sectors. Accordingly, major focus areas include:

- increasing the efficiency of renewable and conventional energy sources for power generation, improving low-loss electricity transmission systems,

developing new solutions for smart grids, carbon dioxide separation systems for power plants, and technologies for storing energy from fluctuating renewable sources,

making medical imaging, in-vitro diagnostics, and healthcare IT an integral part of outcome oriented treatment plans, and

further development of industrial software to accelerate processes at every point along the value chain.
Another major focus is promoting more efficient energy use in buildings, industrial facilities, and the transport sector. Examples include the development of electric drives and mass transportation systems such as local and long-distance trains and subways.

Across all focus areas, we recognize the vital importance of sophisticated software solutions. This is true not just for the areas mentioned above but also in nearly all of the other fields in which Siemens is active. Siemens software was used, for example, to virtually develop, build, test, and continually optimize the Mars rover Curiosity, before it was built. Curiosity landed on Mars in August 2012.

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R&D activities are carried out by both our Sectors and our Corporate Technology (CT) department. The Sectors focus their R&D efforts on the next generations of their products and solutions. In contrast, the aim of CT is to work with our operating units to develop the Group s technology and innovation strategies, especially for the next generation of their products and solutions. In addition, CT helps secure our technological and innovational future.

CT is a worldwide network with primary locations in Germany, the U.S., China, Russia, India, and Austria. The more than 6,900 CT employees contribute their in-depth understanding of fundamental technologies, models, and trends, as well as their wealth of software and process expertise. CT strives to secure the technological and innovative future through commonly developed core technology initiatives such as future of automation, data to business or system integration. With its global network of experts, our corporate research unit serves as a strategic partner for Siemens operating units. CT makes important contributions along the entire value chain, from research and development to production technology, manufacturing processes, and the testing of products and solutions. CT is also networked with leading universities and research institutes worldwide. The principal objectives of these close collaborations with strong external partners are:

- leveraging the potential of joint R&D projects,
- establishing and further developing a network of universities and research institutes that Siemens closely cooperates with, as well as systematically enhancing communication with these institutions, and
- strengthening Siemens attractiveness as an employer of choice for highly qualified young talents in scientific and technical disciplines.

Such new collaborative approaches are also a substantial part of our Open Innovation (OI) concept, in which we receive input from internal as well as external experts that significantly contributes to the innovative power of the Company. With OI we aim to overcome the barriers of silo thinking, to prove and truly leverage the potential of an open network enterprise. Since 2008, when the first OI project was launched, 35,000 employees from more than 80 countries have participated in nine internal OI pilot projects and our external efforts have mobilized more than 1,750 external solvers on 17 projects.

The technology fields addressed by OI cover all technological areas of Siemens. They include:

- research on materials that help make our products more efficient;
- the creation of IT platforms, IT security solutions, software architecture, technical systems, energy technologies, sensors, and electronic components; and
- research into new solutions for system engineering, data analysis, automation and communication technologies, medical information systems, and imaging processes.

In addition, Siemens takes part in publicly funded research programs. The most important research areas include the development of sustainable technologies including recycling, the communication of machines, the creation of new materials and bio-technology.

CT offers extensive process and production consulting services for development and manufacturing units at Siemens. CT employs more than 4,400 software developers at locations in Asia, Europe, and the Americas. These specialists help our Business Units develop concepts from the initial idea to the finished product.

CT strategically handles the intellectual property of Siemens. Around 430 experts help the Company register patents and trademarks, establish them, and put them to profitable use.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

In fiscal 2013, we reported research and development expenses of 4.291 billion, compared to 4.245 billion in fiscal 2012 and 3.903 billion in fiscal 2011. The resulting R&D intensity, defined as the ratio of R&D expenses and revenue, was 5.7%, above the R&D intensity in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011.

R&D expenses and intensity for the Sectors in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	R&D expenses (in millions of)			R&D intensity		
	Year ended September 30,			Year ended September 30,		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Energy	872	868	782	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
Healthcare	1,230	1,314	1,173	9.0%	9.6%	9.4%
Industry	1,265	1,192	1,103	6.8%	6.1%	5.9%
Infrastructure & Cities	731	699	696	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%

CT incurred additional R&D expenses.

R&D indicators[1]	Year ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Employees[2]	29.8	29.5
Inventions[3]	8.4	8.8
Patent first filings[4]	4.0	4.6

(1) Continuing operations.

(2) Average number of employees in fiscal year.

(3) Number of inventions reported by the Business Units in an internal report.

(4) First filings as part of inventions submitted to patent offices.

In our continuing operations, we had an average of approximately 13,300 R&D employees in Germany and approximately 16,500 employees in approximately 30 other countries during fiscal 2013, including, among others, the U.S., China, Austria, and India.

As of September 30, 2013, Siemens held approximately 60,000 granted patents worldwide in its continuing operations. As of September 30, 2012, it held approximately 57,000 granted patents. In terms of the number of published patent applications in calendar year 2012, Siemens ranked third in Germany and second in Europe. Siemens was also ranked eleventh in the statistics for patents issued in the U.S. in calendar year 2012.

Rank in patent office statistics		**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Germany	German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA)	3	3	3
Europe	European Patent Office (EPO)	2	1	1
U.S.	United States Patent and Trademark Office (US PTO)	11	10	9

Research and Development in the Sectors

Our R&D activities in the **Energy** Sector are focused on developing methods for the efficient generation and transmission of electrical energy, including

- technologies for low-loss electricity transmission,
- advanced gas turbines that increase the efficiency and reduce emissions of power plants,
- combined cycle power plants, to increase the availability of electricity through higher flexibility,
- wind turbine innovations,
- technologies that extract the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide from the flue gas that occurs during fossil fuel-fired power generation (carbon capture and storage), and
- a subsea power grid to make deep-sea oil and gas extraction more profitable.

Examples of research and development in Energy include Type B75 rotor blades for wind turbines, which are 75 meters in length; this makes them, to our knowledge, the longest rotor blades in operation in the world as of the date of this report. At 25 tons, the B75 is also a lightweight, as it is 10% to 20% lighter than comparable rotor blades. Heavy rotor blades are subjected to higher stress loads and also require more massive nacelles, towers, and foundations. The combination of intelligent design and low weight therefore has a positive effect on the cost of wind power production.

In 2011, a combined-cycle power-generation island built by Siemens in Irsching, Germany, demonstrated an unprecedented net efficiency rating of 60.75% at an output of 578 megawatts. In April 2013, three additional power plant blocks featuring H-Class gas turbines commenced commercial operation in Cape Canaveral, Florida. Another combined-cycle power plant with this turbine as the main driver has been commissioned in August 2013 in Dangjin, South Korea. It also reaches an efficiency level of approximately 61%.

In fiscal 2013, Siemens installed the HelWin1 offshore platforms in the North Sea. With a capacity of 576 megawatts (MW), these platforms will supply clean wind-generated electricity to more than 500,000 German households on the mainland. HelWin1 will link the two offshore wind farms, known as Nordsee Ost and Meerwind, to the mainland. The alternating current power generated by the wind turbines is transformed into low-loss high-voltage direct current (HVDC) for transmission onto land. The total transmission losses for this connection are less than 4%. Siemens HVDC Plus technology not only reduces the space requirements for HVDC systems, which is a decisive factor for installation at sea, but also features self-stabilization. This enhances grid reliability in the event of power fluctuations, which can occur with wind-based power generation.

The R&D activities in the **Healthcare** Sector are focused on meeting customer requirements, which are the result of two major trends: the world s population continues to grow steadily and to get older. These trends increase the pressure on healthcare providers to treat more and more people at increasingly lower costs in order to stabilize rising healthcare expenditures. To overcome the challenges of making healthcare more efficient and more effective, the healthcare measures have to focus on the individual patient and the success of the treatment.

One of the Sector s R&D fields involves the development of systems that help physicians make precise diagnoses of large numbers of patients and are also robust, easy to use, and inexpensive to purchase and maintain. One example is the world s first wireless ultrasound device, Acuson Freestyle. The system makes it easier to use advanced ultrasound technology in areas that need to be aseptic, or sterile. Examples include interventional radiology, anesthesiology, intensive care, catheter labs, and emergency care. Ultrasound with wireless transducers is also ideally suited for minimally-invasive procedures such as nerve blockades, access to blood vessels, and positioning for therapeutic interventions and biopsies.

Along with its full-size computed tomography scanner SOMATOM Perspective 128, Healthcare offers a version designed especially for outpatient clinic and small and medium-sized hospitals named SOMATOM Perspective 64. It reduces radiation doses for patients by up to 60 percent, with improved image quality. The system needs only 18 square meters, it can be installed in less than two days, and it comes with low energy consumption and air-conditioning requirements. Both versions are among the most economical scanners in their respective classes.

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Another focus area is automating clinical work processes and optimizing laboratory diagnostics, with a goal of enabling physicians to identify diseases more precisely and at an earlier stage. Physicians are then able to monitor the effect of medications more accurately and benefit from the evaluation and analytical capabilities of modern computer technology. As a result, therapies can be tailored more closely to a patient s needs. The Sector also develops products that meet the specific, targeted requirements of the healthcare systems of emerging countries.

One of the R&D priorities in the **Industry** Sector is the software-based integration of product planning and production processes within the framework of product lifecycle management. The objective is to accelerate processes at every point along the value chain. A good example is the technology for industrial production of implants. With the help of intelligent software solutions, prosthetics can be produced more efficiently and cost-effectively. Innovative technologies like these can cut the time from design to market in the manufacturing industry by up to 50%. The further development of automation and drive technology, and industrial software in particular, plays a major role here. This applies to the product development and production process as well as to the integration of the drive system. It also applies to metal manufacturing, where the software-assisted planning and operation of entire steel mills are increasingly influencing production. Moreover, the Industry Sector is striving to achieve greater energy efficiency, reduce raw material consumption, and lower emissions. These objectives also guide the development of technology-based service concepts such as energy management and remote maintenance systems, as well as the creation of efficient, resource-conserving solutions for steel production.

R&D activities in our **Infrastructure & Cities** Sector focus on urban growth issues. Main research fields therefore cover sustainable technologies for major metropolitan areas and their infrastructures. The main aims are to increase energy efficiency, reduce burdens on the environment, increase cost-effectiveness, and improve the quality of life in cities. To this end, the Sector develops building technologies that conserve energy, solutions for ensuring an efficient and secure supply of electricity in cities, and intelligent traffic and transport systems. Examples include the extremely lightweight and almost fully recyclable Inspiro modular subway train and the innovative and especially lightweight SF7000 bogie. In the field of building automation, the Desigo facility automation system integrates many of its system components into buildings themselves and thus achieves significant energy savings. In addition, researchers are looking for ways to integrate buildings into smart grids. Through such integration, the buildings can feed the electricity they produce into the grids and provide additional power during times of peak demand.

In fiscal 2013, Siemens launched a large smart city project in Vienna, Austria in conjunction with partners. A living laboratory will be created in the next five years in the waterside district of Aspern, which is expected to constitute one of the largest urban development projects in Europe. In this laboratory, power supply, building systems, intelligent power grids, and information and communication technologies will interact in an optimized way.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The principal goal of supply chain management at Siemens is to ensure the availability and quality of the materials we require to serve our customers also considering innovation strength and sustainability of our suppliers. We aim to strengthen our competitiveness by achieving substantial savings in our purchasing volume. In fiscal 2013, Siemens purchasing volume amounted to approximately 38 billion, which equaled roughly half of our total revenue. Our primary strategies for achieving savings in purchasing are the following:

Siemens-wide managed volume: We bundle more than half of our purchasing volume which includes direct and indirect material. Through this worldwide pooling of volume, we achieve substantial economies of scale.

Sourcing from emerging markets: We try to move towards a globally balanced supply chain network. One essential element is to constantly increase the share of sourcing from Global Value Sourcing (GVS) countries, which are generally emerging economies. To accomplish this goal, we identify, select and fully qualify suppliers from GVS countries, and engage them in a continuous development process that extends to sustainability thereafter. Additionally, we encourage and support our suppliers to expand their operations in order to follow our manufacturing footprint in these countries. In fiscal 2013, we further increased the proportion of our sourcing coming from GVS countries on a comparable basis.

E-sourcing: We significantly increased the proportion of external purchases that we award via electronic bidding over the last few years to more than 10%.

We expect to realize further savings potential within the framework of Siemens 2014 by further integrating supply chain management activities into other business activities, such as design and production. The relevant lever in this context is material cost productivity and in particular Design-to-Cost, which optimizes the design of products in order to reduce material cost.

We are strengthening Siemens innovation power by benefiting from the innovative strength in our supplier network. With our Siemens Supplier Forum, we established a platform for regular dialogue with our top strategic suppliers at the CEO level. With this dialogue, we aim to ensure long-term cost leadership, realize shared growth potential and increase innovation capabilities. To promote outstanding suppliers for their excellence, we introduced Siemens Supplier Awards for a number of categories.

Sustainability is a guiding principle for our supply chain management. Sustainability requirements are therefore an integral part of all relevant supplier management processes such as supplier selection, supplier qualification and evaluation, and supplier development. We require all of our suppliers to comply with the principles of our Code of Conduct for Siemens Suppliers, which include respect for the basic rights of employees and environmental protection. We also require them to support its implementation in their own supply chains. We have established a risk-based system of appropriate processes to enable us to systematically identify potential risks in our supply chain. It consists of sustainability self-assessments by suppliers, risk evaluation conducted by our purchasing department, sustainability questions within supplier quality audits and sustainability audits by external auditors. To further encourage sustainable business conduct throughout our entire global supply chain, we are committed to building our suppliers competence and intensifying knowledge transfers related to sustainability.

In 2012, the SEC adopted a regulatory rule, known as the Conflict minerals rule. This rule aims to increase transparency and responsibility in the procurement of conflict minerals from the conflict zones of the Democratic Republic of Congo and the surrounding region. A project organization was established to address the requirements within our supply chain in fiscal 2013. For further information, see Item 3: Key information Risk factors.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC CORRUPTION PROCEEDINGS

Governmental and related proceedings

As previously reported, in May 2011 Siemens AG voluntarily reported a case of attempted public corruption in connection with a project in Kuwait in calendar 2010 to the U.S. Department of Justice, the SEC, and the Munich public prosecutor. The Munich public prosecutor discontinued the investigations, which related to certain former employees, but imposed conditions on them. Siemens is cooperating with the U.S. authorities in their ongoing investigations.

As previously reported, in July 2011 the Nuremberg-Fuerth public prosecutor notified Siemens AG of an investigation against several employees in connection with payments related to the healthcare business in the Caribbean. In November 2012, the Nuremberg-Fuerth public prosecutor discontinued its investigation.

As previously reported, in July 2011 the Munich public prosecutor notified Siemens AG of an investigation against a former employee in connection with payments to a supplier related to the oil and gas business in Central Asia from calendar 2000 to 2009. Siemens is cooperating with the public prosecutor.

As previously reported, in October 2011, the Turkish Prime Ministry Inspection Board notified Siemens Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Turkey, of an investigation in connection with alleged bribery in Turkey and Iraq from calendar 1999 to 2007. Siemens is cooperating with the authority.

In February 2013, Siemens AG and the European Investment Bank (EIB) signed a settlement agreement addressing alleged past violations of the EIB s anti-fraud policy. The settlement includes a commitment by Siemens that the concerned business unit will voluntarily refrain from bidding on projects financed by the EIB for a period of 18 months. Further, Siemens commits to provide funds, totaling 13.5 million over five years, to organizations or institutions that promote good governance and the fight against corruption.

Since July 2013, following the voluntary self-reporting of certain facts by Siemens Ltda. Brazil to the Brazilian antitrust authorities in May 2013 mentioned below, several Brazilian prosecutorial offices have initiated or resumed investigations into alleged criminal conduct, including alleged bribe payments, anticompetitive conduct and undue influencing of public tenders, in connection with several metro transport projects. Among the resumed investigations are in particular two cases that had been reported before, namely the investigations by the Brasilia and Sao Paulo public prosecutors related to alleged misconduct in calendar 2007 and around 2000, respectively. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities.

In August 2013, a Brazilian Appellate Court upheld a decision to suspend Siemens Ltda. Brazil from participating in public bids and signing contracts with public administrations in Brazil for a five year term, based on alleged irregularities in calendar 1999 and 2004 public tenders. Siemens is seeking remedial action against the decision of the Appellate Court.

As previously reported, Siemens AG had filed a request for arbitration against the Republic of Argentina (Argentina) with the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) of the World Bank. Siemens AG claimed that Argentina had unlawfully terminated its contract with Siemens for the development and operation of a system for the production of identity cards, border control, collection of data and voters registers (DNI project) and thereby violated the Bilateral Investment Protection Treaty between Argentina and Germany (BIT). A unanimous decision on the merits was rendered by the ICSID arbitration tribunal in February 2007, awarding Siemens AG, inter alia, compensation in the amount of US$217.8 million, plus compound interest thereon at a rate of 2.66% since May 18, 2001. Argentina subsequently filed applications with the ICSID aiming at the annulment and reversal of the decision and a stay of enforcement of the arbitral award. In August 2009, Argentina and Siemens AG reached an agreement to mutually settle the case and discontinue any and all civil proceedings in connection with the case without acknowledging any legal obligations or claims. No payment was made by either party. As previously reported, the Argentinean Anti-Corruption Authority is conducting an investigation against individuals into corruption of government officials in connection with the award of the contract for the DNI project to Siemens in calendar 1998. Searches were undertaken at the premises of Siemens Argentina and Siemens IT Services S.A. in Buenos Aires in August 2008 and in February 2009. The Company is cooperating with the Argentinean Authorities. The Argentinean investigative judge also repeatedly requested judicial assistance from the Munich public prosecutor and the federal court in New York. In December 2011, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and U.S. Department of Justice filed an indictment against nine individuals based on the same facts as the investigation of the Argentinean Anti-Corruption Authority. Most of these individuals are former Siemens employees. The former member of the Managing Board of Siemens AG, Dr. Uriel Sharef, is also involved. Siemens AG is not party to the proceedings.

As previously reported, in February 2010 a Greek Parliamentary Investigation Committee (GPIC) was established to investigate whether any politicians or other state officials in Greece were involved in alleged wrong-doing of Siemens in Greece. The GPIC s investigation was focused on possible criminal liability of politicians and other state officials. Greek public prosecutors are separately investigating certain fraud and bribery allegations involving among others former board members and former executives of Siemens A.E., Elektrotechnische Projekte und Erzeugnisse, Greece (Siemens A.E.), and Siemens AG. In January 2011, the GPIC alleged in a letter to Siemens A.E. that the damage suffered by the Greek state amounted to at least 2 billion. Furthermore, the GPIC issued a report repeating these allegations. In addition, the Hellenic Republic Minister of State indicated in a letter to Siemens that the Greek state will seek compensation from Siemens for the alleged damage. In April 2012, the Greek Parliament approved a settlement agreement between Siemens and the Greek State, the material provisions of which include the following: Siemens waives public sector receivables in the amount of 80 million. Furthermore Siemens agrees to spend a maximum of 90 million on various anti-corruption and transparency initiatives, as well as university and research programs and to provide 100 million of financial support to Siemens A.E. to ensure its continued presence in Greece. In exchange, the

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Greek State agrees to waive all civil claims and all administrative fines related to the corruption allegations and to utilize best efforts to resolve all pending disputes between Siemens and the Greek state-companies or its public authorities.

In February 2012, the Munich public prosecutor notified Siemens AG of a request for mutual assistance in criminal matters by the Swiss Federal Prosecution authority. The investigation of the Swiss Federal Prosecution involved the Swedish subsidiary Siemens Industrial Turbomachinery (SIT) in connection with alleged payments to employees of a Russian natural gas production company between calendar 2004 and 2006. In July 2013, the Swiss Federal Prosecution launched a criminal investigation against SIT for organizational neglect. In September 2013, the investigation was discontinued due to a settlement with the Swiss Federal Prosecution that included a restitution payment to a nonprofit organization and a compensation claim relating to forfeiture of profits in the lower double digit US$ million range.

As previously reported, the Vienna public prosecutor, Austria, is conducting an investigation into payments between calendar 1999 and 2006 relating to Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Österreich, Austria, and its subsidiary Siemens VAI Metal Technologies GmbH & Co., Austria, for which valid consideration could not be identified. In September 2011, the Vienna public prosecutor extended the investigations to include a potential corporate liability of Siemens AG Austria for tax evasion. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities.

As previously reported, in December 2009, the Anti-Corruption Commission of Bangladesh (ACC) sent a request for information to Siemens Bangladesh related to telecommunications projects of Siemens former Communications (Com) Group undertaken prior to calendar 2007. In January 2010, Siemens Bangladesh was informed that in a related move the Anti Money Laundering Department of the Central Bank of Bangladesh is conducting a special investigation into certain accounts of Siemens Bangladesh and of former employees of Siemens Bangladesh in connection with transactions for Com projects undertaken in the period from calendar 2002 to 2006. In February 2010 and June 2012, the ACC sent requests for additional information. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities.

As previously reported, in November 2009 and in February 2010, a subsidiary of Siemens AG voluntarily self-reported possible violations of South African anti-corruption regulations in the period before calendar 2007 to the responsible South African authorities. The authorities have requested further documentation. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities.

As previously reported, in June 2010, the Frankfurt public prosecutor searched premises of Siemens in Germany in response to allegations of questionable payments relating to an Infrastructure & Cities project in Thailand. Siemens is cooperating with the authority.

As previously reported, in August 2010, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) issued a notice of administrative proceedings against, among others, Siemens IT Solutions and Services Argentina alleging fraudulent misstatements and antitrust violations in connection with a public invitation to tender for a project in the province of Cordoba, Argentina, in calendar 2003. Siemens is cooperating with the IADB.

As previously reported, in August 2010, the IADB issued a notice of administrative proceedings against, among others, Siemens Venezuela alleging fraudulent misstatements and public corruption in connection with a public invitation to tender for healthcare projects in the Venezuelan provinces of Anzoategui and Merida in calendar 2003. Siemens is cooperating with the IADB.

The Company remains subject to corruption-related investigations in several jurisdictions around the world. As a result, additional criminal or civil sanctions could be brought against the Company itself or against certain of its employees in connection with possible violations of law. In addition, the scope of pending investigations may be expanded and new investigations commenced in connection with allegations of bribery or other illegal acts. The Company s operating activities, financial results and reputation may also be negatively affected, particularly as a result of penalties, fines, disgorgements, compensatory damages, third-party litigation, including with competitors, the formal or informal exclusion from public invitations to tender, or the loss of business licenses or permits. Additional expenses and provisions, which could be material, may need to be recorded in the future for penalties, fines, damages or other charges in connection with the investigations.

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Civil litigation

As previously reported, Siemens AG reached a settlement with nine out of eleven former members of the Managing and Supervisory Board in December 2009. The settlement relates to claims of breaches of organizational and supervisory duties in view of the accusations of illegal business practices that occurred in the course of international business transactions in calendar 2003 to 2006 and the resulting financial burdens for the Company. The Annual Shareholders Meeting approved all nine settlements between the Company and the former members of the Managing and Supervisory Board in January 2010. The shareholders also approved a settlement agreement between the Company and its directors and officers insurers regarding claims in connection with the D&O insurance of up to 100 million. Siemens recorded 96 million gains, net of costs, from the D&O insurance and the nine settlements. In January 2010, Siemens AG filed a lawsuit with the Munich District Court I against the two former board members who were not willing to settle, Dr. Thomas Ganswindt and Heinz-Joachim Neubürger. The criminal proceedings pending with the Munich District Court I against Dr. Ganswindt were terminated in July 2011. Against this backdrop, Siemens AG reached a settlement with Dr. Thomas Ganswindt in November 2012, which was subject to the approval of the Annual Shareholders Meeting. The Annual Shareholders Meeting of Siemens AG approved the settlement agreement with Dr. Ganswindt in January 2013. Therefore Siemens withdrew from the proceedings pending before the Munich District Court I in March 2013, as provided for in the settlement. The lawsuit against Heinz-Joachim Neubürger is still pending. In January 2013, Mr. Neubürger filed a counter claim against Siemens AG, requesting the transfer of Stock Awards in fiscal 2004 and 2005 plus dividends and interest. Siemens AG is contesting this counterclaim.

As previously reported, in June 2008, the Republic of Iraq filed an action requesting unspecified damages against 93 named defendants with the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the basis of findings made in the Report of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme. Siemens S.A.S. France, Siemens Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Turkey, and the former Siemens subsidiary OSRAM Middle East FZE, Dubai, are among the 93 named defendants. In February 2013, the court dismissed the Republic of Iraq s action with prejudice. The Republic of Iraq has appealed this decision.

ANTITRUST PROCEEDINGS

As previously reported, in February 2007, the European Commission launched an investigation into possible antitrust violations involving European producers of power transformers, including Siemens AG and VA Technologie AG, Austria (VA Tech), which Siemens acquired in July 2005. The German Antitrust Authority (Bundeskartellamt) has become involved in the proceeding and is responsible for investigating those allegations that relate to the German market. Power transformers are electrical equipment used as major components in electric transmission systems in order to adapt voltages. In October 2009, the European Commission imposed fines totaling 68 million on seven companies with regard to a territorial market sharing agreement related to Japan and Europe. Siemens was not fined because it had voluntarily disclosed this aspect of the case to the authorities. The German Antitrust Authority continued its investigation with regard to the German market. In September 2012, the German Antitrust Authority and the Company ended the legal proceeding by entering into a settlement agreement. Siemens agreed to pay a fine in the single-digit million range.

As previously reported, in April 2007, Siemens AG and former VA Tech companies filed actions before the European Court of First Instance in Luxemburg against the decisions of the European Commission dated January 24, 2007, to fine Siemens and former VA Tech companies for alleged antitrust violations in the European Market of high-voltage gas-insulated switchgear between calendar 1988 and 2004. Gas-insulated switchgear is electrical equipment used as a major component for power substations. The fine imposed on Siemens AG amounted to 396.6 million and was paid by the Company in calendar 2007. The fine imposed on former VA Tech companies, which Siemens AG acquired in July 2005, amounted to 22.1 million. In addition, former VA Tech companies were declared jointly liable with

Schneider Electric for a separate fine of 4.5 million. In March 2011, the European Court of First Instance dismissed the case regarding the fine imposed on Siemens AG and re-calculated the fines for the former VA Tech companies. Former VA Tech companies were declared jointly liable with Schneider Electric for a fine of 8.1 million. Siemens AG and former VA Tech companies appealed the decision in May 2011.

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In addition to these proceedings, authorities in Brazil, the Czech Republic and Slovakia are conducting investigations into comparable possible antitrust violations. In October 2010, the High Court of New Zealand dismissed corresponding charges against Siemens.

As previously reported, in September 2011, the Israeli Antitrust Authority requested Siemens to present its legal position regarding an alleged anti-competitive arrangement between April 1988 and April 2004 in the field of gas-insulated switchgear. In September 2013, the Israeli Antitrust Authority concluded that Siemens AG was a party to an illegal restrictive arrangement regarding the Israeli gas-insulated switchgear market between 1988 and 2004, with an interruption from October 1999 to February 2002. The Company is considering to appeal this decision.

Based on the above mentioned conclusion of the Israel Antitrust Authority, electricity consumer groups filed two class-actions for cartel damages against a number of companies including Siemens AG with an Israeli District Court in September 2013. The plaintiffs seek compensation for alleged damages, which are claimed to amount to 582 million. In addition, according to an ad hoc-notice of the Israel Electric Corporation (IEC), the IEC is concurrently preparing to file a separate claim for damages against Siemens AG and other companies that allegedly formed a cartel in the Israeli gas-insulated switchgear market. Siemens AG is defending itself.

As previously reported, in November 2010, the Greek Competition Authority searched the premises of Siemens S.A. in Athens in response to allegations of anti-competitive practices in the field of telecommunication and security. In August 2012, the proceedings were discontinued without sanctions based on the settlement agreement between Siemens and the Greek State mentioned above.

In connection with the January 24, 2007 decision of the European Commission regarding alleged antitrust violations in the high-voltage gas-insulated switchgear market, claims are being made against Siemens. Among others, a claim was filed by National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc. (National Grid) with the High Court of England and Wales in November 2008. 21 companies have been named as defendants, including Siemens AG and various of its subsidiaries. National Grid originally asserted claims in the aggregate amount of approximately £249 million for damages and compound interest. In November 2012, National Grid increased the aggregate amount to £364 million due to accrued compound interest. Siemens believes National Grid s claim to be without merit. As discussed, the European Commission s decision has been appealed to the European Court of First Instance. In June 2009, the High Court granted a stay of the proceedings pending before it. In June 2009, the Siemens defendants filed their answers to the complaint and requested National Grid s claim to be rejected. A case management conference was held in November 2012. The High Court of England and Wales lifted the stay of the proceedings granted in June 2009 and decided on the scope of further discovery and set a time schedule leading up to a court session expected to be held in 2014.

As previously reported, in December 2010 and in March 2011, the Turkish Antitrust Authority searched the premises of several diagnostic companies including, among others, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostik Ticaret Limited Sirketi in Turkey, in response to allegations of anti-competitive agreements. Siemens cooperated with the authority. In May 2012, the Turkish Antitrust Authority decided that the law had not been violated, and discontinued the proceedings.

As previously reported, the Italian Antitrust Authority searched the premises of several healthcare companies, among others those of Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics S.r.l. and Siemens S.p.A. in February 2010. The investigation addresses allegations of anti-competitive agreements in relation to a tender of the procurement entity for the public healthcare sector in the region of Campania for the supply of medical equipment in calendar 2009. In May 2011, the Italian Antitrust Authority sent a Statement of Objections to the companies under investigation which confirmed that the proceedings against Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics S.r.l. were closed, but accused Siemens S.p.A. of having participated in an anti-competitive arrangement. In August 2011, the Italian Antitrust Authority fined several companies, including Siemens S.p.A. for alleged anti-competitive behavior. The fine imposed on Siemens S.p.A.

amounts to 1.1 million. The company appealed the decision. In April 2012, the Regional Administrative Court overturned the decision of the Italian Antitrust Authority. In November 2012, the Italian Antitrust Authority appealed the decision of the Regional Administrative Court.

As previously reported, in September 2011, the Competition Commission of Pakistan requested Siemens Pakistan Engineering Co. Ltd., Pakistan (Siemens Pakistan), to present its legal position regarding an alleged anti-competitive arrangement since calendar 2007 in the field of transformers and air-insulated switchgears. Siemens cooperated with the authority. In December 2011, Siemens Pakistan filed a leniency application. In April 2012, the Competition Commission of Pakistan accepted the leniency application and granted Siemens Pakistan a 100% penalty reduction for the alleged behavior.

As previously reported, in June 2007, the Turkish Antitrust Agency confirmed its earlier decision to impose a fine in an amount equivalent to 6 million on Siemens Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Turkey, based on alleged antitrust violations in the traffic lights market. Siemens Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. has appealed this decision and this appeal is still pending.

In May 2012, the Brazilian Anti-Trust Authority notified Siemens Ltda., Brazil of an investigation into anti-trust behavior in the field of air-insulated switchgear and other products from calendar 1997 to 2006. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities.

As mentioned above, in May 2013, Siemens Ltda. Brazil entered into a leniency agreement with the Administrative Council for Economic Defense and other relevant authorities relating to several Brazilian metro transport projects. The Company is cooperating with the authorities. It cannot be excluded that significant cartel damages claims will be brought by customers against Siemens Ltda. Brazil based on the outcome of the investigations.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

As previously reported, Siemens AG is a member of a supplier consortium that has been contracted to construct the nuclear power plant Olkiluoto 3 in Finland for Teollisuuden Voima Oyj (TVO) on a turnkey basis. Siemens AG s share of the consideration to be paid to the supplier consortium under the contract is approximately 27%. The other member of the supplier consortium is a further consortium consisting of Areva NP S.A.S. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Areva NP GmbH. The agreed completion date for the nuclear power plant was April 30, 2009. Completion of the power plant has been delayed for reasons which are in dispute. In December 2011, the supplier consortium informed TVO that the completion of the plant is expected in August 2014. In February 2013 TVO announced that it is preparing for the possibility that the start of the regular electricity production of the plant may be postponed until calendar year 2016. The supplier consortium and TVO continue to assess the schedule and the risk of further slippage in detail. The final phases of the plant completion require the full cooperation of all parties involved. In December 2008, the supplier consortium filed a request for arbitration against TVO demanding an extension of the construction time, additional compensation, milestone payments, damages and interest. In June 2011, the supplier consortium increased its monetary claim to 1.94 billion. TVO rejected the claims and made counterclaims against the supplier consortium consisting primarily of damages due to the delay. In June 2012, the arbitral tribunal rendered a partial award ordering the release of withheld milestone payments to the supplier consortium of approximately 101 million plus interest. As of September 2012, TVO s alleged counterclaims amounted to 1.59 billion based on a delay of up to 56 months. Based on a completion in August 2014, TVO estimates that its counterclaims amount to 1.77 billion. The further delay beyond 56 months (beyond December 2013) as well as the further slippage in the schedule currently under assessment by the supplier consortium and TVO could lead TVO to further increase its counterclaims. In October 2013 the supplier consortium increased its claim for an extension of construction time and its monetary claims to 2.65 billion. The arbitration proceedings may continue for several years.

As previously reported, Siemens AG terminated its joint venture with Areva S.A. (Areva) in January 2009. Thereafter Siemens AG entered into negotiations with the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom (Rosatom) with a view to forming a new partnership active in the construction of nuclear power plants, in which it would be a minority shareholder. In April 2009, Areva filed a request for arbitration with the ICC against Siemens AG. Areva sought an order enjoining Siemens AG from pursuing such negotiations with Rosatom, a declaration that Siemens AG is in material breach of its contractual obligations and a reduction of the price payable to Siemens AG for its stake in the

Areva NP S.A.S. joint venture. The final award of the arbitral tribunal was notified in May 2011. According to this award, Siemens had to pay Areva liquidated damages of 648 million plus interest. Pursuant to the arbitral award, the disputed non-compete obligation was reduced to four years (ending in September 2013).

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As previously reported, Siemens is involved in the construction of a power plant in the United States. Siemens Energy, Inc., USA, and Kvaerner North American Construction, Inc., USA (Kvaerner) are consortium partners in this project, commissioned by Longview Power LLC, USA (Longview). Foster Wheeler North America Corp, USA (Foster Wheeler) supplied the boiler for the project. Kvaerner filed an arbitration request before the American Arbitration Association in June 2011, and in October and November 2012, the parties filed claims for monetary damages against one another. The amounts claimed by Longview and Foster Wheeler from the consortium partners total approximately US$243 million. Siemens filed claims for monetary damages of approximately US$110 million against Longview and Foster Wheeler. Kvaerner is claiming approximately US$252.8 million from Longview and Foster Wheeler. Longview filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code, which may result in delay to the arbitration proceeding dealing with the claim and counterclaim.

In July 2008, Hellenic Telecommunications Organization S.A. (OTE) filed a lawsuit against Siemens AG with the district court of Munich, Germany, seeking to compel Siemens AG to disclose the outcome of its internal investigations with respect to OTE. OTE seeks to obtain information with respect to allegations of undue influence and/or acts of bribery in connection with contracts concluded between Siemens AG and OTE from calendar 1992 to 2006. In May 2009, OTE was granted access to the public prosecutor s files in Greece. At the end of July 2010, OTE expanded its claim and requested payment of damages by Siemens AG of at least 57.07 million to OTE for alleged bribery payments to OTE-employees. While Siemens AG continues to defend itself against the expanded claim, Siemens AG and OTE remain in discussions to resolve the matter.

As previously reported, Siemens A.E. entered into a subcontract agreement with Science Applications International Corporation, Delaware, USA, (SAIC) in May of 2003 to deliver and install a significant portion of a security surveillance system (the C4I project) in advance of the Olympic Games in Athens, Greece. Siemens A.E. fulfilled its obligations pursuant to the subcontract agreement. Nonetheless, the Greek government claimed errors related to the C4I-System and withheld amounts for abatement in a double-digit million range. Furthermore, the Greek government is withholding the final payment in a double-digit million range, claiming that the system has not yet been finally accepted. Although Siemens A.E. is not a contractual party of the Greek government, under Siemens A.E s subcontract agreement with SAIC non-payment by the Greek government also has an economic effect on Siemens A.E. SAIC has filed for arbitration contesting all the Greek government s claims and the withholding of payments. In July 2013, the arbitration court issued the arbitral award ordering the Greek State to pay 40 million to SAIC. The Greek State is contesting the enforcement of the arbitral award. The final resolution of this dispute has been complicated by public bribery and fraud allegations against Siemens A.E. in Greece, which have resulted in extensive negative media coverage concerning the C4I system.

As previously reported, Russian authorities are conducting widespread investigations regarding possible fraudulent activities of resellers and governmental officials relating to procurement of medical equipment in the public sector. As is the case with other providers of medical equipment, OOO Siemens, Russia, has received numerous information requests and inquiries were made on-site by the authorities regarding tenders in the public healthcare sector. OOO Siemens is cooperating in the ongoing investigations which also relate to certain individual employees.

As previously reported, in April 2009, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service of the U.S. Department of Defense conducted a search at the premises of Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc., United States, in Malvern, Pennsylvania, in connection with an investigation relating to a Siemens contract with the U.S. Department of Defense for the provision of medical equipment. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities.

As previously reported, in June 2009, Siemens AG and two of its subsidiaries voluntarily self-reported, among others, possible violations of U.S. Export Administration Regulations to the responsible U.S. authorities. In October, 2011, the U.S. Department of Commerce notified Siemens that it closed its case without taking further action. In January

2013, the U.S. Department of the Treasury notified Siemens that it closed its case without taking further action.

As previously reported, in December 2011, the United States Attorney s Office for the Northern District of New York served a Grand Jury subpoena on Siemens that seeks records of consulting payments for business

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conducted by the Building Technologies Business Unit in New York State over the period from January 1, 2000 through September 30, 2011. In June 2013, the authority notified Siemens that it closed its case.

In February 2012, the United States Attorney s Office for the Eastern District of New York served a subpoena on Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc., United States, for information relating to a diagnostics process. Siemens is cooperating with the authority.

In January 2013, Siemens Electrical, LLC, USA (Siemens Electrical), an entity wholly-owned by Siemens Industry, Inc., USA, entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with the New York County District Attorney s Office. The DPA relates to misconduct concerning Master Electrician and Minority Business Enterprise requirements in connection with contracts with the New York City Department of Environmental Protection. The individuals responsible for the admitted misconduct were Siemens former business partners to the predecessor to Siemens Electrical. Under the terms of the DPA, Siemens Electrical agreed to, among other things, forfeit US$10 million. The case will be dismissed after two years if the company meets certain specified conditions under the DPA.

In March 2013, Nokia Siemens Networks Holding B.V. (NSN), Nokia Corporation and Nokia Finance International B. V. (Nokia Finance) filed a request for arbitration against Siemens AG. NSN, Nokia Corporation and Nokia Finance sought damages in the amount of 238 million for alleged breaches of the framework agreement entered into among the parties in 2007. The claims related to a contract which had been transferred to a subsidiary of NSN. In connection with the sale of Siemens AG s shares in NSN to Nokia on July 1, 2013, the parties settled the dispute.

End of October 2013 Essent Wind Nordsee Ost Planungs- und Betriebsgesellschaft mbH filed a request for arbitration against Siemens AG alleging violations of a contract for the delivery of a High Voltage Substation entered into by the parties in 2010. The claimant claims damages in an amount of 256 million plus interest and a determination that Siemens AG shall be liable for any further damages, which are claimed to amount to 152 million. Siemens AG will defend itself against this action.

In addition to the investigations and legal proceedings described above, Siemens AG and its subsidiaries have been named as defendants in various other legal actions and proceedings arising in connection with their activities as a global diversified group. Some of these pending proceedings have been previously disclosed. Some of the legal actions include claims or potential claims for punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. Siemens is from time to time also involved in regulatory investigations beyond those described above. Siemens is cooperating with the relevant authorities in several jurisdictions and, where appropriate, conducts internal investigations regarding potential wrongdoing with the assistance of in-house and external counsel. Given the number of legal actions and other proceedings to which Siemens is subject, some may result in adverse decisions. Siemens contests actions and proceedings when it considers it appropriate. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly in cases in which claimants seek indeterminate damages, Siemens may not be able to predict what the eventual loss or range of loss related to such matters will be. The final resolution of the matters discussed in this paragraph could have a material effect on Siemens business, results of operations and financial condition for any reporting period in which an adverse decision is rendered. However, Siemens currently does not expect its business, results of operations and financial condition to be materially affected by the additional legal matters not separately discussed in this paragraph.

ITEM 4A: UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable

ITEM 5: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

INTRODUCTION

This document contains statements related to our future business and financial performance and future events or developments involving Siemens that may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of

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Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements may be identified by words such as expects, looks forward to, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, will, project or words of sim may also make forward-looking statements in other reports, in presentations, in material delivered to shareholders and in press releases. In addition, our representatives may from time to time make oral forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on the current expectations and certain assumptions of Siemens management, and are, therefore, subject to certain risks and uncertainties. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond Siemens control, affect Siemens operations, performance, business strategy and results and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or anticipated on the basis of historical trends. These factors include in particular, but are not limited to, the matters described in Item 3: Key information Risk factors.

Further information about risks and uncertainties affecting Siemens is included throughout this annual report on Form 20-F and in our other filings with the SEC, which are available on the Siemens website, www.siemens.com, and on the SEC s website, www.sec.gov. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens may vary materially from those described in the relevant forward-looking statement as being expected, anticipated, intended, planned, believed, sought, estimated or projected. Siemens neither intends, nor assumes any obligation, to update or revise these forward-looking statements in light of developments which differ from those anticipated.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB and as adopted by the EU, as described in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 1. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this Form 20-F may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

In this report, we present a number of supplemental financial measures that are or may be non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the rules of the SEC. For definitions of these financial measures and a discussion of the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures, the usefulness of Siemens supplemental financial measures, the limitations associated with these measures and reconciliations to the most comparable IFRS financial measures, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

THE SIEMENS GROUP ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

We are a globally operating technology company with core activities in the fields of energy, healthcare, industry, and infrastructure, and we occupy leading market positions worldwide in the majority of our businesses. We can look back on a successful history spanning 166 years, with groundbreaking and revolutionary innovations such as the invention of the dynamo, the first commercial light bulb, the first electric streetcar, the construction of the first public power plant, and the first images of the inside of the human body. On a continuing basis, we have around 362,000 employees as of September 30, 2013 and business activities in nearly all countries of the world and reported consolidated revenue of 75.882 billion in fiscal 2013. We operate in excess of 290 major production and manufacturing plants worldwide. In addition, we have office buildings, warehouses, research and development facilities or sales offices in almost every country in the world.

Siemens comprises Siemens AG, a stock corporation under the Federal laws of Germany, as the parent company and a total of about 900 legal entities, including minority investments. Our Company is incorporated in Germany, with our corporate headquarters situated in Munich. Siemens operates under the leadership of its Managing Board, which comprises the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as well as the heads of selected corporate functions and the CEOs of the Sectors.

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Our fundamental organizational principles are:

- the CEO principle,
- the end-to-end business responsibility of the Sectors, Divisions and Business Units, and
- the unrestricted right of selected corporate functions to issue instructions in relation to a function to the extent legally permissible.

The Siemens Managing Board is the sole management body and has overall business responsibility in accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz, AktG). At all other organizational levels within our Company, management responsibility is assigned to individuals who make decisions and assume personal responsibility (CEO principle). This principle establishes clear and direct responsibilities and fosters efficient decision-making.

Our Sectors, Divisions, Business Units and Financial Services (SFS) are global entrepreneurs and have end-to-end business responsibility worldwide, including with regard to their operating results. They therefore have right of way over the regional units in business matters. During fiscal 2013 our regional units were organized in Clusters and Countries, which were responsible for the local customer relationship management and for implementing the business strategies of the Sectors and SFS as well as the requirements set by the corporate functions.

In addition to their particular authority to issue binding company-wide guidelines and to their monitoring and coordinating responsibilities, the heads of selected corporate functions (Finance and Controlling, Legal and Compliance and Human Resources, for example) have an unrestricted right to issue instructions in relation to a function across all parts of the Company to the extent legally permissible.

Below the Managing Board, Siemens is structured organizationally into Sectors, SFS which acts as business partner for the Sectors and also conducts its own business with external customers, Cross-Sector Services that support other Siemens units, Corporate Units with specific corporate functions, and regional Clusters. The Sectors are principally broken down into Divisions and these in turn into Business Units.

Our business activities focus on our four Sectors, Energy, Healthcare, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities. These Sectors form four of our reportable segments. In addition to our four Sectors, we have two additional reportable segments: Equity Investments and SFS.

Within this Item, we provide financial measures for our four Sectors and for two Businesses, each combining two Divisions within a Sector as well as for eight Divisions of our Sectors. These financial measures include: orders, revenue, profit and profit margin. Divisions within a Sector may do business with each other, leading to corresponding orders and revenue. Such orders and revenues are only eliminated on a Sector level.

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Furthermore, our reportable segments may do business with each other, leading to corresponding orders and revenue. Such orders and revenue are eliminated on the Siemens level within Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items and are not included in orders and revenue with external customers (external orders and external revenue, respectively) reported in this document. Free cash flow and further information is reported for each reportable segment in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For information related to the definition of these financial measures and to the reconciliation of segment financial measures to the Consolidated Financial Statements, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures as well as Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 36.

On a geographic basis, Siemens was subdivided into 14 Regional Clusters as of September 30, 2013, which were in turn assigned to one of our three reporting regions. We report financial measures for these three regions:

As of November 2013, following the close of fiscal 2013, we disbanded our Regional Cluster organization. Following this organizational change, we have designated 30 Lead Countries which are individually responsible for managing a number of other countries regarding market penetration. Each Lead Country reports directly to the Managing Board.

In addition, we report financial information at Group level for certain major countries within each region, including Germany (within the region Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East), the U.S. (within the region Americas), and China (within the region Asia, Australia).

Financial performance system

Overview

As part of One Siemens, we have developed a financial target system for capital-efficient growth that we believe will increase the value of our Company. For further information on One Siemens see Item 4: Information on the Company Strategy Strategy of the Siemens Group. Our goal is to achieve continuous improvement relative to the market and our competitors. The financial target system defines indicators for **revenue growth**, **profitability** and **capital efficiency**, the optimization of our **capital structure**, and our dividend policy. In addition, we set hurdle rates that generally must be considered before we make acquisitions.

In the following subchapters we describe **financial performance measures** which have been defined in accordance with One Siemens and are used to manage and control activities at the Group level. These measures are or may be non-GAAP financial measures. Other companies that report or describe similarly titled financial measures may calculate them differently. For further information about these measures, please see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures.

Revenue growth

We believe that profitable **revenue growth** is an important driver for increasing our Company s value over the long term. Within the framework of One Siemens we have set ourselves the goal to grow our revenue faster than the average revenue growth of our most relevant competitors. For comparison with our competitors, our revenue growth is calculated as the growth rate of reported revenue as presented in the Consolidated Financial

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Statements. For purposes of measuring, managing and controlling the organic revenue growth this growth rate is adjusted for currency translation and portfolio effects. A detailed analysis regarding revenue growth is provided in Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 Results of Siemens Orders and revenue.

Profitability and capital efficiency

Within the framework of One Siemens it is our goal to achieve margins throughout the entire business cycle that are comparable to those of the best competitors within our markets. We seek to maintain or improve the profitability of our businesses as appropriate. Therefore we have defined adjusted EBITDA margin ranges for our four Sectors. These are defined as the ratio of adjusted EBITDA (as presented in Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations)) to revenue. Adjusted EBITDA target margin ranges for the Sectors, and their performance are shown in the chart below.

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In fiscal 2013, we used income from continuing operations at the Group level to measure, manage and control profitability. For a detailed analysis of this measure refer to Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 Results of Siemens Consolidated statements of income. Effective with the beginning of fiscal 2014, we use net income. This measure is the primary driver of basic earnings per share (EPS) from net income, which we use for communicating with the capital markets.

Within the framework of One Siemens we seek to work profitably and as efficiently as possible with the capital of our shareholders and lenders. We manage and control our capital efficiency using adjusted return on capital employed, or **ROCE (adjusted)**, for continuing operations. This financial measure assesses our generated income from the point of view of our shareholders and lenders. ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations is defined as income from continuing operations before interest after tax divided by average capital employed. We intend to achieve a target for ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations of 15% to 20%. ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations amounted to 13.8% in fiscal 2013, compared to 15.5% a year earlier. The decrease was due to a combination of lower income from continuing operations and higher average capital employed. ROCE (adjusted) for continuing and discontinued operations amounted to 13.5% in fiscal 2013, compared to 13.1% a year earlier. For information on the calculation of ROCE (adjusted) and its components see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures. Siemens weighted average cost of capital (WACC) at the end of fiscal 2013 was approximately 7.5%.

Our financial indicator for measuring capital efficiency at SFS is return on equity after tax, or **ROE (after tax)**, in line with common practice in the financial services industry. We define ROE (after tax) as SFS profit after tax, divided by SFS average allocated equity. For purposes of calculating ROE (after tax), the relevant income tax is calculated on a simplified basis, by applying an assumed 30% flat tax rate to SFS profit, excluding income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net, which is basically net of income tax already, and tax-free income components and others such as components which have already been taxed or are generally tax-free. For information on the calculation of ROE (after tax) and its components, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures. We intend to achieve a target for ROE (after tax) of 15% to 20% at SFS.

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Capital structure

A key consideration within the framework of One Siemens is to maintain ready access to the capital markets through various debt products and preserve our ability to repay and service our debt obligations over time. Therefore, we use the ratio of **adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA** for managing and controlling our capital structure and as an indicator for the required period in years to repay the adjusted industrial net debt. Interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization are not taken into consideration for purposes of this financial measure. Our goal is to achieve a ratio in the range of 0.5 1.0. The capital structure ratio as of September 30, 2013 increased to 0.34, compared to 0.24 a year earlier. This difference was due to an increase of adjusted industrial net debt and a decrease of adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations). For more information, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations) and Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital structure.

Dividend and share buybacks

We intend to continue providing an attractive return to shareholders. Therefore in the years ahead we intend to propose a dividend payout which, combined with outlays during the fiscal year for publicly announced share buybacks, results in a sum representing 40% to 60% of net income, which for this purpose we may adjust to exclude selected exceptional non-cash effects. Furthermore, for fiscal 2014, we are taking proceeds from the sale of the NSN stake in fiscal 2013 into consideration. As in the past, we intend to fund the dividend payout from Free cash flow.

At the Annual Shareholders Meeting, the Managing Board, in agreement with the Supervisory Board, will submit the following proposal to allocate the unappropriated net income of Siemens AG for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013: to distribute a dividend of 3.00 on each no-par value share entitled to the dividend for fiscal year 2013 existing at the date of the Annual Shareholders Meeting, with the remaining amount to be carried forward. Payment of the proposed dividend is contingent upon approval by Siemens shareholders at the Annual Shareholders Meeting on January 28, 2014. The prior year dividend was 3.00 per share.

The proposed dividend of 3.00 per share for fiscal 2013 represents a total payout of 2.529 billion based on shares outstanding as of September 30, 2013. Based on net income of 4.409 billion for fiscal 2013, the dividend payout percentage would be 57%. The percentage for fiscal 2012 was 59%, based on a total dividend payout of 2.528 billion and a net income of 4.282 billion. Net income in fiscal 2012 was adjusted retrospectively for effects of adopting IAS 19R.

Outlays for Siemens publicly announced share buybacks (excluding incidental transaction charges) during fiscal 2013 totaled 1.152 billion and represent 26% of net income. The percentage for fiscal 2012 was 41% with outlays for share buybacks in the amount of 1.766 billion.

With the spin-off of OSRAM in fiscal 2013, Siemens shareholders received one OSRAM share per ten Siemens AG shares. For additional information regarding the spin-off of OSRAM, see Item 4: Information on the Company Description of business Equity Investments.

Additional measures

In addition to the financial performance measures discussed above, we use several other financial measures to assess the economic success of our business activities. To determine whether a particular investment is likely to generate value for Siemens, we use net present value or economic value added (EVA). EVA considers the cost of capital in calculating value creation by comparing the expected earnings of an investment against the cost of capital employed. EVA is also an indicator for measuring capital efficiency in our Sectors and at SFS.

To measure liquidity management of our operating activities, we analyze net operating working capital turns. In addition, we set hurdle rates that generally must be considered before we make acquisitions. In particular, acquisitions should have the potential to be accretive to EVA within three years after the integration and generate a 15% cash return within five years. Cash return is defined as Free cash flow divided by average capital employed.

Economic environment

Worldwide economic environment

The beginning of fiscal 2013 was accompanied by a further slowdown of the global economy. Although European financial markets calmed in reaction to a statement by the European Central Bank (ECB) president committing the ECB to preserve the Euro, worldwide economic activity decreased thereafter. Global gross domestic product (GDP) growth hit a trough of less than 2% in the fourth quarter of calendar 2012, and this continued through the first quarter of calendar 2013. Since then, the world economy has been reaccelerating, due to a slightly stronger U.S. economy, a recovery in Europe, the stabilization of Chinese growth (which slowed at the beginning of 2013), and substantial improvements in Japan. World GDP growth has picked up to more than 3% for the rest of 2013. However, because of the weak start to the year the recent reacceleration of the global economy does not yet bring annual growth figures back to prior-year level. Global GDP growth is expected to slow to 2.4% in calendar 2013 from 2.7% in calendar 2012. Growth of global fixed investment spending and value added manufacturing both important indicators for Siemens as a producer of capital goods is projected to decline to an even greater degree: fixed investments from 4.1% in 2012 to 3.1% in 2013, and value-added manufacturing from 2.9% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2013. These global aggregate figures reflect fairly divergent

developments. On the one hand, most advanced countries economies were gaining momentum in the course of calendar 2013. On the other hand many emerging countries were losing momentum compared to higher growth rates in the past.

In most of the larger **European** economies the recession has ended. For the first time after six quarters of shrinking GDP, Euro zone production increased again in the spring quarter of 2013. In addition, government bond yields receded clearly in the countries most affected by the sovereign debt crisis, which reduced their borrowing costs and put government budgets on a more sustainable path. The crisis in Cyprus the fifth country in the European Union to receive an international bail-out had only a temporary effect on yields and volatility in financial markets. As governments kept tightening their budgets, fiscal austerity remained a drag on the European economy. In addition, unresolved problems in the banking sector restricted credit supply to the private sector. This lack of sufficient funds to finance investments still has the potential to stifle the region s recovery. Exchange rate developments involving the Euro did not support Euro zone exports. In the **Middle East** economic recovery continued to be very weak. In Egypt, the political crisis intensified again and the conflict in Syria continued to escalate. Oil-exporting countries were affected by the slowdown of the world economy. GDP growth in these countries was decreasing below historical trends. Despite some moderation in commodity prices, GDP growth in **Africa** picked up slightly. However, uncertainty on the economic and political fronts poses a continuing threat to African economic development. Economic activity in the **C.I.S.** countries, which is mainly determined by its largest member, Russia, was weak again in 2013. Similar to some other emerging countries, Russia suffered from a reversal of capital flows out of the country. In sum, the region Europe, C.I.S., Africa and Middle East in 2013 is projected to grow at nearly the same modest rate of 1% as in 2012. Investment spending performed even worse: it contracted 1% in 2013, after it had already shrunk 0.4% in 2012. Value added manufacturing also stagnated in 2013 after a decline in 2012.

The **Americas** region saw significantly slower growth in 2013: GDP increased 1.8%, after growth of 2.7% in 2012. The U.S. was the main factor, due to budget tightening measures (the sequester) which started at the beginning of calendar 2013. According to an International Monetary Fund estimate, the sequester reduced the country s 2013 growth rate by as much as 1.75 percentage points. Accordingly, GDP figures for the U.S. are masking a gradual improvement in the private sector. For example, the construction sector was recovering further, consumer spending was growing moderately, and fixed investments which were affected most by the political uncertainties and even went to negative growth at the beginning of 2013 were picking up. Monetary policy continued to be very expansionary, although fears of a gradual reduction (tapering) of quantitative easing measures caused long-term interest rates to rise. Latin American growth was low and roughly unchanged compared to 2012. After a very low GDP increase of 0.9% in 2012, the Brazilian economy accelerated modestly to 2.4% in 2013. Because the Brazilian economy is estimated to operate near its potential, supply-side constraints have held back growth and exacerbated inflationary pressures. For the Americas region overall, growth of investment spending and value-added manufacturing both slowed in 2013: fixed investment growth from 4.6% in 2012 to 3.0% in 2013, value-added manufacturing from 4.3% to 1.8%.

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In **Asia, Australia** GDP growth in 2013 is expected to remain at 4.8%, virtually the same level as in the two previous years. In the first half of 2013, the Chinese economy continued to slow down to 7.5% GDP growth year-over-year because global demand for Chinese products was weaker and concerns emerged about the health of the country s financial system and the sustainability of its public debt. India had to deal with even more severe problems. The slowing economy, a current account deficit, high inflation and unresolved structural problems caused foreign capital to exit the country and the Rupee to lose one fifth of its value against the U.S. dollar within one year. These adverse developments for the Asia, Australia region were counterbalanced by the recovery of the Japanese economy. The government s unusual measures to kick-start the Japanese economy out of its deflationary spiral seem to be successful: GDP expanded by a 4% annual rate in the first half of 2013. Although GDP growth for the Asia, Australia region remained stable in 2013, growth of fixed investment and value-added manufacturing slowed by roughly one percentage point, to 5.4% and 3.6%, respectively compared to 2012.

The partly estimated figures presented here for GDP, fixed investments and manufacturing value added are calculated by Siemens AG based on an IHS Global Insight report dated October 15, 2013.

Our businesses are dependent on the development of raw material prices. Key materials to which we have significant cost exposure include copper, various grades and formats of steel and aluminum. In addition, within stainless steel we have exposure related to nickel and ferro-alloy materials.

The average monthly price of copper (denominated in per metric ton) for September 2013 was 15% lower than the average monthly price in September 2012, reflecting a more moderate economic sentiment during fiscal 2013 and increasing production from new or extended mine projects. Prices on a fiscal-year average were 5% lower in fiscal 2013 than the average for fiscal 2012. Because copper is produced in multiple locations and traded in multiple locations, such as the London Metal Exchange, the risk to Siemens is primarily a price risk rather than a supply risk.

Average monthly prices of aluminum traded at the London Metal Exchange were 17% lower in September 2013 as compared to September 2012. Prices on a fiscal-year average were 8% lower in fiscal 2013 than the average for fiscal 2012. Higher premiums for physically delivered aluminum offset the erosion of exchange prices to some extent. Besides that, the aluminum industry is suffering from oversupply due to a combination of weaker investment sentiment among customers and rapid expansion of production capacities by manufacturers. As with copper, we see developments in the aluminum market as posing a price risk, rather than a supply risk.

The average monthly steel prices for September 2013 declined by 10% compared to the average monthly prices in September 2012. Prices on a fiscal-year average were 8% lower in fiscal 2013 than the average for fiscal 2012 (source: CRU, an independent business analysis and consultancy group focused on, among other things, the mining and metals sectors).

Our main exposure to the prices of copper and related products, and to carbon steel and stainless steel, is in the Sectors Energy, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities. Our main price exposure related to aluminum is in the Energy Sector. In addition, Siemens is generally exposed to energy and fuel prices, both directly (electricity, gas, oil) and indirectly (energy used in the manufacturing processes of suppliers, fuels included in logistics costs).

Siemens employs various strategies to reduce the price risk in its project and product businesses, such as long-term contracting with suppliers, physical and financial hedging and price escalation clauses with customers.

Market development

Overall, markets served by our **Energy** Sector grew moderately in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012, with all of the Sector s businesses except for solar power benefiting from improved market conditions year-over-year. In particular, the markets for fossil power, wind power and power transmission recovered from market declines in fiscal 2012 and returned to the levels reached in fiscal 2011.

Growth for the markets served by our **Fossil Power Generation** Division benefited from a shift towards larger, more efficient units with higher power output. Globally, customers in emerging markets mainly added new capacities while customers in advanced economies mainly replaced existing power plants that are now considered relatively inefficient and inflexible. Despite the overall growth of fossil markets, the market for advanced gas power plants remained approximately at the same level as in fiscal 2012. Demand in Europe was held back by an ongoing slow economic development and uncertainties in regulatory frameworks. Political instability impacted market development in the Middle East despite social and economic pressure to add capacity. Within the Americas region, the U.S. added gas turbines to replace aging infrastructure and take advantage of the country s ongoing natural gas boom. Fossil markets in the Asia, Australia region remained strong, with a number of nations adding capacity. These included China and India for coal-fired power generation and South Korea for gas-fired power plants.

In the markets served by our **Wind Power** Division, growth came from new offshore wind projects. Also onshore wind markets returned to a moderate growth path compared to fiscal 2012, except in the U.S. where concerns about potential expiration of tax incentives had led to a market boom due to project pre-drawings in 2012.

The markets served by our **Oil & Gas** Division rose on increased investment demand for exploration and production of oil and gas. On a geographic basis, market growth for the Division s compression and oil and gas solutions business came mainly from the U.S., the Middle East, Africa, Russia, and Brazil. Growth in the Division s industrial power markets was led by Asia, the Middle East, and parts of Europe. While market for small steam turbines remained on previous year s level, demand was stronger for small-scale combined-cycle power plants.

The markets served by our **Power Transmission** Division recovered from weakness a year earlier. While markets grew slightly in most regions, year-over-year, growth was strongest in North-East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas. In emerging countries, growth was driven mainly by expansion of infrastructure. In industrialized economies, customers mainly replaced and modernized equipment and also integrated renewable sources into their transmission grids. Despite the larger pattern of global growth, power transmission markets also suffered from overcapacities in certain segments, especially power transformers.

In fiscal 2013, markets addressed by our **Healthcare** Sector grew moderately year-over-year. Growth was clearly driven by emerging markets, as these countries continue to expand access to healthcare for a broader population and build up their healthcare infrastructure. In contrast, markets in industrialized countries grew only modestly compared to the prior fiscal year as demand was held back by healthcare reforms and budgetary constraints, particularly in Europe. Healthcare IT markets grew faster than the healthcare market as a whole, on particular strength in the U.S. On a geographic basis, markets in Asia, Australia grew in the high single digits, including double-digit growth rates in China. Markets in the Americas including the U.S. grew moderately. Growth in the U.S. was supported by strong demand for healthcare IT solutions driven by the HITECH Act and the relevant portions of the Affordable Care Act. In contrast, markets in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East declined slightly. In Europe, markets experienced a further decline in spending for healthcare in southern and western European countries, which continued to suffer from the sovereign debt crisis.

The overall market for our **Industry** Sector as well as for the Divisions Industry Automation and the Drive Technologies declined in fiscal 2013. While the pharmaceutical, chemical, automotive and food and beverage markets grew slightly compared to the prior fiscal year, this growth was more than offset by declines in other markets including particularly machine building and Industry s markets for solutions and products for wind power. On a regional basis, markets in Asia, Australia and the Americas did not offer growth opportunities year-over-year, while markets in Europe declined, particularly in Southwest Europe. Within the Asia, Australia region, growth accelerated somewhat in China in the second half of fiscal 2013 following a weak development in the first half of the fiscal year. Within the Americas, market development in the U.S. was supported by lower energy prices due largely to a greater supply of energy produced in the U.S., primarily natural gas. But momentum declined somewhat during the fiscal year.

Within the markets served by our **Industry Automation** Division, short-cycle manufacturing industries saw de-stocking by customers which held back market development. Industrial IT markets grew moderately, but slightly below their expected long-term average growth rate.

Markets served by our **Drive Technologies** Division also saw de-stocking effects within short-cycle industries. Markets for industrial infrastructure industries, including the Division s markets for solutions and products for wind power and rail markets, declined or showed no growth momentum. Markets for long-cycle industries such as mining and oil and gas grew only slightly year-over-year, or even declined. In some industries customers delayed or postponed large infrastructure projects.

Overall, the market for the **Infrastructure & Cities** Sector grew moderately in fiscal 2013. While markets served by the Transportation & Logistics Business showed a steady recovery including tenders for a number of large projects, markets for the Power Grid Solutions & Products Business and the Building Technologies Division showed little or no growth. Customers cut spending in both these markets, and also delayed project awards in the power grid solutions market.

In fiscal 2013, markets served by our **Transportation & Logistics** Business showed a steady recovery from the weak environment a year earlier. Moderate growth was driven by large contract awards, particularly in the U.K. and the Middle East. Furthermore, market growth was positively influenced by demand from major cities, which continued to invest in public transport systems. On a regional basis, the highest growth rates came from Asia, Australia, driven by strong demand from China. Demand in the Americas was also clearly up year-over-year. Within Europe, market development was divided between northwestern countries, which kept their public transport investments stable and southern countries, which held back investments as part of wider austerity programs. As a result, markets in the Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East region showed the lowest growth of all regions.

Demand in the markets served by our **Power Grid Solutions & Products** Business remained weak across all regions in fiscal 2013. Higher demand from industrial customers was more than offset by delayed project awards and reduced grid investments by utility companies. Reduced investments were particularly evident in

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southern Europe. Investment sentiment was also affected by uncertainty in the regulatory environment, such as in Germany which is undertaking a massive shift to renewable energy (Energiewende). Demand in the U.S. showed signs of recovery in the industry and construction categories, but investment in power grid solutions by utilities remained weak.

Markets served by our **Building Technologies** Division held steady year-over-year as customers were hesitant to increase investments. Markets in the solution business suffered from ongoing price pressure due mainly to aggressive pricing by system houses and large providers of building technologies solutions. On a regional basis, slight market growth in Asia, Australia and the Americas was largely offset by a slight decline in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East.

FISCAL 2013 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2012

FISCAL 2013 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

In fiscal 2013 our revenue came in 2% below the prior fiscal year. A slight increase at Infrastructure & Cities was more than offset by lower revenue at Industry and Energy. Revenue at Healthcare was stable year-over-year. On an organic basis, excluding currency translation and portfolio effects, revenue was 1% down year-over-year, within our forecast given in our Annual Report for fiscal 2012. We increased orders by 8% year-over-year. This increase was driven by our Infrastructure & Cities Sector and the Energy Sector. Both Sectors won a sharply higher volume from major contracts Infrastructure & Cities within its Transportation & Logistics Business and Energy within its Wind Power Division.

In fiscal 2013, we achieved income from continuing operations of 4.212 billion. This was lower than income from continuing operations of 4.642 billion a year earlier and also below our expectation of 4.5 to 5.0 billion as presented in our Annual Report for 2012. A condition of that forecast was an expected recovery in the markets for our short-cycle businesses in the second half of fiscal 2013. This did not materialize. Additionally, that forecast assumed Siemens 2014 charges for fiscal 2013 of 1.0 billion (pretax). In fact the amount came in 0.3 billion higher. Other factors largely offset each other. While profit in the Energy Sector was burdened by portfolio topics related to the solar business, this impact was more than offset by positive effects related to the sale of our stake in NSN. Due mainly to these factors, we adjusted our forecast for Income from continuing operations to 4.0 billion in the Interim Report for the third quarter of fiscal 2013.

Lower Income from continuing operations year-over-year was due mainly to sharply lower profit in Infrastructure & Cites and Industry. These Sectors took the two largest shares in the above-mentioned Siemens 2014 charges. Profit at Infrastructure & Cities was also burdened by sharply higher project charges while profit development at Industry was also held back by challenging market conditions, particularly in the Sector s short-cycle businesses as mentioned above. In contrast, Healthcare significantly improved profit year-over-year due mainly to successful execution of its Agenda 2013 and lower charges associated with the initiative compared to the prior year. Profit at Energy rose moderately year-over-year. In both fiscal years the Sector s profit development was heavily burdened by charges. While profit in the current period was particularly impacted by Siemens 2014 charges, charges related to projects and Iran were substantially higher in the prior-year period. While Total Sectors profit fell year-over-year, this was partly offset by a strong improvement outside the Sectors. In particular, Equity Investments posted a profit in fiscal 2013 following a loss a year earlier, as it benefited from a positive effect stemming from a partial reversal of an impairment of our stake in NSN and a gain related to the sale of this stake during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. In the prior fiscal year, results at Equity Investments were burdened by substantial restructuring charges at NSN.

Net income in fiscal 2013 increased to 4.409 billion, up from 4.282 billion a year earlier, as results related to discontinued operations swung to a positive 197 million in fiscal 2013 from a negative 360 million a year earlier. The improvement in discontinued operations year-over-year was due mainly to OSRAM, which we successfully spun off in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. Due to higher Net income and a lower number of shares outstanding year-over-year following the share buyback program which we initiated in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, basic EPS rose to 5.08 in the current period, up from 4.74 a year earlier.

In fiscal 2013, Healthcare reached the upper end of its adjusted EBITDA margin target range. Adjusted EBITDA margin at Industry fell year-over-year, but the Sector remained in its target range. Despite burdens from the solar business, Energy nearly reached the lower end of its adjusted EBITDA target range, while Infrastructure & Cities clearly missed its range.

As a result of a combination of lower than expected Income from continuing operations and a higher average capital employed, ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations declined to 13.8% in fiscal 2013. This was below the lower end of our target range of 15% to 20%, which we expected to reach. ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations a year earlier was 15.5%.

Our Free cash flow from continuing operations rose 11% to 5.257 billion year-over-year, as we increased our cash flows from operating activities and reduced investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment year-over-year.

We made further progress in fiscal 2013 with regard to reaching our capital structure target. This target is defined as the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA, and set at 0.5 to 1.0 for the medium term. As forecast in our Annual Report for 2012, we increased the ratio year-over-year, to 0.34 from 0.24 a year earlier.

Overall, we believe that we achieved the goals for revenue and our capital structure announced in our Annual Report for 2012. Also we exceeded our revised target for Income from continuing operations announced in our Interim Report for the third quarter of fiscal 2013. ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations was below our expectations due primarily to lower Income from continuing operations than we forecast a year ago.

During the course of fiscal 2013 it became less likely that our previous expectations for our markets would materialize. We therefore no longer expect to achieve a Total Sectors profit margin of at least 12% in fiscal 2014. But we will continue to rigorously execute our Siemens 2014 program that was designed to achieve the margin target. At the end of fiscal 2013, we were ahead of identifying and implementing the measures within the program aimed at sustainably improving our productivity. We expect that Siemens 2014 will help us to narrow or close the gap to our competitors in coming years.

During fiscal 2013, we also made strong progress in focusing our portfolio. Our successful spin-off of OSRAM was the first such partial spin-off by a German company. With the spin-off, Siemens shareholders received one OSRAM share per ten Siemens AG shares. Independence gives OSRAM the entrepreneurial flexibility to focus exclusively on its own market, with additional sources for financing. A stake in OSRAM gives shareholders of Siemens AG an additional opportunity to participate in OSRAM s potential growth and value creation. The shares of Siemens AG rose on the first day of trading for OSRAM, July 8, 2013, and the shares of both companies clearly outperformed the German DAX stock index through the remainder of the fiscal year. We also sold our 50% stake in NSN. After the end of fiscal 2013, we signed an agreement to sell our business of mechanical, biological and chemical water treatment and processing. Furthermore, we intend to sell our airport logistics and postal automation business and exit our solar business after completion of projects under execution. At the same time, we strengthened our core activities by acquiring LMS International NV (LMS) to expand and complement the Industry Sector s industrial IT and software business, and by acquiring Invensys Rail to expand Infrastructure & Cities presence in the growing global rail automation market.

We intend to continue providing an attractive return to shareholders. As in the past, we intend to fund the dividend payout from Free cash flow. The Siemens Managing Board, in agreement with the Supervisory Board, proposes a dividend of 3.00 per share, unchanged from a year earlier.

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RESULTS OF SIEMENS

The following discussion presents selected information for Siemens for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013:

Orders and revenue

Orders for fiscal 2013 totaled 82.351 billion, an 8% increase year-over-year, due primarily to higher volume from large orders. In contrast, revenue came in at 75.882 billion, down 2% from the prior year. This resulted in a book-to-bill ratio of 1.09 for Siemens in fiscal 2013. On an organic basis, excluding currency translation and portfolio effects, orders increased 10% and revenue came in 1% below the prior year.

The order backlog (defined as the sum of order backlogs of our Sectors) was 100 billion as of September 30, 2013, up from 97 billion a year earlier, despite negative currency translation effects of 4 billion.

	Orders (location of customer)					
	Year ended September 30,		**% Change**		**therein**	
	2013	**2012**	**Actual**	**Adjusted[1]**	**Currency**	**Portfolio**
	(in millions of)					
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	44,534	38,536	16%	16%	(1)%	1%
therein Germany	*11,743*	*9,871*	*19%*	*19%*	*0%*	*0%*
Americas	22,219	21,539	3%	5%	(3)%	1%
therein U.S.	*14,635*	*14,727*	*(1)%*	*(1)%*	*(1)%*	*1%*
Asia, Australia	15,598	15,863	(2)%	0%	(3)%	1%
therein China	*6,605*	*6,017*	*10%*	*8%*	*0%*	*2%*
Siemens	**82,351**	**75,939**	**8%**	**10%**	**(2)%**	**1%**

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

Orders related to external customers in fiscal 2013 increased 8% overall, with results varying among the Sectors. Infrastructure & Cities reported double-digit growth on large orders at Transportation & Logistics, including a 3.0 billion contract win for trains and maintenance in the U.K. Orders for Energy were up 7%, driven by major contracts for wind power, and were level in Healthcare. Order intake declined 3% in Industry due mainly to the challenging market environment for the Sector s short-cycle businesses during most of fiscal 2013. On a global basis, orders from emerging markets, as these markets are defined by the International Monetary Fund, increased 10%, faster than orders overall, and accounted for 28.702 billion, or 35%, of total orders for fiscal 2013.

In the region **Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East**, orders increased 16%, including double-digit increases in Infrastructure & Cities and Energy driven by the major contract wins mentioned above. The higher volume of large orders in both Sectors was also the primary factor in order growth in Germany. Orders for Healthcare and Industry in the region came in slightly below the level of fiscal 2012. Within moderate order growth in the **Americas**, a 10% increase in Energy more than offset an 8% decline in Industry. Order intake in the **Asia, Australia** region showed a slight decrease in fiscal 2013.

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As previously disclosed, Siemens has decided that, subject to certain limited exceptions, it will not enter into new contracts with customers in Iran and has issued group-wide policies establishing the details of its general decision. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, as a result of an analysis of our contracts with Iranian customers in particular with respect to expected payment defaults and force majeure events, we recorded adjustments affecting several line items in our consolidated statements of income, in particular revenue and cost of sales, recognized in prior periods from projects that were still permitted to be provided under these policies. For additional information, see Item 3: Key information Risk factors.

	Revenue (location of customer)					
	Year ended September 30,		**% Change**		**therein**	
	2013	**2012**	**Actual**	**Adjusted[1]**	**Currency**	**Portfolio**
	(in millions of)					
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	39,874	39,947	0%	0%	(1)%	1%
therein Germany	*10,750*	*11,049*	*(3)%*	*(3)%*	*0%*	*0%*
Americas	20,916	22,078	(5)%	(4)%	(2)%	1%
therein U.S.	*14,179*	*15,946*	*(11)%*	*(11)%*	*(1)%*	*1%*
Asia, Australia	15,092	15,370	(2)%	0%	(3)%	1%
therein China	*6,140*	*6,322*	*(3)%*	*(4)%*	*0%*	*1%*
Siemens	**75,882**	**77,395**	**(2)%**	**(1)%**	**(2)%**	**1%**

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

Revenue related to external customers declined 2% compared to fiscal 2012. A slight increase in Infrastructure & Cities was more than offset by moderate declines in Energy and Industry due to weak investment sentiment through most of fiscal 2013 and continuing softness in Industry s short-cycle markets. Healthcare revenue came in near the prior-year level. On a global basis, emerging markets grew 1% and accounted for 25.827 billion, or 34%, of total revenue in fiscal 2013.

While revenue was stable year-over-year in the **Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East** region, results within the region were mixed for the Sectors. Increases in Infrastructure & Cities and Energy were offset by declines in Industry and Healthcare. Lower revenue in the **Americas** was due primarily to Energy, which experienced an order gap for wind-farms in the U.S. in the latter half of calendar 2012 due to uncertainties regarding production tax incentives. The sharp drop in orders subsequently affected fiscal 2013 revenue development. In the **Asia, Australia** region, revenue declined 2% on decreases in Industry and Energy that could not be offset by increases in the other two Sectors.

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Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year ended September 30,		% Change
	2013	2012	
	(in millions of)		
Gross profit	20,829	21,925	(5)%
as percentage of revenue	*27.4%*	*28.3%*	
Research and development expenses	(4,291)	(4,245)	(1)%
as percentage of revenue	*5.7%*	*5.5%*	
Selling and general administrative expenses	(11,286)	(11,043)	(2)%
as percentage of revenue	*14.9%*	*14.3%*	
Other operating income	503	523	(4)%
Other operating expenses	(427)	(364)	(17)%
Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	510	(333)	n/a
Interest income	948	939	1%
Interest expenses	(789)	(760)	(4)%
Other financial income (expenses), net	(154)	(5)	<(200)%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	**5,843**	**6,636**	**(12)%**
Income tax expenses	(1,630)	(1,994)	18%
as percentage of income from continuing operations before income taxes	*28%*	*30%*	
Income from continuing operations	**4,212**	**4,642**	**(9)%**
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	**197**	**(360)**	**n/a**
Net income	**4,409**	**4,282**	**3%**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	126	132	
Net income attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG	4,284	4,151	3%

Income from continuing operations before income taxes for fiscal 2013 declined to 5.843 billion from 6.636 billion a year earlier.

The largest factor in the decline was 1.276 billion in charges in the Sectors for the Siemens 2014 program. These charges resulted from measures taken in fiscal 2013 to reduce costs by improving regional footprints, adjusting capacity, and increasing process efficiency. The charges are included in the following functional costs:

	Year ended September 30, 2013 (in millions of)
Cost of sales (and accordingly, gross profit)	762
Research and development expenses	37
Selling and general administrative expenses	374

In addition, charges of 104 million were included in other line items, predominantly in Other operating expenses. For comparison, in fiscal 2012, Healthcare reported charges of 184 million under its Agenda 2013 initiative, which began a year before the Siemens 2014 program. In fiscal 2013, the Sector s charges under this initiative are included within Siemens 2014 charges.

A number of factors in addition to the Siemens 2014 charges reduced gross profit year-over-year. These included continuing market challenges, such as lower capacity utilization in Industry, pricing pressure and a less favorable revenue mix in a number of our businesses. In addition, both years included various charges and gains, including project charges in the Sectors Energy and Infrastructure & Cities. The most relevant of these charges are disclosed in Segment information analysis. While the net amounts of these items were significant at Group level in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, there was only a small change in the net amount year-over-year.

Income from continuing operations before income taxes benefited from a sharply lower loss related to our stake in Nokia Siemens Networks Holding B.V. (NSN), which narrowed to 76 million from 741 million a year earlier. In addition, results related to NSN in fiscal 2013 benefited from a positive effect of 301 million stemming from a partial reversal of a fiscal 2009 impairment of our stake in NSN, and a gain of 76 million from the sale of the NSN stake in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. These changes year-over-year are included in Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method.

Including the developments described above, Income from continuing operations before income taxes declined 12% year-over-year. Due to a lower tax base and a lower effective tax rate compared to fiscal 2012, the decline in **Income from continuing operations** year-over-year came in at 9%.

Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in fiscal 2013 was 197 million, compared to a loss of 360 million in fiscal 2012, and was comprised of the following:

	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012	% Change
	(in millions of)		
OSRAM	277	(135)	n/a
Siemens IT Solutions and Services	71	40	78%
Other	(151)	(265)	43%

This substantial positive swing was due mainly to OSRAM, for which the prior-year amount included a negative catch-up effect of 443 million (pretax), arising when we deemed it no longer highly probable to complete our original plan to dispose of OSRAM via an initial public offering. We subsequently completed the spin-off and listing of OSRAM in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

In addition, the item Other in fiscal 2012 included a burden of 143 million (pretax) from a settlement related to Greece. For additional information on discontinued operations, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2.

As a result of the positive swing in income from discontinued operations, **Net income** for Siemens was 3% higher than in the same period a year earlier. Net income attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG increased to 4.284 billion, from 4.151 billion in fiscal 2012.

Basic earnings per share were 5.08 in fiscal 2013, up from 4.74 in fiscal 2012, reflecting higher Net income attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG, and a lower number of weighted average shares outstanding due to share buybacks in fiscal 2013. For additional information, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 35.

SEGMENT INFORMATION ANALYSIS

Energy

	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012	% Change Actual	Adjusted(1)	therein Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					

Sector						
Profit	1,955	1,901	3%			
Profit margin	7.3%	6.9%				
Orders	28,797	26,930	7%	8%	(2)%	1%
Total revenue	26,638	27,736	(4)%	(3)%	(2)%	0%
External revenue	26,386	27,501	(4)%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.(2), Africa, Middle East	*14,346*	*14,261*	*1%*			
therein Germany	*2,231*	*1,927*	*16%*			
Americas	*7,153*	*8,141*	*(12)%*			
Asia, Australia	*4,886*	*5,098*	*(4)%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

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Energy reported a profit of 1.955 billion in fiscal 2013, up 3% year-over-year. The Sector took 301 million in charges under the Siemens 2014 program, primarily for reducing its cost structure, adjusting capacity and improving its regional footprint. Fossil Power Generation contributed lower earnings than a year earlier, but still accounted for most of the Sector s profit and was the highest profit performer among all Siemens Divisions. Profit at Oil & Gas increased year-over-year on substantially lower charges related to Iran. Wind Power s profit remained on the same level as in fiscal 2012, despite 94 million in charges related to turbine blades. Power Transmission cut its loss nearly in half compared to the prior year, due mainly to substantially lower charges mainly related to grid-connections to offshore wind-farms. These charges totaled 171 million in fiscal 2013 compared to 570 million in fiscal 2012. The solar business was reclassified from discontinued operations to continuing operations in fiscal 2013 and is reported within Energy on a retrospective basis. The loss from the solar business was nearly unchanged year-over-year, at 255 million, compared to 258 million a year earlier. In the current fiscal year, the loss included impairments and costs associated with the ramp-down of the business of 181 million. In fiscal 2012, the loss included impairments of 150 million.

Revenue declined 4% compared to the prior-year period as declines at Fossil Power Generation and Power Transmission were only partially offset by increases at Wind Power and Oil & Gas. On a regional basis, revenue rose in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East and declined in other regions. Orders came in 7% higher due mainly to large orders at Wind Power in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. Order intake was clearly higher in the Americas, while orders declined significantly in the Asia, Australia region. The book-to-bill ratio for Energy was 1.08, and its order backlog was 54 billion at the end of the fiscal year.

	Orders					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Fossil Power Generation	10,682	11,116	(4)%	(2)%	(2)%	0%
Wind Power	6,593	4,932	34%	34%	(2)%	1%
Oil & Gas	5,801	5,307	9%	9%	(2)%	2%
Power Transmission	5,700	5,824	(2)%	0%	(2)%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Revenue					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Fossil Power Generation	10,239	11,161	(8)%	(7)%	(1)%	0%
Wind Power	5,174	5,066	2%	4%	(2)%	1%
Oil & Gas	5,152	5,115	1%	0%	(1)%	2%
Power Transmission	6,167	6,593	(6)%	(4)%	(2)%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Profit Year ended September 30, 2013	Profit Year ended September 30, 2012	% Change	Profit Margin Year ended September 30, 2013	Profit Margin Year ended September 30, 2012
	(in millions of)				
Businesses					
Fossil Power Generation	1,693	1,933	(12)%	16.5%	17.3%
Wind Power	306	304	1%	5.9%	6.0%
Oil & Gas	433	218	99%	8.4%	4.3%
Power Transmission	(156)	(302)	48%	(2.5)%	(4.6)%

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Fossil Power Generation generated profit of 1.693 billion in fiscal 2013, significantly below 1.933 billion in fiscal 2012. The main drivers of the change were a decline in revenue in the solutions business and a less favorable revenue mix particularly in the products business. Both years included burdens on profit. In the current year, the Division recorded 129 million in Siemens 2014 charges. A year earlier, charges of 152 million related to the Olkiluoto project in Finland were partly offset by an 87 million gain on the Division s divestment of its joint venture stake in OAO Power Machines. Revenue was 8% lower year-over-year, resulting mainly from declining order intake for turnkey projects. On a geographic basis, revenue declined significantly in the Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East region. Order intake was down 4%, as a substantial decrease in Asia, Australia and a moderate decline in the region Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East were partially offset by a significant increase in the Americas.

Profit at **Wind Power** was 306 million in fiscal 2013, nearly unchanged from fiscal 2012. Both fiscal years included burdens on profit. In the current fiscal year, the Division took the 94 million in charges mentioned above, for inspecting and retrofitting installed onshore turbine blades, primarily in the U.S. A year earlier, profit was held back by a 32 million provision related to a wind turbine component from an external supplier and a charge of 20 million related to capacity adjustment. Revenue was slightly higher than in the prior year as increases in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East and Asia, Australia more than compensated for a sharp decline in the Americas. The sharp decline in the Americas was due to the onshore wind farm business, where the U.S is the largest national market for Wind Power. New projects in the U.S. were halted or postponed in the latter half of 2012 due to uncertainty regarding continuation of production tax incentives. The resulting order gap led to a steep drop in fiscal 2013 revenue in the Americas compared to a year earlier. Order intake was up 34% year-over-year, due mainly to a much higher volume from large orders, which included several large offshore wind-farms in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East.

Profit at **Oil & Gas** almost doubled year-over-year, to 433 million, due primarily to substantially lower charges related to adjustments for long-term construction and service contracts with customers in Iran. In fiscal 2013, the Division recorded 46 million in these charges on Division profit in the first quarter as part of compliance with sanctions on Iran, primarily on its oil and gas industries, enacted in October 2012. In fiscal 2012, the Division recorded charges totaling 275 million related to Iran, mainly as a result of a revenue reduction of 282 million. For additional information regarding these adjustments, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 Adjustments for long-term contracts with customers in Iran. The Division also took 34 million in charges for the Siemens 2014 program. Revenue was slightly higher compared to the prior year on increases in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East and the Americas, partially offset by a decrease in Asia, Australia. Order intake was up 9% as growth in Asia, Australia and Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East more than offset a decline in the Americas.

Power Transmission sharply reduced its loss compared to fiscal 2012, to 156 million, despite 129 million in charges for the Siemens 2014 program. The major factor in the change was lower project charges related mainly to grid connections to offshore wind-farms, which fell to 171 million from 570 million a year earlier. These charges were due to project delays resulting from regulatory complexity and the projects challenging marine environment, which required revised estimates of resources and personnel. Profit development was held back by margin compression related to these projects and orders booked in prior periods with significant pricing pressure. Operational challenges strongly cut back profit in the high-voltage products business. Revenue for the Division was down 6% year-over-year due to declines in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East and Asia, Australia. Orders came in 2% lower compared to the prior year, due in part to more selective order intake. On a regional basis, a decline in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East was partially offset by increases in other regions. The Division expects continuing challenges in coming quarters.

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Healthcare

	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted[(1)]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	2,048	1,815	13%			
Profit margin	15.0%	13.3%				
Orders	13,950	13,806	1%	4%	(3)%	0%
Total revenue	13,621	13,642	0%	2%	(3)%	0%
External revenue	13,598	13,600	0%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.[(2)], Africa, Middle East	*4,544*	*4,593*	*(1)%*			
therein Germany	*995*	*1,056*	*(6)%*			
Americas	*5,631*	*5,692*	*(1)%*			
Asia, Australia	*3,422*	*3,315*	*3%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Healthcare Sector delivered 2.048 billion in profit in fiscal 2013, up significantly from the prior-year level with all businesses contributing to profit growth. Results for the year were positively influenced by lower charges associated with the Sector s Agenda 2013 initiative, which declined to 84 million from 184 million in fiscal 2012. Healthcare intends to maintain the achievements of the initiative going forward, including improvements in cost position and competitiveness. In particular, expenses for research and development and selling and general administrative expenses both declined compared to fiscal 2012. Effective January 1, 2013, results for Healthcare included negative effects on profit from an excise tax on medical devices which was introduced in the U.S., affecting most businesses in the Sector.

Profit at Diagnostics came in at 350 million compared to 314 million a year earlier. Profit development followed the pattern of the Sector with regard to Agenda 2013, including lower charges and improvements in cost position. In particular the charges fell to 35 million from 80 million in fiscal 2012. Purchase price allocation (PPA) effects related to past acquisitions at Diagnostics were 169 million in fiscal 2013. A year earlier, Diagnostics recorded 173 million in PPA effects.

Revenue for Healthcare in fiscal 2013 was nearly unchanged compared to fiscal 2012, while orders increased slightly year-over-year. On an organic basis, both revenue and orders were up. On a geographic basis, revenue growth in Asia, Australia was offset by declines in the other regions. Asia, Australia and the Americas drove order growth due to increases in China and the U.S. The book-to-bill ratio was 1.02, and Healthcare s order backlog was 7 billion at the end of fiscal 2013.

Revenue at Diagnostics declined 1% in fiscal 2013, from 3.969 billion to 3.942 billion, and showed the same development as the Sector with regard to the regions. On comparable basis revenue was up 2%.

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Industry

	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted[1]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	1,478	2,448	(40)%			
Profit margin	8.0%	12.6%				
Orders	18,417	18,962	(3)%	(3)%	(1)%	1%
Total revenue	18,586	19,409	(4)%	(4)%	(1)%	1%
External revenue	16,943	17,772	(5)%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	*9,261*	*9,644*	*(4)%*			
therein Germany	*4,198*	*4,464*	*(6)%*			
Americas	*3,290*	*3,484*	*(6)%*			
Asia, Australia	*4,393*	*4,644*	*(5)%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

In fiscal 2013, profit at **Industry** fell sharply to 1.478 billion, impacted by 424 million in charges for the Siemens 2014 program primarily for improving the Sector s global footprint and reducing costs associated with administrative processes. Profit development was held back also by lower revenue and a less favorable business mix, due mainly to continuing softness in the Sector s short-cycle businesses. In addition, the Sector took 100 million in charges for two large projects at its metals technologies business.

The market environment for Industry through most of fiscal 2013 was clearly more challenging than a year earlier. Despite signs of stabilizing towards the end of the period, revenue declined moderately year-over-year on broad-based decreases at both Divisions and the metals technologies business. Orders for the Sector declined 3% year-over-year, as reported growth on larger orders at the end of the year was more than offset by a low order intake through most of fiscal 2013.

On a geographic basis, Industry s orders and revenue both showed a broad-based decline in all three reporting regions. The book-to-bill ratio was 0.99, and Industry s order backlog declined to 10 billion at the end of fiscal 2013.

	Orders					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted[1]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						

Industry Automation	8,143	8,524	(4)%	(5)%	(1)%	2%
Drive Technologies	9,024	9,395	(4)%	(3)%	(1)%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Revenue					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Industry Automation	8,194	8,463	(3)%	(3)%	(1)%	1%
Drive Technologies	9,208	9,640	(4)%	(4)%	(1)%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

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	Profit Year ended September 30, 2013	2012	% Change	Profit Margin Year ended September 30, 2013	2012
	(in millions of)				
Businesses					
Industry Automation	1,038	1,316	(21)%	12.7%	15.6%
Drive Technologies	527	970	(46)%	5.7%	10.1%

Profit at **Industry Automation** declined substantially year-over year, due in part to 114 million in charges for Siemens 2014. Continuing softness in the Division s short-cycle markets led to lower revenue year-over-year and reduced capacity utilization. The Division took measures to improve its business mix via a ramp-down of certain low-margin activities, including the solar inverter business. In contrast, the Division s industrial IT and software business contributed revenue and order growth year-over-year, due in part to recent acquisitions including LMS. Revenue for the Division overall came in 3% below the prior year, on declines in the Americas and Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. The Division s moderate decline in orders year-over-year was evident in all three reporting regions, led by a clear decrease in the Americas.

In addition, the Division took PPA effects related to long-lived assets of LMS, which totaled 33 million for the year. Effects from deferred revenue adjustments and inventory step-ups related to LMS totaled an additional 43 million. Both fiscal years under review included PPA effects from the acquisition of UGS Corp., acquired in fiscal 2007. These effects were 147 million in fiscal 2013 and 149 million a year earlier.

Profit at **Drive Technologies** in fiscal 2013 came in at 527 million, a sharp decline from the prior-year level. The main impact was 243 million in charges for Siemens 2014. Profit development also included a revenue-driven decline due to challenging market conditions for the Division s higher-margin short-cycle businesses and its offerings for renewable energy. On a geographic basis, both orders and revenue declined moderately on lower volume in all three reporting regions, particularly including Asia, Australia which showed a clear decline year-over-year.

Infrastructure & Cities

	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012	% Change Actual	Adjusted[1]	therein Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	306	1,102	(72)%			
Profit margin	1.7%	6.3%				
Orders	21,894	17,150	28%	28%	(3)%	2%
Total revenue	17,879	17,585	2%	1%	(1)%	2%
External revenue	17,128	16,731	2%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	*10,482*	*10,121*	*4%*			
therein Germany	*2,633*	*2,880*	*(9)%*			
Americas	*4,283*	*4,344*	*(1)%*			
Asia, Australia	*2,363*	*2,267*	*4%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

Profit at **Infrastructure & Cities** came in at 306 million in fiscal 2013, down from 1.102 billion a year earlier. The biggest factor in this decline year-over-year was 468 million in Siemens 2014 charges, taken primarily to improve the Sector s cost efficiency and regional footprint. These charges led to declines in profit at Power Grid Solutions & Products and Building Technologies, which otherwise showed strong profit performances. Transportation & Logistics took the largest part of the Sector s Siemens 2014 charges.

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Furthermore, its profit was impacted by project charges of 270 million related to high-speed trains. In the prior fiscal year, charges related to these matters were sharply lower at 86 million. Transaction and integration costs related to its Invensys Rail acquisition, which closed in the third quarter of fiscal 2013, further impacted the Business profit year-over-year. As a result of the above mentioned factors, Transportation & Logistics posted a loss in the current fiscal year, compared to a profit in the prior fiscal year.

Revenue was up 2% compared to the prior fiscal year, as increases at Transportation & Logistics and Power Grid Solutions & Products more than offset a slight decline at Building Technologies. Orders for the Sector rose substantially year-over-year. This growth was driven by Transportation & Logistics, which recorded a sharply higher volume from major orders compared to the prior fiscal year including 3.0 billion for trains and maintenance in the U.K. Orders for Power Grid Solutions & Products were also higher year-over-year, while orders for Building Technologies came in near the prior-year level. On a regional basis, revenue rose in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East and in Asia, Australia. Regional order development was similar but even more pronounced. The large contract awards mentioned above drove growth in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. Orders in Asia, Australia were also up substantially. On a book-to-bill ratio of 1.22, Infrastructure & Cities order backlog rose to 29 billion at the end of fiscal 2013.

	Orders					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Transportation & Logistics	10,040	5,382	87%	85%	(5)%	6%
Power Grid Solutions & Products	6,392	6,275	2%	4%	(2)%	0%
Building Technologies	5,769	5,809	(1)%	0%	(1)%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Revenue					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2013	2012	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Transportation & Logistics	6,318	5,969	6%	2%	(2)%	6%
Power Grid Solutions & Products	6,102	6,068	1%	3%	(2)%	0%
Building Technologies	5,754	5,820	(1)%	0%	(1)%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Profit	Profit margin

	Year ended September 30,		% Change	Year ended September 30,	
	2013	2012		2013	2012
	(in millions of)				
Businesses					
Transportation & Logistics	(448)	236	n/a	(7.1)%	4.0%
Power Grid Solutions & Products	403	457	(12)%	6.6%	7.5%
Building Technologies	351	379	(7)%	6.1%	6.5%

Transportation & Logistics posted a loss of 448 million in the current fiscal year, compared to profit of 236 million a year earlier. The two main factors for the change were sharply higher project charges year-over-year, which included the above mentioned 270 million from delays for receiving certification for new high-speed trains in fiscal 2013, up from 86 million for these matters in the prior fiscal year, and 267 million in charges related to Siemens 2014. The latter charges include a goodwill impairment of 46 million on the airport logistics and postal automation business which Transportation & Logistics intends to sell. Profit development for the fiscal year was also held back by low margins associated with large long-term contracts. The

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acquisition of Invensys Rail during the third quarter of fiscal 2013 resulted in 76 million in transaction and integration costs for the fiscal year and PPA effects of 23 million. Revenue for the Business rose 6% while orders were up 87%, due primarily to a sharply higher volume from major orders year-over-year, including the above-mentioned 3.0 billion order in the U.K. Both revenue and order growth benefited from the acquisition of Invensys Rail.

Profit at **Power Grid Solutions & Products** came in at 403 million, down from 457 million a year earlier. The decline was due to 97 million in Siemens 2014 charges. Revenue and orders increased slightly year-over-year. On a regional basis, revenue was higher in Asia, Australia and the Americas and declined slightly in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. Orders rose in Asia, Australia and Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East, only partly offset by a decline in the Americas.

Profit at **Building Technology** declined to 351 million in fiscal 2013, from 379 million a year earlier as the Division absorbed 100 million in Siemens 2014 charges in the current period. Selective order intake led to a more favorable business mix compared to the prior fiscal year, particularly including Building Technologies higher-margin product and service business. It also led to a slight decline in revenue and orders year-over-year. On a regional basis, lower volume was due mainly to the Americas.

Equity Investments

In fiscal 2013, **Equity Investments** recorded a profit of 396 million, compared to a loss of 549 million a year earlier. This improvement year-over-year was due mainly to a sharply lower loss related to our share in NSN, which declined to 76 million from 741 million a year earlier. In addition, results related to NSN in fiscal 2013 benefited from a positive effect of 301 million stemming from a partial reversal of a fiscal 2009 impairment of our stake in NSN, and a gain of 76 million from the sale of the NSN stake in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. The equity investment loss related to our share in EN widened to 96 million in fiscal 2013 from a loss of 23 million a year earlier. The loss in the current period was due largely to additions to Siemens net investment in EN, which resulted in the recognition of previously unrecognized losses. Profit at Equity Investments in both fiscal years included equity investment income related to our stake in BSH.

Financial Services (SFS)

	Year ended September 30,		% Change
	2013	2012	
	(in millions of)		
Income before income taxes	409	479	(14)%
Total assets	18,661	17,405	7%

Profit (defined as income before income taxes) at SFS came in at 409 million, compared to 479 million in the prior-year period, which benefited from a 78 million gain on the sale of a portion of SFS s stake in Bangalore International Airport Limited. SFS continued to successfully execute its growth strategy and higher total assets year-over-year helped generate a higher interest result compared to the prior-year. The current period was affected by burdens including a 52 million impairment of SFS s equity stake in a power plant project in the U.S.

Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements

Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements includes Centrally managed portfolio activities, Siemens Real Estate (SRE) and various categories of items which are not allocated to the Sectors and to SFS because the Company s management has determined that such items are not indicative of the Sectors and SFS respective performance.

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Centrally managed portfolio activities

Centrally managed portfolio activities reported a loss of 12 million in fiscal 2013, compared to a loss of 29 million in fiscal 2012.

Siemens Real Estate (SRE)

Income before income taxes at SRE was 171 million in fiscal 2013, compared to 115 million in fiscal 2012. This increase was due in part to higher income related to the disposal of real estate.

Corporate items and pensions

Corporate items and pensions reported a loss of 839 million in fiscal 2013 compared to a loss of 668 million in fiscal 2012. The loss at Corporate items was 419 million, compared to a loss of 261 million in fiscal 2012 which included positive effects related to legal and regulatory matters. Centrally carried pension expense totaled 420 million in fiscal 2013, compared to 407 million in fiscal 2012.

Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items

Income before income taxes from Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items was a negative 70 million in fiscal 2013, compared to a positive 23 million in the same period a year earlier. The change year-over-year included lower results from Corporate Treasury activities, due mainly to lower interest income from liquidity compared to the prior-year period.

FISCAL 2012 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2011

ADJUSTMENTS FOR LONG-TERM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS IN IRAN

As described in more detail in Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 Results of Siemens, we have decided that, subject to certain limited exceptions, we will not enter into new contracts with customers in Iran and have issued group-wide policies establishing the details of our general decision. However, we are still party to a number of long-term construction and service contracts that were entered into prior to this general decision and were permitted under our policies at the time these contracts were entered into.

Our Iran policies, which are designed to ensure compliance with applicable sanctions, require the termination of contracts with Iranian customers when it is contractually permissible. The contracts with our Iranian customers include termination clauses for the event of a payment default and/or force majeure. The force majeure clause is applicable if, for example, business transactions with the customer and/or the products and services agreed upon in the contract are subject to sanctions.

Based on economic and political developments in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, we concluded at the end of fiscal 2012 that payment defaults under most of our existing contracts with Iranian customers were highly probable. Specifically, over the course of fiscal 2012, the U.S., the EU and other countries had imposed new sanctions or tightened existing sanctions against Iran. As a direct effect of these sanctions, Iranian oil exports decreased and restrictions on monetary transactions were implemented. Throughout fiscal 2012, decreasing cash flows from oil exports triggered an economic crisis in Iran that deepened in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. This economic crisis led to a material devaluation of the Iranian Rial, an increase in inflation and domestic political conflicts. In addition, conflicts with neighboring countries and discussions about the Iranian nuclear program intensified during fiscal 2012.

Against this background, we observed delays in receipt of advance payments due from our Iranian customers towards the end of fiscal 2012 and, as of the end of fiscal 2012, expected that there was a high probability of such payment delays becoming more significant in fiscal 2013, inevitably leading to payment defaults.

We also believed that it was highly probable that we would be required to terminate certain contracts with our Iranian customers due to force majeure. Blacklistings of customers, end customers or their shareholders are generally considered to be force majeure events. In fact, one of our customers had previously been blacklisted by the EU in fiscal 2012 and appealed the blacklisting. Given that the final EU court decision was not available and that we expected further EU sanctions later in the 2012 calendar year, we subsequently concluded as of September 30, 2012 that it was highly probable that we would be required to terminate the contracts with that customer due to force majeure.

Based on these considerations, we analyzed each contract with our Iranian customers individually against the background of our Iran policies in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 and assessed if either the payment default scenario or the force majeure scenario triggered a change in accounting estimate. Based on this analysis we grouped our Iran contracts into contracts to be continued because management s best estimate was that these contracts would not be terminated and contracts to be terminated based on management s best estimate that these contracts would be terminated due to expected payment defaults or due to force majeure. During fiscal 2013, we terminated one of our largest contracts with Iranian customers as well as several small contracts. For the remaining contracts, we continuously reviewed whether changes in facts and circumstances, such as changes in applicable sanctions, would require a change in management s best estimate regarding the continuation or termination of the contracts. As of September 30, 2013, we considered the termination of the remaining contracts that we expected to terminate at the end of fiscal 2012 still highly probable, except for two minor contracts the termination of which was no longer considered to be contractually permissible.

For contracts to be continued, the worsened creditworthiness led to uncertainty about the collectability of amounts already included in revenue and in income from continuing operations. Uncollectable amounts or amounts for which recovery had ceased to be probable were recognized as an expense.

For contracts to be terminated, certain goods or services that were originally agreed under the relevant contract would not be delivered or rendered to the customer. The scope of the contract and thereby its volume decreased as a result of the expected termination. This decrease in total contract volume is reflected in decreased total contract revenue and decreased total contract costs. The absolute and relative decrease in total contract revenue and total contract costs, however, is not identical for each contract for a number of reasons. As our contracts often require that we give prior notice of termination, we have to continue to perform during the notice period and generally incur contract costs during this period. In addition, some expected future contract-specific components were sub-contracted and could not be cancelled by us without incurring additional costs, for example due to damage payments. These and other expected future contract costs until completion under the revised scope had to be considered in the accounting for construction contracts even though the related contract revenue would no longer be generated due to the termination of the contract.

As a result of the analysis, we determined that adjustments in accordance with the requirements of IAS 11 had to be made to a number of the contracts reviewed. The adjustments in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 resulted in a reduction of income from continuing operations before income taxes of 347 million. The reduction was due mainly to a reversal of revenue of 389 million, predominantly in the Energy Sector, which was partly compensated by adjustments in cost of sales. In our segment reporting, profits of the Energy and Infrastructure and Cities Sectors were reduced by 327 million and 20 million, respectively.

RESULTS OF SIEMENS

The following discussion presents selected information for Siemens for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012:

Orders and revenue

Revenue increased steadily quarter by quarter throughout fiscal 2012 and came in at 77.395 billion, up 7% from the prior-year period. Revenue growth included increases in all Sectors and all three reporting regions, supported by Siemens strong order backlog. Slowing growth in the world economy was evident in the development of orders, which decreased 10% year-over-year primarily due to substantially lower volume from

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large orders compared to the prior-year period. This resulted in a book-to-bill ratio of 0.98 for Siemens in fiscal 2012. On an organic basis, excluding currency translation and portfolio effects, orders decreased 13% and revenue came in 3% above the prior year. The order backlog (defined as the sum of order backlogs of our Sectors) was 97 billion as of September 30, 2012, unchanged from the prior year level, including positive currency translation effects of 3 billion.

	Orders (location of customer)					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted[(1)]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Europe, C.I.S.[(2)], Africa, Middle East	38,536	46,958	(18)%	(19)%	1%	1%
therein Germany	*9,871*	*17,329*	*(43)%*	*(43)%*	*0%*	*0%*
Americas	21,539	21,351	1%	(5)%	5%	1%
therein U.S.	*14,727*	*15,063*	*(2)%*	*(9)%*	*6%*	*1%*
Asia, Australia	15,863	16,228	(2)%	(7)%	4%	0%
therein China	*6,017*	*6,204*	*(3)%*	*(10)%*	*8%*	*0%*
Siemens	**75,939**	**84,537**	**(10)%**	**(13)%**	**2%**	**1%**

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

Orders related to external customers in fiscal 2012 declined 10% overall, with results varying among the Sectors. Orders for Healthcare were up 5%, with most of its businesses contributing increases, and were level in Industry. Order intake declined in Energy and Infrastructure & Cities due to substantially lower volumes from large orders compared to the prior-year period, which included a number of orders for large wind-farms in Energy and a 3.7 billion order for trains in Germany won by Infrastructure & Cities. Orders from emerging markets on a global basis declined 6%, less than orders overall, and accounted for 26.175 billion, or 34%, of total orders for fiscal 2012.

In the region **Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East**, orders declined 18% including double-digit decreases in Infrastructure & Cities and Energy, which were due to the high basis of comparison from large orders mentioned above. This high basis of comparison was also the primary factor in the order decline in Germany. Orders for Industry in the region were level compared to the prior-year period and Healthcare s orders came in slightly below the level of fiscal 2011. In the **Americas**, order intake rose slightly on increases in three of the four Sectors. The Energy Sector showed a moderate decrease due in part to a lower volume from large orders compared to the prior-year period. Order intake in the **Asia, Australia** region showed a slight decrease in fiscal 2012. Double-digit order growth in Healthcare was more than offset by decreases in the other Sectors.

	Revenue (location of customer)					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	

	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted[1]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	39,947	38,545	4%	2%	1%	0%
therein Germany	*11,049*	*10,788*	*2%*	*2%*	*0%*	*0%*
Americas	22,078	19,775	12%	5%	6%	1%
therein U.S.	*15,946*	*13,735*	*16%*	*7%*	*8%*	*1%*
Asia, Australia	15,370	14,206	8%	4%	5%	0%
therein China	*6,322*	*6,346*	*0%*	*(7)%*	*7%*	*(1)%*
Siemens	**77,395**	**72,526**	**7%**	**3%**	**3%**	**0%**

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

Revenue related to external customers rose 7% compared to fiscal 2011, including increases in all Sectors. Strong conversion from the Sectors order backlogs played a major role in broad-based revenue growth. Energy revenue increased significantly in fiscal 2012 and Healthcare revenue increased 9%. Revenue in Industry and Infrastructure & Cities showed a moderate growth compared to the prior-year period. On a global basis, emerging markets grew 7%, and accounted for 25.525 billion, or 33%, of total revenue in fiscal 2012.

On a geographic basis, revenue increased in all three reporting regions, led by double-digit growth in the Americas. In the **Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East** region, revenue increased 4% year-over-year, including increases in all Sectors. In the **Americas**, higher revenue included double-digit increases in Energy, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities, due to revenue growth of 16% in the U.S. In the **Asia, Australia** region, revenue rose 8% on substantial increases in Energy and Healthcare, which were partly offset by decreases in Infrastructure & Cities and Industry.

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year ended September 30,		
	2012	**2011**	**% Change**
	(in millions of)		
Gross profit	21,925	21,907	0%
as percentage of revenue	*28.3%*	*30.2%*	
Research and development expenses	(4,245)	(3,903)	(9)%
as percentage of revenue	*5.5%*	*5.4%*	
Selling and general administrative expenses	(11,043)	(10,146)	(9)%
as percentage of revenue	*14.3%*	*14.0%*	
Other operating income	523	555	(6)%
Other operating expenses	(364)	(501)	27%
Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	(333)	146	n/a
Interest income	939	845	11%
Interest expenses	(760)	(786)	3%
Other financial income (expenses), net	(5)	646	n/a
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	**6,636**	**8,763**	**(24)%**
Income tax expenses	(1,994)	(2,137)	7%
as percentage of income from continuing operations before income taxes	*30%*	*24%*	
Income from continuing operations	**4,642**	**6,625**	**(30)%**
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	**(360)**	**(726)**	**50%**
Net income	**4,282**	**5,899**	**(27)%**
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	132	176	
Net income attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG	4,151	5,723	(27)%

Income from continuing operations before income taxes was 6.636 billion in fiscal 2012. While this was one of our highest results ever, it was substantially lower than in fiscal 2011. The primary factors in the decline were cost of sales; research and development expenses; selling and general administrative expenses; and income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net. In addition, fiscal 2011 included substantially higher financial income associated with a major divestment. Each of these factors is described in more detail below. Other line items in the Consolidated Statements of Income are discussed in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated

Financial Statements Notes 5, 6 and 8.

While revenue for fiscal 2012 rose 7% year-over-year as discussed earlier, gross profit was nearly unchanged from the prior-year level and declined as a percent of revenue. Industry, Energy and Infrastructure & Cities all dealt with a less favorable revenue mix year-over-year, which reduced their gross profit margins. Gross profit in Energy included 570 million in project charges related to offshore grid-connection projects. The majority of Healthcare s charges for its Agenda 2013 initiative also impacted gross profit. In fiscal 2011, Healthcare s 381 million in charges in the third quarter related to particle therapy were included in gross profit.

Furthermore, all Sectors increased their spending for selling and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in anticipation of an improving global economic environment in the second half of the fiscal year. In fact, global economic growth slowed instead of picking up in the second half, leaving the Sectors with cost positions that adversely affected income. For more details on our research and development activities, including a split of research and development expenses for the Sectors, see Item 4: Information on the Company Research and development.

Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net swung from a positive 146 million in fiscal 2011 to a negative 333 million in fiscal 2012. The primary factor was Nokia Siemens Networks Holding B.V. (NSN), which took substantial restructuring charges in connection with repositioning its business. This in turn led to an equity investment loss of 741 million associated with NSN, compared to a loss of 280 million in the prior year. For additional information, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 7.

Income from continuing operations before income taxes in fiscal 2011 benefited from a gain of 1.520 billion on the sale of Energy s interest in Areva NP S.A.S. (Areva NP), partly offset by the negative impact of 682 million related to an adverse arbitration decision associated with our decision to exit our nuclear power joint venture with Areva S.A. (Areva). The net effect of these factors is included in Other financial income (expenses), net. For additional information, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 8.

In fiscal 2012, Income from continuing operations before income taxes included 148 million in gains related to changes in other post-employment benefits (OPEB) in the U.S., more than offset by profit impacts of 347 million, primarily in the Energy Sector, related to adjustments for long-term contracts with customers in Iran. These gains and impacts were distributed among various line items.

As a result of these developments, Income from continuing operations before income taxes declined 24%. Income taxes declined 7% year-over-year. The effective tax rate was 30%. For comparison, the effective tax rate of 24% in fiscal 2011 benefited from the mainly tax-free Areva disposal gain. **Income from continuing operations** was 4.642 billion in fiscal 2012, compared to 6.625 billion in fiscal 2011.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in fiscal 2012 was 360 million, compared to 726 million in fiscal 2011. Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes was comprised of the following:

	Year ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	% Change
	(in millions of)		
Siemens IT Solutions and Services	40	(835)	n/a
OSRAM	(135)	293	n/a
Other	(265)	(184)	34%

Results related to Siemens IT Solutions and Services, which was sold to Atos S.A. (AtoS) in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, differed substantially year-over-year. In fiscal 2012, income was a positive 40 million, compared to a loss of 835 million in fiscal 2011, which included significant expenses related to the disposal.

Results for OSRAM in fiscal 2012 included a non-cash effect of a negative 443 million (pretax). This effect arose from the fact that Siemens no longer considered it highly probable to complete its original plan to dispose of OSRAM via an initial public offering (IPO) in the third quarter of fiscal 2012, and therefore had to recognize accumulated depreciation, amortization, impairments and equity pick-ups related to OSRAM which under IFRS were not recognized beginning with the announcement of the IPO plan in March 2011. While revenue rose 7% year-over-year, benefiting from currency translation and portfolio effects, ongoing market challenges held back profit development.

Discontinued operations also include our Water Technologies Business Unit and certain remaining items related to former activities that were disposed of in prior years. Fiscal 2012 included pretax expenses of

143 million related to a settlement with the Greek State, and negative tax effects of 115 million, both related to former Com activities. For additional information, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

Net income for Siemens in fiscal 2012 declined to 4.282 billion from 5.899 billion in fiscal 2011. Net income attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG was 4.151 billion, down from 5.723 billion in fiscal 2011.

Segment information analysis

Energy

	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	1,901	3,864	(51)%			
Profit margin	6.9%	15.5%				
Orders	26,930	31,823	(15)%	(19)%	2%	2%
Total revenue	27,736	24,884	11%	7%	3%	1%
External revenue	27,501	24,630	12%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.(2), Africa, Middle East	*14,261*	*13,665*	*4%*			
therein Germany	*1,927*	*1,667*	*16%*			
Americas	*8,141*	*7,096*	*15%*			
Asia, Australia	*5,098*	*3,869*	*32%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

Energy reported a profit of 1.901 billion in fiscal 2012, a sharp decrease compared to fiscal 2011. Sector profit was held back by project charges related to offshore grid connection projects totaling 570 million. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, Siemens recorded adjustments for long-term contracts with customers in Iran, which reduced Sector profit by 327 million, mainly at Oil & Gas. Energy also recorded burdens of 152 million associated with the Olkiluoto project in Finland. In addition, Energy s business expansion strategy resulted in higher selling and general administrative expenses as well as higher research and development expenses, and profit development was also held back by a less favorable revenue mix. The solar business posted a loss of 258 million in fiscal 2012, compared to a loss of 366 million in fiscal 2011; both years included impairment charges, 150 million in fiscal 2012 and 231 million in fiscal 2011. For comparison, profit of 3.864 billion in fiscal 2011 benefited from the Areva NP gain of 1.520 billion mentioned earlier, only partly offset by the 682 million profit impact related to the arbitration decision discussed earlier and the Sector s 60 million share of special employee remuneration costs.

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Revenue rose on conversion from the Sector s strong order backlog in all three reporting regions, including a substantial increase in Asia, Australia. Orders came in 15% lower compared to fiscal 2011, when the Sector recorded a substantially larger volume from major orders. This comparison effect was particularly notable in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. Energy s book-to-bill ratio for fiscal 2012 was 0.97 and its order backlog was 55 billion at the end of the period.

	Orders					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Fossil Power Generation	11,116	12,487	(11)%	(17)%	2%	4%
Wind Power	4,932	6,461	(24)%	(26)%	2%	0%
Oil & Gas	5,307	5,551	(4)%	(10)%	2%	3%
Power Transmission	5,824	7,271	(20)%	(21)%	1%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Revenue					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Fossil Power Generation	11,161	10,203	9%	5%	3%	2%
Wind Power	5,066	3,686	37%	29%	8%	0%
Oil & Gas	5,115	4,719	8%	3%	2%	3%
Power Transmission	6,593	6,334	4%	2%	2%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Profit			Profit Margin	
	Year ended September 30,			Year ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	% Change	2012	2011
	(in millions of)				
Businesses					
Fossil Power Generation	1,933	2,837	(32)%	17.3%	27.8%
Wind Power	304	357	(15)%	6.0%	9.7%
Oil & Gas	218	467	(53)%	4.3%	9.9%
Power Transmission	(302)	566	n/a	(4.6)%	8.9%

Fossil Power Generation generated profit of 1.933 billion on strong profit contributions from the service and products businesses, while results from the solutions business were significantly lower due to a less favorable project mix compared to fiscal 2011. Profit benefited from a 87 million gain from the sale of the 25% interest in OAO Power Machines. In addition, the Division recorded higher selling expenses compared to fiscal 2011. For comparison, profit in fiscal 2011 included the 1.520 billion Areva NP gain and a more favorable project mix in the component business, partly offset by the 682 million Areva arbitration impact. Profit in both years was burdened by charges related to the Olkiluoto project in Finland, amounting to 152 million in the fiscal 2012 and 87 million in fiscal 2011. Revenue rose 9% year-over-year, with substantial growth in Asia, Australia and significant growth in the Americas more than offsetting a moderate decline in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. Due to a lower volume from major orders, fiscal 2012 orders came in 11% lower than in fiscal 2011, including a substantial decline in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East.

Profit at **Wind Power** was lower year-over-year. Positive contributions from substantially higher revenue were offset by higher expenses for research and development, higher selling expenses associated with expansion, a less favorable revenue mix, and increased pricing pressure. In addition, earnings came in lower due to a

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32 million provision related to a wind turbine component from an external supplier and a charge of 20 million related to capacity adjustment. Revenue rose 37% year-over-year, due to conversion of large orders into current business mainly in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East, and, to a lesser degree, in the Americas and Asia, Australia. Revenue growth was supported clearly by positive currency translation effects. Orders were down 24% due primarily to a lower volume from large offshore orders in Germany. Order intake in the U.S. was down compared to fiscal 2011. With the expected near-term expiration of tax incentives in the U.S., orders in that country nearly ceased towards the end of fiscal 2012.

Profit at **Oil & Gas** declined sharply year-over-year from fiscal 2011. The adjustments for long-term contracts with customers in Iran mentioned above reduced profit of the Division by 275 million. In other respects, Oil & Gas performed well, including a higher earnings contribution from its services business as well as from its turbines business. Revenue increased clearly due primarily to growth in Asia, Australia. Orders decreased substantially in Asia, Australia, taking orders lower for the Division overall.

Power Transmission reported a loss of 302 million for fiscal 2012, compared to profit of 566 million for fiscal 2011. The major factor was 570 million in project charges related primarily to technically complex grid connections to offshore wind-farms in Germany. These charges were due to project delays resulting from a complex regulatory environment and the projects complex marine environment, which required revised estimates of resources and personnel. In addition, profit was impacted by charges totaling 66 million to address structural issues in the transformers business. Earnings were also held back by a less favorable revenue mix, due in part to low-margin orders booked during prior periods with significant pricing pressure. These factors were only partly offset by the release of a provision of 64 million related to a successful project completion. For comparison, profit in fiscal 2011 included charges of 57 million, including for staff reduction measures, associated with optimizing the Division s global manufacturing footprint. Order intake decreased 20% compared to fiscal 2011, which included a higher volume from large orders and a sharp drop in orders in the solutions business due in part to more selective order intake. All three reporting regions saw lower orders.

Healthcare

	Year ended September 30,		**% Change**		**therein**	
	2012	**2011**	**Actual**	**Adjusted[1]**	**Currency**	**Portfolio**
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	1,815	1,334	36%			
Profit margin	13.3%	10.7%				
Orders	13,806	13,116	5%	0%	4%	0%
Total revenue	13,642	12,517	9%	4%	4%	0%
External revenue	13,600	12,463	9%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	*4,593*	*4,489*	*2%*			
therein Germany	*1,056*	*992*	*6%*			
Americas	*5,692*	*5,233*	*9%*			
Asia, Australia	*3,315*	*2,741*	*21%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

The healthcare market environment reflected continuing pressure on public health budgets in developed countries while healthcare spending increased in emerging market countries, particularly including China. In fiscal 2012, the **Healthcare** Sector launched Agenda 2013 , which is a global initiative targeting innovation, regional presence, competitiveness, and human resource development. The initiative encompasses a realignment of the radiation therapy business that includes rightsizing measures and a program to improve the cost position at Diagnostics.

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The Healthcare Sector delivered 1.815 billion in profit in fiscal 2012, led by continued strong earnings performance from its imaging and therapy systems businesses. Results for the year were influenced by Agenda 2013 , including 184 million in charges. Profit development also included higher expenses for research and development as well as higher selling and general administrative expenses, due in part for investments in product development and expanded sales activities in emerging markets. These effects were partly offset by the Sector s 49 million portion of the OPEB-gain in the U.S. mentioned earlier and a net gain of 34 million from the successful pursuit of a patent infringement claim. For comparison, Healthcare profit in fiscal 2011 was held back by negative impacts related to particle therapy projects, primarily including 381 million in the third quarter when the Sector shifted the focus of certain projects primarily to research. Within this impact was a negative effect of approximately 100 million related to reducing revenue from prior periods. In addition, the Sector took 32 million in charges stemming from increased cost estimates for completing particle therapy contracts in the first quarter. Fiscal 2011 profit was held back also by the Sector s 43 million share of the special employee remuneration allocation mentioned earlier and a loss of 32 million on the sale of a healthcare IT business in France.

Profit at **Diagnostics** came in at 314 million compared to 300 million a year earlier, driven primarily by higher revenue. In connection with the Agenda 2013 initiative, Diagnostics took 80 million in charges in fiscal 2012 related to improving its cost position. For comparison, profit at Diagnostics in fiscal 2011 was impacted by an increase in valuation allowances for receivables triggered by a debt rating downgrade related to Greece. PPA effects related to past acquisitions at Diagnostics were 173 million in fiscal 2012. A year earlier, Diagnostics recorded 169 million in PPA effects.

Revenue for Healthcare in fiscal 2012 increased 9% compared to the prior-year period, including growth on a broad basis among its businesses. Revenue a year earlier included the negative revenue effect of approximately 100 million related to particle therapy projects mentioned above. Orders came in 5% higher, with most businesses contributing increases. On a geographic basis, Asia, Australia and the Americas drove revenue and order growth, due to increases in China and the U.S. The book-to-bill ratio was 1.01, and Healthcare s order backlog was 7 billion at the end of fiscal 2012.

The Sector s Diagnostics business contributed to overall growth. Revenue and orders were up 8% in fiscal 2012, both reaching 3.969 billion from 3.667 billion and 3.678 billion, respectively, in fiscal 2011. Diagnostics showed the same development as the Sector with regard to the regions. On an organic basis, both revenue and orders rose 4%.

Industry

	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted[1]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	2,448	2,758	(11)%			
Profit margin	12.6%	14.8%				
Orders	18,962	19,140	(1)%	(3)%	2%	0%
Total revenue	19,409	18,601	4%	2%	2%	0%
External revenue	17,772	17,135	4%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.[2], Africa, Middle East	*9,644*	*9,254*	*4%*			

therein Germany	*4,464*	*4,272*	*5%*
Americas	*3,484*	*3,085*	*13%*
Asia, Australia	*4,644*	*4,796*	*(3)%*

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

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In fiscal 2012, profit at **Industry** declined 11% year-over year as market conditions for the Sector became less favorable in the second half of the period. This was particularly evident in China and to a lesser extent in Germany, two of the Sector s most important national markets. Profit development in fiscal 2012 was also held back by a less favorable business mix as well as higher selling and general administrative expenses associated with innovation and growth opportunities. Furthermore, profit at Industry was impacted by market challenges for its renewable energy offerings. The Sector took 28 million in charges related to severance programs for adjusting capacity and adapting its portfolio primarily related to those offerings. These factors were only partially offset by Industry s 30 million portion of the OPEB gain mentioned earlier. For comparison, profit in fiscal 2011 was burdened by Industry s 75 million share of a special remuneration allocation.

Revenue in fiscal 2012 for Industry rose moderately year-over-year on broad-based increases across its businesses. Industry s fiscal 2012 orders declined slightly compared to the prior fiscal year as higher orders at Industry Automation were more than offset by a decrease at Drive Technologies and the metal technologies business. On a regional basis, revenue was up in the Americas and Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East, more than offsetting a decline in Asia, Australia. The decline in orders was due primarily to lower demand from Asia, Australia. Revenue and order development in fiscal 2012 benefited from positive currency translation effects. On a book-to-bill ratio of 0.98, Industry s order backlog was 11 billion at the end of fiscal 2012, unchanged from a year earlier.

	Orders					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Industry Automation	8,524	7,939	7%	5%	2%	0%
Drive Technologies	9,395	9,995	(6)%	(8)%	2%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Revenue					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Industry Automation	8,463	7,985	6%	3%	2%	0%
Drive Technologies	9,640	9,179	5%	3%	2%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Profit	Profit margin

	Year ended September 30,		% Change	Year ended September 30,	
	2012	2011		2012	2011
	(in millions of)				
Businesses					
Industry Automation	1,316	1,417	(7)%	15.6%	17.7%
Drive Technologies	970	1,158	(16)%	10.1%	12.6%

Profit at **Industry Automation** declined 7% year-over year. The decline compared to the prior fiscal year was due mainly to a less favorable business mix, higher selling and general administrative expenses and lower earnings from the Division s offerings for renewable energy. On growth in all three reporting regions, revenue for the Division was up 6% and orders increased 7% year-over-year. Both fiscal years under review included PPA effects from the acquisition of UGS Corp., acquired in fiscal 2007. PPA effects were 149 million in fiscal 2012 and 137 million in fiscal 2011.

Profit at **Drive Technologies** in fiscal 2012 came in at 970 million, down significantly from a year earlier also due mainly to a less favorable business mix, lower earnings from its offerings for renewable energy, and

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higher research and development as well as selling and general administrative expenses compared to fiscal 2011. The Division s portion of the severance charges mentioned for the Sector was 20 million. While revenue for Drive Technologies grew moderately compared to fiscal 2011, orders declined clearly year-over year. On a regional basis, revenue growth was driven by the Americas and supported by moderate growth in Europe, C.I.S, Africa, Middle East. The decline in orders was due to weak demand from Asia, Australia.

Infrastructure & Cities

	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Sector						
Profit	1,102	1,126	(2)%			
Profit margin	6.3%	6.6%				
Orders	17,150	21,348	(20)%	(22)%	2%	0%
Total revenue	17,585	16,976	4%	1%	3%	0%
External revenue	16,731	16,166	3%			
therein:						
Europe, C.I.S.(2), Africa, Middle East	*10,121*	*9,590*	*6%*			
therein Germany	*2,880*	*2,938*	*(2)%*			
Americas	*4,344*	*3,882*	*12%*			
Asia, Australia	*2,267*	*2,694*	*(16)%*			

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

(2) Commonwealth of Independent States.

In fiscal 2012, profit at **Infrastructure & Cities** came in at 1.102 billion, down slightly year-over-year. While the Power Grid Solutions & Products Business and the Building Technologies Division both improved profit in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011, profit at Transportation & Logistics declined substantially due mainly to 86 million in charges at a rolling stock project in Germany taken in fiscal 2012. Profit development for the Sector in fiscal 2012 was also held back by 42 million in charges related to severance programs. These negative effects were partly offset by a positive 50 million contribution from the Sector s interest in AtoS and the Sector s 30 million portion of the OPEB gain mentioned earlier. For comparison, profit in fiscal 2011 was burdened by the Sector s 63 million share of a special employee remuneration allocation.

In fiscal 2012, revenue grew moderately year-over-year, as higher revenue in the regions America and Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East more than offset a decline in Asia, Australia. Revenue growth in fiscal 2012 was driven by Power Grid Solutions & Products and Building Technologies. Revenue at Transportation & Logistics declined slightly year-over-year. Orders for the Sector decreased 20% in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011, which included a sharply higher volume from major orders at Transportation & Logistics. This included Siemens largest-ever train order in Germany, worth 3.7 billion, and a major order for high-speed trains in the U.K. As a result, fiscal 2012 orders came in substantially lower in Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East. Order intake in fiscal 2012 was also clearly lower year-over-year in Asia, Australia, only partly offset by a slight increase in the Americas. On a book-to-bill ratio of

0.98, Infrastructure & Cities order backlog was 24 billion at the end of fiscal 2012, unchanged from a year earlier.

	Orders					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted[1]	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Transportation & Logistics	5,382	10,052	(46)%	(48)%	1%	0%
Power Grid Solutions & Products	6,275	5,905	6%	4%	2%	0%
Building Technologies	5,809	5,597	4%	0%	3%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

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	Revenue					
	Year ended September 30,		% Change		therein	
	2012	2011	Actual	Adjusted(1)	Currency	Portfolio
	(in millions of)					
Businesses						
Transportation & Logistics	5,969	6,041	(1)%	(4)%	2%	0%
Power Grid Solutions & Products	6,068	5,657	7%	5%	2%	0%
Building Technologies	5,820	5,468	6%	3%	3%	0%

(1) Excluding currency translation and portfolio effects.

	Profit			Profit margin	
	Year ended September 30,			Year ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	% Change	2012	2011
	(in millions of)				
Businesses					
Transportation & Logistics	236	365	(35)%	4.0%	6.0%
Power Grid Solutions & Products	457	413	11%	7.5%	7.3%
Building Technologies	379	364	4%	6.5%	6.7%

In fiscal 2012, profit at the **Transportation & Logistics** Business declined 35% year-over-year. This decline was due mainly to the above-mentioned 86 million in charges related to delays in fulfilling a rolling stock order in Germany. In addition, the revenue mix in fiscal 2012 was less favorable due to lower margins associated with large, long-term contracts from prior periods which Transportation & Logistics began to convert into current business in fiscal 2012. Revenue in fiscal 2012 came in slightly lower year-over-year, as higher revenue in the Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East region was more than offset by lower revenue in Asia, Australia and the Americas. Order intake in fiscal 2012 decreased 46% year-over-year, due to the sharply higher volume from large orders a year earlier. This comparison effect was particularly evident in the Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East region, where Transportation & Logistics won the above-mentioned large orders in fiscal 2011 for trains in Germany and the U.K.

The profit improvement at **Power Grid Solutions & Products** in fiscal 2012 was driven by the Business low and medium voltage activities. Profit from smart grid activities was held back by higher research and development and selling and general administrative expenses for growth initiatives. In fiscal 2012, revenue and orders increased clearly year-over-year, particularly including double-digit growth in the Americas.

Profit at **Building Technologies** in fiscal 2012 increased moderately year-over-year. Profit development in fiscal 2012 was held back by higher research and development and selling and general administrative expenses associated with growth initiatives. Growth in revenue and orders in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 was driven by demand for the Division s energy efficiency solutions. On a regional basis, revenue and orders were up in all three reporting regions.

Equity Investments

In fiscal 2012, **Equity Investments** recorded a loss of 549 million compared to a loss of 26 million in fiscal 2011. The difference year-over-year was due mainly to a sharply higher equity investment loss related to our share in NSN, which increased to 741 million in fiscal 2012 compared to a loss of 280 million a year earlier. NSN reported to

Siemens that it took restructuring charges and associated items totaling 1.059 billion in fiscal 2012 up from 151 million in fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, NSN started implementing its previously announced global restructuring program aimed at maintaining its long-term competitiveness and improving profitability. Equity investment loss related to our share in EN declined to 23 million in fiscal 2012 compared to 46 million a year earlier. Losses in both fiscal years were partly offset by income from equity investments related to our share in BSH. Furthermore, results from Equity Investments in fiscal 2011 benefited from a 90 million gain on the sale of our share in KMW.

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Financial Services (SFS)

	Year ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	% Change
	(in millions of)		
Income before income taxes	479	428	12%
Total assets	17,405	14,602	19%

In fiscal 2012, SFS recorded a higher profit (defined as income before income taxes) year-over-year. While both interest result and operating expenses associated with SFS growth strategy increased year-over-year, the current period was primarily affected by a 78 million gain on the sale of a stake in Bangalore International Airport Limited, a public-private partnership, reducing SFS equity participation from 40% to 26%. This gain was partly offset by higher credit hits. The growth strategy at SFS has led to a significant build-up in total assets, from 14.602 billion at the end of fiscal 2011 to 17.405 billion at the end of fiscal 2012, including positive currency translation effects.

Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements

Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements includes Centrally managed portfolio activities, Siemens Real Estate (SRE) and various categories of items which are not allocated to the Sectors and to SFS because the Company s management has determined that such items are not indicative of the Sectors and SFS respective performance.

Centrally managed portfolio activities

Centrally managed portfolio activities reported a loss of 29 million in fiscal 2012, compared to a loss of 40 million in fiscal 2011.

Siemens Real Estate (SRE)

Income before income taxes at SRE was 115 million in fiscal 2012, compared to 150 million in fiscal 2011. This decrease is due in part to lower income related to the disposal of real estate. SRE expects to continue with real estate disposals depending on market conditions.

Corporate items and pensions

Corporate items and pensions totaled a negative 668 million in fiscal 2012 compared to a negative 742 million in fiscal 2011.

Corporate items were a negative 261 million in fiscal 2012 compared to a negative 356 million in fiscal 2011. The amount for fiscal 2012 benefited from positive effects related to legal and regulatory matters, compared to net expenses, including a provision of regional risks of 99 million, related to such matters in fiscal 2011. In addition, fiscal 2012 include an amount of 103 million related to reimbursements to AtoS, compared to 53 million in fiscal 2011. It also includes a net gain of 19 million related to a major asset retirement obligation, compared to a net loss of 28 million in fiscal 2011. Fiscal 2011 benefited from management s allocation of 267 million of personnel-related costs related to special employee remuneration, which had been accrued in Corporate items in fiscal 2010. Within this amount, 240 million was allocated to the Sectors.

Centrally carried pension expense totaled 407 million in fiscal 2012, compared to 385 million in fiscal 2011.

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Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items

In fiscal 2012, income before income taxes from Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items was a positive 23 million, compared to a negative 90 million in fiscal 2011. The main factor of the improvement was Corporate Treasury activities, due mainly to positive changes in the fair market value of interest rate derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting used for interest rate management, partly offset by negative currency effects relating to corporate financing activities.

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Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations)

The following table gives additional information on topics included in Profit and Income before income taxes and provides a reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA based on continuing operations.

We report adjusted EBIT and adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure. The closest comparable GAAP figure under IFRS is Net income as reported in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

For further information regarding adjusted EBIT and adjusted EBITDA, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 (in millions of)

	Profit(1)			Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net(2)			Financial income (expenses), net(3)		
	2013	**2012**	**2011**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Sectors									
Energy Sector	**1,955**	**1,901**	**3,864**	**(39)**	**22**	**12**	**(27)**	**44**	**831**
therein:									
Fossil Power Generation	1,693	1,933	2,837	32	41	33	(13)	67	823
Wind Power	306	304	357	(8)	6	(3)	(6)	(5)	(3)
Oil & Gas	433	218	467				(3)	(4)	(3)
Power Transmission	(156)	(302)	566	20	25	35	(10)	(20)	10
Healthcare Sector	**2,048**	**1,815**	**1,334**	**8**	**8**	**9**	**(18)**	**2**	**3**
therein:									
Diagnostics	350	314	300				(27)	9	5
Industry Sector	**1,478**	**2,448**	**2,758**	**(4)**	**11**	**18**	**(17)**	**(14)**	**(1)**
therein:									
Industry Automation	1,038	1,316	1,417		1	7	(4)	(7)	
Drive Technologies	527	970	1,158	(5)	10	7	(11)	(6)	(1)
Infrastructure & Cities Sector	**306**	**1,102**	**1,126**	**26**	**25**	**18**	**2**	**29**	**(28)**
therein:									
Transportation & Logistics	(448)	236	365	18	15	11	(7)	(16)	(7)
Power Grid Solutions & Products	403	457	413	8	9	7	(6)	(4)	(4)
Building Technologies	351	379	364		1	1		(2)	(1)
Total Sectors	**5,788**	**7,266**	**9,082**	**(10)**	**66**	**57**	**(60)**	**61**	**804**
Equity Investments	**396**	**(549)**	**(26)**	**372**	**(568)**	**(44)**	**7**	**7**	**13**
Financial Services (SFS)	**409**	**479**	**428**	**85**	**168**	**92**	**389**	**385**	**299**
Reconciliation to Consolidated Financial Statements									
Centrally managed portfolio activities	(12)	(29)	(40)	69	7	12	(2)		
Siemens Real Estate (SRE)	171	115	150				(110)	(112)	(82)

Corporate items and pensions	(839)	(668)	(742)				(249)	(305)	(339)
Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items	(70)	23	(90)	(6)	(5)	29	30	137	10
Siemens	**5,843**	**6,636**	**8,763**	**510**	**(333)**	**146**	**5**	**173**	**705**

(1) Profit of the Sectors as well as of Equity Investments and Centrally managed portfolio activities is earnings before financing interest, certain pension costs and income taxes. Certain other items not considered performance indicative by Management may be excluded. Profit of SFS and SRE is Income before income taxes. Profit of Siemens is Income from continuing operations before income taxes. For a reconciliation of Income from continuing operations before income taxes to Net income see Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Income.

(2) Includes impairments and reversals of impairments of investments accounted for using the equity method.

(3) Includes impairment of non-current available-for-sale financial assets. For Siemens, Financial income (expenses), net comprises Interest income, Interest expenses and Other financial income (expenses), net as reported in Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Income.

(4) Adjusted EBIT is Income from continuing operations before income taxes less Financial income (expenses), net and Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net.

(5) Amortization and impairments, net of reversals, of intangible assets other than goodwill.

(6) Depreciation and impairments of property, plant and equipment, net of reversals. Includes impairments of goodwill of 70 million, 85 million and 128 million for the fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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(Continued)

Adjusted EBIT(4)			Amortization(5)			Depreciation and impairments of property, plant and equipment and goodwill(6)			Adjusted EBITDA			Adjusted EBITDA margin		
2013	**2012**	**2011**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
2,022	**1,835**	**3,021**	**132**	**97**	**97**	**478**	**537**	**507**	**2,631**	**2,470**	**3,625**	**9.9%**	**8.9%**	**14.6%**
1,674	1,825	1,981	19	21	15	143	142	125	1,835	1,988	2,121			
320	303	364	32	27	9	103	100	63	454	430	435			
436	222	470	49	38	26	79	71	63	564	330	560			
(167)	(308)	520	13	11	10	114	109	87	(39)	(187)	617			
2,059	**1,804**	**1,322**	**314**	**377**	**320**	**323**	**349**	**324**	**2,696**	**2,530**	**1,967**	**19.8%**	**18.5%**	**15.7%**
377	305	295	196	232	188	211	226	219	784	763	702			
1,499	**2,452**	**2,741**	**303**	**253**	**233**	**354**	**300**	**285**	**2,156**	**3,005**	**3,260**	**11.6%**	**15.5%**	**17.5%**
1,041	1,323	1,409	240	195	178	123	114	105	1,404	1,631	1,692			
542	966	1,152	56	48	45	219	172	163	817	1,187	1,360			
278	**1,048**	**1,136**	**154**	**112**	**115**	**226**	**165**	**163**	**657**	**1,324**	**1,414**	**3.7%**	**7.5%**	**8.3%**
(459)	236	361	39	13	15	99	46	44	(321)	296	421			
401	452	409	57	39	41	78	71	71	536	562	521			
352	381	365	58	60	58	46	47	48	456	488	471			
5,858	**7,139**	**8,221**	**902**	**839**	**765**	**1,381**	**1,350**	**1,280**	**8,141**	**9,329**	**10,266**			
17	**12**	**5**							**17**	**12**	**5**			
(64)	**(73)**	**37**	**5**	**7**	**9**	**225**	**264**	**256**	**166**	**197**	**303**			
(80)	(36)	(52)	2	4	3	2	2	4	(76)	(31)	(44)			
281	227	232	1	2	2	313	325	271	595	553	504			
(590)	(363)	(402)	17	16	12	74	51	47	(499)	(296)	(343)			
(94)	(109)	(129)				(34)	(41)	(50)	(128)	(151)	(179)			
5,328	**6,796**	**7,912**	**927**	**867**	**791**	**1,960**	**1,950**	**1,808**	**8,215**	**9,613**	**10,511**			

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Siemens is committed to a strong financial profile, which provides the financial flexibility to achieve growth and portfolio optimization goals largely independent of capital market conditions.

Financial management at Siemens is executed according to applicable laws and internal guidelines and regulations. It includes the following activities:

Liquidity management

Our principal source of financing is cash inflows from operating activities. Corporate Treasury generally manages cash and cash equivalents for Siemens and has primary responsibility for raising funds in the capital markets for Siemens through various debt products, with the exception of countries with conflicting capital market controls. The relevant consolidated subsidiaries in these countries obtain financing primarily from local banks. Siemens follows a prudent borrowing policy that is aimed towards a balanced financing portfolio, a diversified maturity profile and a comfortable liquidity cushion. As of September 30, 2013, Siemens held 9.190 billion in cash and cash equivalents, mainly in euro, which were predominantly managed by Corporate Treasury. Especially since the beginning of the global financial markets crisis, Siemens monitors funding options available in the capital markets, trends in the availability of funds and the cost of such funding very closely in order to evaluate possible strategies regarding its financial and risk profile.

Corporate Treasury enters into reverse repurchase agreements with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Siemens holds securities as collateral under these agreements via a third party (Euroclear) and is permitted to sell or re-pledge the securities. The extent to which Siemens engages in transactions involving reverse repurchase agreements depends on its liquidity management needs and the availability of cash and cash equivalents which varies from time to time. For further information on reverse purchase agreements, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 30.

Cash management

Cash management comprises the management of bank partner relationships and bank accounts as well as the execution of payments, including the administration of cash pools, on a global level. Siemens strives to raise efficiency and transparency through a high level of standardization and continuous advancement of payment processes. Where permissible, the execution of intercompany and third party payments is effected centrally through group-wide tools with central controls to ensure compliance with internal and external guidelines and requirements. To ensure efficient management of Siemens funds, Corporate Treasury has established a central cash management approach: to the extent legally and economically feasible, funds are pooled and managed centrally by Corporate Treasury. Conversely, funding needs within Siemens are covered centrally by Corporate Treasury via intercompany current accounts and/or loans where legally and economically feasible.

Financial risk management

Investments of cash and cash equivalents are subject to credit requirements and counterparty limits. Corporate Treasury pools and centrally manages Siemens interest rate, certain commodity and currency risk exposures and uses financial derivative instruments in transactions with external financial institutions to offset such concentrated exposures. Especially since the beginning of the global financial market crisis, Siemens monitors counterparty risk in its financial assets and financial derivative instruments very closely. For more detailed information about financial risk management at Siemens, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 32.

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Management of post-employment benefits

Our funding policy for post-employment-benefits is part of our overall commitment to sound financial management, which includes a continuous analysis of the structure of our pension liabilities. For more detailed information about our pension plan funding, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital resources and requirements Post-employment benefits.

Capital structure management

To effectively manage its capital structure, we seek to maintain ready access to the capital markets through various debt products and to preserve its ability to repay and service its debt obligations over time. For further information on capital structure management, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital structure.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

As of September 30, 2013 and 2012 our capital structure was as follows:

	September 30,		
	2013	**2012**	**% Change**
	(in millions of)		
Total equity attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG	**28,111**	**30,855**	**(9)%**
As percentage of total capital	58%	60%	
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	1,944	3,826	
Long-term debt	18,509	16,880	
Total debt	**20,453**	**20,707**	**(1)%**
As percentage of total capital	42%	40%	
Total capital (total equity and total debt)	**48,564**	**51,561**	**(6)%**

For information on changes in equity and debt, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Net assets position.

We believe that sustainable revenue and profit development can be achieved only on the basis of a healthy capital structure. A key consideration of our capital structure management is to maintain ready access to the capital markets through various debt products and to preserve our ability to repay and service our debt obligations over time. Siemens set a capital structure target range of 0.5 1.0. The ratio is defined as the item Adjusted industrial net debt divided by the item Adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations). This financial performance measure indicates the approximate amount of time in years that would be needed to pay off Adjusted industrial net debt through continuing income, without taking into account interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

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We calculate the item Adjusted industrial net debt as set forth in the table below. For further information on the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations), see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations).

	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
	(in millions of)	
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt(1)	1,944	3,826
Plus: Long-term debt(1)	18,509	16,880
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(9,190)	(10,891)
Less: Current available-for-sale financial assets	(601)	(524)
Net debt	**10,663**	**9,292**
Less: SFS Debt(2)	(15,600)	(14,558)
Plus: Post-employment benefits(3)	9,265	9,801
Plus: Credit guarantees	622	326
Less: 50% nominal amount hybrid bond(4)	(899)	(920)
Less: Fair value hedge accounting adjustment(5)	(1,247)	(1,670)
Adjusted industrial net debt	**2,805**	**2,271**
Adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations)	**8,215**	**9,613**
Adjusted industrial net debt / adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations)	**0.34**	**0.24**

(1) The item Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt as well as the item Long-term debt included in total fair value hedge accounting adjustments of 1,247 million and 1,670 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(2) The adjustment considers that both Moody s and S&P view SFS as a captive finance company. These rating agencies generally recognize and accept higher levels of debt attributable to captive finance subsidiaries in determining credit ratings. Following this concept, we exclude SFS Debt in order to derive an adjusted industrial net debt which is not affected by SFS s financing activities.

(3) To reflect Siemens total pension liability, adjusted industrial net debt includes line item Post-employment benefits as presented in Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

(4) The adjustment for our hybrid bond considers the calculation of this financial ratio applied by rating agencies to classify 50% of our hybrid bond as equity and 50% as debt. This assignment reflects the characteristics of our hybrid bond such as a long maturity date and subordination to all senior and debt obligations.

(5) Debt is generally reported with a value representing approximately the amount to be repaid. However, for debt designated in a hedging relationship (fair value hedges), this amount is adjusted by changes in market value mainly due to changes in interest rates. Accordingly, we deduct these changes in market value in order to end up with an amount of debt that approximately will be repaid. We believe this is a more meaningful figure for the calculation presented above. For further information on fair value hedges, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 31.

SFS capital structure differs from the capital structure for our industrial business, because SFS business is capital-intensive and requires larger amounts of debt to finance its operations, in particular to finance its asset growth strategy. The following table provides information on the capital structure of SFS as of September 30, 2013 and 2012:

	September 30,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions of)	
Allocated equity	1,938	1,790
SFS Debt	15,600	14,558
Debt to equity ratio	8.05	8.13

For purposes of measuring capital efficiency at SFS, equity capital is allocated to SFS. Allocated equity capital differs from book capital as it is mainly determined and influenced by the size and quality of its portfolio of commercial finance assets, project and structured finance assets (primarily loans and leases) and equity investments. This allocation is designed to cover the risks of the underlying business. The actual risk of the SFS portfolio is evaluated and controlled on a regular basis. The allocated equity is calculated quarterly.

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In August 2012 we announced, that we would adjust our capital structure through share buybacks amounting to up to 3 billion by December 30, 2012. In fiscal 2012, we repurchased 23,202,500 treasury shares at a weighted average share price of 76.14. At the beginning of fiscal 2013 we repurchased a further 14,746,786 treasury shares at a weighted average price of 78.14, and completed this share buyback program in November 2012. In addition, in fiscal 2013, we repurchased as many treasury shares as necessary to keep the number of treasury shares at a set level until the effective date of the spin-off of OSRAM and fulfilled commitments for share-based compensation through treasury shares.

In November 2013, we announced a new share buyback program. We intend to repurchase shares of up to 4 billion in volume within the next up to 24 months. The program will support our continued approach toward our capital structure target. The shares repurchased may be used for the purposes of cancellation and reduction of capital stock, issuances to employees, board members of affiliated companies and members of the Managing Board as well as to meet obligations arising under and in connection with convertible bonds and warrant bonds.

In fiscal 2014, we may again fulfill commitments for share-based compensation through treasury shares. For additional information with respect to treasury shares, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 33.

Credit rating

A key factor in maintaining a strong financial profile is our credit rating, which is affected by, among other factors, our capital structure, profitability, ability to generate cash flow, geographic and product diversification and our competitive market position. Our current corporate credit ratings from Moody s Investors Service (Moody s) and Standard & Poor s Ratings Services (S&P) are noted as follows:

	Moody s	S&P
Long-term debt	Aa3	A+
Short-term debt	P-1	A-1+

On May 14, 2013, Moody s changed its outlook for Siemens credit rating from stable to negative, stating that despite the group s substantial cost reduction initiatives, we expect its profitability, cash flow generation and capital structure to be weaker than anticipated in 2013 and 2014. A rating outlook is an opinion regarding the likely direction of an issuer s long-term credit rating over the medium-term. Rating outlooks of Moody s fall into the following six categories: positive, negative, stable, developing, ratings under review or no outlook.

At the same time, Moody s affirmed our Aa3 long-term and our P-1 short-term credit ratings. The classification Aa is the second highest category within Moody s long-term credit rating scale. The numerical modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that category. The classification P-1 is the highest available rating in the prime rating system of Moody s, which assesses issuers ability to honor senior financial obligations and contracts. It applies to senior unsecured obligations with an original maturity of less than one year.

S&P made no rating changes in fiscal 2013. S&P s long-term credit rating for Siemens is A+ and the rating outlook is stable. Within S&P s long-term credit rating scale, A is the third-highest long-term rating category. The modifier + indicates that our long-term debt ranks in the upper end of the A category. Rating outlooks of S&P fall into the following four categories: positive, negative, stable or developing. S&P s short-term rating is A-1+, which is th highest rating within S&P s short-term rating scale.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission granted Moody s and S&P the status of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). Siemens does not have any agreements with other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations to provide long-term and short-term credit ratings.

We believe that our high credit rating for our long-term debt applied by Moody s and S&P allows us to raise funds in the capital markets with attractive conditions or to obtain flexible financing from banks. A high credit rating generally leads to lower credit spreads and therefore our rating also positively affects our funding costs. We expect no significant impact on our funding costs as a consequence of the changed rating outlook by Moody s.

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Security ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Credit ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal by the rating agencies at any time and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Due to tight control of capital expenditures, additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment from continuing operations decreased from 2.195 billion in the prior year to 1.869 billion in fiscal 2013. Within the Sectors, in fiscal 2013 we directed significant portions of 1.350 billion of our additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment to investments for technological innovations, extending our capacities for designing, manufacturing and marketing new solutions and for the necessary replacements of these fixed assets. The majority of the additions in fiscal 2013 took place in the focus areas of investing activities described below, which will basically continue to be the focus areas regarding the investing activities of the Sectors in fiscal 2014. The remaining portion in fiscal 2013, 519 million, related mainly to SRE and its responsibility for uniform and comprehensive management of Company real estate worldwide.

Energy s additions include investments mainly in improving the Sector s global footprint to secure organic growth and competitiveness by improving its cost position and strengthening technological innovations. These investments include further spending in the extension of capacities and facilities especially for the technology-driven wind power market, particularly in northern Europe.

Healthcare s investments are mainly driven by the medical imaging and therapy systems and laboratory diagnostics businesses. Large parts of the additions are related to intangible assets, such as licenses as well as developing and implementing software and IT solutions.

Industry spends a large portion of its additions to intangible assets, particularly software, and property, plant and equipment for additional capacities for innovative products, for optimization of its global footprint; and for the replacement of these fixed assets.

Infrastructure & Cities spends large amounts of its additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment for investments in innovations at the Power Grid Solutions & Products Business, particularly including the Low and Medium Voltage Division, and at the Building Technologies Division. The Sector also invests significant amounts in the replacement and expansion of technical equipment in order to improve productivity and its position in growing market segments, particularly at the Transportation & Logistics Business.

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The changes of additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment from fiscal 2012 to 2013 were as follows:

For information with respect to acquisitions of businesses, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

CASH FLOWS FISCAL 2013 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2012

The following discussion presents an analysis of our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for fiscal 2013 and 2012 for both continuing and discontinued operations. Discontinued operations include primarily OSRAM and Siemens IT Solutions and Services, which were classified as discontinued operations during the second quarter of fiscal 2011, and the Water Technologies Business Unit, which was classified as discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. Siemens IT Solutions and Services was sold to AtoS in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. In July 2013, Siemens successfully completed its spin-off and listing of OSRAM.

The cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method, i.e. cash flows are determined by adjusting net income by using a reconciliation, considering the effects of non-cash items, changes during the period in assets and liabilities, particularly in operating net working capital, and all other items for which cash effects are investing or financing activities. Cash flows from investing and financing activities are determined on the basis of the direct method, whereby major classes of cash flows are disclosed.

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We report Free cash flow as a supplemental liquidity measure, which is defined as cash flows from operating activities less cash used for additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. We believe that a positive Free cash flow enables us to maintain a healthy capital structure, and that the presentation of Free cash flow also provides useful information to investors because it gives an indication of the long-term cash-generating ability of our business and of our ability to pay for discretionary and non-discretionary expenditures not included in the measure, such as dividends, debt repayment or acquisitions. We also use Free cash flow to compare cash generation among the segments of our business. Free cash flow should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to measures of cash flow calculated in accordance with IFRS. For further information about the usefulness and limitations of this measure, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures.

	Continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Continuing and discontinued operations	
	Year ended September 30,					
Cash flows	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	(in millions of)					
Cash flows from:						
Operating activities	**7,126**	**6,923**	**214**	**188**	**7,340**	**7,110**
Investing activities	**(4,836)**	**(5,029)**	**(240)**	**(656)**	**(5,076)**	**(5,685)**
therein: Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	*(1,869)*	*(2,195)*	*(142)*	*(215)*	*(2,012)*	*(2,410)*
Free cash flow(1)	**5,257**	**4,727**	**71**	**(27)**	**5,328**	**4,700**
Financing activities	**(3,422)**	**(3,523)**	**26**	**468**	**(3,396)**	**(3,055)**

(1) The closest comparable financial measure of Free cash flow under IFRS is the line item Cash flows from operating activities. Cash flows from operating activities from continuing operations as well as from continuing and discontinued operations is reported in Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Other companies that report Free cash flow may define and calculate this measure differently.

Cash flows from operating activities Continuing operations provided cash for operating activities of 7.126 billion in fiscal 2013, compared to cash provided of 6.923 billion in the prior-year period. In both periods, the major component of cash inflows was income from continuing operations, which was 4.212 billion in fiscal 2013 compared to 4.642 billion in fiscal 2012. Included therein were amortization, depreciation and impairments of 2.888 billion and 2.818 billion, in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively. A build-up of operating net working capital led to cash outflows of 1.8 billion in fiscal 2013, compared to cash outflows of 0.8 billion in the prior-year. In both periods the increase in operating net working capital was due mainly to a decrease in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts and related advances primarily in the Energy Sector. Fiscal 2013 benefited from positive cash flow effects relating to the change of other assets and liabilities including the increase of personnel-related liabilities compared to a decrease in the prior year. Fiscal 2013 included cash outflows of approximately 0.4 billion corresponding to charges to income taken for the Siemens 2014 program. For comparison fiscal 2012 included cash outflows of approximately 0.3 billion related to the revaluation of Healthcare s particle therapy business for general patient treatment as well as Healthcare s Agenda 2013 initiative. Both fiscal years included interest received of 0.8 billion.

Discontinued operations provided cash of 214 million in fiscal 2013, compared to cash inflows of 188 million in the prior year. In both periods cash inflows related primarily to OSRAM.

Cash flows from investing activities Cash used in investing activities for continuing operations amounted to 4.836 billion in fiscal 2013, compared to cash used of 5.029 billion in the prior-year period. Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired, totaled 2.801 billion in the current period, including a preliminary purchase price payment (excluding cash acquired) of 1.987 billion for Infrastructure & Cities acquisition of Invensys Rail and 670 million for Industry s acquisition of LMS International NV. SFS continued to successfully execute its asset growth strategy, and cash outflows for the change in receivables from financing activities amounted to 2.175 billion and 2.087 billion, in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. The prior year included acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired, totaling 1.295 billion, including among others the acquisition of the Connectors and Measurements Division of Expro Holdings UK 3 Ltd. In fiscal 2013 cash

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inflows of 2.463 billion for the disposal of investments, intangibles and property, plant and equipment included proceeds of 1.7 billion relating to the sale of our 50% stake in NSN and 0.3 billion relating to the sale of our AtoS convertible bonds. For comparison, cash inflows of 753 million in the prior year included proceeds from the sale of our interest in OAO Power Machines. Due to tight control of capital expenditures particularly within the Sectors, additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment from continuing operations decreased from 2.195 billion in the prior year to 1.869 billion in fiscal 2013.

Discontinued operations used cash of 240 million in fiscal 2013, compared to cash used of 656 million in the prior year, when cash outflows related to Siemens IT Solutions and Services included payments of a mid triple-digit million euro amount.

Free cash flow from continuing operations increased to 5.257 billion in fiscal 2013 from 4.727 billion a year earlier, reflecting a higher conversion of income into cash year-over-year. The increase of Free cash flow year-over-year was due to higher cash inflows from operating activities and lower additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as discussed above.

Cash flows from financing activities Continuing operations used cash for financing activities of 3.422 billion in fiscal 2013, compared to cash used of 3.523 billion in the same period a year earlier. As described in Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital resources and requirements Debt and credit facilities, the current period included proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt of 3.772 billion related to the bonds issued and term loans taken. These cash inflows were more than offset by the repayment of long-term debt of 2.927 billion related mainly to the redemption of 2.0 billion fixed-rate-instruments and a US$1.0 billion floating-rate term loan and by the cash outflows for the purchase of treasury shares totaling 1.394 billion. The purchase of treasury shares was made primarily under Siemens share buyback program, which was completed in November 2012. For comparison, prior-year proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt were 5.113 billion, including the issuance of US$3.0 billion bonds with warrant units as well as the issuance of 1.4 billion and £1.0 billion in fixed-rate instruments in four tranches. These cash inflows were largely offset by the repayment of long-term debt of 3.218 billion in the prior year for the redemption of 1.55 billion in 5.25% fixed rate instruments, 0.7 billion in floating rate assignable loans, US$0.5 billion in floating rate notes and US$0.75 billion in 5.5% notes and by the cash outflows for the purchase of treasury shares totaling 1.721 billion. Both periods included cash outflows for dividends paid to shareholders of Siemens AG, which were 2.528 billion (for fiscal 2012) in fiscal 2013 compared to 2.629 billion in fiscal 2012 (for fiscal 2011). In fiscal 2013 we recorded cash inflows of 298 million for financing of discontinued operations, compared to cash outflows of 506 million a year earlier. Discontinued operations are financed generally from Corporate Treasury. However, fiscal 2013 included an external term loan in the amount of 300 million, which was drawn by OSRAM near the effective date of its spin-off.

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CASH FLOWS FISCAL 2012 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2011

The following discussion presents an analysis of our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for fiscal 2012 and 2011 for both continuing and discontinued operations. Discontinued operations include primarily OSRAM and Siemens IT Solutions and Services, which were classified as discontinued operations during the second quarter of fiscal 2011, and the Water Technologies Business Unit, which was classified as discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. Siemens IT Solutions and Services was sold to AtoS in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. In July 2013, Siemens successfully completed its planned spin-off and listing of OSRAM.

	Continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Continuing and discontinued operations	
	Year ended September 30,					
Cash flows	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	(in millions of)					
Cash flows from:						
Operating activities	**6,923**	**8,140**	**188**	**(241)**	**7,110**	**7,899**
Investing activities	**(5,029)**	**(2,890)**	**(656)**	**(1,154)**	**(5,685)**	**(4,044)**
therein: Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	*(2,195)*	*(2,151)*	*(215)*	*(466)*	*(2,410)*	*(2,617)*
Free cash flow	**4,727**	**5,989**	**(27)**	**(707)**	**4,700**	**5,282**
Financing activities	**(3,523)**	**(6,970)**	**468**	**1,395**	**(3,055)**	**(5,575)**

Cash flows from operating activities Continuing operations provided cash of 6.923 billion in fiscal 2012, compared to cash provided of 8.140 billion in the same period a year earlier. In fiscal 2012 income from continuing operations was 4.642 billion. Therein included were amortization, depreciation and impairments of 2.818 billion. A build-up of operating net working capital reduced the cash inflows by 0.8 billion. The increase in operating net working capital was due mainly to a decrease in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts and related advances primarily in the Energy Sector due in part to lower orders year-over-year. Fiscal 2012 also included cash outflows of approximately 0.3 billion related to the revaluation of the commercial feasibility of Healthcare s particle therapy business for general patient treatment as well as Healthcare s Agenda 2013 initiative. In fiscal 2011 income from continuing operations was 6.625 billion. Therein included were amortization, depreciation and impairments of 2.599 billion. Income from continuing operations also included the Areva NP disposal gain of 1.520 billion, partly offset by the negative impact of 682 million related to an adverse arbitration decision associated with Siemens decision to exit its nuclear power joint venture with Areva, which was deducted in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows within the line item (Gains) losses on disposals of assets related to investing activities, net. A build-up of operating net working capital in fiscal 2011 reduced cash inflows near the level of fiscal 2012. Both periods included interest received of 0.8 billion.

Discontinued operations provided cash of 188 million in fiscal 2012, compared to cash used of 241 million in fiscal 2011. The largest factor of the change in cash flows year-over-year was lower cash outflows related to Siemens IT Solutions and Services, which a year earlier included higher payments in connection with the establishment of Siemens IT Solutions and Services as a separate legal group, including for carve-out activities and personnel-related matters.

Cash flows from investing activities Cash used in investing activities for continuing operations amounted to 5.029 billion in fiscal 2012 compared to cash used of 2.890 billion in fiscal 2011. The increase in cash outflows from investing activities was due mainly to lower proceeds from disposal of investments, intangibles and property, plant and equipment of 1.354 billion; to higher acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired, of 996 million; and to the higher build-up in receivables from financing activities of 317 million relating to SFS s asset growth strategy. Proceeds of 753 million in fiscal 2012 from the disposal of investments, intangibles and property, plant and equipment included the sale of our 25% interest in OAO Power Machines, held by the Energy Sector. In fiscal 2011, proceeds from disposal of investments, intangibles and property, plant and equipment provided cash of 2.107 billion. This total included proceeds from the disposal of investments of

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1.587 billion, mainly related to the sale of our Areva NP stake for 1.7 billion in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, subsequently reduced by 0.7 billion in the third quarter of fiscal 2011 due to the arbitration decision mentioned earlier, and the sale of our 49% minority stake in KMW. Cash inflows for fiscal 2011 also included higher proceeds from real estate disposals at SRE. Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired, increased to 1.295 billion from 299 million in fiscal 2011, comprising several acquisitions of entities within the Sectors to optimize our business portfolio, including in fiscal 2012 the acquisition of the Connectors and Measurements Division of Expro Holdings UK 3 Ltd. in the Energy Sector as mentioned earlier. The aggregate consideration of this acquisition, net of cash acquired, amounted to 461 million. In fiscal 2012, cash outflows for the purchase of investments of 252 million included the second installment payment in connection with our equity investment in A2SEA A/S, a supplier of installation services for the construction of offshore wind-farms. The equity investment is held by the Energy Sector. For comparison, purchase of investments of 889 million in fiscal 2011 included cash outflows relating mainly to 500 million in new equity, which we provided to NSN in exchange for preferred shares in order to further strengthen NSN s financial position, an investment in the solar power business and the first installment payment for our equity investment in A2SEA A/S.

Discontinued operations used cash of 656 million in fiscal 2012, compared to cash used of 1.154 billion in fiscal 2011. These lower cash outflows related primarily to OSRAM, which a year earlier included payments related to the acquisition of Siteco. While both periods included cash outflows of a mid triple-digit million euro amount relating to Siemens IT Solutions and Services, these cash outflows were higher in fiscal 2011.

Free cash flow from continuing operations decreased year-over-year due primarily to cash flows from operating activities as discussed above.

Cash flows from financing activities Continuing operations used cash of 3.523 billion in fiscal 2012, compared to cash used of 6.970 billion in fiscal 2011. The decrease in cash outflows in fiscal 2012 was due primarily to the proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt of 5.113 billion, including the issuance of US$3.0 billion bonds with warrant units in February 2012 as well as the issuance of 1.4 billion and £1.0 billion in fixed-rate instruments in four tranches in September 2012. These cash inflows were partly offset by the repayment of long-term debt of 3.218 billion relating to the redemption of 1.55 billion in 5.25%-fixed-rate-instruments, 0.7 billion in floating rate assignable loans, US$0.5 billion in floating rate notes and US$0.75 billion in 5.5% notes. In fiscal 2012 we recorded also cash outflows of 1.721 billion relating to the purchase of 23,202,500 treasury shares at a weighted average share price of 76.14. For comparison, fiscal 2011 included the redemption of 2.0 billion in 5.75% bonds, a payment of 1.0 billion related to the binding offer to purchase additional shares in order to increase our stake in our publicly listed Indian subsidiary Siemens Ltd. and higher cash outflows for financing discontinued operations. Both periods included cash outflows for dividends paid to shareholders of Siemens AG, which were 2.629 billion (for fiscal 2011) in fiscal 2012 compared to 2.356 billion (for fiscal 2010) in fiscal 2011.

Capital resources and requirements

Our **capital resources** consist of a variety of short- and long-term financial instruments including, but not limited to, loans from financial institutions, commercial paper, notes and bonds, and credit facilities. In addition to cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale financial assets, liquid resources consist of future cash flows from operating activities.

Our **capital requirements** include, among others, scheduled debt service, regular capital spending, ongoing cash requirements from operating and SFS financing activities, including cash outflows related to the growth strategy of SFS, dividend payments, pension plan funding, portfolio activities, and cash outflows in connection with Siemens 2014, a company-wide program aimed at improving profitability in the Sectors.

Debt and credit facilities

Total debt comprises our Notes and bonds, Loans from banks, Obligations under finance leases and Other financial indebtedness such as commercial paper. Total debt comprises Short-term debt and current maturities of

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long-term debt as well as Long-term debt, as stated on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. **Total liquidity** refers to the liquid financial assets we had available at the respective ends of the reporting periods to fund our business operations and pay for near-term obligations. Total liquidity comprises Cash and cash equivalents as well as current Available-for-sale financial assets, as stated on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. **Net debt** results from total debt less total liquidity. Management uses the Net debt measure for internal finance management, as well as for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies, and accordingly we believe that presentation of Net debt is useful for those concerned. Net debt should not, however, be considered in isolation or as an alternative to short-term debt and long-term debt as presented in accordance with IFRS. For further information about the usefulness and limitations of Net debt, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Supplemental financial measures.

	September 30,	
	2013	**2012**
	(in millions of)	
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	1,944	3,826
Long-term debt	18,509	16,880
Total debt	**20,453**	**20,707**
Cash and cash equivalents	(9,190)	(10,891)
Available-for-sale financial assets (current)	(601)	(524)
Total liquidity	**(9,790)**	**(11,415)**
Net debt(1)	**10,663**	**9,292**

(1) We typically need a considerable portion of our cash and cash equivalents as well as current available-for-sale financial assets at any given time for purposes other than debt reduction. The deduction of these items from total debt in the calculation of Net debt therefore should not be understood to mean that these items are available exclusively for debt reduction at any given time. Net debt comprises items as stated on Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

The changes in Net debt from fiscal 2012 to 2013 may also be presented as follows:

Commercial paper program We have a US$9.0 billion (6.7 billion) global multi-currency commercial paper program in place, which includes the ability to issue US$-denominated extendible notes. In fiscal 2013 we issued commercial paper in varying amounts to fund our ongoing short-term capital requirements. Our issuances of commercial paper typically have a maturity of less than 90 days. As of September 30, 2013, we had no commercial paper outstanding. All commercial paper issued in fiscal 2013 was completely repaid within the year.

Notes and bonds We have a program for the issuance of debt instruments (debt issuance program) of 15.0 billion in place which we update on a regular basis. The last update was made in May 2013. Under this program, we issued the following instruments:

In June 2013, we issued US$400 million in floating-rate instruments due in June 2020 (private placement).

In March 2013, we issued 2.25 billion and US$500 million in fixed-rate instruments in three tranches, comprising: 1.25 billion in 1.75% p.a. instruments due in March 2021, 1.0 billion in 2.875% p.a. instruments due in March 2028 and US$500 million in 1.5% p.a. instruments due in March 2018.

Also in March 2013, we issued US$100 million in 3.5% p.a. fixed-rate instruments due in March 2028 (private placement).

In September 2012, we issued 1.4 billion and £1.0 billion in fixed-rate instruments in four tranches, comprising: 400 million in 0.375% p.a. instruments due in September 2014, 1.0 billion in 1.5% p.a. instruments due in March 2020, £350 million in 2.75% p.a. instruments due in September 2025 and £650 million in 3.75% p.a. instruments due in September 2042.

In February 2012, we issued US$400 million in floating-rate instruments (three months London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) + 1.4% p.a.) due in February 2019 (private placement).

In February 2009, we issued 4.0 billion in fixed-rate instruments in two tranches, comprising: 2.0 billion in 4.125% p.a. instruments matured and redeemed at face value in February 2013, 2.0 billion in 5.125% p.a. instruments due in February 2017.

In June 2008, we issued 3.4 billion in fixed-rate instruments in three tranches, comprising: 1.2 billion in 5.25% p.a. instruments matured and redeemed at face value in December 2011, 1.0 billion in 5.375% p.a. instruments due in June 2014 and 1.2 billion in 5.625% p.a. instruments due in June 2018. In August 2008, we increased two of the three tranches of the 3.4 billion fixed-rate instruments by 750 million, comprising: 350 million in 5.25% p.a. instruments matured and redeemed at face value in December 2011 and 400 million in 5.625% p.a. instruments due in June 2018.

In March 2006, we issued US$1.0 billion in instruments in two tranches, comprising: US$500 million in floating-rate instruments (three months LIBOR + 0.15% p.a.) matured and redeemed at face value in March 2012 and US$500 million in 5.625% p.a. fixed-rate instruments due in March 2016.

The nominal amount outstanding under the debt issuance program was 10.9 billion as of September 30, 2013.

In February 2012, Siemens issued US$ fixed-rate bonds with warrant units in an aggregate principal amount of US$3.0 billion in two tranches, comprising: (1) US$1.5 billion in 1.05% p.a. instruments due in August 2017 and (2) US$1.5 billion in 1.65% p.a. instruments due in August 2019. Each of the US$1.5 billion bonds were issued with 6,000 detachable warrants. The warrants exercise price was fixed in Euro. The warrants were classified as equity instruments with a fair value of 126 million at issuance presented in capital reserves in line item Other changes in equity. The warrants entitle the holders, at their option, to receive 1,806.1496 Siemens AG shares per warrant at an exercise price per share of 104.0018 during the exercise period for bond (1) and bond (2), which mature in August 2017 and August 2019, respectively. After the spin-off of OSRAM in fiscal 2013, the warrants entitle the holders to obtain OSRAM shares in addition to Siemens shares. Accordingly, the warrants no longer qualify as equity instruments since the approval of the spin-off in January 2013 and the warrants fair value of 163 million was reclassified from line item Capital reserves to non-current other financial liabilities. The warrants result in option rights relating to a total of 21.7 million Siemens AG shares. The equivalent amount of these bonds excluding warrant units outstanding was 2.2 billion as of September 30, 2013.

In September 2006, we issued a subordinated fixed-rate hybrid bond in two tranches, comprising: 900 million in 5.25% p.a. instruments and £750 million in 6.125% p.a. instruments, both tranches with a final legal maturity in September 2066. The Company has a call option after ten years or thereafter. If the instruments are not called, both tranches will become floating-rate instruments according to the conditions of the bond. The total nominal amount of our hybrid bond was 1.8 billion as of September 30, 2013.

In August 2006, we issued US$5.0 billion medium-term notes in four tranches, comprising: US$750 million in floating-rate instruments (three months LIBOR + 0.05% p.a.) matured and redeemed at face value in August 2009, US$750 million in 5.5% p.a. fixed-rate instruments matured and redeemed at face value in February 2012, US$1.750 billion in 5.75% p.a. fixed-rate instruments due in October 2016 and US$1.750 billion in 6.125% p.a. fixed-rate instruments due in August 2026. We may redeem, at any time, all or some of the fixed-rate instruments at the early redemption amount (call) according to the conditions of the instruments. The nominal amount of these US medium term notes outstanding was 2.6 billion as of September 30, 2013.

Assignable and term loans

In March 2013, we signed and fully drew two bilateral US$500 million floating-rate term loans (three months LIBOR +0.79% p.a.). Both loans are due in March 2018 and include options for two one-year extensions. The nominal amount outstanding was 0.7 billion as of September 30, 2013.

In June 2008, we issued four tranches of assignable loans with an aggregate amount of 1.1 billion: 370 million in floating-rate instruments (six months European Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR) + 0.55% p.a.) and 113.5 million in 5.283% p.a. fixed-rate instruments, both matured in June 2013 and 283.5 million in floating-rate instruments (six months EURIBOR + 0.7% p.a.) and 333 million in 5.435% p.a. fixed-rate instruments, both maturing in June 2015. Both floating-rate instruments were called in August 2011 and redeemed at face value in December 2011. In June 2013, we redeemed at face value the 113.5 million in 5.283% p.a. fixed-rate instruments.

Credit facilities We have three credit facilities at our disposal for general corporate purposes. Our credit facilities as of September 30, 2013, consisted of 6.7 billion in committed, unused lines of credit. These facilities included:

US$3.0 billion undrawn syndicated multi-currency revolving credit facility provided by a syndicate of international banks with a five year tenor and two one-year extension options, which was signed in September 2013. It replaced a US$4.0 billion syndicated multi-currency credit facility which expired in August 2013. The US$4.0 billion facility comprised a US$1.0 billion floating-rate term loan (three months LIBOR + 0.15% p.a.) which was drawn in January 2007 and redeemed at face value in August 2013 as well as an undrawn US$3.0 billion revolving tranche.

4.0 billion undrawn syndicated multi-currency revolving credit facility provided by a syndicate of international banks with a five year tenor and two one-year extension options, which was signed in April 2012. In February 2013, we extended this facility by one year, until April 2018. One one-year extension option is still remaining.

450 million bilateral undrawn revolving credit facility provided by a domestic bank expired in September 2013. This credit facility has been extended to September 2014.

The maturity profile of the loans, notes and bonds described above is presented below:

As mentioned above, we maintain two lines of credit, in the amounts of 4.0 billion and US$3.0 billion, respectively. These two lines of credit provide their lenders with a right of termination in the event that

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(1) Siemens AG becomes a subsidiary of another company or (2) a person or a group of persons acting in concert acquires control over Siemens AG by being able to exercise decisive influence over its activities (Art. 3 (2) of Council Regulation (EC) 139/2004). In addition, Siemens AG has a bilateral credit line at its disposal in the amount of 450 million as mentioned above which may be terminated by the lender if major changes in Siemens AG s corporate legal situation occur that jeopardize the orderly repayment of the credit.

None of our credit facilities contains a material adverse change provision of the type often found in facilities of such nature, and none of our global commercial paper and debt issuance programs nor our credit facilities contain specific financial covenants such as rating triggers or interest coverage, leverage or capitalization ratios that could trigger remedies, such as acceleration of repayment or additional collateral.

We mitigate the risk resulting from changes in the fair value of future changes relating to our loans, notes and bonds by using derivative financial instruments which allow us to hedge fair value changes by swapping fixed rates of interest rates to variable rates. As of September 30, 2013, 41% of our underlying loans, notes and bonds were changed from fixed interest rates into variable interest rates. In addition, in order to optimize our position with regard to interest income and interest expense and to manage the overall financial interest rate risk with respect to valuation risk affecting profit and loss and economic risk of changing interest rates, our Corporate Treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate management, under which the interest rate risk relating to the SFS business and to the remaining group are managed separately. Further information about our bonds and the other components of our debt as well as about the use of financial instruments for hedging purposes is provided in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Notes 22, 31 and 32.

Contractual obligations

In the ordinary course of business, Siemens primary contractual obligations regarding cash relate to debt, purchase obligations and operating leases.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2013 that will result in future cash outflows:

		Payments due by period			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
			(in millions of)		
Debt	20,453	1,944	2,928	7,580	8,001
Purchase obligations	19,977	14,441	3,037	1,148	1,350
Operating leases	3,120	807	1,020	536	757
Total contractual obligations	**43,550**	**17,192**	**6,985**	**9,264**	**10,108**

Debt As of September 30, 2013, Siemens had 20.453 billion of short- and long-term debt, of which 1.944 billion will become due within the next twelve months. Short-term debt includes current maturities of long-term debt, as well as loans from banks coming due within the next twelve months. Further information about the components of debt is given in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 22.

Debt for Siemens as of September 30, 2013 consisted of the following:

	Short-term	Long-term	Total
		(in millions of)	
Notes and bonds	1,431	17,060	18,491
Loans from banks	412	1,233	1,645
Other financial indebtedness	82	106	188
Obligations under finance leases	20	110	130
Total debt	**1,944**	**18,509**	**20,453**

Purchase obligations Purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services, which are enforceable and legally binding and which specify all of the following items: (1) fixed or minimum quantities, (2) fixed, minimum or variable price provisions and (3) approximate timing of the transaction. As of September 30, 2013, Siemens had 19.977 billion in purchase obligations. These purchase obligations primarily related to agreements of our Sectors on the purchase of goods such as property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, raw materials and supplies or to the purchase of services such as advertising or maintenance. These purchase obligations have not been recognized as liabilities or expenses as of September 30, 2013.

In December 2010, Siemens and AtoS signed an option agreement (written call option) which granted AtoS the right to acquire Siemens IT Solutions and Services. The closing of the transaction was on July 1, 2011. Related to the transaction is a seven-year outsourcing contract worth around 5.5 billion, under which AtoS provides managed services and system integration to Siemens. The expected remaining cash outflows from the outsourcing contract are included in these purchase obligations. For further information on that transaction, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 4.

Operating leases As of September 30, 2013, Siemens had a total of 3.120 billion in total future payment obligations under non-cancelable operating leases, mainly relating to SRE activities.

Other Siemens is subject to asset retirement obligations related to certain items of property, plant and equipment. Such asset retirement obligations are primarily attributable to environmental clean-up costs related to remediation and environmental protection, which amounted to 1.096 billion as of September 30, 2013. The environmental clean-up costs related to remediation and environmental protection liabilities have been accrued based on the estimated costs of decommissioning facilities for the production of uranium and mixed-oxide fuel elements in Hanau, Germany (Hanau facilities), as well as a nuclear research and service center in Karlstein, Germany (Karlstein facilities). For additional information with respect to asset retirement obligations, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 24.

Our liquidity may be adversely affected in future periods by regular or special contributions to fund our post-employment benefits. As of September 30, 2013, our liability for post-employment benefits as recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Positions amounted to 9.265 billion. However, the recognized liability may fluctuate significantly in future periods due to changes in assumptions used in calculating the defined benefit obligations (DBO), in particular the discount rates, compensation increase rates, pension progression rates and mortality rates. Actual developments may differ from assumptions due to changing economic and other conditions of the country in which the retirement plans are situated, thereby resulting in an increase or decrease of the liability. Employer contributions expected to be paid to the funded pension plans during fiscal 2014 amount to 631 million, including contributions due to contractual and legal obligations of approximately 0.2 billion. Additional contributions to our pension benefit plans may be made or contractually agreed at the discretion of our management after the end of the reporting period. The latest funding valuation in the U.K. in calendar year 2011 resulted in a technical underfunding of £939 (1,123) million, based on the assumptions at that date. As a result Siemens entered in fiscal 2013 into an agreement with the trustees to provide an annual payment of £31 (37) million for the next 20 years, beginning in fiscal 2014. In addition to these payments the Company is obliged to pay £15 (18) million until the next funding valuation, when the funding requirements will be updated based on new assumptions. This valuation will take place approximately at the end of calendar year 2015. For additional information regarding contributions to the fund our post-employment benefits, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 23.

For further information with respect to contractual obligations, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 32.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

Guarantees Siemens guarantees are principally credit guarantees and guarantees of third-party performance. As of September 30, 2013, the undiscounted maximum amount of potential future payments for guarantees was 5.973 billion, including guarantees relating to discontinued operations. Credit guarantees cover the financial obligations of third-parties in cases where Siemens is the vendor and/or contractual partner. In addition, Siemens provides credit guarantees generally as credit-line guarantees with variable utilization to joint ventures and associated and other companies accounted for using the equity method. Total credit guarantees were 622 million as of September 30, 2013. Furthermore, Siemens issues guarantees of third-party performance, which include performance bonds and guarantees of advanced payments in cases where Siemens is the general or subsidiary partner in a consortium. In the event of non-fulfillment of contractual obligations by the consortium partner(s), Siemens will be required to pay up to an agreed-upon maximum amount. Guarantees of third-party performance amounted to 1.593 billion as of September 30, 2013.

In fiscal 2007, The Federal Republic of Germany commissioned a consortium consisting of Siemens and IBM Deutschland GmbH (IBM) to modernize and operate the non-military information and communications technology of the German Federal Armed Forces (Bundeswehr). This project is called HERKULES. A project company, BWI Informationstechnik GmbH (BWI), provides the services required by the terms of the contract. Siemens is a shareholder in the project company. The total contract value amounts to a maximum of approximately 6 billion. In connection with this project, Siemens issued several guarantees connected to each other legally and economically in favor of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the consortium member IBM in December 2006. The guarantees ensure that BWI has sufficient resources to provide the required services and to fulfill its contractual obligations. Total future payments that we could potentially be required to make amounted to 1.89 billion as of September 30, 2013, and will be reduced by approximately 400 million per year over the remaining four-years of the contract period as of September 30, 2013. Yearly payments under these guarantees are limited to 400 million plus, if applicable, a maximum of 90 million in unused guarantees carried forward from the prior year.

Other guarantees amounted to 1.867 billion as of September 30, 2013 and included indemnifications issued in connection with dispositions of business entities. Such indemnifications, if customary to the relevant transactions, may protect the buyer from potential tax, legal and other risks in conjunction with the purchased business entity. Indemnifications include those for EN, disposed of in fiscal 2008, and Siemens IT Solutions and Services disposed of in fiscal 2011. In the event that it becomes probable that Siemens will be required to satisfy these guarantees, provisions are established. Such provisions are established in addition to the liabilities recognized for the non-contingent component of the guarantees.

Capital commitments As of September 30, 2013, the Company had commitments to make capital contributions to various companies of 223 million.

For additional information with respect to guarantees and our other commitments, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 28.

Post-employment benefits

As of September 30, 2013, the combined funded status of Siemens pension plans showed an underfunding of 8.5 billion, compared to an underfunding of 8.9 billion as of September 30, 2012. While the fair value of plan assets remained unchanged, the DBO decreased by 0.4 billion.

The DBO of Siemens pension plans, which takes into account future compensation and pension increases, amounted to 32.6 billion on September 30, 2013, compared to a DBO of 33.0 billion at the end of the prior fiscal year. The decrease resulted from benefits paid and positive currency translation effects, only partly offset by accrued service and interest cost. Effects from assumption changes and deviations between actual and assumed development of the DBO offset each other in fiscal 2013.

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The fair value of Siemens plan assets was 24.1 billion, as of both September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012. The actual return on plan assets for fiscal 2013 amounted to 1.3 billion, resulting mainly from equity investments. Employer contributions amounted to 0.5 billion. These positive factors were offset by benefits paid and negative currency translation effects.

The combined funded status of Siemens predominantly unfunded other post-employment benefit plans amounted to an underfunding of 0.6 billion as of September 30, 2013, compared to an underfunding of 0.7 billion at the end of the prior fiscal year. The underfunding decreased mainly due to benefits paid and the annual remeasurement of DBO.

For more information on Siemens pension plans, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 23.

Other capital resources and requirements

At the Annual Shareholders Meeting scheduled for January 28, 2014, the Managing Board, in agreement with the Supervisory Board, will submit the following proposal to allocate the unappropriated net income of Siemens AG for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013: distribution of a dividend of 3.00 on each no-par value share entitled to the dividend for fiscal year 2013 existing at the date of the Annual Shareholders Meeting, which is presently expected to result in total distribution of approximately 2.5 billion.

In November 2013, we announced that we will adjust our capital structure through share buybacks. We expect cash outflows up to 4 billion within the next up to 24 months.

Other capital requirements also include expected cash outflows of 0.7 billion in fiscal 2014 relating to charges for the Siemens 2014 productivity improvement program.

After the end of fiscal 2013, we signed an agreement to sell our business for treating and processing municipal and industrial water and wastewater that are bundled in our Water Technologies Business Unit, as well as the related service activities, to funds managed by American European Associates Investors LP (AEA), U.S. We expect to receive payments relating to this transaction of 0.6 billion in the first half of fiscal 2014.

With our ability to generate positive operating cash flows, our total liquidity of 9.790 billion and our 6.7 billion in unused lines of credit and given our credit ratings at year-end, we believe that we have sufficient flexibility to fund our capital requirements including scheduled debt service, regular capital spending, ongoing cash requirements from operating and SFS financing activities, dividend payments, pension plan funding and portfolio activities. Also in our opinion, our working capital is sufficient for the Company s present requirements.

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NET ASSETS POSITION

Our total assets in fiscal 2013 were influenced by negative currency translation effects of 3.434 billion, led by the US$. Within total assets of 101.936 billion, total assets related to SFS increased to 18.661 billion as of September 30, 2013 from 17.405 billion a year earlier. Within total liabilities, SFS debt increased to 15.600 billion from 14.558 billion a year earlier. Both changes were driven by the growth strategy at SFS. SFS assets represented 18% of Siemens total assets as of September 2013, compared to 16% a year earlier. SFS debt represented 15% of Siemens total liabilities and equity, compared to 13% at the end of fiscal 2012.

The following discussion presents an analysis of changes of our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

	September 30,	
	2013	**2012**
	(in millions of)	
Cash and cash equivalents	9,190	10,891
Available-for-sale financial assets	601	524
Trade and other receivables	14,853	15,220
Other current financial assets	3,250	2,901
Inventories	15,560	15,679
Current income tax assets	794	836
Other current assets	1,297	1,277
Assets classified as held for disposal	1,393	4,799
Total current assets	**46,937**	**52,128**

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 1.701 billion from the prior-year level. For detailed information regarding the change, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Cash flows Fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012.

The main factor in the decrease in the line item Trade and other receivables of 367 million was negative currency translation effects.

The increase in loans receivable of SFS, associated with its growth strategy, was the primary factor in the increase of 349 million year-over-year in the line item Other current financial assets.

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In July 2013, we successfully completed our spin-off and listing of OSRAM. As a result, we derecognized the net carrying amount of the disposal group OSRAM and the associated spin-off liability. Mainly due to this spin-off, the line item Assets classified as held for disposal decreased to 1.393 billion as of September 30, 2013 compared to 4.799 billion a year earlier.

	September 30,	
	2013	**2012**
	(in millions of)	
Goodwill	17,883	17,069
Other intangible assets	5,057	4,595
Property, plant and equipment	9,815	10,763
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3,022	4,436
Other financial assets	15,117	14,666
Deferred tax assets	3,234	3,748
Other assets	872	846
Total non-current assets	**54,999**	**56,123**

Goodwill increased to 17.883 billion as of September 30, 2013 compared to 17.069 billion a year earlier. The increase in goodwill was due mainly to acquisitions and purchase accounting adjustments, partly offset by negative currency translation effects. Acquisitions and purchase accounting adjustments included the acquisition of Invensys Rail, which is being integrated into the Infrastructure & Cities Sector s Mobility and Logistics Division, and LMS International NV, which is being integrated into the Industry Sector s Industry Automation Division.

Other intangible assets increased to 5.057 billion as of September 2013 compared to 4.595 billion a year earlier. The increase is due mainly to the acquisitions mentioned above, partly offset by amortization and impairments.

Property, plant and equipment decreased by 948 million year-over-year. Additions in fiscal 2013 were more than offset by retirements, depreciation and impairments and negative currency translation effects.

Investments accounted for using the equity method decreased year-over-year by 1.415 billion. The main factor was the sale of our 50% share in NSN to its other shareholder, Nokia Corporation.

The line item Other financial assets increased to 15.117 billion as of September 30, 2013 compared to 14.666 billion a year earlier. The change was due primarily to higher loans receivable driven by the growth strategy at SFS and to the recognition of our 17.0% stake in OSRAM after the spin-off, partly offset by a decrease in the non-current portion of the fair market values of financial derivatives used for our hedging activities.

	September 30,	
	2013	**2012**
	(in millions of)	
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	1,944	3,826
Trade payables	7,599	8,036
Other current financial liabilities	1,515	1,460

Current provisions	4,485	4,750
Current income tax liabilities	2,151	2,204
Other current liabilities	19,701	20,302
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal	473	2,049
Total current liabilities	**37,868**	**42,627**

Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt decreased by 1.882 billion as of September 30, 2013 compared to the end of the prior fiscal year. The main factors in the decrease were the redemption of 2.0 billion in fixed-rate-instruments and a US$1.0 billion floating-rate term loan, partly offset by reclassifications of long-term 1.0 billion in 5.375% p.a. instruments due in June 2014 and 400 million in 0.375% p.a. instruments due in September 2014.

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The decrease of 436 million in the line item Trade payables was due primarily to negative currency translation effects.

The main factor of the decrease in the line item Other current liabilities to 19.701 billion as of September 30, 2013 from 20.302 billion a year earlier was a decrease in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts and related advances.

Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal decreased to 473 million as of September 30, 2013 from 2.049 billion a year earlier. The main factor was lower liabilities due to OSRAM s spin-off.

	September 30,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions of)	
Long-term debt	18,509	16,880
Post-employment benefits	9,265	9,801
Deferred tax liabilities	504	494
Provisions	3,907	3,908
Other financial liabilities	1,184	1,083
Other liabilities	2,074	2,034
Total non-current liabilities	**35,443**	**34,200**

Long-term debt increased by 1.629 billion as of September 30, 2013, due mainly to the issuance of 1.25 billion in 1.75% p.a. instruments, 1.0 billion in 2.875% p.a. instruments, US$500 million in 1.5% p.a. instruments, two bilateral US$500 million floating-rate term loans, US$400 million in floating-rate instruments and US$100 million in 3.5% p.a. fixed-rate instruments. These issuances were partly offset by the above-mentioned reclassification in the line item Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt.

The line item Post-employment benefits decreased by 536 million as of September 30, 2013, mainly due to the decrease of the defined benefit obligation.

	September 30,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions of)	
Total equity attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG	**28,111**	**30,855**
Equity ratio	*28%*	*29%*
Non-controlling interests	514	569
Total liabilities and equity	**101,936**	**108,251**

Total equity attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG decreased from 30.855 billion at the end of fiscal 2012 to 28.111 billion at the end of fiscal 2013. In fiscal 2013, the main factors relating to the decrease in total equity attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG were: (1) Dividend payments of 2.528 billion (paid for fiscal 2012); (2) measuring OSRAM s spin-off liability at fair value with any changes recognized in retained earnings of 2.270 billion and (3) repurchase of 17,150,820 treasury shares at weighted average costs per share of 78.66. This decrease was partly offset by net income attributable to shareholders of Siemens AG of 4.284 billion.

For additional information on our net assets position, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

European sovereign credit exposures Due to uncertainties regarding European sovereign debt exposures, we regularly monitor our credit exposures in particular to public and private sector debtors in Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Ireland. These credit exposures include trade receivables from the sale of goods and services, receivables from finance leases and other financial assets, totaling a low single-digit billion euro amount as of September 30, 2013. To evaluate these exposures we perform a credit rating for public and private sector debtors using different methods subject to centrally defined limits. For exposures to public sector debtors, which represented approximately one third of these exposures, we applied a specific policy. This policy requires that the rating applied to individual public sector customers cannot be better than the weakest of the sovereign

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ratings provided by Moody s, S&P s and Fitch for the respective country. Based on our ratings and our credit exposures to end customers or main contractors located in Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Ireland, we believe that Siemens is well-positioned to bear these risks.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After the end of fiscal 2013, Siemens signed an agreement to sell its business for treating and processing municipal and industrial water and wastewater that are bundled in the Siemens Water Technologies Business Unit, as well as the related service activities, to funds managed by AEA Investors LP, U.S., for a purchase price of 0.6 billion. Closing of the transaction is subject to approval by regulatory authorities and is expected in the first half of fiscal 2014.

In November 2013, Siemens announced a share buyback of up to 4 billion ending latest on October 31, 2015. The buybacks will be made under the current authorization granted at the Annual Shareholders Meeting on January 25, 2011, which allows for further share repurchases of a maximum of 47.8 million shares under this program. Shares repurchased may be used for cancelling and reducing capital stock, for issuing shares to current and former employees, to members of the Managing Board and board members of affiliated companies and for meeting obligations from or in connection with convertible bonds or warrant bonds.

REPORT ON EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

WORLDWIDE ECONOMY

In 2014 we expect global GDP growth to accelerate moderately to 3.2% (using our own calculations based on IHS Global Insight forecasts). Unlike in recent years, we expect growth in industrialized countries to pick up more strongly than in emerging markets. GDP in industrialized countries is expected to increase 2.0%, which is 0.9 percentage points more than in 2013. Main drivers of the anticipated acceleration are the strengthening of the U.S. economy; stabilization in European countries that are strongly affected by the sovereign debt crisis; less drag from fiscal consolidation policies; and the continuation of accommodative monetary policies. GDP in the emerging countries is forecast to expand 5.3%, which is 0.7 percentage points more than in 2013. Downside risks include a renewed escalation of the federal budget stalemate in the U.S. at the beginning of calendar 2014; a resurgence of the Euro crisis; and an intensification of balance-of-payments problems and exchange rate devaluations in some emerging countries (e.g. India, Indonesia) which could spread more widely. In addition, poor execution of U.S. central bank tapering of its expansive monetary policy could exacerbate capital flight from emerging markets and add additional stress for these countries. Although downside risks are not negligible, they can be contained through responsible political action. Hence we believe that the upside potential for 2014 GDP growth dominates the outlook. Increasing economic activity is expected to support investment spending, production and value added in the manufacturing sector, all of which were dampened by political and economic uncertainty and lack of demand in the last few years. Therefore, for the global economy we expect fixed investment to grow 5.2% in 2014, and value-added manufacturing 4.0%.

For **Europe** the most severe problem is the unsustainable high unemployment in the countries most affected by the sovereign debt crisis. Besides causing political uncertainties it weighs heavily on private consumption and investment activity. However, structural reforms to regain lost competitiveness seem to bear fruit, particularly since the spring quarter of 2013. Labor costs are falling and export performance is improving. For example, surveys of consumer and business sentiment for the Euro zone recently hit two-year highs. But even as financial institutions and private households reduce their debt levels and governments keep on balancing their budgets, growth is expected to remain subdued for a longer period of time. A notable exception is Germany. The country s unemployment rate is on a very low level historically, incomes are rising, the housing market is gaining momentum after years of stagnation, and monetary policy is very expansionary given the good shape of the German economy. Hence we expect the country s GDP to grow 1.8% in 2014, a full percentage point more than in the whole Euro zone. GDP for the region Europe, C.I.S., Africa and Middle East is expected to expand 2.1% in 2014. We expect value-added manufacturing to show nearly the same growth rate, while fixed investment shows stronger growth of 3.3%.

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As with the fiscal cliff situation last year, GDP development in the **Americas** will depend on the handling of the U.S. federal budget and debt ceiling. In the months leading up to October 1, 2013 the political parties for a long time failed to reach agreements on these issues. Accordingly, the government had to shut down many of its services for 16 days. Even more worrisome was the potential that the U.S. would have to default on certain government bonds if the debt ceiling were not raised. Although these consequences were averted due to an agreement at the last moment, the solution of the underlying problems were only postponed. The agreement allows the government to stay open until mid-January and the debt ceiling to be raised only until February 2014. Before these deadlines, the parties have agreed to develop a budget plan for the next ten years. For U.S. and global GDP growth to continue their positive development in 2014, it is essential that permanent agreements can be reached without further uncertainties. Assuming such an outcome, the outlook for the U.S. economy is positive. Indeed economic activity was already regaining speed in 2013, which was supported by a recovering real estate sector, higher household wealth and improving bank lending conditions. With monetary conditions remaining favorable, real estate and business investment should pick up in 2014 and contribute to accelerating GDP growth. In Brazil, we expect the current reacceleration of growth to reach a moderate pace in 2014, contributing positively to economic dynamics for Latin America. In the Americas region overall, fixed investment spending is expected to grow 5.1% in 2014, faster than GDP and value-added manufacturing which are expected to expand 2.7% and 2.9%, respectively, in 2014.

As in recent years, **Asia, Australia** leads the other world regions in the rate of GDP growth. In China, recent data on economic activity suggest a continuation of the modest reacceleration which started in mid-2013, supplemented in 2014 by a small government stimulus program. We expect GDP in China to grow roughly 8% in 2014. The government s actions in the past demonstrated its commitment to provide mild stimulus if annual growth appears to be falling below 7.5%. Several downside risks remain for the next year. First, the government s efforts to rebalance growth away from investment toward consumption might fail and curb economic activity too strongly. Second, risks in the financial sector remain, in particular in shadow banks, due to high indebtedness of households and municipalities. However, both risks should be manageable which leaves room for the modest recovery to continue. In contrast, difficulties in the Indian economy are more severe. International capital flows have reversed, heading out of the country, and caused a continuing depreciation of the Rupee. Together with the inflation rate already on a high level the central bank was forced to tighten monetary policy although economic activity slowed considerably in 2013. Hence, restrictive financial conditions and unresolved supply-side restrictions (e.g. heavily regulated product and factor markets and an insufficient infrastructure) weigh on growth in the near term. Nevertheless, due mainly to increasing momentum in China and Japan, we expect GDP growth for the Asia, Australia region to increase to roughly 5% in 2014. We expect fixed investments and value-added manufacturing to expand even more at roughly 6% each.

All in all, we anticipate that global economic activity should improve in 2014. While the risk balance looks better than last year, which included the threat of a partial break-up of the Euro zone with possible ramifications for world financial markets, significant risks remain for the world economy. Assuming U.S. political parties achieve lasting solutions for the federal debt and budget, we do not see comparable high-impact risks at the moment that could endanger global growth prospects. Favorable monetary conditions and a significant backlog in investment spending provide a solid basis for the global economy in 2014.

Market development

In fiscal year 2014, we expect **Energy** Sector markets to continue on a moderate growth path, including slightly stronger markets for all Sector businesses compared to fiscal 2013. Gas-fired power plants and wind-farms (both onshore and offshore) are expected to show the most growth.

Effective with the beginning of fiscal 2014, the Fossil Power Generation Division and the Oil & Gas Division were combined into a single Division, **Power Generation**. Within the markets served by the Power Generation Division, we overall expect gas-fired power generation to grow more strongly than coal-fired power generation due to various factors. One is the increased need for highly flexible peaking and intermediate duty, such as to compensate for the fluctuating power generation associated with renewable energy sources such as sun and wind. Stricter carbon emission regulations will also favor natural gas over coal. The general drivers for market growth are expected to remain in place: economic growth and the increasing need to replace older, mainly

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coal-fired units in industrialized countries. Growing environmental awareness increases the demand for environmentally friendly technologies, such as highly efficient power plants and CO2 reduction techniques. We expect growth in fossil power generation markets to be fueled by moderately growing demand for large gas power plants, following a low level of demand in fiscal 2013. We believe that the observed trend towards larger and more efficient generation units is going to continue. On a regional basis, growth is expected to come primarily from the U.S. and the Middle East, while demand in Europe and Asia remains relatively stable compared to fiscal 2013. Political developments in the Middle East and economic instability in Europe continue to pose a downside risk. Growth in the Division s industrial power generation markets is expected to come from small-scale combined-cycle power plants. We believe that oil and gas markets will be fueled by the growing compression and solutions businesses. Compression markets are expected to grow moderately year-over-year, especially in Russia and the Middle East. We expect growth in the solutions market in North America, the Middle East and in parts of Western Europe.

Markets served by our **Wind Power** Division are expected to be stronger in fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013. We believe growth will come from the continued pick-up of the offshore market and continued moderate growth in the onshore market. Potential changes in regulatory frameworks in key markets such as Germany and the U.K. could limit growth in the offshore market. We expect the onshore market in fiscal 2014 to be especially strong in the U.S., where investors are expected to initiate new projects in order to capture the benefits of tax incentives before they expire. This is expected to more than offset slightly declining onshore markets in Western Europe, North-East Asia, the Middle East and Africa. We expect overall stability in the Asia, Australia region. We also expect intense local competition particularly in China, which is the largest national wind market in the world. Further growth in China is supported by ambitious government targets for renewable energy. But because most of this market has low technical requirements, only a fraction of it can be addressed by the Wind Power Division.

The markets of our **Power Transmission** Division are also expected to grow slightly compared to fiscal 2013. While transformer markets are expected to remain stable, we believe the markets for high-voltage products and transmission solutions markets will be moderately stronger. Growth in transmission solutions is expected to come mainly from the Middle East and the U.S. (for high-voltage, direct current electric power transmission systems and flexible alternating current power transmission system) and from North-West Europe (for grid access).

In fiscal 2014, we expect continued moderate growth in the markets served by our **Healthcare** Sector. We expect emerging markets to outgrow markets in industrialized economies, as healthcare systems in the latter countries address cost pressures and governments continue to address high sovereign debt levels, particularly in large parts of Europe. Industrialized countries especially those more reliant on government healthcare expenditures are expected to continue to focus on improving the efficiency of healthcare and on slowing the growth of healthcare spending, thus driving demand for cost-efficient and high-throughput products and solutions. As a result of U.S. healthcare reform, we expect a small but increasing share of healthcare spending being linked to medical outcomes, in an attempt to drive efficiency and curtail costs. In emerging markets, we expect continued strong demand, in particular for entry-level products and solutions, as these countries build up their healthcare infrastructure to provide their populations with affordable access to modern medical technology, including in rural areas. Rising disposable income of private households also contributes to growing demand for healthcare solutions in these markets. Growth in the Asia, Australia region is expected to be driven by double-digit growth rates in China, in an increasingly competitive environment with international and local vendors. We expect that growth in the Americas will be supported by moderate growth in the U.S., in a market characterized by continuing implementation of healthcare reform, consolidation among providers and increasing alignment between hospitals and ambulatory care providers. We expect the overall market for the Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East region to recover only slightly, particularly due to ongoing austerity programs in southern Europe. For the healthcare market overall, we anticipate that the trends towards entry-level solutions, higher efficiency and focus on patient outcomes will continue.

Following a stabilization at the end of fiscal 2013, we expect some of **Industry** Sector s markets to show signs of recovery in the second half of fiscal 2014. We assume that the recovery will be stronger for process automation solutions than for discrete automation. Overall, we expect markets served by our Industry Sector to grow slightly in fiscal 2014 year-over-year. For the Sector s industry-specific markets, we anticipate slight growth in consumer-related industries such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals and food and beverages, and also in the machine building and infrastructure industries. The automotive markets are anticipated to continue to grow in fiscal 2014, but at a slower pace than in fiscal 2013. Within the pharmaceutical industry, we expect demand to be driven by customer investments in increasing production. Within the chemicals industry, we expect growth in petrochemicals and basic chemicals in emerging markets. Within the food and beverage industry, we anticipate the highest growth rates coming from emerging markets. We believe that demand within the machine building industry will benefit from the continuing trend toward integration of product design and product lifecycle management. Within the automotive industry, we expect growth to come predominately from major manufacturers and suppliers in the larger emerging countries and the U.S., as these companies invest to increase efficiency and productivity along their entire value chain. Metals technologies markets are expected to decline year-over-year.

On a geographic basis, the strongest growth for Industry is expected to come from Asia and the Americas. The Asian markets are dominated by the economic development of China which is undergoing a transformation from an investment-driven market towards a more consumption-driven market. While this transition presents longer-term opportunities, overcapacities and structural barriers to reform in the near-term limit the pace of expansion and modernization in China s manufacturing sector. Growth in the Americas is heavily influenced by developments in the U.S., which are uncertain due to political, regulatory and economic factors. The downturn in industrial markets in Europe appears to be coming to an end, and customer capital expenditures are expected to stabilize accordingly. Central and Eastern Europe should show some growth as the current level of industrial investment still offers potential for expansion. Within Europe, we expect only modest industrial investment in Germany, which is strongly dependent on the development of its main export markets, such as China, the U.S. and other European countries.

In fiscal 2014, the short-cycle manufacturing markets served by our **Industry Automation** Division are expected to benefit from stabilizing demand, following de-stocking by customers in fiscal 2013. Overall we do not expect recovery in the markets for our short-cycle businesses until late in fiscal 2014. We anticipate that the market for industrial IT will grow faster than the Division s markets overall.

The long-cycle industry markets served by the **Drive Technologies** Division are expected to grow more slowly or decline, such as in the mining and oil and gas industries where customers are expected to postpone or cancel new projects due to lower raw material prices. Markets in the pulp and paper industry are expected to decline.

We expect worldwide markets for solutions provided by the **Infrastructure & Cities** Sector to grow moderately in fiscal 2014. We expect this growth to stem largely from rail markets, driven by large contract awards. We further expect market growth for the Sector overall to begin to benefit from a recovery in the nonresidential construction markets towards the end of fiscal 2014. In contrast, we anticipate that markets for power grid solutions and products will show little or no growth compared to fiscal 2013.

Markets served by the **Transportation & Logistics** Business are expected to grow moderately in fiscal 2014, fueled by large contract awards as mentioned above, particularly in the U.K., Saudi Arabia and South Africa. Even so, we expect that market growth will be driven by the Asia, Australia region. Overall, the markets for products, solutions and services for transportation and logistics are driven largely by public spending and hence are independent of short-term economic trends. In some countries, especially within emerging markets, we see a tendency to prefer local suppliers. In some European countries we are observing a trend of customers trying to increase competition by using multi-supplier strategies. We expect continued strong demand for metro and light rail as well as for technologies to reduce energy consumption and operating costs. The locomotive market is still held back by austerity programs in a number of countries. We expect that innovative value-added services offerings, such as IT and remote services, will support market growth in coming years.

Markets served by our **Power Grid Solutions & Products** Business are expected to show little or no growth in fiscal 2014. While we anticipate a general recovery of the non-residential construction market, particularly in the U.S., there is usually a lag time of three to four quarters before orders for electrical installations materialize and our Business begins to participate in such growth. As for industrial markets, we expect that the development will be burdened by declining investments in the mining industry. Similarly, investments by power supply companies are anticipated to be held back by regulatory restrictions in some countries, and by austerity programs in others, particularly in Europe. As at Transportation & Logistics we see a tendency in some countries, especially within emerging countries, to prefer local suppliers.

The markets for our **Building Technologies** Division are expected to grow moderately in fiscal 2014. While we expect solid growth in non-residential construction, there is similar to Power Grid Solutions & Products usually a lag time of three to four quarters before the Division begins to participate in such growth. On a regional basis, growth is expected to be driven by the Asia, Australia and the Americas regions. Within Europe, C.I.S., Africa, Middle East we anticipate growth in the Middle East, while the development in Europe is expected to be challenging due to the economic situation in some southern and western European countries and weak public investment due to austerity programs.

SFS business is geared to the Siemens Sectors and their markets and therefore provides support to the operating business of Siemens. As such SFS is, among other factors, influenced by the overall business development of the markets served by the four Sectors.

SIEMENS GROUP

We are basing our outlook for the Siemens Group and its segments on the above-mentioned expectations regarding the overall economic situation and specific market conditions for the next fiscal year.

We are exposed to currency translation effects, involving the US$, British £ and currencies of emerging markets such as China, India and Brazil. We expect volatility in global currency markets to continue in fiscal 2014. Given that Siemens is a net exporter from the Eurozone to the rest of the world, a weak Euro is principally favorable for our business and a strong Euro is principally unfavorable. During fiscal 2013, the average exchange rate conversion for our large volume of US$-denominated revenue was US$1.31 per Euro. In the latter part of the fiscal year, the Euro increased in strength. As of the end of the fiscal year, the US$ exchange rate was US$1.35 per Euro. Through adaptation of our production facilities during the past, we have improved our natural hedge on a global basis. In addition, we have already systematically addressed the remaining currency risk in our export business activities for fiscal 2014, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 31. We expect these steps to help to limit effects on income related to currency in fiscal 2014.

We expect Siemens 2014, our company-wide program for improving profitability in our Sectors through cost reduction, strengthening core activities, improving our go-to-market setup, optimizing our corporate infrastructure, and simplifying our governance will contribute positively to growth in Net income and corresponding basic earnings per share (EPS).

This outlook excludes impacts related to legal and regulatory matters.

Revenue growth

We expect that in fiscal 2014 **revenue** on an organic basis, excluding currency translation and portfolio effects, will remain near the prior-year level, as markets for Siemens overall are expected to remain challenging in the next fiscal year. These challenges are expected to be particularly evident in short-cycle businesses, where we do not anticipate a recovery until late in fiscal 2014. On the other hand, we expect a stabilizing effect on revenue from conversion of our order backlog (defined as the sum of order backlogs of our Sectors) which totaled 100 billion as of September 30, 2013. From this backlog we expect to convert approximately 40 billion of past orders into current revenue in the next fiscal year. Within this amount for fiscal 2014, we expect approximately 21 billion in revenue conversion from the 54 billion backlog of the Energy Sector, approximately 10 billion in revenue conversion from the 29 billion backlog of Infrastructure & Cities, approximately 6 billion in revenue conversion from the 10 billion backlog of Industry and approximately 3 billion in revenue conversion from the 7 billion backlog of Healthcare. For fiscal 2014, we expect that orders will continue to exceed revenue, leading to a book-to-bill ratio above 1.

Overall, we assume growth in revenue from emerging markets, which accounted for 34% of total revenue in fiscal 2013, to be largely offset by lower revenue from industrialized countries.

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In fiscal 2010, we set ourselves the goal to increase revenue from our Environmental Portfolio to more than 40 billion in fiscal 2014. In fiscal 2013, revenue from our Environmental Portfolio was 32 billion. Due to recent and ongoing portfolio changes, particularly including the spin-off of OSRAM and the disposal of our Water Technologies Business Unit, it is no longer likely that we will achieve this target purely with our own operations by the end of fiscal 2014. Siemens strategic focus on technologies for energy efficiency and climate and environmental protection will nevertheless remain in place.

Profitability

For fiscal 2014, we anticipate that basic **EPS** from Net income will increase by at least 15% compared to 5.08 in fiscal 2013. This increase is calculated on a base of 843 million shares, which was the actual number of shares outstanding as of September 30, 2013. We expect that this increase will come predominantly from growth in **Net income**. In addition, we expect EPS growth to benefit modestly from our previously announced plan to repurchase Siemens shares in a volume of up to 4 billion within the next up to 24 months.

Our forecast for basic EPS growth in fiscal 2014 is based on a number of additional expectations and assumptions. As mentioned above, we forecast organic revenue near the level of fiscal 2013, which means we do not expect positive influences on profit development from economies of scale. We assume pricing pressure across our businesses of around 2.5% to 3.0% in fiscal 2014, which will also hold back profit development, and upward pressure on costs from wage inflation of around 4% on a global basis. Finally, we anticipate that our tax rate in fiscal 2014 will be slightly higher, on the assumption that we will generate a greater share of profit in higher-tax jurisdictions. We expect that these factors will be offset by significant positive developments, particularly including a steep decline in charges compared to fiscal 2013, which included 1.3 billion in impacts for the Siemens 2014 program. Furthermore, we expect substantial productivity benefits from the program, continued progress with reducing costs in our supply chain, and a more favorable revenue mix in some businesses due to portfolio measures and selective ramp-down of lower-margin activities.

We expect **Total Sectors profit** in fiscal 2014 to benefit from implementation of Siemens 2014. At the end of fiscal 2013, we were ahead of schedule with regard to identifying and implementing the measures within the program aimed at sustainably improving our productivity. As a result, we took the great majority of the charges we expected under the program within fiscal 2013, totaling 1.3 billion. With only some supplemental charges for the program in fiscal 2014, and with most of the program s productivity gains expected to materialize during the year, we expect a substantial increase in Total Sectors profit year-over-year, and that Total Sectors profit margin will rise to 9.5% to 10.5%. We assume that all Sectors will contribute to the Total Sectors profit margin improvement, except for Healthcare which already achieved a very high margin level in fiscal 2013 due to execution of its Agenda 2013 initiative. We assume that pricing pressure will be modestly higher for Healthcare and Energy than for Infrastructure & Cities and Industry.

As part of One Siemens, our framework for sustainable value creation, we have defined adjusted **EBITDA margin corridors** for the respective industries of our four Sectors, which the Sectors seek to achieve and maintain throughout the entire business cycle. For Energy the margin corridor is 10% to 15%; for Healthcare the margin corridor is 15% to 20%; for Industry the margin corridor is 11% to 17%; and for Infrastructure & Cities the margin corridor is 8% to 12%. With anticipated improvements in Total Sectors profit, we expect that all Sectors will be in their respective margin corridors in fiscal 2014, with Infrastructure & Cities reaching the low end of its target range.

Anticipated improvements within Total Sectors profit are expected to be partly offset by results outside the Sectors and within discontinued operations. Within **Equity Investments** we expect profit of approximately 100 million in fiscal 2014. In fiscal 2013, profit of 396 million benefited strongly from the sale of our stake in NSN.

We expect **SFS** to continue successfully executing its growth strategy, which drove a higher interest result in fiscal 2013 compared to the prior year. With continued growth in fiscal 2014, we anticipate profit of SFS to be above the prior-year level of 409 million. Within One Siemens, we set a target range for return on equity or **ROE (after tax)** for SFS of 15% to 20%. We expect that SFS will continue to reach this range in fiscal 2014.

We anticipate that SRE will continue with real estate disposals depending on market conditions. We expect results from Corporate items and pensions in fiscal 2014 to be approximately a negative 1.0 billion and profit related to Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items to come in at about a negative 200 million.

In the next fiscal year, we expect no material impact on Net income from discontinued operations. For comparison, discontinued operations in fiscal 2013 resulted in income of 197 million, due mainly to OSRAM, which we spun off at the end of fiscal 2013.

Capital efficiency

Our most important financial goal is capital efficiency, which we measure in terms of adjusted return on capital employed (**ROCE (adjusted)).** Due mainly to our expectations regarding the development of income from continuing operations, we expect ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations to return to our target range of 15% to 20% in fiscal 2014. For comparison, ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations was 13.8% in fiscal 2013. For SFS, we set a target range for return on equity or ROE (after tax) for SFS of 15% to 20%. As mentioned above, we expect that SFS will continue to reach this range in fiscal 2014.

Capital structure

For the medium-term we set a target for our **capital structure**, defined as the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA. We seek to achieve a ratio in the range of 0.5 to 1.0. In fiscal 2013, we made progress toward this target, and we anticipate that we will approach the lower end of the range at the end of fiscal 2014. We expect this to be strongly supported by a planned buyback of Siemens AG shares worth up to 4.0 billion over the next up to 24 months as mentioned above.

In the area of investment planning, we expect to continue our investing activities, such as to safeguard market share and competitive advantages based on technological innovation. We will also continue investing in extending our capacities for designing, manufacturing and marketing new solutions and for the necessary replacements of these fixed assets. With regard to capital expenditures for continuing operations, we expect a substantial increase in fiscal 2014 spending year-over-year.

Dividend and share buybacks

We intend to continue providing an attractive return to shareholders. Therefore in the years ahead we intend to propose a dividend payout which, combined with outlays during the fiscal year for publicly announced share buybacks, results in a sum representing 40% to 60% of Net income, which for this purpose we may adjust to exclude selected exceptional non-cash effects. Furthermore, for fiscal 2014, we are taking proceeds from the sale of the NSN stake in fiscal 2013 into consideration. As in the past, we intend to fund the dividend payout from Free cash flow.

Overall assessment

We expect our markets to remain challenging in fiscal 2014. Our short-cycle businesses are not anticipating a recovery until late in the fiscal year. We expect orders to exceed revenue, for a book-to-bill ratio above 1. Assuming that revenue on an organic basis remains level year-over-year, we expect basic EPS (Net Income) for fiscal 2014 to grow by at least 15% from 5.08 in fiscal 2013.

This outlook is based on shares outstanding of 843 million as of September 30, 2013. Furthermore, it excludes impacts related to legal and regulatory matters. Overall, the actual development for Siemens and its Segments may vary, positively or negatively, from our expectations due to the risks and opportunities described elsewhere in this document. See Item 3: Key information Risk factors as well as Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Report on expected developments Opportunities. This report on expected developments should be read in conjunction with Forward-looking statements at the beginning of this document.

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Opportunities

Within our comprehensive, interactive and management-oriented Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) approach that is integrated into the organization and that addresses both risks and opportunities, we regularly identify, evaluate and respond to opportunities that present themselves in our various fields of activity. Below we describe our most significant opportunities. The described opportunities are necessarily not the only ones we encounter. In addition, our assessment of opportunities is subject to change as our Company, our markets and technologies are constantly developing. As a consequence, new opportunities may arise, existing opportunities may cease to be relevant, or the significance of an opportunity may change. Generally, opportunities are assessed to the best of our knowledge, considering certain assumptions, including market development, market potential of technologies or solutions, and anticipated developments in customer demand or prices, among other things. When opportunities materialize, they may have a lower effect than previously estimated on the basis of the underlying assumptions. It is also possible that opportunities we see today will never materialize. In our view, the overall opportunity situation did not change significantly as compared to the prior year. Two opportunity factors included in our prior year reporting (further growth in the area of environment and climate protection and utilizing cross collaboration among our broad portfolio and global presence to offer more innovative and holistic solutions) have been incorporated into our business plans and are therefore not reported as an ERM relevant opportunity any more.

Through selective acquisitions, equity investments and partnerships we constantly strive to strengthen our leading technology position, open up additional potential markets or further develop our product portfolio: We constantly monitor our current and future markets for opportunities for strategic acquisitions, equity investments or partnerships to complement organic growth. Such activities could help us to strengthen our market position in our existing markets, provide access to new markets or complement our technological portfolio in selected areas.

We particularly see further opportunities in the growth potential of established markets and especially of the emerging markets: It is expected that in coming years emerging markets will continue to grow significantly faster than industrialized nations, led by strong growth in the BRIC countries Brazil, Russia, India and China as well as by growth opportunities in the second wave emerging markets like Chile, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland or Turkey. Within One Siemens, we want to take measures aimed at continuously increasing our share of revenue from emerging markets. We believe that developing the capability to design, manufacture and sell so-called SMART (simple, maintenance-friendly, affordable, reliable, and timely-to-market) products will provide us with opportunities to gain market share and enhance our local presence in these strategic growth markets. Adding further SMART products to our portfolio and developing stronger sales channels would enable us to increase our revenues by serving large and fast-growing regional markets, where customers may consider price more strongly than product features when making a purchase decision.

We constantly strive to develop new technologies, new products and solutions as well as to improve existing ones: We invest in new technologies that we expect to meet future demands in accordance with the four strategic megatrends demographic change, urbanization, climate change and globalization (for further information, see Item 4: Information on the Company Strategy Global megatrends).

Localizing value chain activities in low cost countries could further improve our cost position: Localizing certain value chain activities, such as procurement, manufacturing, maintenance and service in markets such as the BRIC countries and other emerging markets, as well as the Middle East could enable us to reduce costs and to strengthen our global competitive position, in particular compared to competitors based in countries with a more favorable cost structure.

We are in the process of continuously developing and implementing initiatives to reduce costs, adjust capacities, improve our processes and streamline our portfolio: In an intensified competitive market environment, a competitive cost structure complements the competitive advantage of being innovative. We believe that further improvements in our cost position strengthen our global competitive position and secure our market presence against emerging and incumbent competitors. For example, we expect to create sustainable value from productivity measures in the Sectors in connection with Siemens 2014, as mentioned earlier a company-wide program supporting our One Siemens framework.

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We are realigning our regional organization: As of November, 2013, following the close of fiscal 2013, we disbanded our Regional Cluster organization. Following this organizational change, we have designated 30 Lead Countries which are individually responsible for managing a number of other countries regarding market penetration. Each Lead Country reports directly to the Managing Board. By implementing this move, Siemens intends to intensify its customer access and expand its regional business. We expect that this new setup will further enhance our local market penetration going forward.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Siemens Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the IASB and as adopted by the European Union (EU). Siemens significant accounting policies, as described in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2 are essential to understanding the Company s results of operations, financial positions and cash flows. Certain of these accounting policies require critical accounting estimates that involve complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions, some of which may be for matters that are inherently uncertain and susceptible to change. Such critical accounting estimates could change from period to period and have a material impact on the Company s results of operations, financial positions and cash flows. Critical accounting estimates could also involve estimates where management reasonably could have used a different estimate in the current accounting period. Management cautions that future events often vary from forecasts and that estimates routinely require adjustment.

Revenue recognition on construction contracts The Company s Sectors, particularly Energy, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities, conduct a significant portion of their business under construction contracts with customers. The Company accounts for construction projects using the percentage-of-completion method, recognizing revenue as performance on contract progresses. Certain long-term service contracts are accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method as well. This method places considerable importance on accurate estimates of the extent of progress towards completion and may involve estimates on the scope of deliveries and services required for fulfilling the contractually defined obligations. These significant estimates include total contract costs, total contract revenues, contract risks, including technical, political and regulatory risks, and other judgments. Under the percentage-of-completion method, changes in estimates may lead to an increase or decrease of revenue. The creditworthiness of our customers is taken into account in estimating the probability that economic benefits associated with a contract will flow to the Company. In addition, we need to assess whether the contract is expected to continue or to be terminated. In determining whether the continuation or termination of a contract is expected to be the most likely scenario, all relevant facts and circumstances relating to the contract are considered on an individual basis. For contracts expected to be continued, amounts already included in revenue for which collectability ceases to be probable are recognized as an expense. For contracts expected to be terminated, including terminations due to expected payment defaults of our customers or terminations due to force majeure events, the estimates on the scope of deliveries and services provided under the contracts are revised accordingly, typically resulting in a decrease of revenue in the respective reporting period. Management of the operating Divisions continually reviews all estimates involved in such construction contracts and adjusts them as necessary.

Trade and other receivables The allowance for doubtful accounts involves significant management judgment and review of individual receivables based on individual customer creditworthiness, current economic trends including the developments of the European sovereign debt crisis and analysis of historical bad debts on a portfolio basis. For the determination of the country-specific component of the individual allowance, Siemens also consider country credit ratings, which are centrally determined based on information from external rating agencies. Regarding the determination of the valuation allowance derived from a portfolio-based analysis of historical bad debts, a decline of receivables in volume results in a corresponding reduction of such provisions and vice versa. As of September 30, 2013 and 2012, Siemens recorded a total valuation allowance for trade and other receivables of 1,147 million and

1,190 million, respectively.

Impairment Siemens tests at least annually whether goodwill has incurred any impairment, in accordance with its accounting policy. The determination of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated involves the use of estimates by management. The outcome

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predicted by these estimates is influenced e.g. by the successful integration of acquired entities, volatility of capital markets, interest rate developments, foreign exchange rate fluctuations and the outlook on economic trends. The recoverable amount is the higher of the cash-generating unit s or the group of cash-generating units fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The Company generally uses discounted cash flow based methods to determine these values. These discounted cash flow calculations use five-year projections that are based on financial forecasts. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management s best estimate about future developments. Cash flows after the planning period are extrapolated using individual growth rates. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of fair value less costs to sell and value in use include estimated growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and tax rates. These estimates, including the methodology used, can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any goodwill impairment. Likewise, whenever property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and investments accounted for using the equity method are tested for impairment, the determination of the assets recoverable amount involves the use of estimates by management that can have a material impact on the respective values and ultimately the amount of any impairment.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for disposal Assets held for disposal and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell. The determination of the fair value less costs to sell includes the use of management estimates and assumptions that tend to be uncertain.

Employee benefit accounting Post-employment benefits Obligations for pension and other post-employment benefits and related net periodic benefit costs are determined in accordance with actuarial valuations. These valuations rely on key assumptions including discount rates, expected compensation increases, rate of pension progression and mortality rates. The discount rate assumptions are determined by reference to yields on high-quality corporate bonds of appropriate duration and currency at the end of the reporting period. In case such yields are not available discount rates are based on government bonds yields. Due to changing market, economic and social conditions the underlying key assumptions may differ from actual developments and may lead to significant changes in pension and other post-employment benefit obligations. Such differences are recognized in full through line item Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes in the period in which they occur without affecting profit or loss. For a sensitivity analysis, see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 23.

Provisions Significant estimates are involved in the determination of provisions related to onerous contracts, warranty costs, asset retirement obligations and legal proceedings. A significant portion of the business of certain operating divisions is performed pursuant to long-term contracts, often for large projects, in Germany and abroad, awarded on a competitive bidding basis. Siemens records a provision for onerous sales contracts when current estimates of total contract costs exceed expected contract revenue. Such estimates are subject to change based on new information as projects progress towards completion. Onerous sales contracts are identified by monitoring the progress of the project and updating the estimate of total contract costs which also requires significant judgment relating to achieving certain performance standards, for example in the Fossil Power Generation Division, in the Power Transmission Division, in the Mobility & Logistics Division, in the Rail Systems Division and in the Healthcare Sector as well as estimates involving warranty costs and estimates regarding project delays including the assessment of responsibility splits between the contract partners for these delays. Significant estimates and assumptions are also involved in the determination of provisions related to major asset retirement obligations. Uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognized include, for example, the estimated costs of decommissioning because of the long time frame over which future cash outflows are expected to occur including the respective interest accretion. Amongst others, the estimated cash outflows could alter significantly if, and when, political developments affect the government s plans to develop the final storage.

Siemens is subject to legal and regulatory proceedings in various jurisdictions. Such proceedings may result in criminal or civil sanctions, penalties, damage claims and other claims, or disgorgements against the Company. If it is more likely than not that an obligation of the Company exists and will result in an outflow of resources, a provision is recorded if the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Regulatory and legal proceedings as well as government investigations often involve complex legal issues and are subject to substantial uncertainties. Accordingly, management exercises considerable judgment in determining whether there is a

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present obligation as a result of a past event at the end of the reporting period, whether it is more likely than not that such a proceeding will result in an outflow of resources and whether the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The Company periodically reviews the status of these proceedings with both inside and outside counsel. These judgments are subject to change as new information becomes available. The required amount of a provision may change in the future due to new developments in the particular matter. Revisions to estimates may significantly impact future net income. Upon resolution, Siemens may incur charges in excess of the recorded provisions for such matters. It cannot be excluded that the financial position or results of operations of Siemens will be materially affected by an unfavorable outcome of legal or regulatory proceedings or government investigations.

Income taxes Siemens operates in various tax jurisdictions and therefore has to determine tax positions under respective local tax laws and tax authorities views which can be complex and subject to different interpretations of taxpayers and local tax authorities. Deferred tax assets are recognized if sufficient future taxable profit is available, including income from forecasted operating earnings, the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences and established tax planning opportunities. As of each period-end, management evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets, based on projected future taxable profits. As future developments are uncertain and partly beyond management s control, assumptions are necessary to estimate future taxable profits as well as the period in which deferred tax assets will recover. Estimates are revised in the period in which there is sufficient evidence to revise the assumption. If management considers it probable that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset cannot be realized, that portion would not be recognized.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For information on recent accounting pronouncements and their impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 2.

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL MEASURES

Siemens (the Company) presents the following financial measures to supplement its Consolidated Financial Statements which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS. These measures are designed to measure growth, capital efficiency, cash and profit generation, and optimization of Siemens capital structure:

- Orders and order backlog;
- Adjusted or organic growth rates of revenue and orders;
- Book-to-bill ratio;
- Total Sectors profit;
- Return on equity (after tax), or ROE (after tax);

Return on capital employed (adjusted), or ROCE (adjusted);

Free cash flow, or FCF;

Adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBIT and adjusted EBITDA margins;

Earnings-effects from purchase price allocation, or PPA effects;

Net debt; and

Adjusted industrial net debt.

These supplemental financial measures are or may be non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. They may exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as applicable, in the calculation of the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS, and their usefulness is therefore subject to limitations, which are described below for each measure. Accordingly, they should not be viewed in isolation or as alternatives to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS, as identified in the following discussion, and they should be considered in conjunction with Siemens Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and the Notes thereto.

In considering our supplemental financial measures, investors should bear in mind that other companies that report or describe similarly titled financial measures may calculate them differently. Accordingly, investors should exercise appropriate caution in comparing our supplemental financial measures to similarly titled financial measures reported by other companies.

The following discussion provides:

- the definitions of these supplemental financial measures;
- the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures;
- information regarding the usefulness of these supplemental financial measures;
- limitations on the usefulness of these supplemental financial measures; and
- quantitative reconciliations of these supplemental financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

Amounts presented in reconciliations are generally taken from the Consolidated Financial Statements. We encourage our investors to review the following information carefully.

ORDERS AND ORDER BACKLOG

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

Under our policy for the recognition of orders, we generally recognize the total contract amount for an order when we enter into a contract that we consider legally effective and compulsory based on a number of different criteria. The contract amount is the agreed price or fee for that portion of the contract for which the delivery of goods and/or the provision of services has been irrevocably agreed. Future revenue from service, maintenance and outsourcing contracts is recognized as orders in the amount of the total contract value only if there is adequate assurance that the contract will remain in effect for its entire duration (e.g., due to high exit barriers for the customer). Orders are generally recognized immediately when the relevant contract is considered legally effective and compulsory. The only exceptions are orders with short overall contract terms. In this case, a separate reporting of orders would provide no significant additional information regarding our performance. For orders of this type, the recognition of orders thus occurs when the corresponding revenue is recognized. There is no comparable IFRS financial measure for orders. We believe that orders are a useful indicator regarding the future revenue of our Company.

Order backlog is calculated by adding the orders of the current fiscal year to the balance of the order backlog as of the end of the prior fiscal year and then subtracting the revenue recognized in the current fiscal year. If the amount of an order already recognized in the current or the previous fiscal years is modified or if an order from the current fiscal year is cancelled, we adjust orders for the current quarter and also our order backlog accordingly, but do not retroactively adjust previously published orders. However, if an order from a previous fiscal year is cancelled, orders of the current quarter and, accordingly, the current fiscal year are generally not adjusted; instead, the existing order backlog is revised directly. Aside from cancellations, the order backlog is also subject to currency translation and portfolio effects. There is no comparable IFRS financial measure for order backlog. We believe that order backlog is a useful indicator regarding the future revenue of our Company resulting from already recognized orders.

Limitations on the usefulness

There is no standard system for compiling and calculating orders and order backlog information that applies across companies. Accordingly, our orders and order backlog may not be comparable with orders and order backlog measures reported by other companies. We subject our orders and our order backlog to internal documentation and review requirements. We may change our policies for recognizing orders and order backlog in the future without previous notice.

Order reporting for the current period may include adjustments to orders added in previous quarters of the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years (except for cancellations). Order backlog is based on firm commitments which may be cancelled in future periods.

Quantitative reconciliation

There is no comparable IFRS financial measure. Therefore, a quantitative reconciliation of orders and order backlog is not provided.

ADJUSTED OR ORGANIC GROWTH RATES OF REVENUE AND ORDERS

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

We present, on a worldwide basis and for Sectors and Divisions, the percentage change from period to period in revenue and orders as adjusted for currency translation and portfolio effects. The adjusted percentage changes are called adjusted or organic growth rates.

We prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in euros; however, a significant portion of our operations of our Sectors is conducted in a functional currency other than the euro and is therefore subject to currency translation effects. Translating amounts from these currencies into euro affects the comparability of our results when the exchange rates for these currencies fluctuate. Some businesses are significantly affected because they conduct a large portion of operations outside the Eurozone, particularly in the U.S. In addition, the impact of acquisitions and dispositions on our consolidated revenue affects the comparability of the Consolidated Financial Statements between different periods.

The adjusted or organic growth rates of revenue and orders are calculated by subtracting currency translation effects and portfolio effects from the actual growth rates. The currency translation effects are calculated as (1) (a) revenue or orders for the current period, based on the exchange rate of the current period minus (b) revenue or orders for the current period, based on the exchange rate of the comparative period, divided by (2) revenue or orders for the previous period, based on the exchange rate of the comparative period. The portfolio effects are calculated, in the case of acquisitions, as the percentage change in revenue or orders attributable to the acquired business and, in the case of dispositions, as the percentage change in revenue or orders on the assumption that the disposed business had not been part of Siemens in the previous period. Portfolio effects are always considered in the calculation of adjusted or organic growth rates for a period of twelve months. We make portfolio adjustments for certain carve-in and carve-out transactions, as well as for other minor transactions and reclassifications in the segments. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to the adjusted or organic growth rate of revenue is the unadjusted growth rate calculated based on the actual revenue figures presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements. There is no comparable IFRS financial measure for the adjusted or organic growth rate of orders.

We believe that the presentation of an adjusted or organic growth rate of revenue and orders provides useful information to investors because a meaningful analysis of trends in revenue and orders from one period to the next requires comparable data and therefore an understanding of the developments in the operational business net of the impact of currency translation and portfolio effects. Our management considers adjusted or organic rates of growth in its management of our business. For this reason, we believe that the ability of investors to assess our overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

Limitations on the usefulness

Adjusted or organic growth rates of revenue and orders are not adjusted for other effects, such as increases or decreases in prices or quantity/volume.

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Quantitative reconciliation

For a quantitative reconciliation of adjusted or organic growth rates of revenue and orders to unadjusted growth rates of revenue and orders, refer to the relevant tables within Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects.

Book-to-bill ratio

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

The book-to-bill ratio measures the relationship between orders and revenue. The book-to-bill ratio is neither required nor defined by IFRS therefore there is no comparable IFRS financial measure. A book-to-bill ratio of above 1 indicates that more orders were received than revenue was recognized, indicating stronger demand, whereas a book-to-bill ratio of below 1 points to weaker demand.

Limitations on the usefulness

The usefulness of the book-to-bill ratio is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio and thus does not provide information as to the absolute number of orders received by us, or the amount of revenue recognized.

Quantitative reconciliation

When we present the book-to-bill ratio, we generally provide figures for the orders and revenue which we used for the calculation. The calculation is orders divided by revenue. For book-to-bill ratio, refer to the relevant tables within Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects.

Total Sectors profit

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

We use Total Sectors profit to measure the sum of the profit or loss of four of our reportable segments, which are the four Sectors Energy, Healthcare, Industry and Infrastructure & Cities. As required by IFRS 8, Operating segments, we present profit or loss for each reportable segment. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker. We define profit or loss of a Sector as earnings before financing interest, certain pension costs and income taxes. We may further exclude certain other items not considered indicative of performance by management. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to Total Sectors profit is Income from continuing operations before income taxes.

We believe that the ability of investors to assess our overall performance may be improved by disclosure of Total Sectors profit as a measure of the operational performance of the four Sectors because they conduct substantially all of the core industrial activities of our Company.

Limitations on the usefulness

Profit of Equity Investments, SFS, Centrally managed portfolio activities, Siemens Real Estate, Corporate items and pensions as well as of Eliminations, Corporate Treasury and other reconciling items can have a material impact on our Income from continuing operations in any given period. In addition, Total Sectors profit does not eliminate profit earned by one Sector on intragroup transactions with another Sector.

Quantitative reconciliation

Total Sectors profit is reconciled to Income from continuing operations before income taxes in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Segment information. For a reconciliation of Income from continuing operations before income taxes to Income from continuing operations, see the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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RETURN ON EQUITY (AFTER TAX)

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

In line with common practice in the financial services industry, Financial Services (SFS) uses ROE (after tax) as one of its key profitability measures. We define ROE (after tax) as SFS profit after tax (annualized for purposes of interim reporting), divided by SFS average allocated equity. SFS profit as reported in the Segment information is defined as Income before income taxes (IBIT). For purposes of calculating ROE (after tax), however, the relevant income taxes are calculated on a simplified basis, by applying an assumed flat tax rate of 30% to SFS profit, excluding Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net which is generally net of tax already, and tax-free income components and other components which have already been taxed, or are generally tax free, or which serve as an adjustment for material taxable Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net. The allocated equity for SFS is mainly determined and influenced by the size and quality of its portfolio of commercial finance assets (primarily leases and loans) and equity investments. This allocation is designed to cover the risks of the underlying business and is in line with common credit risk management standards. The actual risk of the SFS portfolio is evaluated and controlled on a regular basis. The allocated equity is calculated quarterly. The most directly comparable IFRS financial measure for ROE (after tax) is SFS profit as reported in the Segment information.

ROE (after tax) is reported only for the SFS segment. It is used by management as a supplement in evaluating the business performance of SFS. Therefore we believe that the presentation of ROE (after tax) provides useful information to investors.

Limitations on the usefulness

IBIT as reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements may exclude certain items not considered indicative of performance by management. The relevant income taxes used to determine SFS profit after tax (used in the numerator) is calculated by applying an assumed flat tax rate to IBIT. As a portion of the IBIT is tax free, certain IBIT components are deducted before applying the flat tax rate. For feasibility purposes, the tax free portion of IBIT is determined based on a simplified methodology, i.e., not all of the tax free IBIT components are treated as such. Accordingly, the effective amount of income taxes payable differs from the amount calculated by means of this simplified procedure. In addition, the use of ROE (after tax) is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio and thus does not provide information as to the absolute amount of SFS income.

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Quantitative reconciliation

	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012
	(in millions of)	
Calculation of income taxes of SFS		
Profit of SFS (IBIT)	409	479
Less/Plus: Income/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method, net of SFS(1)	(85)	(168)
Less/Plus: Tax-free income components and others(2)	(26)	57
Tax basis	298	368
Tax rate (flat)	30%	30%
Calculated income taxes of SFS	**89**	**110**
Profit after tax of SFS		
Profit of SFS (IBIT).	409	479
Less: Calculated income taxes of SFS	(89)	(110)
Profit after tax of SFS.	**320**	**368**
ROE (after tax) of SFS		
(I) Profit after tax of SFS	320	368
(II) Average allocated equity of SFS(3)	1,874	1,681
(I)/(II) ROE (after tax) of SFS	**17.1%**	**21.9%**

(1) For information on Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net of SFS, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations).

(2) Tax-free income components include forms of financing which are generally exempted from income taxes. Others comprise result components related to the (partial) sale/divestment of equity investments, which are reclassified from at equity to available-for-sale financial assets and are therefore not included in the (Income) loss from investments accounted for using the equity method, net of SFS. Such results are already taxed or generally tax free. Others may also comprise an adjustment for material taxable Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net of SFS.

(3) Average allocated equity of SFS for a fiscal year is determined as a five-point average in allocated equity of SFS of the respective quarters starting with the allocated equity of SFS as of September 30 of the previous fiscal year.

We are unable to prepare a reconciliation to our announced ROE (after tax) range for 2014 without unreasonable effort and, in addition, we believe that any information that could be disclosed in connection with such reconciliation would not be meaningful and could in fact confuse or mislead investors. This is due to the fact that management aims to achieve a value for ROE (after tax) that lies within the target range, rather than a specific combination of numerator and denominator for any given ROE (after tax) value, including the high and low ends of the ROE (after tax) range. As such, we believe that information on the level of ROE (after tax) targeted by management is useful supplemental information for investors. However, we use the targeted ROE (after tax) range as an integral performance measure that takes into account the history of SFS operations and management s experience in projecting rather than deriving it from individual quantitative forecasts of the components of ROE (after tax), i.e., Profit after tax of SFS, Average allocated equity of SFS. Accordingly, the numbers presented in any reconciliation would be arbitrary or even potentially misleading, because they would be generated solely for purposes of the reconciliation and would not reflect the basis for management s view of the potential future development of the business.

Return on capital employed (adjusted)

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

We present ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations at the Siemens group level. ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations is our measure of capital efficiency and sustainable value creation. It is defined as Income from continuing operations before interest after tax (annualized for purposes of interim reporting) divided by average capital employed (continuing operations). Income from continuing operations before interest after tax is defined as Income from continuing operations, excluding Other interest income (expenses), net (but not Other interest income (expenses) of SFS) (both as reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements or in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). It also excludes Interest expenses from post-employment benefits and taxes on these interest adjustments. SFS Other income (expenses) is included in Other interest income (expenses), net. Adding back SFS Other income (expenses) in the numerator corresponds to the adjustment for SFS Debt in the denominator Average capital employed.

Average capital employed (continuing operations), the denominator in the ROCE (adjusted) (continuing operations) calculation, is defined as the average of Total equity plus Long-term debt, plus Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt, less Cash and cash equivalents, less Current available-for-sale financial assets, plus Post-employment benefits, less SFS Debt, less Fair value hedge accounting adjustment and less Assets classified as held for disposal (presented as discontinued operations), net of Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal (presented as discontinued operations). Each of the components of Capital employed is presented either on the face of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, or in the relevant tables of Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects.

We also present ROCE (adjusted) for continuing and discontinued operations. For this purpose, the numerator is Income before interest after tax (annualized for purposes of interim reporting) and the denominator is Average capital employed (continuing operations) plus Assets classified as held for disposal (presented as discontinued operations), net of Liabilities associated with assets, classified as held for disposal (presented as discontinued operations).

The most directly comparable IFRS financial measure for the numerator in the ROCE (adjusted) calculation is Net income. For the denominator it is Total equity.

We use the ROCE (adjusted) financial performance ratio in order to assess our income generation from the point of view of our shareholders and creditors, who provide us with capital in the forms of equity and debt. We believe that the presentation of ROCE (adjusted) and the various supplemental financial measures involved in its calculation provides useful information to investors because ROCE (adjusted) can be used to determine whether capital invested in the Company yields competitive returns. In addition, achievement of predetermined targets relating to ROCE (adjusted) is one of the factors we take into account in determining the amount of performance-based compensation received by our management.

Limitations on the usefulness

Due to practical considerations, taxes on interest adjustments are determined based on a simplified methodology: the effective tax rate for the determination of taxes on interest adjustments is calculated by dividing Income tax expenses by Income from continuing operations before income taxes, both as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Accordingly, the effective amount of Income tax expenses related to these adjustments may differ from the amount calculated by means of this simplified procedure. In addition, the usefulness of ROCE (adjusted) is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio and thus does not provide information as to the absolute amount of our Income from continuing operations and Net income.

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Quantitative reconciliation

Capital employed Fiscal 2013	**09/30/2013**	**06/30/2013**	**03/31/2013**	**12/31/2012**	**09/30/2012**
			(in millions of)		
Total equity	28,625	27,909	26,620	30,551	31,424
Plus: Long-term debt	18,509	19,140	20,182	16,651	16,880
Plus: Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	1,944	3,656	2,752	3,709	3,826
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(9,190)	(6,071)	(7,892)	(7,823)	(10,891)
Less: Current available-for-sale financial assets	(601)	(506)	(533)	(517)	(524)
Plus: Post-employment benefits	9,265	9,325	9,890	9,856	9,801
Less: SFS Debt	(15,600)	(15,004)	(14,879)	(14,490)	(14,558)
Less: Fair value hedge accounting adjustment(1)	(1,247)	(1,323)	(1,473)	(1,570)	(1,670)
Capital employed (continuing operations and discontinued operations)	**31,706**	**37,127**	**34,667**	**36,367**	**34,289**
Less: Assets classified as held for disposal presented as discontinued operations	(768)	(4,783)	(4,616)	(4,589)	(4,693)
Plus: Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal presented as discontinued operations	258	1,948	1,948	2,045	2,010
Capital employed (continuing operations)	**31,195**	**34,291**	**31,999**	**33,823**	**31,606**

Capital employed Fiscal 2012	**09/30/2012**	**06/30/2012**	**03/31/2012**	**12/31/2011**	**09/30/2011**
			(in millions of)		
Total equity	31,424	32,417	32,250	34,059	32,271
Plus: Long-term debt	16,880	15,234	14,731	14,566	14,280
Plus: Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	3,826	5,236	4,799	2,841	3,660
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(10,891)	(8,963)	(8,424)	(8,977)	(12,468)
Less: Current available-for-sale financial assets	(524)	(532)	(542)	(478)	(477)
Plus: Post-employment benefits	9,801	8,949	7,378	6,657	7,188
Less: SFS Debt	(14,558)	(13,644)	(13,303)	(13,424)	(12,075)
Less: Fair value hedge accounting adjustment(1)	(1,670)	(1,638)	(1,474)	(1,544)	(1,470)
Capital employed (continuing operations and discontinued operations)	**34,289**	**37,058**	**35,414**	**33,699**	**30,909**
Less: Assets classified as held for disposal presented as discontinued operations	(4,693)	(4,695)	(4,893)	(4,968)	(4,666)
	2,010	1,919	1,679	1,663	1,749

Plus: Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal presented as discontinued operations					
Capital employed (continuing operations)	**31,606**	**34,283**	**32,201**	**30,394**	**27,993**

(1) Debt is generally reported with a value representing approximately the amount to be repaid. However for debt designated in a hedging relationship (fair value hedges), this amount is adjusted by changes in market value mainly due to changes in interest rates. Accordingly, we deduct these changes in market value in order to end up with an amount of debt that approximately will be repaid, which we believe is a more meaningful figure for the calculation presented above. For further information on fair value hedges see Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 31.

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	Year ended September 30, 2013	2012
	(in millions of)	
Income from continuing operations before interest after tax		
Net income	4,409	4,282
Plus/Less: Other interest expenses/income, net	(455)	(471)
Less/Plus: SFS Other interest expenses/income(1)	556	462
Plus: Interest expenses from post-employment benefits	297	310
Less: Taxes on interest adjustments(2)	(111)	(91)
Income before interest after tax	**4,695**	**4,493**
Less/Plus: Income/loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(197)	360
Income from continuing operations before interest after tax	**4,499**	**4,853**
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (adjusted) (continuing and discontinued operations)		
(I) Income before interest after tax	4,695	4,493
(II) Average capital employed (continuing and discontinued operations)(3)	34,831	34,274
(I) / (II) ROCE (adjusted) (continuing and discontinued operations)	**13.5%**	**13.1%**
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (adjusted) (continuing operations)		
(I) Income from continuing operations before interest after tax	4,499	4,853
(II) Average capital employed (continuing operations)(3)	32,583	31,295
(I) / (II) ROCE (adjusted) (continuing operations)	**13.8%**	**15.5%**

(1) SFS Other interest income/expenses is included in Other interest income/expenses, net. Adding back SFS Other interest income/expenses in the numerator corresponds to the adjustment for Financial Services (SFS) Debt in the denominator.

(2) Effective tax rate for the determination of taxes on interest adjustments is calculated by dividing Income tax expenses through Income from continuing operations before income taxes, both as reported in Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Income.

(3) Average capital employed for a fiscal year is determined as a five-point average in capital employed of the respective quarters starting with the capital employed as of September 30 of the previous fiscal year.

We are unable to prepare a reconciliation to our announced ROCE (adjusted) range for 2014 on a continuing operations basis without unreasonable effort and, in addition, we believe that any information that could be disclosed in connection with such reconciliation would not be meaningful and could in fact confuse or mislead investors. This is due to the fact that management aims to achieve a value for ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations that lies within the target range, rather than a specific combination of numerator and denominator for any given ROCE (adjusted) (continuing operations) value, including the high and low ends of the ROCE (adjusted) (continuing operations) range. As such, we believe that information on the level of ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations targeted by management is useful supplemental information for investors. However, we use the targeted ROCE (adjusted) (continuing operations) range as an integral performance measure that takes into account our history of operations and management s experience in projecting rather than deriving it from individual quantitative forecasts of the components of ROCE (adjusted) for continuing operations, i.e., Income from continuing operations before interest after tax, Average Capital Employed and their respective sub-components. Accordingly, the numbers presented in any reconciliation would be arbitrary or even potentially misleading, because they would be generated solely for purposes of the reconciliation and would not reflect the basis for management s view of the potential future development of the business.

FREE CASH FLOW

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

We define FCF as Cash flows from operating activities less Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to FCF is Cash flows from operating activities.

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We believe that the presentation of FCF provides useful information to investors because it is a measure of cash generated by our operations after deducting cash outflows for Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Therefore, the measure provides an indication of the long-term cash generating ability of our business. In addition, because FCF is not impacted by portfolio activities, it is less volatile than the total of Cash flows from operating activities and Cash flows from investing activities. For this reason, FCF is reported on a regular basis to our management, who uses it to assess and manage cash generation among the various reportable segments of the Company and for the group. Achievement of predetermined targets relating to FCF generation is one of the factors we take into account in determining the amount of performance-based compensation received by our management, both at the level of the worldwide group and at the level of individual reportable segments.

Limitations on the usefulness

FCF is not a measure of cash generated by operations that is available exclusively for discretionary expenditures. This is, because in addition to capital expenditures needed to maintain or grow our business, we require cash for a wide variety of non-discretionary expenditures, such as interest and principal payments on outstanding debt, dividend payments or other operating expenses.

Quantitative reconciliation

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	**2012**	**2011**
		(in millions of)	
Free cash flow (continuing and discontinued operations)			
Cash flows from operating activities (continuing and discontinued operations)	7,340	7,110	7,899
Less: Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (continuing and discontinued operations)	(2,012)	(2,410)	(2,617)
Free cash flow (continuing and discontinued operations)	**5,328**	**4,700**	**5,282**
Cash flows from investing activities (continuing and discontinued operations)	(5,076)	(5,685)	(4,044)
Cash flows from financing activities (continuing and discontinued operations)	(3,396)	(3,055)	(5,575)
Free cash flow (continuing operations)			
Cash flows from operating activities (continuing operations)	7,126	6,923	8,140
Less: Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (continuing operations)	(1,869)	(2,195)	(2,151)
Free cash flow (continuing operations)	**5,257**	**4,727**	**5,989**
Cash flows from investing activities (continuing operations)	(4,836)	(5,029)	(2,890)
Cash flows from financing activities (continuing operations)	(3,422)	(3,523)	(6,970)

ADJUSTED EBITDA, ADJUSTED EBIT AND ADJUSTED EBITDA MARGINS

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT at the Siemens group level

We report adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT on a continuing operations basis. We define adjusted EBITDA as adjusted EBIT before amortization (which in turn is defined as Amortization and impairments of intangible assets other than goodwill) and Depreciation and impairments of property, plant and equipment and goodwill. We define adjusted EBIT as Income from continuing operations before income taxes excluding Other financial income (expenses), net, Interest expenses, Interest income, as well as Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net. Each of the components of adjusted EBIT appears on the face of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and each of the additional components of adjusted EBITDA appears in the

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Consolidated Financial Statements, or is presented in the table Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations) within Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations).

We disclose adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT as supplemental non-GAAP financial performance measures because we believe they are useful metrics to compare the performance of our business from period to period. We understand that measures similar to adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT are broadly used by analysts, rating agencies and investors in assessing our performance. Accordingly, we believe that the presentation of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT provides useful information to investors. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT is Net income.

Adjusted EBITDA is included in the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA, a measure of our capital structure. For further information regarding the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital structure.

Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT at the Sector level

We also present adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT at the Sector level. We define adjusted EBITDA at the Sector level as adjusted EBIT before amortization (which in turn is defined as Amortization and impairments of intangible assets other than goodwill) and Depreciation and impairments of property, plant and equipment and goodwill at the Sector level. We define adjusted EBIT at the Sector level as profit (as presented in the Segment information) excluding Financial income (expenses), net as well as Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net. Each of the components of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT at the level of each Sector, respectively, is presented within Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations). The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT at the Sector level is profit of the relevant Sector as presented in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Segment information.

Accordingly, we believe that reporting adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT on a segment level enhances the ability of investors to compare performance across segments.

Adjusted EBITDA margins at the Sector level

We define adjusted EBITDA margins at the Sector level as the ratio of adjusted EBITDA to revenue (as presented in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Segment information). We intend to maintain and further improve the profitability of our businesses and to achieve margins on the level of the best competitors in our industries throughout the complete business cycle. Accordingly, within One Siemens we defined adjusted EBITDA margin ranges for the respective industries of our four Sectors.

We believe that the presentation of adjusted EBITDA margins as a part of One Siemens provides useful information on how successfully we operate in our markets and enhances the ability of investors to compare profitability across segments.

Limitations on the usefulness

As adjusted EBITDA excludes non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization and impairments, it does not reflect the expenses associated with the full economic effect on our assets over time. Similarly, neither adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBIT nor adjusted EBITDA margins reflects the impact of Financial income (expenses), net, Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net and Income tax expenses.

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Quantitative reconciliation

	Year ended September 30,		
	2013	**2012**	**2011**
	(in millions of)		
Net income	4,409	4,282	5,899
Less/Plus: Income/ loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(197)	360	726
Income from continuing operations	**4,212**	**4,642**	**6,625**
Plus: Income tax expenses	1,630	1,994	2,137
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	**5,843**	**6,636**	**8,763**
Less/Plus: Other financial income/expenses, net(1)	154	5	(646)
Plus: Interest expenses(1)	789	760	786
Less: Interest income(1)	(948)	(939)	(845)
Less/Plus: Income/loss from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	(510)	333	(146)
Adjusted EBIT (continuing operations)	**5,328**	**6,796**	**7,912**
Plus: Amortization, depreciation and impairments(2)	2,888	2,818	2,599
Adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations)	**8,215**	**9,613**	**10,511**

(1) The total of Other financial income/expenses, net, Interest expenses and Interest income as reported in Item 18: Financial Statements Consolidated Statements of Income equals Financial income/expenses, net in the Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA presented in Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations).

(2) Amortization, depreciation and impairments as reported within Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Segment information does not include impairments of goodwill. Impairments of goodwill are presented in Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations).

For a quantitative reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT at the Sector level and adjusted EBITDA margins, see Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Reconciliation to adjusted EBITDA (continuing operations).

We are unable to prepare a reconciliation to our announced adjusted EBITDA margin range for 2014 without unreasonable effort and, in addition, we believe that any information that could be disclosed in connection with such reconciliation would not be meaningful and could in fact confuse or mislead investors. This is due to the fact that management aims to achieve a value for the adjusted EBITDA margin that lies within the target range, rather than a specific combination of numerator and denominator for any given adjusted EBITDA margin, including the high and low ends of the adjusted EBITDA margin range. As such, we believe that information on the adjusted EBITDA margin targeted by management is useful supplemental information for investors. However, we use the targeted adjusted EBITDA margin as an integral performance measure that takes into account our history of operations and management s experience in projecting rather than deriving it from individual quantitative forecasts of the components of the adjusted EBITDA margin, i.e., adjusted EBITDA and Revenue. Accordingly, the numbers presented in any reconciliation would be arbitrary or even potentially misleading, because they would be generated solely for purposes of the reconciliation and would not reflect the basis for management s view of the potential future development of the business.

EARNINGS EFFECT FROM PURCHASE PRICE ALLOCATION

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

The purchase price paid for an acquired business is allocated to the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired based on their fair values. The fair value step-ups result in earnings effects over time, e.g. additional amortization of fair value step-ups of intangible assets, which are defined as PPA effects.

We believe that the presentation of PPA effects provides useful information to investors as it allows investors to consider earnings impacts related to business combination accounting in the performance analysis.

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Limitations on the usefulness

The fact that PPA effects are stated separately does not mean that they do not impact profit of the relevant segment in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Quantitative reconciliation

When we report PPA effects, we provide the absolute values of the PPA effects. The absolute values enable investors to consider earnings impacts related to business combination accounting in the performance analysis.

Net debt

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

We define net debt as total debt less total liquidity. Total debt is defined as Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt plus Long-term debt. Total liquidity is defined as Cash and cash equivalents plus Current available-for-sale financial assets. Each of the components of net debt appears in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to net debt is the total of Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt and Long-term debt as reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We believe that the presentation of net debt provides useful information to investors because our management reviews net debt as part of its management of our overall liquidity, financial flexibility, capital structure and leverage. In particular, net debt is an important component of adjusted industrial net debt. Furthermore, certain debt rating agencies, creditors and credit analysts monitor our Net debt as part of their assessments of our business.

Limitations on the usefulness

We typically need a considerable portion of our Cash and cash equivalents as well as Current available-for-sale financial assets at any given time for purposes other than debt reduction. The deduction of these items from total debt in the calculation of Net debt therefore should not be understood to mean that these items are available exclusively for debt reduction at any given time.

Quantitative reconciliation

For a quantitative reconciliation of net debt to total debt, refer to Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital structure.

Adjusted industrial net debt

Definition, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness

Within One Siemens, we manage adjusted industrial net debt as one component of our capital. We define adjusted industrial net debt as net debt less SFS Debt; less 50% of the nominal amount of our hybrid bond, plus Post-employment benefits (as presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements), plus credit guarantees; and less fair value hedge accounting adjustments. The adjustment for our hybrid bond considers the calculation of this financial ratio applied by rating agencies to classify 50% of our hybrid bond as equity and 50% as debt. This assignment follows the characteristics of our hybrid bond such as a long maturity date and subordination to all senior and debt obligations. Debt is generally reported with a value representing approximately the amount to be repaid. However, for debt designated in a hedging relationship (fair value hedges), we adjust this amount by changes in market value mainly due to changes in interest rates. Accordingly, we deduct these changes in market value in order to end up with an amount of debt that approximately will be repaid, which we believe is a more meaningful figure for the calculation. Further information concerning adjusted industrial net debt can be found in

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Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital structure in the Annual Report. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to adjusted industrial net debt is the total of Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt and Long-term debt as reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

A key consideration in managing our capital structure is the maintenance of ready access to the capital markets through various debt products and the preservation of our ability to repay and service our debt obligations over time. We have therefore set a capital structure target that is measured by adjusted industrial net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations (annualized for purposes of interim reporting). We believe that adopting a metric that compares our earnings-based performance relative to our indebtedness (leverage) assists us in managing our business to achieve these goals. We have selected adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations as the performance element of the metric because we believe our earnings-based performance is a key determinant of the willingness of lenders to provide us with debt on favorable conditions and our ability to meet our debt obligations in future periods.

We believe that using the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations as a measure of our capital structure provides useful information to investors because management uses it to manage our debt-equity ratio in order to promote access to debt financing instruments in the capital markets and our ability to meet scheduled debt service obligations.

Limitations on the usefulness

We typically use a considerable portion of our cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale financial assets at any given time for purposes other than debt reduction. Therefore, the fact that these items are excluded from adjusted industrial net debt does not mean that they are used exclusively for debt repayment. The use of the ratio adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio.

Quantitative reconciliation

For a quantitative reconciliation of Adjusted industrial net debt debt and the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations, refer to Item 5: Operating and financial review and prospects Liquidity and capital resources Capital structure.

ITEM 6: DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*), we have a Supervisory Board and a Managing Board. The two boards are separate and no individual may simultaneously be a member of both boards. The Managing Board is responsible for managing our business in accordance with applicable laws, our Articles of Association and the Bylaws of the Managing Board. It represents us in our dealings with third parties. The Supervisory Board appoints and removes the members of the Managing Board. The Supervisory Board oversees our management but is not authorized to make management decisions.

In carrying out its duties, each member of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board must exercise the standard of care of a prudent and diligent businessman, and is liable to Siemens for damages if he or she fails to do so. Each board is required to take into account a broad range of considerations in its decisions, including the interests of Siemens and those of its shareholders, employees and creditors. The Managing Board is required to respect the rights of shareholders to be treated on an equal basis and to receive equal information. The Managing Board is also required to ensure appropriate risk management within Siemens and to establish an internal control system.

The Supervisory Board has comprehensive monitoring functions. To ensure that these functions are carried out properly, the Managing Board must, among other things, regularly report to the Supervisory Board with regard to current business operations and future business planning. The Supervisory Board is also entitled to request special reports at any time.

As a general rule under German law, a shareholder has no direct recourse against either the members of the Managing Board or the Supervisory Board in the event that they are believed to have breached a duty to Siemens. Apart from insolvency and other special circumstances, only Siemens may assert a claim for damages against members of either board. We may waive these damages or settle these claims if at least three years have passed since the alleged breach and if the shareholders approve the waiver or settlement at a Shareholders Meeting with a simple majority of the votes cast, provided that opposing shareholders do not hold, in the aggregate, one-tenth or more of our share capital and do not have their opposition formally noted in the minutes maintained by a German notary.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

As required by our Articles of Association and German law, our Supervisory Board currently consists of 20 members. Ten were elected by our shareholders and ten were elected by our employees. The shareholders may, by a simple majority of the votes cast, remove any member of the Supervisory Board they have elected in a Shareholders Meeting. The employee representatives may, by a majority of three-quarters of the votes cast, be removed by the employee assembly that elected them.

The Supervisory Board elects a chairman and two deputy chairmen from among its members. The election of the chairman and the first deputy chairman requires a two-thirds majority vote. If either the chairman or the first deputy chairman is not elected by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Supervisory Board, the shareholder representatives elect the chairman and the employee representatives elect the first deputy chairman by a simple majority of the votes cast. The Supervisory Board elects a second deputy chairman by simple majority vote. Unless otherwise required by law, the Supervisory Board normally acts by simple majority vote, with the chairman having a deciding vote in the event of a second deadlock.

The Supervisory Board meets at least twice during each half-year period, normally six times each year. Its main functions are:

to monitor the management of the Company;

to appoint and dismiss members of our Managing Board;

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to represent the Company in its dealings with the Managing Board or when its interests are adverse to those of the Managing Board. For example, when the Company enters into an employment contract with a Managing Board member, the Supervisory Board determines the salary and other compensation components, including pension benefits; and

to approve matters in any areas that the Supervisory Board has made subject to its approval, either generally or in a specific case.

Each member of the Supervisory Board is elected for a maximum term of approximately five years, which expires at the end of the Annual Shareholders Meeting in which the shareholders ratify the acts of the Supervisory Board member for the fourth fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the member was elected. There is no mandatory retirement age for members of the Supervisory Board under our Articles of Association. However, the Bylaws of the Supervisory Board set forth that, as a rule, only persons who are not older than 70 years shall be nominated for election as members of the Supervisory Board. Our Articles of Association establish the compensation of the Supervisory Board members. For further details, see Item 6: Directors, senior management and employees Compensation report.

The following table sets forth the names of the members of our Supervisory Board, their dates of birth, the expiration of their respective terms, their board positions and principal occupations, and their principal outside directorships as of September 30, 2013:

Name	Date of birth	Term expires	Board position and principal occupation	Companies at which Supervisory Board and similar positions were held
Dr. Gerhard Cromme	2/25/1943	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	Axel Springer AG
Berthold Huber[(1)]	2/15/1950	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	First Deputy Chairman; First Chairman, IG Metall	Audi AG; Porsche Automobil Holding SE, Volkswagen AG
Dr. Josef Ackermann[(2)]	2/7/1948		Second Deputy Chairman[(3)]; Advisory board member	Belenos Clean Power Holding AG; EQT Holdings AB; Investor AB; Royal Dutch Shell plc
Lothar Adler[(1)]	2/22/1949	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairman of the Central Works Council, Siemens AG	
Jean-Louis Beffa[(4)]	8/11/1941		Honorary Chairman, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	Claude Bernard Participations S.A.S.; GDF SUEZ S.A.; JL2B Conseils; Le Monde S.A.; Le Monde & Partenaires Associés S.A.S.; Saint-Gobain Corporation; Société Editrice du Monde S.A.[(5)]
Gerd von Brandenstein	4/6/1942			degewo AG

		Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Supervisory Board member	
Michael Diekmann	12/23/1954	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairman of the Board of Management, Allianz SE	Allianz Asset Management AG; Allianz Deutschland AG; Allianz France S.A.; Allianz S.p.A.; BASF SE; Linde AG;
Dr. Hans Michael Gaul	3/2/1942	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Supervisory Board member	BDO AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft; HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt AG
Prof. Dr. Peter Gruss	6/28/1949	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; President, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	Actelion Ltd; Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft in München

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Name	Date of birth	Term expires	Board position and principal occupation	Companies at which Supervisory Board and similar positions were held
Bettina Haller(1)	3/14/1959	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairwoman of the Combine Works Council, Siemens AG	
Hans-Jürgen Hartung(1)	3/10/1952	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairman of the Works Council, Siemens Energy Sector, Erlangen, Germany	
Robert Kensbock(1)(6)	3/13/1971	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member of the Central Works Council, Siemens AG	
Harald Kern(1)	3/16/1960	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairman of the Siemens Europe Committee	
Jürgen Kerner(1)	1/22/1969	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Executive Member of the Managing Board of IG Metall	Airbus Operations GmbH; Eurocopter GmbH; MAN SE; Premium Aerotec GmbH
Dr. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller	12/15/1959	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; President and Chairwoman of the Managing Board, TRUMPF GmbH + Co. KG	Axel Springer AG; Deutsche Lufthansa AG; Voith GmbH
Gérard Mestrallet(6)	4/1/1949	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, GDF SUEZ S.A.	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain S.A.; Electrabel S.A.; GDF Suez Energy Management Trading CVBA; GDF Suez Energie Services S.A.; International Power Ltd.; Pargesa Holding S.A.; Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona S.A.; Suez Environnement Company S.A.
Werner Mönius(1)(4)	5/16/1954		Chairman of the Works Council, Siemens Healthcare Sector, Erlangen(7)	
Güler Sabanci(6)	8/14/1955	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairwoman and Managing Director, Haci Ömer Sabanci	

			Holding A.Ş.	
Håkan Samuelsson[4]	3/19/1951		President and CEO, Volvo Car Corporation	Scandferries Holding GmbH; Scandlines GmbH; Volvo Car Corporation[5]
Prof. Dr. Rainer Sieg[1]	12/20/1948	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Chairman of the Committee of Spokespersons, Siemens Group; Chairman of the Central Committee of Spokespersons, Siemens AG	
Jim Hagemann Snabe[2]	10/27/1965	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2014	Member; Co-Chief Executive Officer of SAP AG; Chief Executive Officer of Snabe ApS	Bang & Olufsen A/S; Danske Bank A/S; SAP Labs LLC; SuccessFactors Inc.; Syclo LLC
Birgit Steinborn[1]	3/26/1960	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Deputy Chairwoman of the Central Works Council, Siemens AG	
Lord Iain Vallance of Tummel[4]	5/20/1943		Chairman, Amsphere Ltd.	
Sibylle Wankel[1]	3/3/1964	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Member; Attorney, Bavarian Regional Headquarters, IG Metall	Audi AG; Vaillant GmbH

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Name	Date of birth	Term expires	Board position and principal occupation	Companies at which Supervisory Board and similar positions were held
Werner Wenning(6)	10/21/1946	Annual Shareholders Meeting 2018	Second Deputy Chairman(8); Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Bayer AG; Chairman of the Supervisory Board, E.ON SE	Bayer AG; E.ON SE; Henkel AG & Co. KGaA; Henkel Management AG

(1) Employee representative.

(2) As successor to Dr. Josef Ackermann, who resigned from the Supervisory Board effective September 30, 2013, Jim Hagemann Snabe has been appointed to the Supervisory Board by court order until the end of the Annual Shareholders Meeting in 2014. It will be proposed to the Annual Shareholders Meeting that Mr. Snabe be elected as a shareholder representative on the Supervisory Board for the remainder of Dr. Ackermann s term of office.

(3) Until September 30, 2013.

(4) Jean-Louis Beffa, Werner Mönius, Håkan Samuelsson and Lord Iain Vallance of Tummel ceased to be members of the Supervisory Board effective January 23, 2013.

(5) As of January 23, 2013.

(6) Since January 23, 2013.

(7) Until January 31, 2013.

(8) Since October 1, 2013.

There are seven Supervisory Board committees: the Chairman s Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Audit Committee, the Compliance Committee, the Finance and Investment Committee(1), the Nominating Committee and the Mediation Committee. Set forth in the table below are the current members of each committee. For a comprehensive discussion of the functions of our committees, please refer to Item 10: Additional information Articles of Association and relevant provisions of German law Corporate governance.

Name of committee	Current members

Chairman s Committee	Chairman Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Dr. Josef Ackermann(2), Lothar Adler(3), Berthold Huber(3), Werner Wenning(4).
Compensation Committee	Chairman Werner Wenning, Dr. Josef Ackermann(2), Lothar Adler(3), Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Michael Diekmann(5), Berthold Huber(3), Birgit Steinborn(3).
Audit Committee	Chairman Dr. Hans Michael Gaul, Dr. Josef Ackermann(2), Gerd von Brandenstein(5), Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Bettina Haller(3), Robert Kensbock(3)(5), Jürgen Kerner(3), Jim Hagemann Snabe(5), Birgit Steinborn(3).
Compliance Committee	Chairman Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Dr. Josef Ackermann(2), Lothar Adler(3), Gerd von Brandenstein(5), Dr. Hans Michael Gaul, Bettina Haller(3), Harald Kern(3)(5), Jim Hagemann Snabe(5), Sibylle Wankel(3).
Finance and Investment Committee(1)	Chairman Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Lothar Adler(3), Gerd von Brandenstein(6), Prof. Dr. Peter Gruss(5), Harald Kern(3), Jürgen Kerner(3), Gérard Mestrallet(6), Jim Hagemann Snabe(5), Birgit Steinborn(3), Werner Wenning.
Nominating Committee	Chairman Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Dr. Josef Ackermann(2), Dr. Hans Michael Gaul, Dr. Nicola Leibinger-Kammüller, Werner Wenning(4).
Mediation Committee	Chairman Dr. Gerhard Cromme, Dr. Josef Ackermann(2), Lothar Adler(3), Berthold Huber(3), Werner Wenning(5).

(1) Renamed Innovation and Finance Committee in November 2013.

(2) Until September 30, 2013.

(3) Employee representative.

(4) Since October 1, 2013.

(5) Since November 2013.

(6) Until November 2013.

Managing board

As of November 27, 2013, our Managing Board consists of eight members.

Under our Articles of Association, our Supervisory Board determines the Managing Board s size, with the requirement that it must have more than one member. Under German law, the Managing Board is responsible for all management matters, including the following which are specifically reserved for the Managing Board:

- the preparation of the annual financial statements;
- the calling of the Annual Shareholders Meeting (unless applicable law requires otherwise) and preparation and execution of the resolutions; and
- the preparation of reports to the Supervisory Board and the Annual Shareholders Meeting concerning certain matters.

Our Managing Board has one committee, the Equity and Employee Stock Committee, which is authorized to make certain decisions without seeking the approval of the full Managing Board. The Equity and Employee Stock Committee is responsible for certain capital measures as well as for the issuance of employee stock, including the determination of the terms of such issuances. The members of this committee are President and CEO Joe Kaeser, Executive Vice-President and CFO Dr. Ralf P. Thomas and Executive Vice-President Klaus Helmrich.

The Supervisory Board appoints the members of the Managing Board for a maximum term of five years. They may be re-appointed or have their term extended for one or more terms of up to a maximum of five years each. The Supervisory Board may remove a member of the Managing Board prior to the expiration of its term for good cause, generally by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast. There is no mandatory retirement age for members of the Managing Board under our Articles of Association. According to the Managing Board s Bylaws, however, the age of a member of the Managing Board shall not, as a rule, exceed 65 years.

According to the Managing Board s Bylaws, decisions of the Managing Board shall be taken unanimously whenever possible. If unanimity cannot be achieved, a decision shall require a simple majority of votes cast unless applicable law requires a larger majority. The President of the Managing Board shall have the deciding vote in the event of a deadlock.

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The following table sets forth the names of the members of our Managing Board, their dates of birth, the expiration of their respective terms, their current positions and their principal outside directorships as of September 30, 2013:

Name	Date of birth	Term expires	Current position	Companies at which Supervisory Board and similar positions were held
Joe Kaeser	6/23/1957	7/31/2018	President and CEO(1)	Allianz Deutschland AG; NXP Semiconductors B.V.
Dr. Ralf P. Thomas(2)	3/7/1961	9/17/2018	Executive Vice-President and CFO(2)	
Dr. Roland Busch	11/22/1964	3/31/2016	Executive Vice-President	Atos S.A.
Brigitte Ederer(3)	2/27/1956		Executive Vice-President(3)	Boehringer Ingelheim RCV GmbH; Jenoptik AG; Österreichische Industrieholding AG (ÖIAG)(4)
Klaus Helmrich	5/24/1958	3/31/2016	Executive Vice-President	EOS Holding AG
Barbara Kux(5)	2/26/1954		Executive Vice-President(5)	Henkel AG & Co. KGaA; Firmenich International SA; Total S.A.
Peter Löscher(6)	9/17/1957		President and CEO(6)	Deutsche Bank AG; Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft in München; TBG Limited (Thyssen-Bornemisza Group)(7)
Prof. Dr. Hermann Requardt	2/11/1955	3/31/2016	Executive Vice-President	Software AG
Prof. Dr. Siegfried Russwurm	6/27/1963	3/31/2017	Executive Vice-President	Deutsche Messe AG; inpro Innovationsgesellschaft für fortgeschrittene Produktionssysteme in der Fahrzeugindustrie mbH; Osram Licht AG; Osram GmbH
Peter Y. Solmssen	1/24/1955	12/31/2013	Executive Vice-President	
Dr. Michael Süß	12/25/1963	3/31/2016	Executive Vice-President	Herrenknecht AG

(1) Since August 1, 2013.

(2) Since September 18, 2013.

(3) Until September 30, 2013.

(4) As of September 30, 2013.

(5) Until November 16, 2013

(6) Until July 31, 2013.

(7) As of July 31, 2013.

COMPENSATION REPORT

The Compensation report outlines the principles underlying the determination of the total compensation of the members of the Managing Board of Siemens AG, and sets out the structure and level of the remuneration of the Managing Board members. It also describes the policies governing, and levels of, compensation paid to Supervisory Board members.

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REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING BOARD

Remuneration System

The remuneration system for the Managing Board at Siemens is intended to provide an incentive for successful corporate management with an emphasis on sustainability. Members of the Managing Board are expected to make a long-term commitment to and on behalf of the Company, and may benefit from any sustained increase in the Company s value. In the interest of that aim, a substantial portion of their total remuneration is linked to the performance of Siemens stock. A further aim is for their remuneration to be commensurate with Company s size and economic position. Exceptional achievements are to be rewarded adequately, while falling short of goals is intended to result in an appreciable reduction in remuneration. The Managing Board s compensation is also structured so as to be attractive in comparison to that of competitors, with a view to attracting outstanding managers to our Company and keeping them with us for the long term.

The system and levels for the remuneration of the Managing Board are determined and reviewed regularly by the full Supervisory Board, based on proposals from the Chairman s Committee, or, beginning with July 2013 from the Compensation Committee. The Supervisory Board reviews remuneration levels annually to ensure that they are appropriate. In that process, the Company s economic situation, performance and outlook, as well as the tasks and performance of the individual Managing Board members, are taken into account. In addition, the Supervisory Board considers the common level of remuneration in comparison with the peer companies and with the compensation structure in place in other areas of the Company, taking due account of the relationship between the Managing Board s remuneration and that of senior management and staff, both overall and with regard to its development over time. The remuneration system that has been used for the Managing Board members since fiscal 2011 was approved by a large majority at the Annual Shareholders Meeting on January 25, 2011.

In fiscal 2013, the remuneration system for the Managing Board had the following components:

Non-performance-based components

Base compensation Base compensation is paid as a monthly salary. It is reviewed annually, and revised if appropriate. The base compensation of President and CEO Joe Kaeser has been 1,845,000 per year since his appointment on August 1, 2013. The base compensation of the CFO and those members of the Managing Board who have responsibilities for Sector portfolios has been 967,500 per year since October 1, 2012. The base compensation of the other members of the Managing Board has been 900,000 per year since October 1, 2010.

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Fringe benefits

Fringe benefits include costs, or the cash equivalent, of non-monetary benefits and other perquisites, such as provision of a Company car, contributions toward the cost of insurance, reimbursement of fees for legal advice, tax advice and accommodation and moving expenses, including a gross-up for any taxes that have to be borne in this regard, as well as costs relating to preventive medical examinations.

Performance-based components

Variable compensation (bonus) The variable compensation (bonus) is based on the Company s business performance in the past fiscal year. The targets for the variable compensation are derived from One Siemens , our target system for sustainably enhancing corporate value. On the basis of this target system, the Supervisory Board at the beginning of each fiscal year defines specific targets. Corresponding target parameters in addition to other factors also apply to senior managers, with a view to establishing a consistent target system throughout the Company.

For a 100% target attainment (target amount) the amount of the bonus equals the amount of base compensation. The bonus is subject to a ceiling (cap) of 200%. If targets are substantially missed, the variable compensation may not be paid at all.

The Supervisory Board is entitled to revise the amount resulting from attaining targets, by as much as 20% upward or downward, at its duty-bound discretion (pflichtgemäßes Ermessen); the adjusted amount of the bonus paid can be as much as 240% of the target amount. In choosing the factors to be considered in deciding on possible revisions of the bonus payouts (±20%), the Supervisory Board takes account of incentives for sustainable corporate management. The revision option may also be exercised in recognition of Managing Board members individual achievements.

The bonus is paid half in cash, and half in the form of non-forfeitable stock commitments (Bonus Awards). After a four-year waiting period, the beneficiary will receive one share of Siemens stock for each Bonus Award. Instead of the transfer of Siemens stock, an equivalent cash settlement may be effected.

Long-term stock-based compensation Long-term stock-based compensation consists of a grant of forfeitable stock commitments (Stock Awards). The beneficiaries will receive one free share of Siemens stock for each Stock Award after a restriction period. Beginning with the award for fiscal 2011, the restriction period for Stock Awards ends at the close of the second day after publication of the preliminary operating results for the fourth calendar year after the date of the award.

In the event of extraordinary unforeseen developments that have an impact on the stock price, the Supervisory Board may decide to reduce the number of promised Stock Awards retroactively, or it may decide that in lieu of a transfer of Siemens stock only a cash settlement in a defined and limited amount will be paid, or it may decide to postpone transfers of Siemens stock for payable Stock Awards until the developments have ceased to have an impact on the stock price.

In the event of a 100% target attainment, the annual target amount for the monetary value of the Stock Awards commitment will be 1.9 million for the President and CEO effective August 1, 2013, and 1 million for each of the other members of the Managing Board. Beginning with fiscal 2011, the Supervisory Board has the option of increasing, on an individual basis, the target amount for a member of the Managing Board who has been reappointed by as much as 75% above the amount of 1 million, for one fiscal year at a time. This option enables the Supervisory Board to take account of the Managing Board member s individual accomplishments and experience as well as the scope and demands of his or her function. This rule does not apply to the President and CEO.

The performance-based component of long-term stock-based compensation is likewise founded on the One Siemens target system. The allocation rules for long-term stock-based compensation take this focus into account as follows:

On the one hand, half of the annual target amount for the annual Stock Awards is linked to the average basic earnings per share for the last three completed fiscal years from continuing and discontinued

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operations (EPS). In principle, the target value is the average basic EPS from the past three fiscal years completed prior to the year of compensation. At the end of each fiscal year, the Supervisory Board decides on a figure that represents that year s target attainment, which may lie between 0% and 200% (cap). This target attainment will then determine the actual monetary value of the award and the resulting number of Stock Awards.

On the other hand, the development of the performance of Siemens stock relative to its competitors is to have a direct effect on compensation. For this purpose, with respect to the other half of the annual target amount for the Stock Awards, the Supervisory Board will first grant a number of Stock Awards equivalent to the monetary value of half the target amount on the date of the award. The Supervisory Board will also decide on a target system (target value for 100% and target curve) for the performance of Siemens stock relative to the stock of competitors (at present ABB, General Electric, Philips, Rockwell and Schneider). The reference period for measuring the target will be the same as the four-year restriction period for the Stock Awards. After this restriction period expires, the Supervisory Board will determine how much better or worse Siemens stock has performed relative to the stock of its competitors. This determination will yield a target attainment of between 0% and 200% (cap). If the target attainment is above 100%, an additional cash payment corresponding to the outperformance is effected. If the target attainment is less than 100%, a number of Stock Awards equivalent to the shortfall from the target will expire without replacement.

With regard to the further terms of the Stock Awards, generally the same principles apply for the Managing Board and for senior managers; these principles are discussed in more detail in Item 18: Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 33. The Notes also include further information about the stock-based employee investment plans.

Share Ownership Guidelines The Siemens Share Ownership Guidelines are an integral part of the remuneration system for the Managing Board and senior executives. These guidelines require the members of the Managing Board after a certain buildup phase to hold Siemens stock worth a multiple of their base compensation (300% for the President and CEO, 200% for the other members of the Managing Board) during their term of office on the Managing Board. The determining figure in this context is the average base compensation that the relevant member of the Managing Board has drawn over the four years of the buildup phase. Accordingly, changes that have been made to base compensation in the meantime are included. Non-forfeitable stock awards (Bonus Awards) are taken into account in determining compliance with the Share Ownership Guidelines.

Evidence that this obligation has been met must first be provided after the buildup phase, and updated annually thereafter. If the value of the accrued holdings declines below the minimum to be evidenced from time to time because the market price of Siemens stock has fluctuated, the member of the Managing Board must acquire additional shares.

Pension benefit commitments The members of the Managing Board, like all Siemens AG employees, are included in the Siemens Defined Contribution Benefit Plan (BSAV). Under the BSAV, members of the Managing Board receive contributions that are credited to their personal pension account. The amount of the annual contributions is based on a predetermined percentage which refers to the base compensation and the target amount for the bonus. This percentage is decided upon annually by the Supervisory Board; most recently it was set at 28%. In making its decision, the Supervisory Board takes account of the intended level of provision for each individual, also considering the length of time for which the individual has been a Managing Board member, as well as the annual and long-term expense to the Company as a result of that provision. The non-forfeitability of pension benefit commitments is in compliance with the provisions of the German Company Pensions Act (Betriebsrentengesetz). Special contributions may be granted to Managing Board members on the basis of individual decisions of the Supervisory Board. In the case of new appointments of members of the Managing Board from outside the Company, these contributions may be defined as non-forfeitable from their inception. If a member of the Managing Board had earned a pension benefit entitlement from the Company before the BSAV was introduced, a portion of his or her contributions went toward financing this prior commitment.

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Members of the Managing Board are entitled to benefits under the BSAV on reaching the age of 60, at the earliest. As a rule, the accrued pension benefit balance is paid out to the Managing Board member in twelve annual installments. At the request of the Managing Board member or of his or her surviving dependents, the pension benefit balance may also be paid out in fewer installments or as a lump sum, subject to the Company s consent. The accrued pension benefit balance may also be paid out as a pension. As a further alternative, the Managing Board member may choose a combination of payment in one to twelve installments and payment of a pension. If the pension option is chosen, a decision must be made as to whether it should include pensions for surviving dependents. If a member of the Managing Board dies while receiving a pension, benefits will be paid to the member s surviving dependents if the member has chosen such benefits. The Company will then provide a limited-term pension to surviving children until they reach age 27, or age 25 in the case of commitments made on or after January 1, 2007.

Benefits from the retirement benefit system that was in place before the BSAV are normally granted as pension benefits with a surviving dependents pension. In this case as well, a payout in installments or a lump sum may be chosen instead of pension payments.

Members of the Managing Board who were employed by the Company on or before September 30, 1983, are entitled to transition payments for the first six months after retirement, equal to the difference between their final base compensation and the retirement benefits payable under the corporate pension plan.

Commitments in connection with termination of Managing Board membership Managing Board contracts provide for a compensatory payment if membership on the Managing Board is terminated prematurely without serious cause. The amount of this payment must not exceed the value of two years compensation and compensate no more than the remaining term of the contract (cap). The amount of the compensatory payment is calculated on the basis of the base compensation, the variable compensation (bonus), and the long-term stock-based compensation (Stock Awards) actually received for the last fiscal year before termination. The compensatory payment is payable in the month when the member leaves the Managing Board. In addition, a one-time exceptional contribution is made to the BSAV. The amount of this contribution is based on the BSAV contribution that the Board member received in the previous year, and on the remaining term of the appointment, but is limited to not more than two years contributions (cap). The above benefits are not paid if an amicable termination of the member s activity on the Managing Board is agreed upon at the member s request, or if there is serious cause for the Company to terminate the employment relationship.

In the event of a change of control that results in a substantial change in the position of the Managing Board member (e.g., due to a change in corporate strategy or a change in the Managing Board member s duties and responsibilities), the member of the Managing Board has the right to terminate his or her contract with the Company for good cause. A change of control exists if one or more shareholders acting jointly or in concert acquire a majority of the voting rights in Siemens AG and exercise a controlling influence, or if Siemens AG becomes a dependent enterprise as a result of entering into an intercompany agreement within the meaning of Section 291 of the German Stock Corporation Act, or if Siemens AG is to be merged into an existing corporation or other entity. If this right of termination is exercised, the Managing Board member is entitled to a severance payment in the amount of not more than two years compensation. The calculation of the annual compensation includes not only the base compensation and the target amount for the bonus, but also the target amount for the Stock Awards, in each case based on the most recent completed fiscal year prior to termination of the contract. The stock-based components for which a firm commitment already exists will remain unaffected. There is no entitlement to a severance payment if the Managing Board member receives benefits from third parties in connection with a change of control. Moreover, there is no right to terminate if the change of control occurs within a period of twelve months prior to a Managing Board member s retirement.

Additionally, compensatory or severance payments cover non-monetary benefits by including an amount of 5% of the total compensation or severance amount. Compensatory or severance payments will be reduced by 15% as a lump-sum allowance for discounted values and for income earned elsewhere. However, this reduction will apply only to the portion of compensatory or severance payment that was calculated without taking account of the first six months of the remaining term of the Managing Board member s contract.

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If a member leaves the Managing Board, the variable component (bonus) is determined pro rata temporis after the end of the fiscal year in which the appointment was terminated and is settled in cash at the usual payout or transfer date, as the case may be. If the employment contract is terminated in the course of an appointment period, the non-forfeitable stock awards (Bonus Awards) for which the waiting period is still in progress will remain in effect without restriction. If the employment agreement is terminated because of retirement, disability or death, a Managing Board member s Bonus Awards will be settled in cash as of the date of departure from the Board.

Stock commitments that were made as long-term stock-based compensation (Stock Awards) and for which the restriction period is still in progress will normally forfeit without replacement if the employment agreement is terminated in the course of an appointment period. The same applies if the employment agreement is not extended after the end of an appointment period, either at the Board member s request or because there is serious cause that would have entitled the Company to revoke the appointment or terminate the contract. However, once granted, Stock Awards do not forfeit if the employment agreement is terminated because of retirement, disability, or death, or in connection with a spin-off, the transfer of an operation, or a change of activity within the corporate group. In this case, the Stock Awards will remain in effect upon termination of the employment agreement and will be honored on expiration of the restriction period.

The remuneration system for the Managing Board members applicable as of fiscal 2014 will be submitted for approval to the Annual Shareholders Meeting on January 28, 2014. For a description of the revisions compared to the remuneration system currently in place, see below.

Remuneration of members of the Managing Board for fiscal 2013

On the basis of our One Siemens target system, at the beginning of the fiscal year the Supervisory Board set the targets and weighting for the unchanged parameters compared to the previous year: organic revenue growth, return on capital employed (ROCE) adjusted, and Free cash flow, in each case on the basis of continuing operations, together with EPS. The definition of these parameters and their weighting acknowledges a sustainable enhancement of corporate value. An internal review of the appropriateness of the Managing Board s compensation for fiscal 2013 has confirmed that the remuneration of the Managing Board resulting from the target attainment for fiscal 2013 is to be considered appropriate. Following the decision on determining the achievement of the targets set at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Supervisory Board decided at its meeting on November 6, 2013, to set the variable compensation component (bonus), the Stock Awards to be granted and the pension benefit contributions as follows:

Variable compensation (bonus) In setting the targets for the variable compensation (bonus) at the beginning of fiscal 2013, the Supervisory Board took into account that the Company continues to focus on a sustainable appreciation of value. This focus is intended to enable the Company to maintain its financial flexibility and hold its own against competitors in periods of high market volatility:

- The emphasis in terms of the sustainable enhancement of value is on capital efficiency and capital structure. This was taken into account in weighting the two target parameters ROCE adjusted, and Free cash flow.

- The target for organic revenue growth allowed for the great uncertainty of the competitive environment and the goal of capital-efficient growth.

The target for ROCE adjusted allowed for the first-time application of the revised IAS 19R reporting standard. The expectations for business in fiscal 2013 as well as the Siemens 2014 program were also considered.

The target for Free cash flow was maintained at the prior year s level, which represented a noticeable increase at that time. The trend towards lower advance payments by customers was also taken into account.

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As a consequence, the following targets were set and attained with respect to the variable compensation (bonus):

Target parameter	Weight	100% of target	Actual 2013 figure	Target attainment
Revenue growth (organic)*	20%	(0.5)%	(1.1)%	87.80%
ROCE adjusted*	40%	15.1%	13.8%	67.75%
Free Cash flow*	40%	3,600 million	5,257 million	155.24%
Target attainment (calculative)				**106.76%**

* Continuing operations

The values measured for target attainment were not adjusted. In an overall assessment of all relevant aspects, the Supervisory Board decided, exercising its duty-bound discretion (pflichtgemäßes Ermessen), to adjust the bonus payout amounts resulting from target attainment downward for all Managing Board members resulting in target attainment of 95% for the determination of the payout amounts of the variable compensation (bonus). In its decision, the Supervisory Board, among other factors took into account that the Company did not meet its expectations compared to competitors, especially with regard to profitability.

In addition, the Supervisory Board reflected the performance of individual Managing Board members and decided upon further individual adjustments for certain Managing Board members.

Long-term stock-based compensation For half of the annual target amount for the Stock Awards, an average basic EPS of 5.46 was determined for fiscal years 2011 through 2013, yielding a target attainment of 118%.

For the other half of the annual target amount for the Stock Awards, the Supervisory Board approved a number of Stock Awards equivalent to the monetary value of half the target amount on the award date. The amount by which these stock commitments must be adjusted or an additional cash payment must be made after the end of the restriction period will depend on the performance of Siemens stock compared to the stock of five competitors (ABB, General Electric, Philips, Rockwell and Schneider) over the coming four years, and will therefore not be determined until after the end of fiscal 2017.

The number of stock commitments (Bonus Awards and Stock Awards) granted was based on the closing price of Siemens stock in Xetra trading on the date of award less the present value of dividends expected during the holding period, because beneficiaries are not entitled to receive dividends. This figure for determining the number of commitments amounted to 80.88 (2012: 64.93).

Benefits associated with termination of Managing Board membership In connection with the mutually agreed premature termination of the Managing Board membership of former President and CEO Peter Löscher as of July 31, 2013, it was agreed that his contract with the Company would terminate as of September 30, 2013. His entitlements agreed under the contract remained in effect until that date. A compensatory payment in a gross amount of 14,803,005 was agreed upon with Mr. Löscher in connection with the mutually agreed premature termination of his activity as President and CEO, together with a one-time special contribution of 2,240,000 to the BSAV, to be credited in January 2014. It was also agreed with Mr. Löscher that his long-term stock-based compensation (Stock Awards) for fiscal 2013 will be calculated after the actual target attainment is available and awarded at the usual date. These 28,077 Stock Awards will be settled in cash according to the provisions of the contract as no employment relationship will be in place at the date of award. The Company has furthermore agreed with Mr. Löscher to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses up to a maximum of 100,000 plus value-added tax. For his part, Mr. Löscher has agreed not to work for any significant competitor of Siemens AG for a period of two years after the end of his employment contract, i.e., until September 30, 2015; Siemens will not provide additional compensation for this post-contractual non-compete commitment. However, the Stock Awards that were granted in the past for fiscal 2010, 2011 and 2012 and for which the restriction period is still in effect, will be absolutely maintained, see below.

In connection with the mutually agreed premature termination of the Managing Board membership of former Managing Board member Brigitte Ederer as of September 30, 2013, it was agreed upon that her contract with the Company would end at the same time. A compensatory payment in a gross amount of 5,600,019 was agreed upon with Ms. Ederer in connection with the mutually agreed premature termination of her activity as Managing Board member, together with a one-time special contribution of 882,000 to the BSAV, to be credited in January 2014. It was also agreed with Ms. Ederer that her long-term stock-based compensation (Stock Awards) for fiscal 2013 will be calculated after the actual target attainment is available and awarded at the usual date. These 13,477 Stock Awards will be settled in cash according to the provisions of the contract as no employment relationship will be in place at the date of award. The Company has furthermore agreed with Ms. Ederer to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses up to a maximum of 30,000 plus value-added tax. The Stock Awards that were granted in the past for fiscal 2010, 2011 and 2012 and for which the restriction period is still in effect, will be absolutely maintained, see below.

In determining the amount of the compensatory payments for Mr. Löscher and Ms. Ederer, in accordance with the terms of their contracts with the Company, the base compensation for fiscal 2013 and the variable compensation and long-term stock-based compensation actually received for fiscal 2012 were applied and limited, as applicable, to either two annual payments in total or the compensation for the remaining terms of their appointments. The portion of compensatory payments that was calculated excluding the first six months of the remaining contract term was reduced by 15% as a lump-sum allowance for discounted values and for income earned elsewhere. In addition, non-monetary benefits were covered by a payment in the amount of 5% of the compensatory payment.

Total compensation On the basis of the decisions by the Supervisory Board described above, Managing Board compensation for fiscal 2013 totaled 34.58 million, a decrease of 12.7% (2012: 39.61 million). Of this total amount, 16.98 million (2012: 17.45 million) was attributable to cash compensation and 17.60 million (2012: 22.16 million) to stock-based compensation. Thus, more than half of the compensation was paid in the form of stock-based instruments with waiting or restriction periods of four years, and therefore on a deferred basis.

The compensation for fiscal 2013 presented in the following table not only takes account of the applicable reporting standards, but also of the new recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC or the Code), with regard to the disclosure of remuneration of the Managing Board. Consequently, the information is set forth in a model table recommended by the Code and shows the value of benefits granted for the year under review. The figures presented also include the attainable minimums or maximums, as applicable. The fair values shown for granted stock-based compensation were calculated on the basis of the applicable reporting standards. The transfer of one share per award will not take place until the expiration of the four-year waiting or restriction period, i.e., not until November 2017. The number of Stock Awards linked to the performance of the price of Siemens stock will be adjusted after the end of the restriction period, on the basis of the actual target attainment.

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The compensation presented in the following tables was granted to the members of the Managing Board for fiscal 2013 (individualized disclosure):

ng as of	Joe Kaeser[8] President and CEO since August 1, 2013				Dr. Roland Busch Member with responsibilities for Sector portfolio				Me
	2012	**2013**	**2013 (min)**	**2013 (max)**	**2012**	**2013**	**2013 (min)**	**2013 (max)**	**2012**
					(Amounts in)				
ed mpensation se mpensation)	900,000	1,113,750	1,113,750	1,113,750	900,000	967,500	967,500	967,500	900,000
nge benefits[1]	72,935	71,843	71,843	71,843	49,771	48,591	48,591	48,591	27,697
tal	**972,935**	**1,185,593**	**1,185,593**	**1,185,593**	**949,771**	**1,016,091**	**1,016,091**	**1,016,091**	**927,697**
e-year variable mpensation nus) Cash mponent CGC)[2]	450,000	556,875	0	1,336,500	450,000	483,750	0	1,161,000	450,000
lti-year iable mpensation[3,4]	**2,796,444**	**2,542,970**	**0**	**4,886,500**	**1,799,038**	**1,551,574**	**0**	**3,161,000**	**1,860,202**
riable mpensation nus) Bonus ards[2,5]	611,965	558,881	0	1,336,500	550,801	433,840	0	1,161,000	611,965
mens Stock ards striction period: ears)			0	3,550,000			0	2,000,000	
get attainment ending on EPS past three fiscal rs[5]	1,347,557	1,047,315			770,005	590,020			770,005
get attainment ending on ure stock formance[6]	836,922	936,774			478,232	527,714			478,232
tal	**4,219,379**	**4,285,438**	**1,185,593**	**7,408,593**	**3,198,809**	**3,051,415**	**1,016,091**	**5,338,091**	**3,237,899**
vice cost	530,970	504,323	504,323	504,323	547,713	520,736	520,736	520,736	552,904
tal (GCGC)[7]	**4,750,349**	**4,789,761**	**1,689,916**	**7,912,916**	**3,746,522**	**3,572,151**	**1,536,827**	**5,858,827**	**3,790,803**

members for fiscal 2013, according to the applicable reporting standards, amounted to 34.58 million (2012: 39.61 million). The gran
g to the GCGC for the one-year variable compensation (bonus), and service costs for pension benefits are not included.

e-year variable npensation nus) Cash nponent(2)	611,955	558,849	550,760	433,819	611,955
tal	**4,381,334**	**4,287,412**	**3,299,569**	**3,001,484**	**3,399,854**

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embers serving 0, 2013	Klaus Helmrich Member of the Managing Board				Barbara Kux Member of the Managing Board				Pr Memb
	2012	2013	2013 (min)	2013 (max)	2012	2013	2013 (min)	2013 (max)	2012
					(Amounts in)				
ed npensation se npensation)	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
nge benefits[1]	76,961	68,329	68,329	68,329	33,960	68,048	68,048	68,048	64,132
tal	**976,961**	**968,329**	**968,329**	**968,329**	**933,960**	**968,048**	**968,048**	**968,048**	**964,132**
e-year variable npensation nus) Cash nponent CGC)[2]	450,000	450,000	0	1,080,000	450,000	450,000	0	1,080,000	450,000
lti-year iable npensation[3,4]	**1,860,202**	**1,545,347**	**0**	**3,080,000**	**1,860,202**	**1,545,347**	**0**	**3,080,000**	**1,921,431**
riable npensation nus) Bonus ards[2,5]	611,965	427,613	0	1,080,000	611,965	427,613	0	1,080,000	673,194
mens Stock ards striction period: ears)			0	2,000,000			0	2,000,000	
get attainment ending on EPS past three fiscal rs[5]	770,005	590,020			770,005	590,020			770,005
get attainment ending on ure stock formance[6]	478,232	527,714			478,232	527,714			478,232
tal	**3,287,163**	**2,963,676**	**968,329**	**5,128,329**	**3,244,162**	**2,963,395**	**968,048**	**5,128,048**	**3,335,563**
vice cost	547,675	520,698	520,698	520,698	552,800	525,734	525,734	525,734	526,202
tal (GCGC)[7]	**3,834,838**	**3,484,374**	**1,489,027**	**5,649,027**	**3,796,962**	**3,489,129**	**1,493,782**	**5,653,782**	**3,861,765**

members for fiscal 2013, according to the applicable reporting standards, came to 34.58 million (2012: 39.61 million). The granted
o the GCGC for the one-year variable compensation (bonus), and service costs for pension benefits are not included.

e-year variable npensation nus) Cash nponent(2)	611,955	427,574	611,955	427,574	673,151
tal	**3,449,118**	**2,941,250**	**3,406,117**	**2,940,969**	**3,558,714**

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rs serving as of 2013	**Prof. Dr. Siegfried Russwurm[8] Member with responsibilities for Sector portfolio**				**Peter Y. Solmssen[10] Member of the Managing Board**				**Member**
	2012	**2013**	**2013 (min)**	**2013 (max)**	**2012**	**2013**	**2013 (min)**	**2013 (max)**	**2012**
						(Amounts in)			
nsation									
nsation)	900,000	967,500	967,500	967,500	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
benefits[1]	42,146	42,134	42,134	42,134	33,498	32,977	32,977	32,977	49,089
	942,146	**1,009,634**	**1,009,634**	**1,009,634**	**933,498**	**932,977**	**932,977**	**932,977**	**949,089**
ear variable nsation) Cash nent C)[2]	450,000	483,750	0	1,161,000	450,000	450,000	0	1,080,000	450,000
year le ensation[3, 4]	**1,860,202**	**1,856,952**	**0**	**3,661,000**	**1,860,202**	**1,545,347**	**0**	**3,080,000**	**1,860,202**
le nsation) Bonus s[2, 5]	611,965	459,722	0	1,161,000	611,965	427,613	0	1,080,000	611,965
ns Stock s (restriction : s)			0	2,500,000			0	2,000,000	
attainment ding on EPS t three fiscal)	770,005	737,545			770,005	590,020			770,005
attainment ding on stock mance[6]	478,232	659,685			478,232	527,714			478,232
	3,252,348	**3,350,336**	**1,009,634**	**5,831,634**	**3,243,700**	**2,928,324**	**932,977**	**5,092,977**	**3,259,291**
e cost	546,850	519,915	519,915	519,915	553,236	526,160	526,160	526,160	558,008
(GCGC)[7]	**3,799,198**	**3,870,251**	**1,529,549**	**6,351,549**	**3,796,936**	**3,454,484**	**1,459,137**	**5,619,137**	**3,817,299**

ard members for fiscal 2013, according to the applicable reporting standards, came to 34.58 million (2012: 39.61 million). The grante
ding to the GCGC for the one-year variable compensation (bonus), and service costs for pension benefits are not included.

ear variable nsation) Cash nent[2]	611,955	459,642	611,955	427,574	611,955
	3,414,303	**3,326,228**	**3,405,655**	**2,905,898**	**3,421,246**

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	ers serving as of 2013	Dr. Ralf P. Thomas CFO since September 18, 2013			Peter Löscher[11] Member of the Managing Board and President and CEO until July 31, 2013	
	2012	2013	2013 (min)	2013 (max)	2012	2013
			(Amounts in)			
ed npensation se npensation)		34,938	34,938	34,938	*2,000,000*	*1,666,667*
nge efits[1]		2,465	2,465	2,465	*30,720*	*25,689*
al		**37,403**	**37,403**	**37,403**	***2,030,720***	***1,692,356***
e-year able npensation nus) Cash nponent CGC)[2]		17,469	0	41,926	*1,000,000*	*1,666,667*
lti-year iable npensation[3,		**57,134**	**0**	**114,148**	***4,480,553***	***2,328,604***
iable npensation nus) Bonus ards[2, 5]		16,661	0	41,926	*1,359,959*	*0*
mens Stock ards triction od: 4 years)			0	72,222		
get inment ending on S for past e fiscal rs[5]		21,352			*1,925,045*	*1,229,214*
get inment ending on re stock formance[6]		19,121			*1,195,549*	*1,099,390*
al		**112,006**	**37,403**	**193,477**	***7,511,273***	***5,687,627***

vice cost	208,034	208,034	208,034	*1,235,653*	*1,171,716*
al CGC)(7)	**320,040**	**245,437**	**401,511**	***8,746,926***	***6,859,343***

Board members for fiscal 2013, according to the applicable reporting standards, came to 34.58 million (2012: 39.61 million). The gra
e according to the GCGC for the one-year variable compensation (bonus), and service costs for pension benefits are not included.

e-year able npensation nus) Cash nponent(2)	16,598	*1,359,900*	*1,583,607*
al	**111,135**	***7,871,173***	***5,604,567***

(1) Fringe benefits include costs, or the cash equivalent, of non-monetary benefits and perquisites, such as provision of Company cars in the amount of 239,301 (2012: 257,855), contributions toward the cost of insurance in the amount of 88,827 (2012: 87,429), reimbursement of fees for legal advice, tax advice and accommodation and moving expenses, including any taxes that have been assumed in this regard, as well as costs connected with preventive medical examinations, in the amount of 176,221 (2012: 135,625).

(2) The Supervisory Board adjusted the bonus payout amounts resulting from target attainment for all Managing Board members downward by 11%. In addition, the Supervisory Board made further adjustments on an individual basis as follows: Joe Kaeser upward by 5%; Dr. Roland Busch downward by 5% and Prof. Dr. Hermann Requardt upward by 15%.

(3) The figures for individual maximums for multi-year variable compensation reflect the possible maximum as of the date of award; depending on stock price performance, this value may be higher at the disbursement date after the expiration of the four-year waiting or restriction period. Beginning in fiscal 2014, in keeping with the recommendations of the GCGC, maximum amount limits apply for multi-year variable compensation and for compensation overall; these are explained below.

(4) The expenses recognized for stock-based compensation (Bonus Awards and Stock Awards) and for the Share Matching Plan for members of the Managing Board in accordance with IFRS in fiscal 2013 and 2012 amounted to 23,160,536 and 15,995,543, respectively. The following amounts pertained to the members of the Managing Board in fiscal 2013: Joe Kaeser 2,099,925 (2012: 1,781,626), Dr. Roland Busch 1,091,572 (2012: 735,167), Brigitte Ederer 3,062,678 (2012: 950,250), Klaus Helmrich 1,058,299 (2012: 735,167), Barbara Kux 1,566,960 (2012: 1,493,576), Prof. Dr. Hermann Requardt 1,686,929 (2012: 1,605,244), Prof. Dr. Siegfried Russwurm 1,653,844 (2012: 1,571,872), Peter Y. Solmssen 1,566,874 (2012: 1,566,372), Dr. Michael Süß 1,091,934 (2012: 735,167) and Dr. Ralf P. Thomas 19,572 (2012: 0). The corresponding expense for former President and CEO Peter Löscher came to 8,261,949 (2012: 3,757,710).

(5) For Stock Awards for which the target attainment depends on EPS for the past three fiscal years, and for Bonus Awards, the fair value at the date of award is equivalent to the respective monetary value.

(6) The monetary values referred to a 100% target attainment amounted to 6,197,430 (2012: 6,125,302). The following amounts pertained to the members of the Managing Board: Joe Kaeser 887,577 (2012: 875,062), Dr. Roland Busch 500,000 (2012: 500,026), Brigitte Ederer 500,000 (2012: 500,026), Klaus Helmrich 500,000 (2012: 500,026), Barbara Kux 500,000 (2012: 500,026), Prof. Dr. Hermann Requardt 625,041 (2012: 500,026), Prof. Dr. Siegfried Russwurm 625,041 (2012: 500,026), Peter Y. Solmssen 500,000 (2012: 500,026), Dr. Michael Süß 500,000 (2012: 500,026) and Dr. Ralf P. Thomas 18,117 (2012: 0). The corresponding monetary value for former President and CEO Peter Löscher amounted to 1,041,654 (2012: 1,250,013).

(7) The total compensation reflects the current fair value of stock-based compensation components. On the basis of the current monetary values of stock-based compensation components, total compensation amounted to 34,236,151 (2012: 39,874,058).

(8) The Supervisory Board increased the annual target amount for the monetary value of the Stock Awards commitment for fiscal 2013 by 75% for Joe Kaeser, to 1,750,000, and by 25% each for Prof. Dr. Hermann Requardt and Prof. Dr. Siegfried Russwurm, to 1,250,000.

(9) Brigitte Ederer resigned from the Managing Board effective at the end of the day on September 30, 2013. According to the provisions of the contract, the variable compensation (bonus) for fiscal 2013 will be granted fully in cash and the Siemens Stock Awards for fiscal 2013 will be settled in cash.

(10) Peter Y. Solmssen will be reimbursed for relocation expenses incurred by him upon termination of his membership on the Managing Board.

(11) Peter Löscher resigned from the Managing Board effective July 31, 2013; his employment agreement ended effective September 30, 2013. In addition to Mr. Löscher s reported total compensation as a member of the Managing Board and as President and CEO, he also received the following compensation for the remaining term of his employment contract in the months of August and September 2013: Fixed compensation of 333,333, fringe benefits of 5,138, a proportional variable compensation (bonus) of 316,721, and proportional Siemens Stock Awards of 465,690. According to the provisions of the contract, the variable compensation (bonus) for fiscal 2013 will be granted fully in cash and the Siemens Stock Awards for fiscal 2013 will be settled in cash.

Allocations The following table shows allocations during or for fiscal 2013, as the case may be, for fixed compensation, fringe benefits, one-year variable compensation, and multi-year variable compensation, broken down by the relevant years for which they were subscribed, as well as the expense of pension benefits. In deviation from the multi-year variable compensation granted for fiscal 2013 and shown above, this table includes the actual figure for multi-year variable compensation granted in previous years and allocated in fiscal 2013.

ard members serving as of September 30, 2013		**Joe Kaeser President and CEO since August 1, 2013**		**Dr. Roland Busch Member with responsibilities for Sector portfolio**		**Brigitte Ederer(3) Member of the Managing Board**		**Klaus Member of B**
		2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
					(Amounts in)			
nce-based	Fixed compensation (base compensation)	900.000	1.113.750	900.000	967.500	900.000	900.000	900.00
	Fringe benefits(1)	72.935	71.843	49.771	48.591	27.697	42.571	76.96
	Total	**972.935**	**1.185.593**	**949.771**	**1.016.091**	**927.697**	**942.571**	**976.96**
ased without long-	One-year variable compensation	611.955	558.849	550.760	433.819	611.955	855.148	611.95

term incentive effect non-stock-based	(bonus) Cash component(2)							
with long-term incentive effect stock-based	**Multi-year variable compensation**	**2.212.054**	**1.426.193**	**273.058**	**183.382**	**304.566**	**227.441**	**391.09**
	Siemens Stock Awards (restriction period: 2009-2012)	0	1.299.629	0	178.145	0	227.441	0
	Siemens Stock Awards (restriction period: 2008-2011)	1.935.766	0	215.579	0	304.566	0	310.25
	Share Matching Plan (vesting period: 2010-2012)	0	126.564	0	5.237	0	0	0
	Share Matching Plan (vesting period: 2009-2011)	276.288	0	57.479	0	0	0	80.84
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**3.796.944**	**3.170.635**	**1.773.589**	**1.633.292**	**1.844.218**	**2.025.160**	**1.980.01**
	Service cost	530.970	504.323	547.713	520.736	552.904	525.886	547.67
	Total (GCGC)	**4.327.914**	**3.674.958**	**2.321.302**	**2.154.028**	**2.397.122**	**2.551.046**	**2.527.68**

		Managing Board members serving as of September 30, 2013	**Barbara Kux Member of the Managing Board**		**Prof. Dr. Hermann Requardt Member with responsibilities for Sector portfolio**		**Prof. Dr. Siegfried Russwurm Member with responsibilities for Sector portfolio**		**Peter Y. S Member Mana Boa**
			2012	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
						(Amounts in)			
mance-based		Fixed compensation (base compensation)	900.000	900.000	900.000	967.500	900.000	967.500	900.000
		Fringe benefits(1)	33.960	68.048	64.132	65.544	42.146	42.134	33.498
		Total	**933.960**	**968.048**	**964.132**	**1.033.044**	**942.146**	**1.009.634**	**933.498**
e-based	without long-term incentive effect non-stock-based	One-year variable compensation (bonus) Cash component(2)	611.955	427.574	673.151	537.110	611.955	459.642	611.955
	with long-term incentive effect	**Multi-year variable**	**0**	**1.192.671**	**2.167.117**	**1.381.376**	**2.288.812**	**1.342.022**	**2.379.441**

stock-based	**compensation**							
	Siemens Stock Awards (restriction period: 2009 2012)	0	1.137.126	0	1.299.629	0	1.299.629	0
	Siemens Stock Awards (restriction period: 2008 2011)	0	0					