

Legal proceedings – Fiscal 2007

Public prosecutors and other government authorities in jurisdictions around the world are conducting investigations of Siemens AG and its consolidated subsidiaries (hereinafter “Siemens” or the “Company” shall refer to Siemens AG and, unless the context otherwise requires, to its consolidated subsidiaries) and certain of its current and former employees regarding allegations of public corruption, including criminal breaches of fiduciary duty including embezzlement, as well as bribery, money laundering and tax evasion, among others. These investigations involve allegations of corruption at a number of Siemens’ business Groups.

The Munich public prosecutor continues to conduct an investigation of certain current and former employees of the Company on suspicion of criminal breaches of fiduciary duty including embezzlement, as well as bribery and tax evasion. To date, the Munich prosecutor has conducted searches of Company premises and private homes and several arrest warrants have been issued for current and former employees, including former members of senior management, who are or were associated with the former Communications (Com) Group and the Company.

On October 4, 2007, pursuant to the application of the Munich prosecutor, the Munich district court imposed a fine of €201 million on Siemens. According to the court's decision, a former manager of the former Com Group committed bribery of foreign public officials in Russia, Nigeria and Libya in 77 cases during the period from 2001 to 2004 for the purpose of obtaining contracts on behalf of the Company, whereby he acted in concert with others. In determining the fine, the court based its decision on unlawfully obtained economic advantages in the amount of at least €200 million which the Company derived from illegal acts of the former employee, to which an additional fine in the amount of €1 million was added.

The decision of the Munich district court and the settlement (*tatsächliche Verständigung*) entered into the same day with the German tax authorities, which is described below, conclude the German investigations into illegal conduct and tax violations only as they relate to Siemens AG and only as to the former Com Group.

As previously reported, there are ongoing investigations in Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. These investigations relate to allegations that certain current and former employees of the former Com Group opened slush fund accounts abroad and operated a system to misappropriate funds from the Company and, specifically, that these individuals siphoned off money from Com via off-shore companies and their own account in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. The Company has learned that Liechtenstein prosecutors have transferred their investigation to Swiss and Munich prosecutors.

As previously reported, Milan and Darmstadt prosecutors have been investigating allegations that former Siemens employees provided improper benefits to former employees of Enel in connection with Enel contracts. In Italy, legal proceedings against two former employees ended when the “*patteggiamento*” (plea bargaining procedure without the admission of guilt or responsibility) by the charged employees and Siemens AG entered into force in November 2006. Prosecutors in Darmstadt brought charges against two other former employees not covered by the “*patteggiamento*”. In May 2007, the Regional Court of Darmstadt sentenced one former employee to two years in prison, suspended on probation, on counts of commercial bribery and embezzlement. Another former employee was sentenced to nine months in prison, suspended on probation, on counts of aiding and abetting commercial bribery. In connection with these sentences, Siemens AG was ordered to disgorge €38 million of profits. The prosecutors and both defendants have appealed the decision of the Regional Court of Darmstadt. Siemens AG has also appealed the decision with respect to the disgorgement.

As previously reported, in 2004 the public prosecutor in Wuppertal initiated an investigation against Siemens employees regarding allegations that they participated in bribery related to the awarding of an EU contract for the refurbishment of a power plant in Serbia in 2002. In August 2007, the public prosecutor conducted searches of the premises of the Power Generation (PG) Group in Erlangen, Offenbach and Karlsruhe in relation to this investigation. The investigation is ongoing.

In addition, there is a significant number of ongoing investigations into allegations of public corruption involving the Company, certain of its current and former employees or projects in which the Company is involved in a number of jurisdictions around the world, including China, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Norway and Russia, among others. Specific examples include the following:

- There are currently numerous public corruption-related governmental investigations in China, involving several divisions of Siemens Ltd. China, primarily Medical Solutions (Med), but also Automation and Drives (A&D) and Siemens IT Solutions and Services (SIS). The investigations have been initiated by prosecutors in several regions and provinces, including Guangdong, Jilin, Xi’an, Wuxi, Shanghai, Ting Hu, Shandong, Hunan, and Guiyang.
- Siemens Zrt. Hungary and certain of its employees are being investigated by Hungarian authorities in connection with allegations concerning suspicious payments in connection with consulting agreements with a variety of shell corporations and bribery relating to the awarding of a contract for the delivery of communication equipment to the Hungarian Armed Forces.
- The public prosecutor in Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, has charged the head of the Med division of Siemens PT Indonesia in connection with allegations that he participated in bribery, fraud, and overcharging related to the awarding of a contract for the delivery of medical equipment to a hospital in 2003.
- The Norwegian government is investigating allegations of bribery and overcharging of the Norwegian Department of Defense related to the awarding of a contract for the delivery of communication equipment in 2001.

- The public prosecutor in Milan is investigating allegations as to whether two employees of Siemens S.p.A. made illegal payments to employees of the state-owned gas and power group ENI.

As previously reported, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is conducting an investigation of possible criminal violations of U.S. law by Siemens in connection with the matters described above and other allegations of corruption. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, Siemens was advised that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) enforcement division had converted its informal inquiry into these matters into a formal investigation. The Company is cooperating with these investigations.

The SEC and the DOJ are also investigating possible violations of U.S. law by Siemens in connection with the Oil-for-Food Program. The Company is cooperating with the SEC and DOJ. A French investigating magistrate commenced a preliminary investigation regarding the participation of French companies, including Siemens France S.A.S., in the Oil-for-Food Program. German prosecutors also began an investigation in this matter and conducted searches of Company premises and private homes in Erlangen and Berlin in August 2007. Siemens is cooperating with the authorities in France and Germany.

As a result of the above described matters and as a part of its policy of cooperation, Siemens contacted the World Bank and offered to assist the World Bank in any matter that might be of interest to the World Bank. Since that time, Siemens has been in contact with the World Bank Department of Institutional Integrity and intends to continue its policy of cooperation.

In February 2007, the Company announced that public prosecutors in Nuremberg are conducting an investigation of certain current and former employees of the Company on suspicion of criminal breach of fiduciary duties against Siemens, tax evasion and a violation of the German Works Council Constitution Act (*Betriebsverfassungsgesetz*). The investigation relates to an agreement entered into by Siemens with an entity controlled by the former head of the independent employee association AUB (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft Unabhängiger Betriebsangehöriger*). The prosecutors are investigating payments made during the period 2001 to 2006 for which Siemens may not have received commensurate services in return. The former head of AUB was arrested in February 2007. Since February, searches have been conducted at several Siemens AG premises and private homes and an arrest warrant was issued for a member of the Managing Board, in connection with this investigation, who was taken into custody. This executive's term has expired and he therefore is no longer a member of the Managing Board. In addition to this former member of the Managing Board, other current and former members of the Company's senior management have been named as suspects in this matter. In April 2007, the former member of the Managing Board posted bail in the amount of €5 million and was released from custody. In this connection, a bank issued a bond (*Bankbürgschaft*) in the amount of €5 million, €4.5 million of which was guaranteed by the Company pursuant to provisions of German law. The former member of the Managing Board has provided the Company a personal undertaking to cooperate with and fully support the independent investigation conducted by Debevoise & Plimpton LLP (Debevoise), as described below, and to repay all costs incurred and payments made by the Company in connection with the bank guarantee in the event he is found to have violated his obligations to the

Company in connection with the facts under investigation by the Nuremberg prosecutors. The investigation into the allegations involving the Company's relationship with the former head of AUB and the AUB has also been included within the scope of the investigation being conducted by Debevoise. In April 2007, the labor union IG Metall lodged a criminal complaint against unknown individuals on suspicion that the Company breached the provisions of Section 119 of the Works Council Constitution Act by providing undue preferential support to AUB in connection with elections of the members of the Company's works councils.

In February 2007, an alleged holder of American Depositary Shares of the Company filed a derivative lawsuit with the Supreme Court of the State of New York against certain current and former members of the Company's Managing and Supervisory Boards as well as against the Company as a nominal defendant, seeking various forms of relief relating to the allegations of corruption and related violations at Siemens. The suit is currently stayed.

The Company has engaged Debevoise, an independent external law firm, to conduct an independent and comprehensive investigation to determine whether anti-corruption regulations have been violated and to conduct an independent and comprehensive assessment of the compliance and control systems of Siemens. Debevoise reports directly and exclusively to the Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board (formerly the Audit Committee, as described below) and is being assisted by forensic accountants from the international accounting firm Deloitte & Touche. Debevoise's investigation of allegations of corruption at the former Com Group, the Company's other Groups and at regional Siemens subsidiaries is ongoing.

The Company has also conducted an analysis of the impact on the Company's financial statements of issues raised by allegations of violations of anti-corruption legislation. As previously reported, within the former Com Group, the Company's other Groups and regional companies a number of Business Consultant Agreements (BCAs) and similar sales-related arrangements have been identified. The Company has identified a large volume of payments made in connection with these contracts for which the Company has not been able either to establish a valid business purpose or to clearly identify the recipient. These payments raise concerns in particular under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) in the United States, anti-corruption legislation in Germany and similar legislation in other countries. The payments identified were recorded as deductible business expenses in prior periods in determining income tax provisions. As previously reported, the Company's investigation determined that certain of these payments were non-deductible under tax regulations of Germany and other jurisdictions.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company substantially completed its analysis of the tax deductibility of payments under the BCAs and other sales-related agreements with third-party intermediaries identified at the former Com Group, the remaining Groups and in regional companies. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company also substantially completed its risk-based analysis of cash and check payments at the former Com Group, the Company's other Groups and in regional companies, for which limited documentation was available, and which may also raise concerns under the FCPA and anti-corruption legislation in Germany and other countries.

The Company has accounted for income tax-related charges with respect to fiscal 2000-2006 and adjusted comparative amounts for fiscal 2005 and 2006 as summarized below:

- In October 2007, the Company reached a final settlement (*tatsächliche Verständigung*) with the German tax authorities regarding the deductibility for tax purposes of certain payments at the former Com Group at Siemens AG with respect to fiscal 2000-2006. Pursuant to the settlement, the Company's income tax obligation relating to payments in connection with BCAs, other sales-related agreements with third-party intermediaries and other payments relating to the former Com Group at Siemens AG was determined to be €179 million. Payments of approximately €449 million were determined to be non-deductible for tax purposes. The Company also recorded interest charges of €12 million related to the tax obligations.
- In October 2007, the German tax authorities provided the findings of the tax audit relating to payments under BCAs and similar sales-related agreements with third-party intermediaries by the Company's German Non-Com Groups and entities for fiscal 2000-2005 in the course of a final audit meeting (*Schlussbesprechung*). The Company accepted the assessment of the tax authorities. Based on this assessment, the Company determined non-deductible payments relating to fiscal 2006 and considered this information in the income tax return for fiscal 2006. Based on the above, the Company recorded income tax expenses of €264 million for fiscal 2000-2006 with respect to payments with a total volume of approximately €599 million which were determined to be non-deductible for tax purposes. The Company also recorded interest charges of €11 million related to the tax obligations.
- In fiscal 2007, the Company also recorded charges for fiscal 2000-2006 in the amount of €75 million for estimated additional income tax expenses outside of Germany relating to payments in connection with BCAs, other sales-related agreements with third-party intermediaries and other payments of approximately €258 million which were determined to be non-deductible for tax purposes. The Company also recorded interest charges of €5 million related to the tax obligations.

As previously reported, in fiscal 2006, the Company recorded income tax charges in the amount of €168 million relating to German income tax liabilities with respect to payments of approximately €417 million. In fiscal 2006, the Company also recorded certain immaterial charges with respect to non-German tax obligations. Due to the matters mentioned above, the Company accounted for an additional amount of €350 million in income tax charges and €28 million in related interest charges related to fiscal 2000-2006. The Company adopted the SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 in fiscal 2007 and adjusted comparative amounts for fiscal 2005 and 2006 in the consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2007. The effect of these adjustments on net income for fiscal 2006 and 2005 and shareholders' equity as of October 1, 2004 amounted to an increase of €25 million, a decrease of €69 million and a decrease of €334 million, respectively.

In addition, in fiscal 2007, the Company also recorded an immaterial charge in respect of certain non-German tax penalties relating to the matters described above; the Company also recorded an

immaterial tax charge based on its estimate of potential tax liabilities relating to sales-related intermediary and other payments in fiscal 2007.

In the course of its independent investigation, Debevoise also identified certain commission liability accounts at the Med Group which were created in fiscal years prior to 2005 and subsequently released in a manner that did not comply with applicable accounting principles. The release of those liabilities resulted in an increase in group profit at Med of €25 million and an increase in net income of €15 million in fiscal 2005 and an increase in group profit of €24 million and an increase in net income of €15 million in fiscal 2006 with no impact on group profit in fiscal 2007. As a result, opening shareholder's equity as of October 1, 2004 was understated by €30 million. In addition, these accounts may have been used to fund payments in connection with BCAs. The Company adjusted comparative amounts for prior periods in the consolidated financial statements for fiscal 2007.

The Company also became aware of additional bank accounts and cash funds at various locations that were not previously recorded in the Company's balance sheet and is currently investigating whether Siemens is the economic owner of the funds. Certain funds have been frozen by authorities. Approximately €11 million was recorded in the Company's financial statements for fiscal 2007, mostly relating to funds paid back by a former officer in January 2007 and funds received from a trust account in October and November 2007.

The Company remains subject to corruption-related investigations in the U.S. and other 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, including the FCPA. In addition, the scope of pending investigations may be expanded and new investigations commenced in connection with allegations of bribery and other illegal acts. The Company's operating activities and reputation may also be negatively affected, particularly due to imposed penalties, disgorgements, compensatory damages, the formal or informal exclusion from public procurement contracts or the loss of business licenses or permits. In addition to the amounts mentioned above, no material charges or provisions for any such penalties or damages have been accrued as management does not yet have enough information to reliably estimate such amounts. Furthermore, changes affecting the Company's course of business or its compliance programs may turn out to be necessary.

Fiscal 2007 included a total of €347 million in expenses for outside advisors engaged by Siemens in connection with the investigations into alleged violations of anti-corruption laws and related matters as well as remediation activities.

The Company has taken a number of significant steps to improve its compliance procedures and internal controls in response to the allegations of corruption. The Company is continuing to improve and implement its anti-corruption program and related controls and is in the process of assessing the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting for fiscal 2007. Among the initiatives the Company has implemented or is in the process of implementing are:

- The Supervisory Board of the Company has formed a Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board, which oversees the ongoing investigations and remediation activities of the Company. The Compliance Committee is composed of the members of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board and is chaired by the chairman of the Supervisory Board.
- The Managing Board has engaged an external attorney to act as an independent “ombudsman” and to provide a protected communication channel for Siemens employees and third parties. The Company has also developed a Compliance Helpdesk with distinct features designed to receive compliance-related complaints (“Tell Us”) and to answer compliance-related questions from employees (“Ask Us”).
- The Company has established a Corporate Disciplinary Committee to consider and impose appropriate disciplinary measures in cases where suspicions of violations of law or Company policies or other misconduct have been substantiated.
- The Company’s audit and compliance departments and an internal task force are continuing their internal analysis and review of the Company’s compliance and internal control system for deficiencies and any possibilities of circumvention, including by conducting internal control remediation visits in selected regions and Groups.
- The Company is in the process of enhancing internal controls through centralization of its bank accounts and cash payment systems.
- The Company has implemented a moratorium on entering into new BCAs as well as making new payments under existing BCAs. Any exceptions require the prior written consent of relevant senior management as well as the written consent of the Company’s chief compliance officer based on a review of the agreements in question. As part of this policy, the Company is in an ongoing process of reviewing existing BCAs for purposes of compliance risk in connection with their continued performance. The Company has discontinued payment under a number of BCAs and, in certain cases, has terminated BCAs.
- The Company is in the process of enhancing its anti-corruption policies. The Company has adopted, and is in the process of implementing, new policies regarding anti-public-corruption compliance, retention of intermediaries who interact with government authorities on Siemens’ behalf, compliance in M&A transactions, joint ventures and minority investments, and gifts and hospitality.
- The Company is continuing the roll-out of a formal program of anti-corruption and other legal compliance training for management, group and regional compliance officers and other employees.
- The Company established a new Managing Board position for legal and compliance matters, effective October 1, 2007. Peter Y. Solmssen was appointed a member of

Siemens' Managing Board as well as the Company's General Counsel, with overall responsibility for legal and compliance issues.

- Effective September 19, 2007, the Managing Board appointed Andreas Pohlmann as Chief Compliance Officer.
- Effective October 1, 2007, all company audit functions were merged into the unit Corporate Finance Audit, which was assigned to the Corporate Finance Department. Corporate Finance Audit is headed by Hans Winters, who was appointed Chief Audit Officer with an independent reporting line to the Audit Committee and its Chairman.
- The Company has adopted a global amnesty program. Pursuant to this program, if employees, by January 31, 2008, voluntarily provide the Company with information regarding possible violations of anti-public-corruption laws, including any related accounting irregularities, the Company will not make any claims for damages and will not unilaterally terminate such employees' employment relationship. The Company reserves the right to impose lesser disciplinary measures or additional compliance training. Senior management is not eligible for the amnesty, subject to certain exceptions for certain functions.

As previously reported, the Company engaged an independent compliance advisor in order to consult the Managing Board and the Compliance Committee with regard to the future structure of the compliance organization, the execution of compliance reviews, the review of related guidelines and controls including potential improvement measures, and the associated communication and training. The independent compliance advisor provided periodic status reports to the Managing Board and the Compliance Committee. With the implementation of the changes enumerated above, the external compliance advisor has been directed by the Compliance Committee to report to and to support the activities of the Company's Chief Compliance Officer.

In addition to the proceedings described above, the Company is also involved in a number of anti-trust and other legal proceedings:

A Mexican governmental control authority barred Siemens Mexico from bidding on public contracts for a period of three years and nine months beginning November 30, 2005. This proceeding arose from allegations that Siemens Mexico did not disclose alleged minor tax discrepancies when it was signing a public contract in 2002. Upon appeal by Siemens Mexico, the execution of the debarment was stayed on December 13, 2005 and subsequently reduced to a period of four months. Upon further appeal, the execution of the reduced debarment was stayed by the competent Mexican court in April 2006. A final decision on the appeal has not yet been announced.

In February 2007, Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc. (SMS) announced that it had reached an agreement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois to settle allegations made in an indictment filed in January 2006. The agreement resolves all allegations made against SMS in the indictment. Under the agreement, SMS has pled guilty to a single federal criminal charge of obstruction of justice in connection with civil litigation that followed a bid to provide radiology equipment to Cook County Hospital in 2001. In addition, SMS has agreed to pay a fine of \$1 million and restitution of approximately \$1.5 million.

In December 2006, the Japanese Fair Trade Commission (FTC) searched the offices of more than ten producers and dealers of healthcare equipment, including Siemens Asahi Medical Technologies Ltd., in connection with an investigation into possible anti-trust violations. Siemens Asahi Medical Technologies is cooperating with the FTC in the ongoing investigation.

In February 2007, the French Competition Authority launched an investigation into possible anti-trust violations involving several companies active in the field of suburban trains, including Siemens Transportation Systems S.A.S. in Paris, and the offices were searched. The Company is cooperating with the French Competition Authority.

In February 2007, the Norwegian Competition Authority launched an investigation into possible anti-trust violations involving Norwegian companies active in the field of fire security, including Siemens Building Technologies AS. The Company is cooperating in the ongoing investigation with the Norwegian Competition Authority. The Norwegian Competition Authority has not yet announced a schedule for the completion of the investigation.

In February 2007, the European Commission launched an investigation into possible anti-trust violations involving European producers of power transformers, including Siemens AG and VA Tech, which Siemens acquired in July 2005. Power transformers are electrical equipment used as major components in electric transmission systems in order to adapt voltages. The Company is cooperating in the ongoing investigation with the European Commission. The European Commission has not yet announced a schedule for the completion of its investigation.

In April 2007, Siemens AG and VA Tech 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 VA Tech for alleged antitrust violations in the European Market of high-voltage gas-insulated switchgear between 1988 and 2004. Gas-insulated switchgear is electrical equipment used as a major component for turnkey power substations. The fine imposed on Siemens amounted to €396.6 million. The fine imposed on VA Tech, which Siemens AG acquired in July 2005, amounted to €22.1 million. VA Tech was declared jointly liable with Schneider Electric for a separate fine of €4.5 million. The European Court of First Instance has not yet issued a decision. Furthermore, authorities in Brazil, New Zealand, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and South Africa are conducting investigations into the same possible antitrust violations. On October 25, 2007, upon the Company's appeal, a Hungarian competition court reduced administrative fines imposed on Siemens AG from €320,000 to €120,000 and from €640,000 to €110,000 regarding VA Tech.

In April 2007, the Polish Competition Authority launched an investigation against Siemens Sp. z o.o. Poland regarding possible anti-trust violations in the market for the maintenance of diagnostic medical equipment. The Company is cooperating in the ongoing investigation with the Polish Competition Authority.

In June 2007, the Turkish Anti-trust Agency confirmed its earlier decision to impose a fine of approximately €6 million on Siemens AS Turkey based on alleged anti-trust violations in the traffic

lights market. Siemens Turkey has appealed this decision and this appeal is still pending. It is possible that as a result of this decision, Siemens could be debarred from participating in public sector tender offers in Turkey for a one to two year period.

The Company requested arbitration against the Republic of Argentina before the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) of the World Bank. The Company claimed that Argentina unlawfully terminated the Company's contract for the development and operation of a system for the production of identity cards, border control, collection of data and voters' registers and thereby violated the Bilateral Investment Protection Treaty between Argentina and Germany (BIT). The Company sought damages for expropriation and violation of the BIT of approximately \$500 million. Argentina disputed jurisdiction of the ICSID arbitration tribunal and argued in favor of jurisdiction of the Argentine administrative courts. The arbitration tribunal rendered a decision on August 4, 2004, finding that it had jurisdiction over Siemens' claims and that Siemens was entitled to present its claims. A hearing on the merits of the case took place before the ICSID arbitration tribunal in Washington in October 2005. A unanimous decision on the merits was rendered on February 6, 2007, awarding Siemens compensation in the amount of \$217.8 million on account of the value of its investment and consequential damages, plus compound interest thereon at a rate of 2.66% since May 18, 2001. The tribunal also ruled that Argentina is obligated to indemnify Siemens against any claims of subcontractors in relation to the project (amounting to approximately \$44 million) and, furthermore, that Argentina would be obligated to pay Siemens the full amount of the contract performance bond (\$20 million) in the event this bond was not returned within the time period set by the tribunal (which period subsequently elapsed without delivery). On June 4, 2007, Argentina filed with the ICSID an application for the annulment and stay of enforcement of the award, alleging serious procedural irregularities. An ad hoc committee has been appointed to consider Argentina's application. Siemens currently expects that the ad hoc committee will not render a decision before 2009.

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 for substantial compensatory or 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 substantial or indeterminate damages, Siemens often cannot predict what the eventual loss or range of loss related to such matters will be. Although the final resolution of these matters could have a material effect on Siemens' consolidated operating results for any reporting period in which an adverse decision is rendered, Siemens believes that its consolidated financial position should not be materially affected by the matters discussed in this paragraph.

This document contains forward-looking statements and information – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. These statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “looks forward to,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will” or words of similar meaning. Such statements are based on our current expectations and certain assumptions, and are, therefore, subject to certain risks and uncertainties. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond Siemens’ control, affect its operations, performance, business strategy and results and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens worldwide to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For us, particular uncertainties arise, among others, from: changes in general economic and business conditions (including margin developments in major business areas); the challenges of integrating major acquisitions and implementing joint ventures and other significant portfolio measures; changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates; introduction of competing products or technologies by other companies; lack of acceptance of new products or services by customers targeted by Siemens worldwide; changes in business strategy; the outcome of pending investigations and legal proceedings; our analysis of the potential impact of such matters on our financial statements; as well as various other factors. More detailed information about our risk factors is contained in Siemens’ 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 may vary materially from those described in the relevant forward-looking statement as expected, anticipated, intended, planned, believed, sought, estimated or projected. Siemens does not intend or assume any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements in light of developments which differ from those anticipated.