

## Legal Proceedings

Information regarding investigations and other legal proceedings, as well as the potential risks associated with such proceedings and their potential financial impact on Siemens, is included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as of September 30, 2010 (Consolidated Financial Statements).

Significant developments regarding investigations and other legal proceedings that have occurred since the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are described below.

### **Public corruption proceedings**

#### Governmental and related proceedings

On March 9, 2009, Siemens AG received a decision by the Vendor Review Committee of the United Nations Secretariat Procurement Division (UNPD) suspending Siemens AG from the UNPD vendor database for a minimum period of six months. The suspension applied to contracts with the UN Secretariat and stemmed from Siemens AG's guilty plea in December 2008 to violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. On December 22, 2009, Siemens AG filed a request to lift the existing suspension. On January 14, 2011, Siemens was informed that the Vendor Review Committee of the UNPD had recommended that the existing suspension be lifted and that Siemens AG be invited to re-register with the UNPD.

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. GPIC's investigation is 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. Greece (Siemens A.E.) and Siemens AG. Both investigations may have a negative impact on civil proceedings currently pending against Siemens AG and Siemens A.E. and may affect the future business activities of Siemens in Greece. In January 2011, the GPIC stated in a letter to Siemens that the alleged damage suffered by the Greek state amounts 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. Siemens rejects

these allegations as unfounded and is defending itself vigorously.

As previously reported, the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was conducting an investigation into alleged illegal payments by Siemens to Nigerian public officials between 2002 and 2005. In October 2010, the EFCC filed charges with the Federal High Court in Abuja and the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory against – among others – Siemens Ltd. Nigeria (Siemens Nigeria), Siemens AG and former board members of Siemens Nigeria. On November 22, 2010, the Nigerian Government and Siemens Nigeria entered into an out of court settlement, obligating Siemens Nigeria to make a payment in the mid double-digit Euro million range to Nigeria in exchange for the Nigerian Government withdrawing these criminal charges and refraining from the initiation of any criminal, civil or other actions – such as a debarment – against Siemens Nigeria, Siemens AG, and Siemens employees.

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 and 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.

#### Civil litigation

As previously reported, Siemens has been approached by a competitor to discuss claims it believes it has against the Company. The alleged claims relate to allegedly improper payments by the Company in connection with the procurement of public and private contracts. Siemens and the competitor continue to be engaged in discussions.

As previously disclosed, a securities class action was filed in December 2009 against Siemens AG with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York seeking damages for alleged violations of U.S. securities laws. In March 2011, the Court granted the Company's motion to dismiss the action. The plaintiffs have challenged the court's decision.

## **Antitrust proceedings**

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 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 2007. The fine imposed on former VA Tech companies, which Siemens AG acquired in July 2005, amounted to €22.1 million. Former VA Tech companies were declared jointly liable with Schneider Electric for a separate fine of €4.5 million. On March 3, 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 will appeal the decision.

In addition to the proceedings mentioned in this document, 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.

In January 2010, the European Commission launched an investigation related to previously reported investigations into potential antitrust violations involving producers of flexible current transmission systems in New Zealand and the US including, among others, Siemens AG. In April 2010, authorities in Korea and Mexico informed the Company that similar proceedings had been initiated. The official investigations in connection with flexible power transmission systems have been closed. Siemens had been cooperating with all authorities.

On November 16, 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. Siemens is cooperating with the authority.

On December 15, 2010, and on March 7, 2011, the Turkish Antitrust Authority searched the premises of several diagnostic companies including, among others, Siemens Healthcare Diagnostik Ticaret Limited Sirketi in Istanbul, in response to allegations of anti-competitive agreements. Siemens is cooperating with the authority.

As previously reported, on October 25, 2007, upon the Company's appeal, a Hungarian

competition court reduced administrative fines imposed on Siemens AG for alleged antitrust violations in the market of high-voltage gas-insulated switchgear from €0.320 million to €0.120 million and from €0.640 million to €0.110 million regarding VA Technologie AG. The Company and the Competition Authority both appealed the decision. In November 2008, the Court of Appeal confirmed the reduction of the fines. On December 5, 2008, the Competition Authority, based on alleged breaches of law, filed an extraordinary appeal with the Supreme Court. In December 2009, Siemens AG was notified that the Supreme Court had remanded the case to the Court of Appeal, with instructions to take a new decision on the amount of the fines. The extraordinary appeal from the Competition Authority was rejected with legally binding effect by the Court of Appeal on January 27, 2010. On April 6, 2010, the Competition Authority filed another extraordinary appeal with the Supreme Court. In April 2011, the Supreme Court sustained the extraordinary appeal of the Competition Authority and remanded the case for a new decision to another chamber of the Court of Appeal.

### **Other proceedings**

As previously reported, Siemens AG is a member of a supplier consortium that has 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 percent. 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 2008, the supplier consortium filed a request for arbitration against TVO demanding an extension of the construction time, additional compensation and damages in the amount of now approximately €1.23 billion. TVO rejected the demand for an extension of time and made counterclaims against the supplier consortium. These consist primarily of damages due to the delay, claimed to amount to approximately €1.43 billion based on an estimated completion of the plant in June 2012 with a delay of 38 months. Since then the estimated time of completion of the plant has been further delayed.

In December 2008, the Polish Agency of Internal Security (AWB) remanded into custody an employee of Siemens Healthcare Poland, in connection with an investigation regarding a public tender issued by the hospital of Wroclaw in 2008. According to the AWB, the Siemens employee and the deputy hospital director were accused of having manipulated the tender procedure. In October 2010, the investigation was closed.

Russian authorities are conducting widespread investigations regarding possible fraudulent activities of resellers relating to procurement of medical equipment by 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 Russia is cooperating with the ongoing investigations which also relate to certain individual employees.

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,” “project” or words of similar meaning. 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. In particular, Siemens is strongly affected by changes in general economic and business conditions as these directly impact its processes, customers and suppliers. This may negatively impact our revenue development and the realization of greater capacity utilization as a result of growth. Yet due to their diversity, not all of Siemens’ businesses are equally affected by changes in economic conditions; considerable differences exist in the timing and magnitude of the effects of such changes. This effect is amplified by the fact that, as a global company, Siemens is active in countries with economies that vary widely in terms of growth rate. Uncertainties arise from, among other things, the risk of customers delaying the conversion of recognized orders into revenue or cancelling recognized orders, of prices declining as a result of adverse market conditions by more than is currently anticipated by Siemens’ management or of functional costs increasing in anticipation of growth that is not realized as expected. Other factors that may cause Siemens’ results to deviate from expectations include developments in the financial markets, including fluctuations in interest and exchange rates (in particular in relation to the U.S. dollar and the currencies of emerging markets such as China, India and Brazil), in commodity and equity prices, in debt prices (credit spreads) and in the value of financial assets generally. Any changes in interest rates or other assumptions used in calculating obligations for pension plans and similar commitments may impact Siemens’ defined benefit obligations and the anticipated performance of pension plan assets resulting in unexpected changes in the funded status of Siemens’ pension and other post-employment benefit plans. Any increase in market volatility, deterioration in the capital markets, decline in the conditions for the credit business, uncertainty related to the subprime, financial market and liquidity crises, or fluctuations in the future financial performance of the major industries served by Siemens may have unexpected effects on Siemens’ results. Furthermore, Siemens faces risks and uncertainties in connection with: disposing of business activities, certain strategic reorientation measures; the performance of its equity interests and strategic alliances; the challenge of integrating major acquisitions, implementing joint ventures and other significant portfolio measures; the introduction of competing products or technologies by other companies or market entries by new competitors; changing competitive dynamics (particularly in developing markets); the risk that new products or services will not be accepted by customers targeted by Siemens; changes in business strategy; the interruption of our supply chain, including the inability of third parties to deliver parts, components and services on time resulting for example from natural disasters; the outcome of pending investigations, legal proceedings and actions resulting from the findings of, or related to the subject matter of, such investigations; the potential impact of such investigations and proceedings on Siemens’ business, including its relationships with governments and other customers; the potential impact of such matters on Siemens’ financial

statements, and various other factors. More detailed information about certain of the risk factors affecting Siemens is contained throughout this report and in Siemens' other filings with the SEC, which are available on the Siemens website, [www.siemens.com](http://www.siemens.com), and on the SEC's website, [www.sec.gov](http://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 neither intends to, nor assumes any obligation to, update or revise these forward-looking statements in light of developments which differ from those anticipated.