SIEMENS

Annual Report

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.

October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.

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Report of the Management Board

Herewith we present the Financial Statements of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. (the Company or SFM) as of September 30, 2025. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted in the European Union as well as with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

General

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. is registered at Prinses Beatrixlaan 800, 2595 BN The Hague, the Netherlands, a public company, founded on September 14, 1977 under the laws of the Netherlands and acts under its legal and commercial name Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.

The Company acts as a finance company for the benefit of Siemens AG and Siemens AG Group companies (Affiliated Companies). The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Siemens AG Berlin/Munich, Germany.
The Company is part of Siemens Controlling and Finance Financing (CF F) – a global function within Siemens AG. SFM as an issuer and CF F are together responsible for safeguarding the Siemens Group's liquidity by establishing the necessary capital market instruments such as commercial paper, medium-term notes and long-term bonds.

Objectives

The objectives of the Company, in accordance to article 3 of its articles of association, are participating in and financing and managing companies, enterprises and other business undertakings, withdrawing and lending money and, in general conducting financial transactions, issuing securities and doing all such further actions and taking measures as are consequential or may be conducive thereto in the broadest sense.

Strategy

The Company is a funding party of the Affiliated Companies. The resulting funding requirements are secured by a variety of instruments. The Company has no participations.
Given the objectives of the Company, SFM is economically interrelated with the parent company, Siemens AG, Germany.

Outlook

In the next fiscal year the Company will continue its activities as financing company for Affiliated Companies. Given its interrelatedness with Siemens AG, management refrains from commenting on the activity level and expected results for the near future.

Risk management

Under responsibility of the Management Board, systems for internal control and for the management of risks within SFM were set up, in cooperation with Siemens AG, to identify and subsequently manage the credit, liquidity, interest and foreign exchange rate risks which could endanger the realization of the objectives of the Company.

One of the risks borne by the Company is the risk of fraud. Fraud can have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company, but more importantly fraud can lead to severe reputational damage. As a result of the internal control structure implemented, the risk of fraud is considered to be mitigated appropriately. Key elements of the internal control structure consist of the segregation of duties and the 4-eye-principle for approval of transactions.
In order to minimize exchange rate risks and foreign exchange risks the Company seeks to lend and borrow in the same currency. The vast majority of the Company’s assets are Receivables from Affiliated Companies. Aggregated credit losses on Receivables from Affiliated Companies exceeding €2 million are covered by a Limited Capital at Risk Agreement with Siemens AG. Furthermore, all debt instruments of SFM are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Siemens AG.

Political and geopolitical conditions

The effects of wars and conflicts may have material uncertainty for the economy. At the date of issuance of this report, SFM has no reason to expect that current political and geopolitical conditions have additional impact on the Company.

Sustainability and Climate change

The Company, due to its nature and structure, has limited (direct) impact on sustainability and climate change factors. As per Accounting Directive 2013/34/EU, certain large companies are to take measures and to report on the company’s impact on sustainability matters in their Annual Reports (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive - CSRD). CSRD has not yet been implemented in the Netherlands. In February 2025, the European Commission published an “Omnibus package”, including a proposal to limit and simplify sustainability reporting rules. According to this proposal, CSRD will only apply to companies with more than 1,000 employees besides fulfilling other criteria. Due to this proposal, SFM would no longer fall within the scope of CSRD and would no longer have to comply with the CSRD reporting rules. The Management Board will continue to closely monitor further developments in this area.

Changes of regulations, laws and policies

The Affiliated Companies, which are partners of the Company in different business transactions, operate in different countries of the world and are, therefore, subject to different regulations, laws and policies. With support of Siemens’ internal and external tax and legal advisors the management of the Company continuously monitors current and upcoming changes in regulations, laws and policies. Legislative changes could affect business relationships with the Affiliated Companies in those countries, but the impact on objectives and overall result of the Company is considered to be low.

Risk and Internal control framework

SFM implemented the extensive risk and internal control framework established in the Siemens Group. The Company also continuously improves its risk management in alignment with Siemens guidelines and standards.
The Corporate Governance Statement of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. is published on the Company’s website (www.siemens.com/sfm). The core elements on which our internal control system is based include, but are not limited to: Policy and Control Masterbook (PCMB), Internal Control (IC) Process and Internal Certification Process.

Assessment of the overall risk situation

The Company's response strategies with respect to risks are avoidance, transfer, reduction or acceptance (e.g. in case of changes in legislation) of the relevant risk. Considering these strategies, the level of risks and uncertainties that the Company is prepared to accept (Risk Appetite) is considered to be low.
Siemens controlling departments regularly review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management system. Accordingly, if deficits are detected, it is possible to adopt appropriate elimination measures. At present, no risks have been identified that either individually or in combination could endanger the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months after the signing of the financial statements.

Business Review

The Company participates as issuer in a €35.0 billion program for the issuance of Debt Instruments (DIP) and in a US$9.0 billion global commercial paper program, both established by Siemens AG. Siemens AG unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees all debt securities of the Company.
The Company also participates in two credit facility programs of Siemens AG.

In May 2025, under the DIP, the Company issued EUR 4 billion in five tranches with maturities of 2, 4, 8, 11 and 20 years (the 2 year note being a floating-rate note). The net proceeds were on-lent to an Affiliated Company.

During fiscal year 2025, a number of debt instruments with a total equivalent nominal value of €3.7 billion matured and were redeemed.
The total nominal amount outstanding under the DIP was €27.7 billion as of September 30, 2025.

In December 2024 and March 2025, two existing term loans with external banks of €0.5 billion and US$0.5 billion (€0.5 billion) respectively, matured.

In January 2025 and March 2025, the Company signed two new term loan facility agreements with external banks for €0.3 billion and US$0.5 billion (€0.5 billion) respectively. Both facilities have terms of three years, with the US Dollar agreement having two, one year extension options. Both loan facilities have been fully utilized.
In August 2025, the maturity date of an existing €0.5 billion term loan with another external bank was extended from February 2026 to August 2026 with one one-year extension option remaining.

In February 2025, an existing €7.0 billion syndicated credit facility was cancelled following the signing of a new €7.0 billion syndicated credit facility. The new facility matures in 2030 and has two, one-year extension options and an increase option of up to €3.0 billion. It is currently unused.
A US$10.5 billion (€9.7 billion) syndicated credit facility to finance the Altair acquisition was fully drawn in March 2025 and fully repaid in May 2025.

In April 2025, the Company issued a €20 million commercial paper under the global Commercial Paper Program, which was repaid the following month. There were no amounts outstanding as at 30 September, 2025.

The Company's balance sheet decreased slightly from €43.8 billion in fiscal year 2024 to €43.1 billion in fiscal year 2025, mainly due to the net effect of the above-mentioned issuances , maturities and changes in foreign currencies.
A year-on-year decrease in Net interest income of €1.8 million (in line with interest rate developments during the year) was offset by positive movements in the Non-trading foreign exchange result. After taking account of negative developments in Fair value changes of financial instruments, the Company recorded a Profit after taxes of €6.7 million for the fiscal year 2025 (compared with a Profit after taxes of €8.8 million in fiscal year 2024).

During fiscal year 2025, the Company did not engage in any research and development activities.

Tax

In fiscal year 2017 a joint tax audit was conducted by the German and Dutch tax authorities in order to analyse all the functions, risks and assets involved in the finance activities of the Company and their role in the Siemens group. The purpose of the joint tax audit was to review the former agreement for the fiscal years 2017 up to and including 2019. As a result, the Limited Capital at Risk Agreement was updated for the Company in fiscal year 2017. The agreement between the Dutch and German tax authorities expired on September 30, 2019 and the tax authorities have not agreed upon its prolongation. Based on external benchmark researches, conducted by independent third parties, most recently in 2025, it was confirmed that the remuneration for the performed financing activities of the Company is still at arm's length, as such there is no need to adjust the Limited Capital at Risk Agreement. Therefore, SFM will continue to use the current transfer pricing policy. This was communicated to the German and Dutch tax authorities.

Diversity

Siemens strives to build a workplace where people are treated fairly and given equal opportunity to succeed and where each employee feels respected, valued and empowered to participate and contribute fully.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board of SFM fully support Siemens' commitment to ensuring people feel a strong sense of belonging, regardless of what group they identify with. With regard to the composition of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, attention shall be paid to achieving sufficient diversity. Not only is appropriate consideration to be given to women, but diversity of cultural heritage and a wide range of educational and professional backgrounds, experiences and ways of thinking are also to be promoted. When considering possible candidates for filling Management Board and Supervisory Board positions, appropriate consideration shall be given to diversity at an early stage in the selection process.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board are staffed with members with different nationalities and different working experiences as well as different ages. The gender balance of the Management Board is fifty-fifty.

Subsequent events

No subsequent events took place after the balance sheet date.

Other items

The Company has no employees. The Company utilizes Siemens Finance B.V.'s staff for its activities.

Due to the listing of debt instruments at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange the Company is regarded as a public interest entity ("organisatie van openbaar belang"). The Company therefore has established an audit committee that, inter alia, monitored the audit of the financial statements of the Company by the external independent auditor and reviewed and monitored the independence of the external independent auditor

Representation by the Management Board as required under section 3 (2) of the Transparency Law

The Management Board declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union as well as with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of the Company. The report of the Management Board includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business during the fiscal year, the position of the Company on the balance sheet date and a description of the material risks that the Company faces.

The Hague, December 3, 2025

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.
The Management Board

G.J.J. van der Lubbe
Managing Director

K.E. Mitchell
Managing Director

Report of the Supervisory Board

Composition of Supervisory Board and Audit Committee during the fiscal year 2025

Dr. P. Rathgeb (1967, Austrian nationality, male), Chairman

Member of the Supervisory Board since: 01-07-2018

Mr. T. Hahn (1967, German nationality, male)

Member of the Supervisory Board since: 01-07-2020

Presentation

We hereby submit the Report of the Supervisory Board of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. for the fiscal year 2025. The Financial Statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. The Supervisory Board recommends the General Meeting of Shareholders to adopt the Financial Statements and to grant discharge to the members of the Management Board.

Meetings and other sessions

The Supervisory Board convened twice in the fiscal year 2025. During these meetings and during other ad hoc contacts with the Management Board throughout the year, monitoring is ensured.

Risks and internal risk management systems

The Siemens risk management system - laid down in the Siemens Policy and Control Masterbook - is regarded as the single source for globally relevant control requirements at Siemens. The Company is integrated in this Siemens Group wide risk system.

Financial reporting

The reporting processes were presented and clarified to the Supervisory Board. On the basis of this presentation and the reports from the external independent auditor, the Supervisory Board is of the opinion that the Management Board sufficiently meets its responsibilities.

External independent auditor

Prior to the financial audit the audit approach has been discussed and agreed upon with the external independent auditor and the Supervisory Board has assessed the independence of the external independent auditor. It was concluded that, amongst others, there is no question of threats to independence.

The Hague, December 3, 2025

Dr. P. Rathgeb	T. Hahn
Chairman	

Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(in millions of €)	Notes	Fiscal year ended September 30, 2025	2024
Interest income	4	1,223.9	1,154.0
Other financial income	4	—	—
Interest expenses	4	(1,214.0)	(1,141.7)
Other financial expenses	4	—	(0.6)
Net interest income (expenses)		**9.9**	**11.7**
Fair value changes of financial instruments	5	(2.5)	(0.8)
Non-trading foreign exchange results	6	2.7	0.9
Impairment gain (loss) on financial receivables	7	0.1	0.9
Net operating income (loss)		**10.2**	**12.7**
Other general expenses	8	(1.2)	(0.9)
Profit (loss) before taxes		**9.0**	**11.8**
Income tax revenue (expenses)	9	(2.3)	(3.0)
Profit (loss) after taxes		**6.7**	**8.8**
Other comprehensive income		—	—
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income		—	—
Total other comprehensive income after taxes		**—**	**—**
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity holders		**6.7**	**8.8**

Statement of Financial Position

before profit appropriation

(in millions of €)	Notes	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	18.7	20.2
Receivables from Affiliated Companies	11	43,067.7	43,751.8
Derivative financial instruments	12	21.1	53.5
Deferred tax assets	9	1.4	0.7
Other financial assets	13	1.9	0.4
Total Assets		**43,110.8**	**43,826.6**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to Affiliated Companies	14	8.3	3.7
Debt	15	6,252.3	4,721.3
Tax liabilities	9	0.2	0.2
Other financial liabilities	16	289.0	283.6
Total Current liabilities		**6,549.8**	**5,008.8**
Non-current liabilities			
Debt	15	36,482.3	38,737.0
Total Non-current liabilities		**36,482.3**	**38,737.0**
Equity attributable to equity holders			
Issued and paid in share capital	17	10.3	10.3
Share premium reserve	17	1.5	1.5
Retained earnings	17	60.2	60.2
Undistributed profit (loss)	17	6.7	8.8
Total Equity attributable to equity holders		**78.7**	**80.8**
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's equity		**43,110.8**	**43,826.6**

Statement of Cash Flows

(in millions of €)	Notes	Fiscal year ended September 30, 2025	2024
Profit (loss) before taxes		9.0	11.8
Adjustments for non-cash income/ (expenses):			
Amortization (dis-) agio and transaction costs	4	26.8	26.6
Non-trading foreign exchange results	6	(2.7)	(0.9)
Fair value change of debt in a hedging relationship	5	(29.7)	23.4
Change in Derivative financial instruments	12	30.9	(23.0)
Change in Interest accruals	11	(7.7)	(88.3)
Change in Allowance for expected credit losses	7/11	(0.1)	(0.9)
Other movements from operations:			
Change in Other financial liabilities	16	5.4	84.4
Change in Other financial assets	13	0.0	0.0
Change in Receivables from Affiliated Companies	11	(475.4)	(1,251.4)
Change in Liabilities to Affiliated Companies	14	4.6	(1.0)
Transaction cost received (paid) [1]		(36.3)	(62.1)
Income taxes received (paid)	9	(3.0)	(3.1)
Net cash (used in) provided by operation activities		**(478.2)**	**(1,284.5)**
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		**—**	**—**
Proceeds from issuance of debt	15	14,461.3	6,750.0
Redemption of debt	15	(13,975.8)	(5,456.2)
Proceeds from issuance of commercial paper	15	20.0	—
Repayment of commercial paper	15	(20.0)	—
Dividends paid		(8.8)	(8.9)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		**476.7**	**1,284.9**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(1.5)**	**0.4**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the fiscal year		20.2	19.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**10**	**18.7**	**20.2**

[1] The presented position consists of (dis-) agio and transaction costs.

Interest paid and received (in millions of €)		**Fiscal year ended September 30,** 2025	2024
Interest paid		(1,153.1)	(1,027.3)
Interest received		1,203.9	1,065.7
Interest related income (expenses)	4	(15.9)	(2.3)

Statement of Changes in Equity

(in millions of €)	Issued and paid-in capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Un-distributed profit (loss)	Total
Balance as at October 1, 2023	10.3	1.5	60.2	8.9	80.9
Appropriation of undistributed profit (loss)	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	—	(8.9)	(8.9)
Total comprehensive income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024	—	—	—	8.8	8.8
Balance as at September 30, 2024	**10.3**	**1.5**	**60.2**	**8.8**	**80.8**
Balance as at October 1, 2024	10.3	1.5	60.2	8.8	80.8
Appropriation of undistributed profit (loss)	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	—	(8.8)	(8.8)
Total comprehensive income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025	—	—	—	6.7	6.7
Balance as at September 30, 2025	**10.3**	**1.5**	**60.2**	**6.7**	**78.7**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Basis of presentation

Reporting entity

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. is a company domiciled in the Netherlands. The address of the Company's registered office is Prinses Beatrixlaan 800, 2595 BN The Hague, the Netherlands. SFM is founded on September 14, 1977 and registered in the Chamber of Commerce in the Hague, number 27092998 (LEI number: TAF0772JB70PDRN5VS48). The Company has chosen Luxembourg as its home member state, pursuant to the law on transparency requirements for issuers of securities. SFM acts as a finance company for the benefit of Siemens AG and Siemens AG Group companies (Affiliated Companies). Since September 28, 1992, SFM is a 100% subsidiary of Siemens AG Berlin/Munich, Germany, which is also the direct owner of the Company. SFM's financial figures are included in the Siemens AG Consolidated Financial Statements. The financial statements of SFM are available on www.siemens.com/sfm.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption, resulting from management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months after the signing of the financial statements. At present, no risks have been identified which could threaten the going concern status of the Company or which could have an adverse impact on the net assets, financial position or results of operations of the Company.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Management Board on December 3, 2025.

Reporting standard

The accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union as well as with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The Company applied all standards and interpretations that were effective as of October 1, 2024. The following standards and interpretations are mandatory and/or implemented for the first time:

Standard	Interpretation	Effective date	Endorsed by EU	Impact
IFRS 16	Amendment: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 1, 2024	Y	None
IAS 1	Amendment: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2024	Y	Low
IAS 7 / IFRS 7	Amendment: Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 1, 2024	Y	None

The Company adopted the amendment to the accounting standard IAS 1: classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current in the Statement of Financial Position. The reclass has no further financial impact for fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2024.

A number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not effective for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2024 and have not been early adopted. The relevant (amendments to) standards and interpretations not adopted are:

Standard	Interpretation	Effective date	Endorsed by EU	Impact
IAS 21	Amendments - Lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025	Y	None
IFRS 9 / IFRS 7	Amendments - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026	Y	Low
IFRS 1 / IFRS 7 / IFRS 9 / IFRS 10 / IAS 7	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards— Volume 11	January 1, 2026	N	Low
IFRS 9 / IFRS 7	Amendments - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026	N	None
IFRS 18	IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027	N	Medium
IFRS 19	IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027	N	None
IFRS 10 / IAS 28	Sale of Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Postponed[1]		None

1 In December 2015, the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting.

The amendments and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the financial position and financial results of the Company. The adoption of IFRS 18 is expected to result in presentational changes in the financial statements and disclosure changes in the notes. Early adoption is generally allowed but not intended by the Company.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

Valuation principles

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless indicated otherwise below.

Affiliated Companies

Affiliated Companies are Siemens AG and its subsidiaries which are directly or indirectly controlled by Siemens AG.

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is euro (€), as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All financial information presented in euro has been rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated. The consequence is that the rounded amounts may not add up to the rounded total in all cases.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using period-end exchange rates. All differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Non-trading foreign exchange results.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The exchange rates of the currencies used in this report were as follows:

		Year-end exchange rate 1 € quoted into currencies specified below	
Currency	**ISO code**	**2025**	2024
British pound	GBP	0.8734	0.8354
U.S. dollar	USD	1.1741	1.1196

Income Taxes

The Company applies IAS 12, Income Taxes. Current tax is calculated based on the profit (loss) of the fiscal year and in accordance with local tax rules and represents the expected tax payable or receivable for the fiscal year. Additional tax payments respectively tax refunds for prior years are also taken into account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the Statement of Financial Position carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax laws is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, unless related to items directly recognized in equity in the period the new laws are substantively enacted. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments are recognized on the Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the instrument.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company’s business model for managing them. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are only recognized in determining the carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that do not meet the requirements of the SPPI test are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company uses only the following two categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. The Company's financial assets at amortized cost include Cash and cash equivalents, Receivables from Affiliated Companies and Other financial assets. The amortization is included in Interest income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment losses are recognized using separate allowance accounts.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This category includes Derivative financial instruments.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Statement of Financial Position) when: 1) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or 2) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset. SFM receives/pays compensation for loans issued to Affiliated Companies which are early terminated. These amounts are presented in Other interest income and Other interest expenses.

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). The presumption is that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when the credit rating of Siemens AG deteriorates. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). The calculations are primarily based on information which is available in the market (e.g. ratings) as well as on internal and external information on recovery rates.

Since the Company's (current and non-current) receivables mainly consist of balances due from the Affiliated Companies, valuation and collectability of these receivables depends upon the financial position and creditworthiness of the involved companies and of the Siemens Group as a whole. The Receivables of the Affiliated Companies are mainly related to intergroup financing, therefore the creditworthiness is evaluated quarterly.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company uses only the following two categories:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost include Liabilities to Affiliated Companies, payables, issued notes and bonds, loans from banks and Commercial papers.
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's financial liabilities at fair value include Derivative financial instruments.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognized in determining the carrying amount of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The amortization is included in Interest expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The (dis-)agio and transaction costs are depreciated using the effective interest method, based on the lifecycle of each of the items involved.
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.
When the contractual terms and conditions of a financial liability are changed, depending on the extent of the change, different accounting consequences are triggered.
In case of non-substantial changes of the terms and conditions those changes are considered as a modification. Any difference between the original and adjusted carrying amount triggered by a modification is recognized as a gain or loss at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred are adjusting the carrying amount of the financial liability and are amortized over the remaining time of the financial liability.
In case the contractual terms and conditions are changed substantially, this change triggers a derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Any costs or fees in connection with the original liability incurred are recognized as a gain or loss. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.
In order to assess whether the change of the contractual terms and conditions of a financial liability is substantial, besides fundamental changes in the term and conditions, the present value of the adjusted financial liability is compared to the present value of the unadjusted, original financial liability both discounted at the original effective interest rate. A change is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows of the adjusted financial liability, including any fees paid net of any fees received, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

The Company receives/pays compensation for loans borrowed from Affiliated Companies which are early terminated. These amounts are presented in Other interest income and Other interest expenses.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Currency contracts include forward contracts and currency swaps. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using current market interest rates and a yield curve over the remaining term of the instrument. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is based on forward exchange rates.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as financial assets or liabilities measured through profit and loss unless they are designated as hedging instruments in a fair value hedge relationship, for which hedge accounting is applied. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized periodically in net income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. In accordance with the principles of IFRS 13 the Company reflects counterparty risk on derivative assets (CVA) and own non-performance risk on derivative liabilities (DVA).

In order to manage interest rate risks, all fixed rate notes and bonds are either swapped to floating or lent with the same structure to Affiliated Companies. To reduce periodic earnings volatility caused by fair value changes of the swaps, the Company applies hedge accounting for transactions, which meet the specified criteria. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted by the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk. For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the changes in the fair values of the hedging derivatives and the hedged items are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in Fair value changes of financial instruments. The fair value gains and losses on interest bearing derivative financial instruments excludes interest. For hedged items carried at amortized cost, the base adjustment to the underlying transaction, including transaction costs and (dis-)agio, is amortized by the maturity date of the hedged item. The amortization is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in Interest expenses.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Also, at the inception of the hedge relationship, a formal assessment is performed to ensure that the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item. Formally, hedge effectiveness is assessed quarterly. A hedge is expected to be effective if the changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated are expected to offset each other.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined).

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated. For hedged items recorded at amortized cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the fair value is amortized over the remaining term of the original hedged item using the effective interest method. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value adjustment is recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Interest expenses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, including the current account with Siemens AG, are measured at amortized cost.

Related party transactions

The transactions of the Company mainly comprise transactions with Affiliated Companies and are executed on an "at arm's length" basis. SFM did not enter into any transactions with members of the Management Board nor with members of the Supervisory Board.

Revenue recognition

Interest revenues are recognized and accounted for in the period to which they relate. The interest revenues are recognized using the effective interest rate method.

Interest expenses

Interest expenses are recognized and accounted for in the period to which they relate. Interest is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

Negative interest income and Negative interest expenses

Some interest rates have been set below zero. This leads to the situation that the Company pays interest for bank deposits and Receivables from Affiliated Companies and receives interest for Liabilities to Affiliated Companies. Negative interest income and Negative interest expenses are recognized and accounted for in the period to which they relate. They are recognized using the effective interest rate. The negative interest is presented under Other financial income and Other financial expenses in the profit and loss statement and in Note 4.

Cost recognition

Expenses are recognized and accounted for in the period to which they relate.

Dividends

Dividends proposed by the Management Board are not recorded in the Financial Statements until the dividends are declared.

Cash pool

The form of the cash pools is zero-balancing where all account balances are automatically transferred to one control account held by Siemens AG. Funds moving into these accounts create intercompany balances between the Company and Siemens AG. In the Financial Statements, these intercompany balances are included in Cash and cash equivalents under the title of Current account.

Statement of Financial Position

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position in order of liquidity since this presentation is more reliable and relevant for the Company than the current/non-current classification. The presentation of the assets in the Statement of Financial Position is in order of the amount of time it would usually take to convert them into cash. The Company presents its Statement of Financial Position in order of liquidity.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows shows how the Cash and cash equivalents of the Company have changed during the course of the fiscal year as a result of cash inflows and cash outflows. Cash flows are classified into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

The Company's purpose is to assist the financing of the activities conducted by the Affiliated Companies. The assistance is considered to be an operating activity of the Company. The cash flows from operating activities are computed using the indirect method, starting from the profit before taxes of the Company. Under this method, changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities are adjusted for currency translation effects. The cash flows from investing and financing activities are based on actual payments and receipts.

The accounting policies set out above have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

3. Management estimates and judgements

Certain accounting policies require critical accounting estimates that involve complex and subjective judgements 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 financial condition or results of operations. Critical accounting estimates could also involve estimates where management reasonably could have used a different estimate in the current accounting period. Although the number and complexity of management estimates and judgements are limited in these accounts, management cautions that future events often vary from forecasts and that estimates routinely require adjustment. The impact of political and geopolitical conditions on estimates and judgements is taken into account.

The effects of wars and conflicts may have material uncertainty for the economy. At the date of issuance of this report, SFM has no reason to expect that current political and geopolitical conditions have additional impact on the Company.

Fair value of financial instruments

There are three levels of fair value:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from quoted prices in active markets (Level 2 and 3), they are determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flows model. The fair values of derivative interest rate contracts (e.g. interest rate swap agreements) are estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using current market interest rates (Reuters) and yield curve over the remaining term of the instrument. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is based on forward exchange rates. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible (Level 2), but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values (Level 3). The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 19 for further information.

4. Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses (in millions of €)		**Fiscal year ended September 30,** 2025	2024
Interest income on Receivables from Affiliated Companies		1,223.9	1,154.0
Therein:			
Amortization of prepaid expenses	*12.4*		*—*
Interest related income		—	—
Interest income		**1,223.9**	**1,154.0**
Other financial income		**—**	**—**
Interest expense on financial debt		(1,211.1)	(1,138.4)
Therein:			
Amortization of (dis-)agio and transaction costs [2]	*(26.8)*		*(26.6)*
Interest expense on Liabilities to Affiliated Companies		(0.2)	(0.2)
Interest related expense		(15.9)	(2.3)
Interest result on interest rate swaps [1]		13.2	(0.8)
Interest expenses		**(1,214.0)**	**(1,141.7)**
Other financial expenses		**—**	**(0.6)**
Net interest income (expenses)		**9.9**	**11.7**

[1] As the Interest rate swaps are used as interest hedging instruments for long-term debt the interest income and expenses are displayed as a net value within the position Interest expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

[2] In the current fiscal year the company adopted the effective interest rate method for the amortization of the transaction costs and dis/-agio. Comparative numbers are not restated. In prior year the straight line method was used for practical reasons.

SFM applies the Siemens AG worldwide policy for fixing interest rates for receivables from and liabilities to Affiliated Companies at arms' length prices. The Company entered into an agreement with Siemens AG limiting the capital at risk for the Company and ensuring fair, arm's length interest compensation for activities performed. When the total actual interest result differs from the total interest result determined according to the agreement the difference is settled following this agreement and stated as Interest related income or Interest related expense.

Some market interest rates have been set below zero. This leads to the situation that the Company has to pay interest for bank deposits and Receivables from Affiliated Companies which is presented in Other financial expenses (negative interest income), and receives interest on bank borrowings and for Liabilities to Affiliated Companies, which is presented in Other financial income (negative interest expenses). The positions Other financial income and Other financial expenses only consist of negative interest expenses and negative interest income, respectively.

The total interest result can vary due to market interest changes, changes in portfolio of loans and borrowings and the agreement with Siemens AG.

5. Fair value changes of financial Instruments

Derivatives (in millions of €)		Fiscal year ended September 30, 2025	2024
Change in fair value of hedging instruments	*(32.2)*		*22.6*
Change in fair value of hedged items	*29.7*		*(23.4)*
Ineffective portion of fair value hedges		(2.5)	(0.8)
Total Derivatives		**(2.5)**	**(0.8)**

The ineffective portion of fair value hedges consists of the change in the fair values of the hedging instruments (interest rate swaps) and the change in the fair values of the hedged item (hedged part of notes, bonds and loans from banks). The presented ineffective portion is mainly caused by the mismatch in market values between the hedged item and the hedging instruments, due to the use of the fixed rate in the hedged item and the floating rate in the hedging instruments. In addition, a credit value adjustment on interest rate swaps is considered.

6. Non-trading foreign exchange results

Currency results (in millions of €)	Fiscal year ended September 30, 2025	2024
Currency result of assets	(1,167.3)	(924.2)
Currency result of debt	1,170.0	925.1
Other currency result	(0.0)	0.0
Total Currency result	**2.7**	**0.9**

The currency result of the Company is due to the positions in foreign currencies such as U.S. dollar and British pound and the volatility in the currency exchange rates. The total currency results must be considered in conjunction with Fair value changes of interest rate swaps as mentioned in Note 5.

7. Impairment gain (loss) on financial receivables

The Company recognized an allowance for expected credit losses to IFRS 9 in respect of Receivables from Affiliated Companies measured at amortized cost. The change in valuation allowance for expected credit losses for the fiscal year amounted to an income of €0.1 million (2024: an income of €0.9 million) according to IFRS 9 in respect of Receivables from Affiliated Companies.

During the fiscal year 2025 no other impairments have been recognized.

8. Other general expenses

The other general expenses mainly relate to costs from the finance company Siemens Finance B.V. related to the staff working for SFM. The other general expenses for the fiscal year 2025 amounted to an expense of €1.2 million (2024: an expense of €0.9 million).

The other general expenses also include the audit costs for the financial statements. Other audit services are directly related to work with regards to the Debt Issuance programme

Audit costs	Fiscal year ended September 30,			
	2025		2024	
(in €, excluding VAT)	PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.	Previous year auditor [1]	PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.	Previous year auditor [1]
Audit costs for the financial statements	107,200	—	105,200	4,233
Other audit services	29,000	19,500	—	3,994
Tax services	—	—	—	—
Other non-audit services	—	—	—	—
Total Audit costs	**136,200**	**19,500**	**105,200**	**8,227**

[1] Due to the rotation in auditor in FY2024, costs were paid to two different audit firms: EY accountants B.V. (group auditor, formerly known as: Ernst & Young accountant LLP) and Forvis Mazars N.V. (statutory auditor, formerly known as: Mazars Accountants N.V.) in previous FY. In the current FY costs were paid to EY accountants B.V. (formerly known as: Ernst & Young accountant LLP) related to audit related costs (DIP).

9. Income taxes

Taxes are based on the applicable tax laws and rates. Insofar as valuations for tax purposes differ from the principles as applied in these Financial Statements, and these result in a deferred tax position, an asset or a liability is recognised for these positions, calculated according to the statutory tax rate applicable as at reporting date. The taxation on result comprises both current taxes and deferred taxes, taking account of tax facilities and non-deductible costs.

Income tax benefit (expenses)	**Fiscal year ended September 30,**	
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Current tax benefit (expense)	(3.0)	(3.1)
Deferred tax benefit (expense)	0.7	0.1
Total Income tax benefit (expenses)	**(2.3)**	**(3.0)**

For fiscal years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company is subject to Dutch corporate income tax.

The Dutch corporate income tax rate for the fiscal year is 25.8% (2024: 25.8%).

The income tax expenses is calculated in accordance with the statutory Dutch corporate income tax rate. The position is reconciled as follows:

Reconciliation of the income tax benefit (expenses)		**Fiscal year ended September 30,**		
(in millions of €)		2025		2024
Profit (loss) before taxes		9.0		11.8
whereof current result with corporate tax rate	*11.8*		*12.1*	
whereof deferred result with corporate tax rate	*(2.7)*		*(0.3)*	
Income tax using corporate tax rate		(2.3)		(3.0)
Income tax benefit (expenses)		**(2.3)**		**(3.0)**

The effective tax rate is 25.8% (2024: 25.8%).

Since October 1, 2019, SFM is part of a fiscal unity headed by Siemens International Holding B.V. As a consequence, the Company is liable for any Dutch corporate income tax debt arising from any member of this fiscal unity after October 1, 2019.

From October 1, 2024, the Company is subject to Global Minimum taxation rules (Pillar Two). As per September 30, 2025, the company is not impacted by the new rules and therefore no tax adjustments are made. Looking forward there is no impact expected on a short term.

The change in the income tax consists of the following:

Tax receivables (liabilities)		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the fiscal year	(0.2)	(0.2)
Current tax benefit (expense)	(3.0)	(3.1)
Tax settlement within fiscal unity	3.0	3.1
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	**(0.2)**	**(0.2)**

The balance at the end of the fiscal year consists entirely of positions with a related party within the fiscal unity.
The position Tax settlement within fiscal unity is presented in the Statement of Cash Flows item Income taxes (paid) received as €–3.0 million (2024: €–3.1 million).

The deferred tax position refers to the temporary difference in valuation of financial instruments.
The Company applies Hedge Accounting for financial instruments designated as hedging instruments in a fair value hedge relationship. For tax purposes this result is not considered.

The change in the deferred tax position consists of the following:

Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the fiscal year	0.7	0.6
Deferred tax benefit (expense) for the fiscal year	0.7	0.1
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	**1.4**	**0.7**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents relate completely to the current account with Siemens AG. As the Company participates in the Siemens cash pool, the bank balances of SFM are transferred to the Siemens cash pool on a daily basis.
The balances remain at the disposal of the Company and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

As per September 30, 2025, the Company has a total Cash and cash equivalents position of €18.7 million (2024: €20.2 million).

11. Receivables from Affiliated Companies

Receivables from Affiliated Companies		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Interest accruals	281.0	273.3
Loans < 1 year	6,381.1	4,873.2
Loans > 1 year	36,408.5	38,608.2
Expected credit losses	(2.9)	(2.9)
Total Receivables from Affiliated Companies	**43,067.7**	**43,751.8**

In fiscal years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 there were no impairment of receivables, except for the ECL provision. The currency result on Cash and cash equivalents and the positions with Affiliated Companies (Note 6) and the change in the Receivables from Affiliated Companies excluding Interest accruals and excluding Expected credit losses are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows item Change in Receivables from Affiliated Companies as €–475.4 million (2024: €–1,251.4 million).

12. Derivative financial instruments

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts.

Derivative financial instruments			September 30, 2025			September 30, 2024
(in millions of €)	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount
Derivatives used as fair value hedges						
Interest rate swaps < 1 year	21.1	—	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps > 1 year	—	—	1,490.5	53.5	—	1,563.1
Total Derivatives financial instruments	**21.1**	**—**	**1,490.5**	**53.5**	**—**	**1,563.1**

As per September 30, 2025, all interest rate swaps are designated as hedging instruments in a fair value hedge relationship in line with prior year. The arrangements have been entered into to swap the fixed interest on long-term debt into floating interest.

13. Other financial assets

For the current fiscal year the Other financial assets only comprise short term receivables which are due within one year.

Other financial assets		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Interest accrual Interest rate swaps	1.9	0.4
Other miscelaneous receivables < 1yr	—	0.0
Total Other financial assets	**1.9**	**0.4**

The change in the Derivative financial instruments (Note 12) and the change in Total Other financial assets is presented in the Statement of Cash Flows item Change in Derivative financial instruments as €30.9 million (2024: €–23.0 million).

14. Liabilities to Affiliated Companies

Liabilities to Affiliated Companies		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Interest accruals	(0.0)	(0.0)
Borrowings < 1 yr	(8.3)	(3.7)
Total Liabilities to Affiliated Companies	**(8.3)**	**(3.7)**

The change in the Liabilities to Affiliated Companies is presented in the Statement of Cash Flows item Change in Liabilities to Affiliated Companies as €4.6 million (2024: €–1.0 million).

15. Debt

Debt		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Notes and bonds < 1 year	(5,752.3)	(3,774.7)
Notes and bonds > 1 year	(34,831.2)	(37,290.4)
Total Notes and bonds	**(40,583.5)**	**(41,065.1)**
Loans from banks < 1 year	(500.0)	(946.6)
Loans from banks > 1 year	(1,651.1)	(1,446.6)
Total Loans from banks	**(2,151.1)**	**(2,393.2)**
Total Debt	**(42,734.6)**	**(43,458.3)**

As of September 30, 2025, the weighted average interest rate for loans from banks was 3.4% (2024: 4.4%) and the weighted average interest rate for notes and bonds was 2.5% (2024: 2.4%).

Debt carrying amount		**September 30,**
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Notes, bonds and loans from banks	(42,927.2)	(43,613.0)
Change in fair value of hedged item [1]	(23.6)	(53.0)
Other financial indebtedness	216.2	207.7
Therein:		
Unamortized portion of (dis-)agio and transaction costs [2]	*216.2*	*207.8*
Total Debt	**(42,734.6)**	**(43,458.3)**

[1] The Change in fair values of the hedged items included hedged part of notes, bonds and loans from banks

[2] In the current fiscal year the company adopted the effective interest rate method for the amortization of the transaction costs and dis/-agio. Comparative numbers are not restated. In prior year the straight line method was used for practical reasons.

Details of the Company's instruments				**30 September,**		**30 September,**
				2025		**2024**
(in millions of €)			notional amount	carrying amount €	notional amount	carrying amount €
2.75% 2012/2025 GPB fixed-rate instruments	[1]	£	-	-	350.0	418.8
3.75% 2012/2042 GPB fixed-rate instruments	[1]	£	650.0	734.4	650.0	769.2
2.875% 2013/2028 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	999.0	1,000.0	998.9
3.5% 2013/2028 US$ fixed-rate instruments	[1]	US$	100.0	84.6	100.0	88.6
1.0% 2018/2027 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	750.0	749.0	750.0	748.5
1.375% 2018/2030 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	996.8	1,000.0	996.3
0.9% 2019/2028 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	650.0	648.9	650.0	648.5
1.25% 2019/2031 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	800.0	797.5	800.0	797.2
1.75% 2019/2039 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	800.0	793.2	800.0	793.1
0.125% 2019/2029 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	996.9	1,000.0	996.1
0.5% 2019/2034 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	993.8	1,000.0	993.3
0.0% 2020/2026 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	999.8	1,000.0	999.3
0.25% 2020/2029 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	998.5	1,000.0	998.1
0.5% 2020/2032 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	750.0	748.5	750.0	748.3
1.0% 2020/2025 GBP fixed-rate instruments	[1]	£	-	-	850.0	1,017.2
0.375% 2020/2026 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	999.7	1,000.0	999.3
0.625% 2022/2027 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	500.0	499.0	500.0	498.3
1.0% 2022/2030 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	750.0	747.5	750.0	747.0
1.25% 2022/2035 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	750.0	741.0	750.0	740.3
2.25% 2022/2025 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	-	-	1,000.0	999.5
2.5% 2022/2027 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	500.0	499.4	500.0	499.2
2.75% 2022/2030 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	500.0	497.9	500.0	497.6
3.0% 2022/2033 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	997.4	1,000.0	997.2
3.375% 2023/2031 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,250.0	1,245.0	1,250.0	1,244.6
3.50% 2023/2036 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	500.0	493.2	500.0	492.9
3.625% 2023/2043 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	750.0	735.8	750.0	735.7
3 months Euribor + margin 2023/2025 floating-rate Instruments	[1]	€	750.0	749.9	750.0	749.4
3.0% 2024/2028 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,000.0	995.5	1,000.0	994.4
3.125% 2024/2032 EUR fixed-rate instruments	[1]	€	1,250.0	1,238.2	1,250.0	1,237.0

3.375% 2024/2037 EUR fixed-rate instruments	1	€	1,250.0	1,234.7	1,250.0	1,233.9
3.625% 2024/2044 EUR fixed-rate instruments	1	€	1,500.0	1,477.3	1,500.0	1,476.9
3 months Euribor + margin 2025/2027 floating-rate instruments	1	€	1,000.0	998.5	-	-
2.625% 2025/2029 EUR fixed-rate instruments	1	€	1,000.0	996.4	-	-
3.125% 2025/2033 EUR fixed-rate instruments	1	€	500.0	495.5	-	-
3.625% 2025/2036 EUR fixed-rate instruments	1	€	1,000.0	996.6	-	-
4.0% 2025/2045 EUR fixed-rate instruments	1	€	500.0	490.3	-	-
Total Debt Issuance Programme				**27,669.7**		**26,154.6**
6.125% 2006/2026 US$ fixed-rate instruments	2	US$	1,750.0	1,513.0	1,750.0	1,615.0
3.25% 2015/2025 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	-	-	1,500.0	1,339.2
4.40% 2015/2045 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,750.0	1,473.1	1,750.0	1,547.0
2.35% 2016/2026 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,700.0	1,446.8	1,700.0	1,516.4
3.30% 2016/2046 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,000.0	844.9	1,000.0	886.6
3.40% 2017/2027 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,250.0	1,063.8	1,250.0	1,115.1
4.20% 2017/2047 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,500.0	1,266.6	1,500.0	1,329.1
1.2% 2021/2026 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,750.0	1,489.9	1,750.0	1,561.1
1.7% 2021/2028 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,250.0	1,062.4	1,250.0	1,113.5
2.15% 2021/2031 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,750.0	1,485.5	1,750.0	1,557.5
2.875% 2021/2041 US$ fixed-rate instruments	1	US$	1,500.0	1,267.8	1,500.0	1,330.0
Total US$ Bonds				**12,913.8**		**14,910.5**
Total instruments				**40,583.5**		**41,065.1**

[1] Instruments not designated in a hedge accounting relationship measured at amortized cost
[2] instruments designated in a hedge accounting relationship measured at amortized cost with a fair value basis adjustment for the hedged risk
All instruments are guaranteed by Siemens AG.

Debt Issuance Programme

Together with Siemens AG and Siemens Capital Company LLC, the Company has agreements with financial institutions under which it may issue instruments up to €35.0 billion. As of September 30, 2025, €27.7 billion (2024: €26.2 billion) in notional amounts are issued and outstanding.

During fiscal year 2025 the following instruments matured and were redeemed at face value as due: the 1.0% 2020/2025 GBP fixed-rate instruments of £0.85 billion (€1.0 billion as of February 20, 2025), the 2.25% 2022/2025 EUR fixed-rate instruments of €1.0 billion and 2.75% 2012/2025 GPB fixed-rate instruments of £0.35 billion (€0.4 billion as of September 10, 2025),

In May 2025, the Company issued instruments totalling €4.0 billion in five tranches: EUR 3 months term Euribor + margin €1.0 billion floating-rate instrument due May 2027; 2.625% €1.0 billion fixed-rate instrument due May 2029; 3.125% €0.5 billion fixed-rate instrument due May 2033; 3.625% €1.0 billion fixed-rate instrument due May 2036; 4.000% €0.5 billion fixed-rate instrument due May 2045.

US$ Bonds

The 3.25% 2015/2025 US$ fixed-rate instruments of US$1.5 billion (€1.3 billion as of May 27, 2025) matured and was redeemed.

Term loans

Details of Term loans		30 September, 2025		30 September, 2024	
(in millions of €)		notional amount	carrying amount €	notional amount	carrying amount €
USD 3m compounded SOFR + margin 2020/2025 USD term loan	US$	-	-	500.0	446.6
USD 3m term SOFR + margin 2019/2027 USD term loan	US$	500.0	425.8	500.0	446.6
EUR 3m term EURIBOR + margin 2021/2024 term loan	€	-	-	500.0	500.0
EUR 3m term EURIBOR + margin 2023/2026 term loan	€	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
EUR 3m term EURIBOR + margin 2024/2026 term loan	€	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
EUR 6m term EURIBOR + margin 2025/2028 term loan	€	300.0	300.00	-	-
USD 3m term SOFR + margin 2025/2028 USD term loan	US$	500.0	425.3	-	-
Total Term loans			**2,151.1**		2,393.2

In January 2025 and March 2025, the Company signed two new term loan facility agreements with external banks totalling €0.3 billion and of US$0.5 billion (€0.5 billion as of March 20, 2025) respectively. The new €0.3 billion facility has a term of three years. The new US$0.5 billion facility has a term of three years with two extension options.
In August 2025, the maturity date of an existing €0.5 billion term loan was extended from February 2026 to August 2026 with one one-year extension option remaining.

In December 2024 and March 2025 two term loan facility agreements with external banks of €0.5 billion and of US$0.5 billion (€0.5 billion as of March 20, 2025) respectively, matured.

The total amount outstanding of the debt instruments of the table Details of the Company's instruments and total amount outstanding of the term loans of the table Details of term loans results in €–42,734.6 million (2024: €–43,458.3 million) which is presented in the Statement of Financial Position item Debt.

Credit facilities

As of September 30, 2025, SFM participates in two credit facility programs of Siemens AG under which the Company may draw up to €7.0 billion and €450 million, respectively.
In February 2025, the existing €7.0 billion unused syndicated credit facility was cancelled following the signing of a new and unused €7.0 billion syndicated credit facility maturing in 2030 with two one-year extension options as well as an increase option of up to €3.0 billion. The facility of €450 million was extended from September 2025 to September 2026. The Company has not utilized these facilities so far.

A US$10.5 billion (€9.7 billion) syndicated credit facility to finance the Altair acquisition was fully drawn in March 2025 and fully repaid in May 2025 (€9.3 billion).

Commercial Paper Programme

On April 4, 2007 Siemens AG, Siemens Capital Company LLC and Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. established an US$9.0 billion (€7.7 billion and €8.0 billion, respectively, as of September 30, 2025 and 2024) global Commercial Paper Programme for the issuance of commercial paper. In the fiscal year 2025 the Company issued one Commercial Paper (2024: 0) under this program totalling an amount of €20 million (2024: €0 million), covering revolving short term financing needs of Associated Companies. At September 30, 2025, there were no amounts outstanding (2024: €0 billion).

16. Other financial liabilities

The total amount of Other financial liabilities is due within one year.

Other financial liabilities	**September 30,**	
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Other financial liabilities	(288.9)	(283.5)
Financial liabilities (<1 year)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total Other financial liabilities	**(289.0)**	**(283.6)**

Other financial liabilities refer completely to the accrued interest on notes, bonds and loans from banks.

17. Equity

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.'s authorised share capital is divided in 50,000 shares with a nominal value of €1,000 each, of which 10,256 shares have been issued and fully paid in. All shares are held by Siemens AG. During the fiscal year 2025, there were no movements in the number of shares. The share premium reserve comprises additional paid-in capital on the issue of the shares.

Retained earnings are available for distribution upon decision of the General Meeting. The holders of the shares are entitled to execute the rights under the Netherlands Civil Code without any restrictions.
Undistributed profit comprises the profit for the actual period. For the fiscal year 2025, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board propose to pay dividend of €6.7 million which is €652 per share. Payment of any dividend is contingent upon approval at the General Meeting. For the fiscal year 2024 a dividend of €8.8 million was paid as profit distribution for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Solvency

Given the objectives of the Company, SFM is economically interrelated with the parent company, Siemens AG, Germany. In assessing the solvency and general risk profile of the Company also the solvency of Siemens AG as a whole needs to be considered.

The structure and organisation of the Company are such that interest, foreign exchange, market, credit and operational risks to the Company are strictly limited by design. Receivables from Affiliated Companies are priced on an "at arm's length" basis.

Siemens AG's corporate credit ratings:

	September 30, 2025		September 30, 2024	
	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's Rating Services	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's Rating Services
Long-term debt	Aa3	AA-	Aa3	AA-
Short-term debt	P-1	A-1+	P-1	A-1+

Capital Management

The Company's capital consists of issued and paid in share capital, share premium reserves and retained earnings as stated as Equity in the Statement of Financial position and the Statement of changes in Equity. The Company is set up to serve funding needs of Affiliated Companies following the strategy of the parent company, Siemens AG. The return on equity held by the Company is not a key objective of the Company or Siemens AG as the sole shareholder, as this results from the strategic decisions at group level relating to funding of local activities. In view of the extent of the Company's borrowings or debt, the capital level as at the end of the reporting period is deemed adequate by the Management Board of the Company. The Company did not change its objectives, policies and processes for capital management during the fiscal year.

18. Commitments and contingencies

Fiscal unity

Since October 1, 2019, SFM is part of a fiscal unity headed by Siemens International Holding B.V. As a consequence, the Company is liable for any Dutch corporate income tax debt arising from any member of this fiscal unity after October 1, 2019.

19. Additional disclosures on financial instruments

This section gives a comprehensive overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on Statement of Financial Position items that contain financial instruments.

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets	**September 30, 2025**		September 30, 2024	
(in millions of €)	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	18.7	18.7	20.2	20.2
Receivables from Affiliated Companies [1]	42,912.3	43,067.7	43,944.6	43,751.8
Derivatives with a hedging relationship [3]	21.1	21.1	53.5	53.5
Other financial assets [1]	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.4
Total Financial assets	**42,954.0**	**43,109.4**	**44,018.7**	**43,825.9**

Financial liabilities				
Liabilities to Affiliated Companies [1]	(8.3)	(8.3)	(3.7)	(3.7)
Notes and bonds [1] [2]	(38,499.2)	(40,583.5)	(38,936.6)	(41,065.1)
Loans from Banks [1]	(2,166.4)	(2,151.1)	(2,409.0)	(2,393.2)
Other financial liabilities [1]	(289.0)	(289.0)	(283.6)	(283.6)
Total Financial liabilities	**(40,962.9)**	**(43,031.9)**	**(41,632.9)**	**(43,745.6)**

1) Carrying amounts measured at amortized cost

The fair values of Cash and cash equivalents, Liabilities to Affiliated Companies, commercial paper, Other financial assets and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

All new issued bonds, notes and loans from banks are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Due to their long maturity the carrying amounts of these instruments do not approximate their fair values (Level 2). The Company lends the amounts of these instruments to the Affiliated Companies. Due to their long maturity the fair values of these receivables do not match their carrying amount. The fair value of these receivables (incl. expected credit losses) is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities (Level 2). The carrying amounts for notes and bonds and loans from banks also contain transaction costs, which are measured at amortized cost.

2) Carrying amounts measured at amortized costs with a fair value basis adjustment for the hedged risk

The basis adjustment of quoted notes and bonds is derived from price quotations at the balance sheet date (Level 2).

3) Carrying amounts measured at fair value

The calculation of fair values for derivative financial instruments depends on the type of instruments:

- **Derivative interest rate contracts:** The fair values of derivative interest rate contracts (e.g. interest rate swap agreements) are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows using current market interest rates and yield curve over the remaining term of the instrument.
- **Derivative currency contracts:** The fair value of currency contracts is based on forward exchange rates.

The following tables allocate the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value to the three levels of the fair value hierarchy as per September 30, 2025 and 2024.

				September 30, 2025
(in millions of €)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	—	**21.1**	—	**21.1**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	—	—	—	—

				September 30, 2024
(in millions of €)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	—	53.5	—	53.5
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments	—	—	—	—

The levels of the fair value hierarchy and its application to our financial assets and liabilities are described below:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

During the fiscal year, no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 occurred.

As per September 30, 2025, no Level 3 investments are held, the movement analysis and sensitivity analyses on Level 3 investments are not applicable.

Net gains (losses) of financial instruments	**Fiscal year ended September 30,**	
(in millions of €)	2025	2024
Derivative financial instruments in connection with a hedge accounting relationship	(32.2)	22.6
Notes, bonds and loans from banks	29.7	(23.4)
Derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge accounting relationship	(0.0)	0.0
Total Net gains (losses) of financial instruments	**(2.5)**	**(0.8)**

Net gains (losses) of derivative financial instruments in connection with fair value hedges and net losses/gains on notes, bonds and loans from banks together present the ineffective portion of fair value hedges.
Net gains (losses) of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge accounting relationship consist of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

20. Financial risk management

As part of the Company's risk management program, a variety of derivative financial instruments is used to reduce risks resulting primarily from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. For more information on these derivatives see also Notes 12 and 19.
The Company has exposure to the following risks:

- Foreign currency exchange rate risk
- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may create unwanted and unpredictable earnings and cash flow volatility. In order to minimize exchange rate risks the Company seeks to lend and borrow in the same currency. Furthermore, the Company uses other currency contracts. All derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position and changes in fair values are charged to net income.

As per end of the fiscal year 2025, the U.S. dollar position and British pound position are caused by several bonds that serve to finance several loans to Affiliated Companies in the same currency. The total of these loans covers approximately the full value of the bonds in the respective currency. Therefore, the remaining foreign currency exposure is low.

The table below shows the foreign currency positions of the Company:

Currency

(in millions of €)	30 September 2025 position	Currency swaps	30 September 2025 net position[1]	Effects of 10% rise in €	Effects of 10% decline in €	30 September 2024 net position[1]
British pound	3.9	0	3.9	-0.4	0.5	4.0
U.S. dollar	1.8	0	1.8	-0.1	0.2	0.8

[1] A positive amount is an asset: when euro gains in value the effect is negative on net income

During the fiscal year 2025, the outstanding net foreign currency position fluctuates. As a consequence, the currency result presented in Note 6 is not related to the outstanding position at the year end.
As the Company entered into an agreement with Siemens AG limiting the capital at risk for the Company and ensuring fair, arm's length interest compensation for activities performed, the sensitivity of the Company's results to changes in currency exchange rates is mitigated.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk exposure is mainly related to notes and bonds. It arises from the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in market rates of interest. The Company seeks to mitigate such a risk either by lending onwards with the same structure to Affiliated Companies or by entering into interest rate derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps. Under the interest rate swap agreements the Company agrees to pay a variable rate of interest multiplied by a notional principle amount, and receive in return an amount equal to a specified fixed rate of interest multiplied by the same notional principal amount.

The Company had interest rate swap contracts to pay variable rates of interest (average rate of 5.78% and 6.67% as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively) and received fixed rates of interest (average rate of 6.13% and 6.13% as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively). The notional amount of indebtedness hedged as of September 30, 2025 amounts to €1.5 billion (2024: €1.6 billion). The notional amounts of these interest rate swap contracts mature at varying dates based on the maturity of the underlying hedged items.

In cases where the Company is lending to Affiliated Companies with a duration that differs from the duration of the notes and bonds including the swap a mismatch could lead to an interest rate risk. The average interest rate on receivables in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 was 2.75% (2024: 2.64%). As the Company entered into an agreement with Siemens AG limiting the capital at risk for the Company and ensuring fair, arm's length interest compensation for activities performed, the sensitivity of the Company's results to changes in market interest rates is mitigated. The settlements for the Capital at Risk Agreement can be found in Note 4.

Assuming historical volatilities and correlations, a ten day holding period and a confidence level of 99.5% the interest rate VaR was €0.8 million as of September 30, 2025 (2024: €3.3 million). The interest rate risk results from the unrealized gains and losses out of hedge packages, which is not covered by the Limited Capital at Risk Agreement with Siemens AG. Although VaR is an important tool for measuring risk, the assumptions on which the model is based give rise to some limitations including the following. A ten day holding period assumes that it is possible to dispose of the underlying positions within this period. While this is considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases, it may not be valid during prolonged periods of severe market illiquidity. A 99.5% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. There is a 0.5% statistical probability that losses could exceed the calculated VaR.

The use of historical data as a basis for estimating the statistic behavior of the relevant markets and finally determining the possible range of the future outcomes on the basis of this statistic behavior may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk results from the Company's potential inability to meet its financial liabilities when they become due, at reasonable costs and in a timely manner. The Company participates as issuer in a €35.0 billion Programme for the issuance of Debt Instruments (DIP) and in a US$9.0 billion (€8.0 billion as of September 30, 2024) global Commercial Paper Program, both established by Siemens AG. Siemens AG unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees all debt securities of the Company. The liquidity risk is considered to be low.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, based on undiscounted cash flows for the respective upcoming fiscal years. The amounts include interest.

September 30, 2025 (in millions of €)	Receivables from Affiliated Companies [1] [2]	Liabilities to Affiliated Companies	Notes & Bonds	Bank loans	Interest Rate Swaps
Maturing during:					
FY 2025-2026	7,461.4	(8.4)	(6,717.1)	(570.0)	13.0
FY 2026-2027	7,080.8	—	(6,099.9)	(961.8)	—
FY 2027-2028	4,313.5	—	(3,550.5)	(738.2)	—
FY 2028-2029	4,720.2	—	(4,705.5)	—	—
FY 2029-2030	2,912.7	—	(2,895.5)	—	—
Thereafter	26,270.2	—	(26,287.5)	—	—
Total	**52,758.8**	**(8.4)**	**(50,256.0)**	**(2,270.0)**	**13.0**

[1] The amounts of Receivables from Affiliated Companies exclude the allowance for expected credit losses in total amount of €2.9 million.

[2] Due to the business strategy of the Company no further split for financial liabilities shorter than one year is made.

September 30, 2024 (in millions of €)	Receivables from Affiliated Companies [1] [2]	Liabilities to Affiliated Companies	Notes & Bonds	Bank loans	Interest Rate Swaps [3]
Maturing during:					
FY 2024-2025	5,963.1	(3.8)	(4,769.2)	(1,015.0)	9.0
FY 2025-2026	7,294.3	—	(6,761.7)	(535.7)	25.3
FY 2026-2027	6,094.0	—	(5,120.7)	(958.6)	—
FY 2027-2028	3,541.0	—	(3,520.6)	—	—
FY 2028-2029	3,633.8	—	(3,619.2)	—	—
Thereafter	27,045.8	—	(27,051.0)	—	—
Total	**53,572.0**	**(3.8)**	**(50,842.4)**	**(2,509.3)**	**34.3**

[1] The amounts of Receivables from Affiliated Companies exclude the allowance for expected credit losses in total amount of €2.9 million

[2] Due to the business strategy of the Company no further split for financial liabilities shorter than one year is made.

[3] Comparative numbers updated with a new calculation method which is based on future forward rates. Change does not affect the primary statements.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in connection with its significant size of loans granted to Affiliated Companies, which are located in the Netherlands, Germany and the United States, and its derivative instruments. Credit risk is defined as an unexpected loss in financial instruments if the contractual partner is failing to discharge its obligations when due. Valuation and collectability of these receivables and instruments depend upon the financial position and creditworthiness of the companies involved and of Siemens AG as a whole. Receivables from Affiliated Companies are covered by a Limited Capital at Risk Agreement between Siemens AG and the Company mitigating the aggregated credit losses of those receivables to a maximum of €2 million.

The effective monitoring and controlling of credit risk is a core competency of Siemens AG's risk management system. Siemens AG has implemented a credit policy. Hence, credit evaluations and ratings are performed on all counterparties with an exposure or requiring credit beyond a centrally defined limit. Counterparty ratings, analyzed and defined by a designated Siemens AG department, and individual counterparty limits are based on generally accepted rating methodologies, the input from external rating agencies and Siemens AG's default experiences.
In addition, the Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses for Receivables from Affiliated Companies according to the General Approach of IFRS 9, which consists of a 3-stage model differentiating between 12-months expected credit losses and lifetime expected credit losses. Due to the fact that the Company's Receivables from Affiliated Companies are covered by the Limited Capital at Risk Agreement and the expected credit losses are calculated against Siemens AG, no change in the credit risk occurred during the year 2025. All calculations for the allowance for expected credit losses were based on the 12-month ECL model.

21. Claims and litigations

As per and since reporting date, the Company is not involved in any claims and litigations (2024: nothing to report).

22. Segment information

The Company has only a single reportable segment. The segment information provided to the Management Board for the identified reporting segment corresponds with the one reported on the statement of comprehensive income. The Company provides funding to Affiliated Companies. The main partners are a US treasury company, a Dutch treasury company and Siemens AG.

23. Related parties

The Company is the main funding party of the Affiliated Companies and offers finance solutions mainly for general purposes of the group. No amount is paid by the Company or any of the Affiliated Companies other than in the line of business. The Company lends the proceeds of issuances of bonds, notes and loans from banks to related parties only which are executed on an "at arm's length" basis (fixed interest rate plus a margin, EURIBOR plus a margin and SOFR plus a margin). Receivables from Affiliated Companies are covered by a Limited Capital at Risk Agreement between Siemens AG and the Company mitigating the aggregated credit losses of those receivables to a maximum of €2 million.

Since October 1, 2019 SFM is part of a fiscal unity headed by Siemens International Holding B.V. As a consequence, the Company is liable for any Dutch corporate income tax debt arising from any member of this fiscal unity after October 1, 2019.

The Company has no employees. The Company utilizes Siemens Finance B.V.'s staff for its activities.

The following table provides information about several positions between the Company and the related parties for the fiscal year ending and as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Cash and Cash equivalents	Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2025		Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2024	
(in millions of €)	Interest result [1]	Deposits	Interest result [1]	Deposits
Siemens AG	1.1	18.7	0.6	20.2

[1] Interest income and expenses are displayed as a net value within the Interest result position.

Receivables from Affiliated Companies	Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2025		Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2024	
(in millions of €)	Interest income [1] [2]	Loans	Interest income [1] [2]	Loans
Germany	150.9	1,998.7	199.7	3,873.7
The Netherlands	984.3	40,788.0	891.8	39,604.8
United States of America	75.3	—	61.9	—
Total	**1,210.5**	**42,786.7**	**1,153.4**	**43,478.5**

[1] The amount presented as interest income includes negative interest expenses
[2] The amount presented as interest income excludes prepaid expenses

The receivable position with Affiliated Companies in Germany relates completely to positions with Siemens AG, the parent. The other positions relate to other related parties.

The total amount of Receivables from Affiliated Companies as of September 30, 2025 includes an allowance for expected credit losses in an amount of €2.9 million (2024: €2.9 million).

Liabilities to Affiliated Companies	Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2025		Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2024	
(in millions of €)	Interest expenses [1]	Deposits	Interest expenses [1]	Deposits
The Netherlands	(0.2)	(8.3)	(0.8)	(3.7)
Total	**(0.2)**	**(8.3)**	**(0.8)**	**(3.7)**

[1] The amount presented as interest expenses includes negative interest income

Interest related income (expenses)	Fiscal year ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal year ended September 30, 2024
(in millions of €)		
Siemens AG	(15.9)	(2.3)

Interest rate swaps with Affiliated Companies	Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2025		Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2024	
(in millions of €)	Net interest	Fair value	Net interest	Fair value
Siemens AG	3.9	6.1	(0.1)	15.4

Currency contracts with Affiliated Companies	Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2025		Fiscal year ended / As of September 30, 2024	
(in millions of €)	Net result	Fair value	Net result	Fair value
Siemens AG	(0.0)	—	0.0	—

The Company did not enter into any transactions with members of the Management Board nor with members of the Supervisory Board.

24. Remuneration Management Board and Supervisory Board

The Company does not employ the members of the Management Board directly; instead, a fee of €0.3 (2024: €0.2) was charged by Siemens Finance B.V. for the provision of all services, including fees for the Management Board activities during the financial year.

The members of the Supervisory Board received no remuneration (2024: €0) during the fiscal year.

25. Events after reporting date

As per and since reporting date, there are no events to report.

26. Proposal for appropriation of the result

Pursuant to article 22 of the Articles of Association, it is proposed to appropriate the results of the fiscal year 2025 as follows:

Distribution of dividends	€	6,689,748.24
Adding to (extracting from) retained earnings	€	0.00

The Hague, December 3, 2025	The Hague, December 3, 2025
Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.	
The Supervisory Board	The Management Board
Dr. P. Rathgeb	G.J.J. van der Lubbe
Chairman	Managing Director
T. Hahn	K.E. Mitchell
	Managing Director

Other Information

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

Article 22 of the articles of association reads as follows:

22.1 The company may make distributions to the shareholders and other persons entitled to the distributable profits, to the extent the equity of the company exceeds the paid-up and called-up part of the company's equity, plus the reserves which must be maintained under Dutch law.

22.2 Of the profits evidenced by the profit and loss accounts adopted by the General Meeting, the Supervisory Board may resolve to add an amount to the reserves of the company. The amount of the profits after such reservation shall be at the disposal of the General Meeting.

22.3 Payments of profit shall be made after confirmation of the annual accounts showing that such payment is permissible.

22.4 The company may make interim (profit-)distributions, to the extent that the provisions as set out in article 22.1 have been complied with as evidenced by an interim statement in conformity with Dutch law. The resolution of the General Meeting for interim (profit-)distributions is subject to the prior approval of the Supervisory Board.

The company shall deposit the interim statement at the office of the trade register within eight days after the day on which the resolution to distribute is published.

22.5 There shall be no distribution of profits on shares or depositary receipts for shares held by the company in its own capital.

22.6 In calculating each distribution, the shares held by the company in its own capital, or depositary receipts thereof, shall be disregarded.

22.7 The right to receive a distribution shall expire five years from the day on which such a distribution became payable.

Independent auditor’s report

Independent auditor’s report

To: the general meeting and the supervisory board of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024/2025

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. (‘the Company’) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2025, and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (‘EU’) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024/2025 of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V., The Hague.

The financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025;
- the following statements for 2024/2025: the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and the relevant provisions of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. in accordance with the European Union Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Our audit approach

We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matter, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. Therefore, we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters and the audit approach to address fraud risks and going concern.

Overview and context

The Company's main activity is the financing of Siemens AG group companies, through bond offerings on the international capital markets. The repayment of the bonds to the investors is guaranteed by Siemens AG as disclosed in note 15 to the financial statements. The Company has derivative financial instruments in place to mitigate interest rate risk and currency risk.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the management board made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also considered climate-related risks.

In note 3 of the financial statements, the Company describes the areas of judgement in applying accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty. Given the estimation uncertainty, as disclosed in note 20 of the financial statements, in the measurement of expected credit losses, we considered this matter as a key audit matter as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.

The Company assessed the possible effects of climate change on its financial position, refer to section 'Sustainability and Climate change' in the Report of the Management Board. We discussed the Company's assessment and governance thereof with the management board and the supervisory board and evaluated the potential impact on the financial position including underlying assumptions and estimates. Given the nature of the Company's activities, the impact of climate change is not considered a key audit matter.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'.

Based on our professional judgement we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at €431,100,000 (2023/2024: €438,000,000). As a basis for our judgement, we used 1% of total assets. We used total assets as the primary benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice, based on our analysis of the common information needs of the stakeholders. Inherent to the nature of the Company's business, the amounts in the statement of financial position are large in proportion to the income statement line items other general expenses and income tax revenue (expenses). Based on qualitative considerations, we performed audit procedures on those comprehensive income statement line items, applying a benchmark of 10% of the total of those expenses.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the supervisory board that we would report to them any misstatement identified during our audit above €21,500,000 (2023/2024: €21,900,000) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the management board's risk assessment process, the management board's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system and how the supervisory board exercised oversight, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section 'Risk management' of the Report of the Management Board for the management board's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and implementation of relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct, among other things. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We performed inquiries with the management board to evaluate their fraud awareness, the internal control environment in relation to fraud, the 'tone at the top' and entity-level controls. As part of these procedures, we have requested the CFO to fill in our fraud questionnaire and discussed the outcomes of this questionnaire.

We asked members of the management board and the supervisory board whether they were aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We identified the following fraud risk and performed the following specific procedures:

Identified fraud risk	Our audit work and observations
The risk of management override of controls The management board is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management board's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. That is why, in all our audits, we pay attention to the risk of management override of controls in: • The appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. • Accounting estimates.	We evaluated the design and implementation of the internal control system in the processes of generating and processing journal entries and making estimates. We performed our audit procedures primarily on a substantive bases. We selected journal entries based on risk criteria and conducted specific audit procedures for these entries. These procedures include, amongst others, inspection of the entries to source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. We also performed specific audit procedures related to important estimates of the management board including the measurement of expected credit losses relating to the valuation of loans issued to group companies. We refer to the key audit matter. We specifically paid attention to the inherent risk of bias of the management board in estimates.

Identified fraud risk	Our audit work and observations
• Significant transactions, if any, outside the normal course of business for the entity. We pay particular attention to tendencies due to possible bias of the management board.	Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud.

Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Reporting entity' in the notes to the Financial Statements the management board performed its assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considering whether the management board's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit by inquiring with the management board regarding the management board's most important assumptions underlying its going-concern assessment;
- evaluating the financial position of the Company, the counterparties of loans to group companies (including the financial position of the guarantor to the bonds issued on capital markets) and their ability to repay the notional and interest to the Company, by assessing observable data from rating agencies, current financial data (such as recent financial information and cash flows) and other publicly available data;

- performing inquiries of the management board as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the management board's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the management board's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matter to the supervisory board. The key audit matter is not a comprehensive reflection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matter and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on this matter.

Due to the nature of the Company, the key audit matter does not change significantly year over year. As compared to last year there have been no changes in key audit matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Measurement of expected credit losses Note 11 We considered the valuation of the loans to group companies, as disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements for a total amount of €43,067.7 million, to be a key audit matter. This is due to the size of the loan portfolio and the inherent complexity involved in estimating the expected credit losses (ECL), which requires significant judgement and involves estimation uncertainty.	We performed the following procedures to test the management board's assessment of the expected credit loss to support the valuation of the loans to Siemens AG group companies: • For the initial fair value calculation, we determined that the valuation methodology and model applied by the Company are in accordance with the requirements of the impairment rules of IFRS 9. • With respect to the ECL calculation, we determined that the loans qualify as stage 1 loans by assessing the actual performance of the loans (i.e. no significant deterioration of credit risk).

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Measurement of ECL under IFRS 9 amongst other things, requires application of choices and judgements made, including the determination of the probability of default ('PD'), the loss given default ('LGD') and the exposure at default ('EAD'). ECL calculations must also take into account forward-looking information of macro-economic factors considering multiple scenarios. The management board monitors the need for changes in the methods, significant assumptions or the data used in making the accounting estimate by monitoring key performance indicators that may indicate unexpected or inconsistent performance. Mainly with respect to the PD and LGD used in the determination of the expected credit losses, the management boardhas applied significant judgement given the low default character of the Company's loan portfolio. As a result, there is limited internal historical data to support and back-test the PD and LGD. The management board has determined that all loans to group companies are categorised as stage 1 loans, hence only a 12-month expected credit loss ('ECL') has been recognized.	• We evaluated the financial position of the guarantor in respect of the loans to group companies by assessing observable data from rating agencies, the latest available financial information and other publicly available data in order to assess if there are no adverse conditions present suggesting classifying the loans as stage 2 or stage 3 loans. • For the expected credit loss, we assessed that the impairment methodology and model applied by the Company were in accordance with the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. We assessed that the forward-looking information used by the management board as part of the impairment methodology was appropriate considering the characteristics of the loan portfolio of the Company. • We assessed that the PD and LGD and the assumptions applied by the management board, are appropriate including indicators for potential management bias. We found the management board's assessment to be adequate. Our procedures as set out above did not indicate material differences.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the directors' report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements and ESEF

Our appointment

We were appointed as auditors of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. on 5 December 2023 by the supervisory board. This followed the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 5 December 2023. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholders and now represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 2 years.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V. has prepared the annual report in ESEF. The requirements for this are set out in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (hereinafter: the RTS on ESEF).

In our opinion, the annual report prepared in XHTML format, including the financial statements of Siemens Financieringsmaatschappij N.V., complies in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF.

The management board is responsible for preparing the annual report, including the financial statements in accordance with the RTS on ESEF.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance for our opinion whether the annual report complies with the RTS on ESEF.

We performed our examination in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3950N ‘Assuranceopdrachten inzake het voldoen aan de criteria voor het opstellen van een digitaal verantwoordingsdocument’ (assurance engagements relating to compliance with criteria for digital reporting).

Our examination included amongst others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the entity’s financial reporting process, including the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format.
- Identifying and assessing the risks that the annual report does not comply in all material respects with the RTS on ESEF and designing and performing further assurance procedures responsive to those risks to provide a basis for our opinion, including examining whether the annual report in XHTML format is in accordance with the RTS on ESEF.

No prohibited non-audit services

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in article 5(1) of the European Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Services rendered

The services, in addition to the audit, that we have provided to the Company, for the period to which our statutory audit relates, are disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board and the supervisory board for the financial statements

The management board is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and for

- such internal control as the management board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or intentional override of internal control.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management board.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the management board's use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, concluding whether a material uncertainty exists related to events and/or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report and are made in the context of our opinion on the financial statements as a whole. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.\

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect, we also issue an additional report to the audit committee in accordance with article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the supervisory board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Amsterdam, 3 December 2025
PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Originally signed by M. Ferwerda RA