

München, 27 January 2009

Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures

Profit Total Sectors is reconciled to “Income from continuing operations before income taxes” under “Reconciliation to consolidated financial statements” in the table “Segment Information.” See our Financial Publications at our Investor Relations website under www.siemens.com/investors.

Earnings before interest and taxes, or EBIT (adjusted) is Income from continuing operations before income taxes less Financial income (expense), net and Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net.

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA (adjusted) is calculated as earnings before income taxes (EBIT) (adjusted) before amortization (defined as amortization and impairments of intangible assets other than goodwill) and depreciation and impairments of property, plant and equipment and goodwill.

Profit is reconciled to EBIT (adjusted) and EBITDA (adjusted) on the table Segment Information Analysis (II). See our Financial Publications at our Investor Relations website under www.siemens.com/investors.

Return on capital employed (ROCE) is a measure of how capital invested in the Company or the Sectors yields competitive returns.

For the **Company**, **ROCE** is calculated as Net income (before interest) divided by average Capital employed (CE). Net income (before interest) is defined as Net income excluding Other interest income (expense), net and excluding taxes on Other interest income (expense), net. Taxes on Other interest income (expense), net are calculated in a simplified form by applying the current tax rate which can be derived from the Consolidated Statements of Income, to Other interest income (expense), net. CE is defined as Total equity plus Long-term debt plus Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt minus Cash and cash equivalents.

Because Siemens reports discontinued operations, Siemens also calculates ROCE on a continuing operations basis, using Income from continuing operations rather than Net income. For purposes of this calculation, CE is adjusted by the net figure for Assets classified as held for disposal included in discontinued operations less Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for disposal included in discontinued operations.

For the **Sectors**, **ROCE** is calculated as Profit divided by average Assets. Profit of the Sectors is principally defined as earnings before financing interest, certain pension costs and income taxes, whereas certain other items not considered performance indicative by Management may be excluded. Assets of the Sectors is defined as Total assets primarily less intragroup financing receivables and investments, less income tax assets, less non-interest bearing liabilities/provisions other than tax liabilities.

Average Capital employed and average Assets for the fiscal year are calculated as a “five-point average” obtained by averaging Capital employed and Assets at the beginning of the first quarter plus the final figures for all four quarters of the fiscal year.

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For the calculation of the average during for the quarters, see below:

Average calculation for CE*:

Year-to-Date	
Q1	2 Point average: (CE ending Q4 Prior year + CE ending Q1) / 2
Q2	3 Point average: (CE ending Q4 Prior year + CE ending Q1 + CE ending Q2) / 3
Q3	4 Point average: (CE ending Q4 Prior year + CE ending Q1 + CE ending Q2 + CE ending Q3) / 4
Q4	5 Point average: (CE ending Q4 Prior year + CE ending Q1 + CE ending Q2 + CE ending Q3 + CE ending Q4) / 5

Quarter-to-Date	
Q1	2 Point average: (CE ending Q4 Prior year + CE ending Q1) / 2
Q2	2 Point average: (CE ending Q1 + CE ending Q2) / 2
Q3	2 Point average: (CE ending Q2 + CE ending Q3) / 2
Q4	2 Point average: (CE ending Q3 + CE ending Q4) / 2

* Assets for Sectors

Our cash target is based on the **Cash conversion rate (CCR)**, which serves as a target indicator for the Company's or the Sector's cash flow.

For the Company, CCR is defined as the ratio of Free cash flow to Net income, where **Free cash flow (FCF)** equals the Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities less Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Because Siemens reports discontinued operations, this measure is also shown on a continuing operations basis, using Income from continuing operations, Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities – continuing operations and Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment for continuing operations for the calculation.

For the Sectors, CCR is defined as Free cash flow divided by Profit.

Values needed for the calculation of ROCE and CCR can be obtained from the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Profit, Capital employed / Assets and Free cash flow for the Company and the Sectors for the first two quarters in fiscal 2008 and also for fiscal 2007 can be found on the Exhibits 99 (b,c,d) to the Siemens Report furnished on Form 6-K to the SEC on June 24, 2008. See our Financial Publications at our Investor Relations website under www.siemens.com/investors.

Our capital structure target is based on an **Adjusted industrial net debt** divided by EBITDA (adjusted). For the calculation of Adjusted industrial net debt, we subtract from Net debt (defined as Long-term debt plus Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt less Cash and cash equivalents less Available-for-sale financial assets (current)) (1) SFS debt excluding SFS internally purchased receivables and (2) 50% of the nominal amount of our hybrid bond; and add/subtract (3) Funded status of Pension benefits, (4) Funded status of Other post-employment benefits; and add (5) Credit guarantees. The components of Net debt are available on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, SFS debt less internally purchased receivables in fiscal 2008 is available in our Management Discussion & Analysis in our Annual Report 2008 under Segment information analysis – Siemens Financial Services (SFS). The Funded status of our principle pension plans and Other

post-employment benefits, the amount of credit guarantees and the nominal amount of our Hybrid bond is available in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

To measure Siemens' achievement of the **goal to grow at twice the rate of global GDP**, we use GDP on real basis (i.e. excluding inflation and currency translation effects) with data provided by Global Insight Inc. and compare those growth rates with growth rates of our revenue (adjusted for portfolio and currency translation effects). In accordance with IFRS, revenue numbers are not adjusted by inflation and currency translation effects.

Return on equity (ROE) margin for SFS was calculated as annualized SFS' Income before income taxes for Q1 of fiscal 2009 divided by average allocated equity for SFS for the first three months of fiscal 2009. Average allocated equity for the first three months of fiscal 2009 is €1.129 billion. The allocated equity for SFS is determined and influenced by the size and quality of its portfolio of commercial finance assets (primarily leases) and equity investments. This allocation is designed to cover the risks of the underlying business and is in line with common credit risk management standards in banking. The actual risk profile of the SFS portfolio is evaluated and controlled monthly and is reflected in the quarterly (commercial finance) and annual (equity investments) adjustment of allocated equity.

Profit Total Sectors, EBIT (adjusted), EBITDA (adjusted), ROCE, ROE, CCR and Adjusted industrial net debt are or may be Non-GAAP financial measures as defined in relevant rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Our management takes these measures, among others, into account in its management of our business, and for this reason we believe that investors may find it useful to consider these measures in their evaluation of our performance. None of Profit Total Sectors, EBIT (adjusted), EBITDA (adjusted), ROCE and ROE should be viewed in isolation as an alternative to figures reported in our IFRS statement of income for purposes of evaluating our results of operations; CCR should not be viewed in isolation as an alternative to measures reported in our IFRS cash flow statement for purposes of evaluating our cash flows; and Adjusted industrial net debt should not be viewed in isolation as an alternative to liabilities reported in our IFRS balance sheet for purposes of evaluating our financial condition.