

Facts and figures on the new Siemens Headquarters in Munich

About the construction project

In the summer of 2010, Siemens decided to rebuild its corporate headquarters at Wittelsbacherplatz. Shortly after announcing that it planned to construct a new building, the company organized an architectural competition in cooperation with the city of Munich. The Danish architectural firm Henning Larsen Architects won this competition with a design that unites tradition with the future. The historic Ludwig Ferdinand Palais and its adjacent building were to be renovated and integrated seamlessly into a new, cutting-edge building. Within a few years, an ultramodern office building was created in the heart of the city – a building that blends modern architecture with highly efficient technology while meeting the most stringent sustainability standards. Following its grand opening in June 2016, the new headquarters, which offers about 45,000 square meters of aboveground floor space, will provide an inspiring working environment for around 1,200 employees. Featuring green inner courtyards, a café and a restaurant, the highly accessible ground level creates a new pedestrian passageway enabling Munich residents and visitors to the Bavarian capital to stroll directly from the city's center to its art district.

- Project period: 2010 – 2016
- Above-ground floor space: about 45,000 square meters
- Workspaces for about 1,200 employees
- Architect: Henning Larsen Architects, Denmark
- Low-energy building with Platinum certifications: national certification according to the standards of the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) and international certification according to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards.

Key figures for the new building

Building lot	Around 11,000 square meters (including the buildings that already existed before the project began)
Ground floor	About 8,500 square meters open for public access/use
Number of levels	Three belowground levels, the ground level, four office levels, two rooftop levels

Construction work

Project period	Some six years in total, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– About 1.5 years of development work– Around 1 year of teardown work– Roughly 0.5 years of excavation work– About 3 years of construction work for the new building and renovation work on the existing buildings
Teardown/removal	Some 150,000 cubic meters of rubble and excavated material from the 14-meter-deep excavation pit
Construction workers	Each day, an average of 400 – 600 workers from more than 20 countries
Construction companies	Around 400 different companies (excluding planners), of which about half are based in Bavaria

Shell construction

Foundation slab	About 8,500 square meters, 1.2 meters thick
Reinforced steel	6,000 tons → weighing as much as thirteen 200-meter-long Siemens ICE 3 trains
Concrete	40,000 cubic meters → equal to a ten-meter-square block that is 400 meters high
Glass façade	A total of 16,000 square meters of glass panels → west façade with about 2,500 glass slats that open and close automatically depending on the sun's position → inner courtyards with tilted glass plates

Interior design and building technology

Piping	66 kilometers (17 km for water, 25 km for heating, 13 km for cooling and 11 km for sprinkler piping) → nearly three times the length of Munich's middle ring road
Power cables	250 kilometers → five times the circumference of Lake Starnberg
Central air treatment	Around 200,000 cubic meters of fresh air throughput per hour
Elevators	24
Building automation	About 30,000 data points continuously analyze the building. Over 300 kilometers of data cables in 150 control cabinets provide data on temperature, air quality, lighting and building security
Fire protection	Over 5,000 fire and smoke detectors
System network	A DESIGO system from Siemens links all subsystems (such as HVAC, light, energy, access and video management as well as fire protection).
Room automation	The RoomOptiControl module enables employees to adjust the lighting and room climate to meet their needs and provides them with tips for saving energy.
Digital infrastructure	Private and public data network via Wi-Fi, an in-house cell phone network, LED monitors and information screens as well ultramodern media technology.

Greenery

Trees	Seventeen new trees planted in the publicly accessible inner courtyards and in the green area adjacent to the Oskar-von-Miller-Ring road; the eight Globosum Norway maple trees at Wittelsbacherplatz remain.
Groundcover	11,000 new shrubs and bulbs

Sustainability

- The exterior grounds and surfaces feature a particularly sustainable design, for example through the creation of unpaved areas (use of grass pavers,

vegetation that provides shade) and bright paved areas, and through the planting of vegetation on roof areas.

- Seventy kilometers of water piping have been installed in the thermally activated foundation slab (corresponds to the distance between Munich and Ingolstadt). Up to 100,000 liters of water (enough to fill 500 bathtubs) flow through them each hour. During the winter, they help heat the building, and during the summer, they help cool it.
- With the aid of a so-called bivalent heat system, heat pumps double as chillers, and renewable energy that is extracted from the ambient air and from the ground water is integrated.
- All drives used in the pumps are energy-optimized and feature efficiencies above 95 percent. This corresponds to the highest efficiency category.
- The use of nearly 7,400 LED lamps cuts energy consumption by nearly 50 percent compared to traditional lighting. The use of intelligent control technology in the form of daylight sensors and presence detectors reduces power consumption by about another 25 percent.
- The ventilation system in the meeting rooms uses CO₂ sensors to measure the air breathed by meeting participants and optimizes the intake of fresh air.
- A photovoltaic system supplies one-third of the overall power consumed; more than 800 panels covering more than 1,300 square meters of the roof with a capacity of about 300 kW contribute to sustainable power generation.
- Each year, around 1,500 cubic meters of rainwater are to be used for toilet flushing or for watering the exterior grounds. Thus, in combination with water-saving fixtures and showers, water consumption is about 50 percent below the legally prescribed reference level for new buildings.
- More than 10,000 cubic meters of certified wood and engineered wood from sustainably managed forests; no wood preservatives are used.
- About one-third of the construction materials are from local sources – including some 23,000 natural stone tiles from Altmuehlal area that are being used for the ground level and for the façades.
- About 50 tons of glass, 150 tons of aluminum and 3,500 tons of steel that are 100-percent recycled have been used.
- The underground garage offers about 450 parking spaces, 21 of which are currently equipped with e-car charging stations. The bicycle room, with a

capacity of 200 bikes, offers protection from the elements and features charging units for about 20 electric bicycles.

Savings:

- Compared to the former building complex, the new building reduces the CO₂ footprint by nearly 90 percent.
- The use of primary energy is reduced by 88.5 percent – to 40 kWh/m²*a.
- The amount of primary energy required is more than 50 percent below the level specified by the German Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV).
- The building requires 90 percent less electric power than the old building complex did. The energy saved in this way would be enough to power 750 four-person households each year.
- Water consumption is reduced by 75 percent. This would be enough water to supply 180 four-person households each year.
- The heating, too, requires significantly less energy, which saves the equivalent of 550,000 liters of heating oil each year – enough to heat over 400 apartments with 100-square-meters of floor space each.

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Munich, June 14, 2016

Corporate headquarters link city center with the art district

Right from the start, openness and transparency were among the key criteria for the design of Siemens' new headquarters, and the new building reflects these priorities. Visitors are welcome and can walk freely through the inner courtyards and through the ground floor of the building's atrium.

Even during the early planning phase, Siemens not only integrated input from relevant offices representing the city of Munich, but also from employees and Munich residents. In addition, the company sought to enter a dialogue at public events. The architectural competition that followed, as well as all other steps of the planning and approval processes, featured a high level of transparency.

From the beginning, one of the primary wishes expressed by the city of Munich was for the construction of Siemens' new headquarters to continue the development of the existing urban structures by creating new pedestrian passageways. The complete area between Wittelsbacherplatz, Kardinal-Döpfner Strasse and the Altstadttring ring road – which until now has been nearly a closed, monolithic block – was to be opened. The goal was to connect the inner city with the art district and its internationally renowned museums, exhibitions and galleries and thus bring the two sections of town closer together.

To make this possible, Siemens opened itself, too. As a result, almost the entire ground level at the new building will be freely accessible to the public without sacrificing the high security standards that an international company must maintain.

From the direction of Wittelsbacherplatz – in other words, from the city center – a pathway through green courtyards leads diagonally toward the art district. From the opposite direction, the “Wings” sculpture created by architect and artist Daniel

Libeskind establishes a visible reference point and connects the museums with Siemens and the city center. After passing this sculpture, anyone can enter the new building's publicly accessible atrium, which features the Siemens Technology Showroom, or continue walking in the direction of Wittelsbacherplatz.

All the exterior grounds and inner courtyards feature an open and inviting design. Since they are planted with different types of trees, each of the courtyards has a character on its own. A diverse range of culinary offerings invites people to spend time in the area. The café in the atrium and the "Rocca Riviera" Mediterranean restaurant – which is also open in the evening – offer seating inside the building and in the inner courtyards. A water feature creates a relaxing atmosphere. The public green space adjacent to the Oskar-von-Miller-Ring ring road has been re-landscaped, but the protected trees that were already there remain in place.

In this way, the new corporate headquarters do more than establish a connection between the city center and the art district. They make it possible to experience Siemens in Munich, and they enrich the city.

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One of Europe's most sustainable buildings

When is a building environmentally compatible? When its operation consumes as few resources as possible. But also when it's built of particularly environmentally compatible materials. The new Siemens company headquarters is setting standards in both respects. Already in the planning stage, sustainability was a chief consideration.

This is clear when you take a look at the steel, concrete and glass employed in the building's construction. Only materials whose production, transport and subsequent disposal consume as little energy as possible have been used. Known as embodied energy, this concept is an important measure of the project's environmental compatibility. And it's an important consideration for a building that required 6,000 tons of reinforced steel (the weight of thirteen 200-meter-long Siemens ICE trains), 40,000 cubic meters of concrete (the equivalent of a ten-square-meter block 400 meters in height) and nearly 16,000 square meters of glass (more than the area of two soccer fields) for its façades. What's more, the materials used had a high proportion of recycled content, and more than 10,000 cubic meters of wood and wood-based materials were obtained from sustainably managed forests. Instead of conventional wood preservation agents, the products utilized were environmentally certified and biologically-based.

The new headquarters' comprehensive sustainability concept is illustrated by its exterior, which employs building materials from the surrounding region. The over 23,000 natural stone tiles with a total weight of almost 1,000 tons that have been used for some of its front façade and the internal and external flooring on the ground floor come from the Altmühltal nature reserve, which, known for its limestone, is just under 100 kilometers north of Munich. The tiles also decorate the façades facing the side streets.

The construction shell, its insulation and sun screening were planned from the

outset to use as little energy as possible. A large number of additional measures will further reduce day-to-day energy consumption. For example, there will be 70 kilometers of water pipes running through the building's foundation plate, which covers 8,500 square meters, an area larger than a soccer field. To ensure that the building's climate is comfortable all year round, up to 100,000 liters of water will be pumped through these pipes via a high-efficiency ceiling heating and cooling system. In the so-called bivalent heating system, heat pumps will double as cooling devices, while ambient air and ground water will be integrated as regenerative energy sources.

All the façades facing the building's inner courtyards are slightly tilted and completely covered by well insulated triple glazing. These features will increase the amount of natural light that can penetrate the building's interior spaces and reduce the need for artificial lighting, which will be generated by 7,400 LED luminaires that consume only about half the electricity required by conventional lighting sources. Rainwater will be collected on the roof and used, among other things, to flush toilets or irrigate the building's outdoor installations. About one-third of the new headquarters' electricity will be generated by a photovoltaic system located on its roof. Intelligent building control and automation systems will cut electricity consumption even further.

The new headquarters will consume 90 percent less electricity and 75 percent less water than its predecessor. Its primary energy requirement will be 52 percent below the limit set by Germany's current Energy Savings Ordinance (EnEV). The electricity saved would power 750 four-person households every year. The water saved would meet the annual water needs of 180 four-person households. Improved heating systems will cut heating-oil requirements by 550,000 liters a year – enough to heat four hundred 100-square-meter apartments.

Due to its sustainability, the new headquarters building has received the highest certification possible (platinum) at the national level from the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) and at the international level from the U.S. LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) system.

The new headquarters will also make a key contribution to Siemens' goal of cutting its CO₂ emissions in half by 2020 and of becoming the world's first industrial

company to achieve CO₂ neutrality by 2030. This will be a significant accomplishment since buildings consume extremely large amounts of energy, accounting for nearly 40 percent of all energy consumption Europe-wide. The new Siemens headquarters will emit nearly 90 percent less CO₂ than the old one, making it one of the most energy-efficient and sustainable office buildings in Europe.

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Modern building technology

A comprehensive environmental and sustainability concept has been implemented at the new Siemens Headquarters. For example, smart solutions from Siemens Building Technologies control all the building-services engineering. An intelligent connection to the power grid – known as a smart grid – regulates load fluctuations. The smart energy controller optimizes the efficient use of power, including charging stations for electric cars and bicycles. To distribute electricity throughout the building, 250 kilometers of cable were laid. Security technology featuring systems for access control, fire safety, alarms and video monitoring, along with a parking guidance system, help ensure the safety of visitors and employees.

The Siemens DESIGO building management platform controls the building technology around the clock. More than 300 kilometers of cable bring information from 30,000 data points together on this platform, where the data is evaluated continuously. The system controls the entire heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) technology as well as the roughly 2,500 glass louvers on the façade. In addition, DESIGO controls the lighting and shading as well as the intrusion-protection, access-control and fire-protection systems. Should any of the more than 5,000 smoke and fire detectors go off, DESIGO automatically alerts the fire department and controls operation of the more than 50 smoke extraction systems.

The people who work at the new Siemens Headquarters benefit from this technology. Using the Siemens RoomOptiControl module, they can adjust the lighting and room climate to meet individual needs. The ventilation system in the meeting rooms uses CO₂ sensors to measure air quality, and it optimizes the intake of fresh air. For this ventilation, the central air-control system drives the flow of about 200,000 cubic meters of fresh air per hour. In addition, all windows can be opened manually.

Furthermore, RoomOptiControl helps make employees aware of factors that are

important for ensuring the responsible use of resources. In connection with the Green Building Monitor information system from Siemens, RoomOptiControl displays a symbol to inform room occupants when energy is being consumed unnecessarily. At the press of a button, the system automatically switches to an environmentally friendly mode. To make this possible, the Green Building Monitor evaluates all the building's consumption and measurement values in real time and supplements this data with information such as details on current weather conditions. One-third of the building's overall power consumption is generated using the more than 800 solar panels on the roof.

At the new Siemens Headquarters, indirect light-emitting diode (LED) lamps from Osram illuminate the office areas and workspaces as well as the conference areas and the zones that link different parts of the building. Overall, 7,400 LED lamps have been installed in the building. Compared to conventional lighting, these LEDs cut power consumption in half. In combination with daylight sensors and presence detectors, smart control technology helps reduce power consumption by another 25 percent.

The building is also equipped with digital infrastructure consisting of a private Wi-Fi network and a public one, an in-house cell phone network, LED monitors, and information panels. In the auditorium, the two million LEDs used for the 13-square-meters, full high-definition LED video wall ensure a brilliant image, regardless of the lighting conditions. The sound system includes 100 high-end speakers.

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Munich, June 14, 2016

Working at the new headquarters

More than 62,000 employees at 120 locations in 43 countries are already working in open and modern working environments that are based on the Siemens Office concept. Knowledge gained through the company's many years of experience in this area has made its way into the design of the new corporate headquarters in Munich. At their new workspaces, some 1,200 employees will now benefit from these insights.

The office structures within the building consist of individual workspaces, meeting rooms and a diverse range of work areas. Here, the open floor plan helps form teams and facilitate the interaction that their work requires.

All levels feature outstanding functionality, comfort and convenience. The central spaces that skirt the open atrium and connect the departments provide a clear view across all levels. Spacious lounges foster the creative exchange of ideas. With large glass windows, the adjacent meeting rooms open toward the atrium and provide an opportunity to look outside.

The same holds true for the individual workspaces, which are arranged along the façades in such a way that every employee enjoys a view to the outside. A total of 16,000 square meters of glass ensure that daylight floods the entire building, thus reducing power consumption for lighting. The central air-control system supplies all rooms with about 200,000 cubic meters of fresh air per hour. Equipped with electrically powered, height-adjustable desks and with office chairs that are easy on the spine, the workspaces offer highly modern ergonomics features. The integrated IT and communications equipment, as well as the panels for visual and acoustic privacy, enable employees to concentrate on their work.

The central zones integrated into the office areas supply space for office infrastructure, such as a photocopy room, shelving or wardrobe cabinets. Smaller

meeting rooms provide a place to converse without being disturbed, conduct video conferences or hold confidential telephone conversations. In addition, the communication zones attached to each area facilitate the informal exchange of information.

Three restaurants, a café and a roof-terrace bistro provide the employees with options for taking in a meal. Before work, after work and during breaks, “Studio Active” offers fitness and sports programs. The in-house medical service provides assistance when health issues arise. As is already the case at many other Siemens locations in Germany, in the future, a kindergarten will help employees maintain a solid work-life balance. Little everyday chores can be taken care of easily “onsite” – for instance with the aid of the dry-cleaning and shoe-repair service, the package delivery station or the food-ordering service.

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Munich, June, 14, 2016

Siemens headquarters, a history of pictures, 1847–2016

„What the public thinks of us, how it judges and evaluates us, is also very largely governed by the look of our buildings,“ said the then head of the Supervisory Board, Ernst von Siemens, in 1969. With this statement he identified what we now call corporate architecture as an integral element of corporate identity. To mark the opening of the new headquarters in Munich we've put together a series of pictures of Siemens administrative buildings.



View of the first workshop of Siemens & Halske, Berlin undated

1847–1899: Conversion of an existing building in Berlin

The “Telegraphen-Bauanstalt von Siemens & Halske” commenced operation on October 12, 1847, in a Berlin apartment building complex. The 150-square-meter workshop was situated in a rear building at Schöneberger Straße 19, right opposite Anhalter station. The firm's two founders lived in the same building. At first the company employed ten people, mostly locksmiths and mechanics. The capacities of the first workshop were soon exhausted; in 1852 Siemens moved to the nearby Markgrafenstraße 94. In the previous year the company had acquired a plot together with a four-storey residential building, the conversion of which had now been completed. In the following decades, surrounding properties were bought up to create a compact complex of factories consisting of several residential buildings converted into production facilities and a factory building.



Administrative building on Askanischer Platz, Berlin circa 1903

1901: Siemens & Halske moves into its first Berlin administrative building

At the end of the 19th century “due to the long-felt inadequacy of the old business premises,” Siemens & Halske (S&H) embarked for the first time on the construction of a new administrative building. The representative Jugendstil building in the center of Berlin was erected between 1899 and 1901 from plans by the civil engineer Karl Janisch, who had been appointed a few months previously. It contained the administrative and sales departments of the expanding electrical engineering company.

At the same time, a large complex of factories and company apartments was created on the extensive premises of the Nonnenwiesen north-west of Berlin. There were initially no plans to build a new administrative building in what later became “Siemensstadt.” However, the city of Spandau, to which the Nonnenwiesen belonged, was very interested in having the headquarters of such an important company and trade tax payer as Siemens within its boundaries. At the urging of the city, Siemens commissioned Karl Janisch and his colleague Friedrich Blume to draw up corresponding plans. The building at Askanischer Platz 3 was sold in 1912 to the Accumulatoren-Fabrik AG (today Varta).



Work on the first stage of the building, Berlin 1910

1910–1913: Construction of the main administrative building on Nonnendammallee in Berlin

In fall 1910 work began on a building on the corner of Nonnendammallee and Rohrdamm for the “Construction and Accounting Office” of the booming heavy engineering department (Dynamowerk). This was the first step in the direction of a central administrative building which was to house both the administrative departments of the Siemens-Schuckertwerke GmbH (SSW) founded in 1903 and those of Siemens & Halske AG. The first employees began working in the new administrative building in January 1911.



Managing Board member's office,
Berlin 1920s



Aerial view of the administrative building,
Berlin 1930



Ludwig Ferdinand Palais, Munich 1949

By the end of 1913 the second building stage had almost been completed and the administrative employees working in central Berlin began to move to Nonnendamm. After only a few months, around 3,000 people were working in the multi-storey building, a complex composed of several wings. Most people worked in so-called office halls with up to 100 workplaces. Comfort and separate offices, and rooms with elegant furnishing, were reserved for the Managing Board, senior managers and holders of commercial and registered powers of attorney and for the reception of visitors.

1922/1929–1930: Expansion of the main Berlin administrative building

The architect Hans Hertlein started working for the company in 1912. Three years later he succeeded Karl Janisch as head of the Berlin Siemens-Werke's construction department that had been established at the turn of the century. During the 1920s, the administrative building was extended twice under Hertlein's direction. The final building with a layout rather like a Baroque palace had a floor space of 75,600 square meters – the equivalent of seven football pitches. With workplaces for around 4,000 employees, it remained the headquarters of Siemens until 1945; all relevant strategic and entrepreneurial decisions had their origin here.

1949: The Ludwig Ferdinand Palais becomes the new administrative seat of Siemens & Halske in Munich

After World War Two, four-fifths of corporate assets were destroyed. In view of the politically unstable situation in the traditional location of Berlin, the company management decided to transfer the headquarters of Siemens & Halske to Munich. In fall 1949, the new Munich central administrative offices opened in the Ludwig Ferdinand Palais at Wittelsbacherplatz 2. The building was erected in 1825 from plans by Leo von Klenze, the court architect of Ludwig I, King of Bavaria. With its acquisition of the Neoclassical city palace in 1957, Siemens emphasized the importance of the Munich location. In the postwar years, the electrical engineering company developed to become one of the largest private-sector employers in the Bavarian capital.



Himbeerpalast, Erlangen 1953



Himbeerpalast from the air, Erlangen 2015



Administration building on Oskar-von-Miller-Ring, Munich 1958

1948–1953: Siemens-Schuckertwerke opens the Himbeerpalast in Erlangen

Virtually no building in Erlangen is as closely associated with Siemens as the so-called Himbeerpalast (“Raspberry Palace”) at Werner-von-Siemens-Straße 50. Built between 1948 and 1953, the complex was designed by Hans Hertlein to resemble the brick buildings of Siemensstadt in Berlin. It was the last major building that Hertlein planned for the company. The man who had dominated Siemens’ architecture in and outside Germany for more than 35 years retired in 1951. On completion, the office building had 46,000 square meters of floor space. It housed the administrative departments of Siemens-Schuckertwerke, whose registered offices were transferred from Berlin to Erlangen on April 1, 1949. The building was ready for occupancy in time for the company’s fiftieth anniversary celebrations in April 1953 and was opened in the presence of Ludwig Erhard, the German Minister of Economics. Around 4,000 employees worked in the administrative complex at that time.

In 1991, the Himbeerpalast, which owes its nickname to the reddish color of its façade, was listed as a protected building by the Bavarian State Office for the Preservation of Historic Monuments – as the first postwar building in Erlangen.

1955–1957: Expansion in Munich

By the beginning of the 1950s, capacities at the Wittelsbacherplatz location were exhausted. As a result, Siemens announced a competition for the construction of a new administration building to be situated directly on Munich’s inner ring road. The Munich architects Hans Maurer and Eduard von der Lippe won the commission. In cooperation with the central building department of Siemens & Halske, implementation of the partially modified design was begun in 1955. By 1957, a six-storey building with recessed ground and top floors had been created around a nearly square inner courtyard. The flat roof swings out concavely on all four sides. Besides offices, the building complex at Oskar-von-Miller-Ring 18 housed exhibition and training rooms as well as three lecture halls. The elegantly proportioned building set a trend for Munich’s postwar architecture. In 1999, Siemens sold the administration building to Münchener Rückversicherung. A year later, it was placed on the list of protected monuments.



The Glass Palace, Erlangen 1962



Ludwig Ferdinand Palais, Munich 1978



Model of SiemensForum, Munich 1997

1959–1962: Expansion of the administrative building in Erlangen

Starting in 1955, Hans Maurer advised Siemens & Halske in all architecture-related matters. In 1959, his area of responsibility was extended to include Siemens-Schuckertwerke in Erlangen. In cooperation with the company's building and operations office, he erected a 17-storey office building directly across from the Himbeerpalast. The design of the 62-meter-high reinforced concrete skeleton structure was based on contemporary high-rise architecture in the U.S. Its façade was a quadratic grid with alternating lines of clear glass and laminated blue glass windows. At the time of its construction, the so-called Glass Palace was the tallest high-rise office building in Bavaria, with enough space for about 1,600 employees. In the fall of 2010, the building, which had been a listed historic monument since 2009, was sold. Siemens has leased the building back until the 50-hectare Siemens Campus in the south of Erlangen is completed.

1968: The Ludwig Ferdinand Palais receives its present appearance

The palace at Wittelsbacherplatz 2 is the headquarters and symbol of Siemens AG, which was established in 1966. For many years, the main entrance was located on the building's east side, which faces Odeonsplatz. In 1968, an outdoor staircase was constructed on the building's south side. It is to this staircase, which is based on a design by Hans Maurer, that the building's Wittelsbacherplatz façade owes its present appearance. In 1978, Wittelsbacherplatz was redesigned. What had previously been a parking lot was converted into a pedestrian area on the edge of the downtown pedestrian zone.

1997–1999: Construction of the Munich SiemensForum

At the end of the 1990s, the company's Munich headquarters were expanded at Oskar-von-Miller-Ring 20 by the addition of the so-called SiemensForum. The complex filled one of the last gaps in the Munich cityscape caused by the war. The history of the office building began in 1983, when renowned New York architect Richard Meier won the design competition. However, concrete planning was delayed until 1991 by work on the office and laboratory complex on Munich's Hofmannstrasse.



SiemensForum, Munich 1999

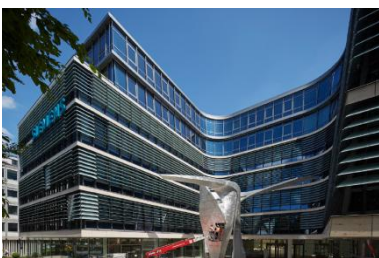
In cooperation with Siemens Immobilien Management (today Siemens Real Estate), which was established in 1994, and Gunter R. Standke, Siemens' head architect, work was begun in 1997 on an office building for around 1,000 employees. The façades of the reinforced concrete skeleton structure, which enclosed two inner courtyards, were covered by white aluminum panels and generously articulated glazing. The building's most striking feature was a publicly accessible rotunda, which housed, among other things, exhibition spaces, an auditorium and a café-bistro. The first offices were ready for occupancy in June 1999. In September of that year, the new SiemensForum was opened as a platform for dialogue with customers and the general public. In 2013, after work had begun on the new Munich headquarters building on Wittelsbacherplatz, the SiemensForum was sold and leased back until 2016.



Design by Henning Larsen Architects, 2011

2010–2016: New design for the Munich headquarters

In the summer of 2010, Siemens decided to redesign its headquarters building on Munich's Wittelsbacherplatz. Shortly after the announcement of the new construction project, the company and the city of Munich announced an architectural competition, which was won by Henning Larsen Architects (HLA) of Denmark. The winning design combined tradition and the future. The historic Ludwig Ferdinand Palais and its adjacent building were renovated and seamlessly integrated into a new state-of-the-art structure.



Final works prior to the opening, Munich 2016

Within a few years, one of the world's most modern buildings arose in the heart of Munich. Combining an advanced architectural design with high-efficiency technologies, the new building meets the highest standards for sustainability and resource conservation and provides a modern, inspiring work environment for some 1,200 employees on about 45,000 square meters of above-ground floor space. The ground floor – which includes green inner courtyards, a café, a restaurant and a fountain – is publicly accessible. This passage provides the citizens of Munich and visitors to the Bavarian capital with a new footpath between downtown Munich and the city's museum district. The address of the new headquarters: Werner-von-Siemens-Straße 1.

This background information is available at

<http://www.siemens.com/history>

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Siemens AG (Berlin and Munich) is a global technology powerhouse that has stood for engineering excellence, innovation, quality, reliability and internationality for more than 165 years. The company is active in more than 200 countries, focusing on the areas of electrification, automation and digitalization. One of the world's largest producers of energy-efficient, resource-saving technologies, Siemens is No. 1 in offshore wind turbine construction, a leading supplier of gas and steam turbines for power generation, a major provider of power transmission solutions and a pioneer in infrastructure solutions as well as automation, drive and software solutions for industry. The company is also a leading provider of medical imaging equipment – such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging systems – and a leader in laboratory diagnostics as well as clinical IT. In fiscal 2015, which ended on September 30, 2015, Siemens generated revenue of €75.6 billion and net income of €7.4 billion. At the end of September 2015, the company had around 348,000 employees worldwide. Further information is available on the Internet at www.siemens.com.

Press conference on Siemens' palace headquarters

Facts and figures: Ludwig Ferdinand Palais

History

- 1825 Approval of construction plans drafted by Leo von Klenze for a "mansion at 1 Fürstenstrasse"
- 1868 Expansion of the front on Wittelsbacherplatz from 9 to 12 axes
Construction of new wing on the west side. Addition of a balcony on the south side
- 1877 Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria acquires the palace for 640,571 marks, 43 pfennigs.
- 1938 The City of Munich lists the palace as a protected building.
- 1944 Considerable damage during World War II: the entire roof truss and interior construction, the Wittelsbacherplatz front and the whole wing are destroyed.
- 1947 Rubble removal / reconstruction plans. Rebuilt to according to contemporary building standards
- 1949 Siemens AG leases the building.
- 1957 Siemens Grundstücksgesellschaft purchases the building.
- 1968 External flight of steps built on the south side of the building (architect: Hans Maurer)
- 1978 Wittelsbacherplatz is converted into a pedestrian zone.

Renovation milestones

- 2008 Renovation of roof and windows
- 09/2012 The building is emptied and demolition of some of the old buildings begins.
- 10/2012 Approval of building permit for Wittelsbacherplatz 4 (west wing of palace)
Approval of building permit for Wittelsbacherplatz 2
Extensive analyses of the structural components (ceiling loads, supporting structure), material (drill cores), building physics, noise protection requirements, thermal insulation, harmful substances; archeological examination (of the basement) begin and are currently still in progress in the empty building.
- 10/ 2013 Plans for the restoration of the building structure are submitted for approval along with plans for new construction.
- 02/2014 Transplantation of the Globe Norway maple trees on the south side of the palace
- 03/ 2014 Beginning of structural work (removal of interior plaster, sealing of the exterior basement walls with injection solutions, reinforcement of the ceiling above the fourth floor, opening in the roof for commencement of ceiling removal in the northwest corner to make room for the new stairwell)
- Until 03/2015 Replacement of the ceilings above the ground floor, second floor and third floor using the alternating sequential method
- 2015 Completion of the interior construction work
- 2016 Opening of the new company headquarters

Figures

- Total palace area: about 4,500 m² (about 48,400 sq. ft)
- Between 20 and 65 tradespeople are currently involved in the refurbishment project.
- Live load: Will be increased from 3 to 5 kilonewtons (metric tons per square meter).

- To date about 3,000 cubic meters of rubble; another 1,000 m³ will be produced during the rest of the year.
- End result: ultramodern conference rooms and catering over an area of 1,500 m² (about 16,150 sq. ft)