

SIEMENS ENERGY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2026

QUESTIONS FROM WSRW AND ANSWERS FROM THE SIEMENS ENERGY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CEO CHRISTIAN BRUCH (ITALICS)

(TRANSLATED BY WSRW)

1. With regard to its activities in Western Sahara, does Siemens Energy refer to the concept of presumed consent described by the ECJ in its 2024 ruling? If so, does Siemens Energy believe that its activities meet the conditions formulated by the Court – and if so, why?

You referred to the issue of the occupied Western Sahara and activities in the Western Sahara and the 2024 ruling by the ECJ and the concept of presumed consent described therein, and asked whether Siemens Energy believes that its activities meet the conditions formulated by the Court.

Siemens Energy has not concluded any new business in the Western Sahara for years. A legal assessment of our activities in light of the concept of presumed consent described by the ECJ in 2024 is therefore not currently relevant. With regard to existing business: we are bound by existing contracts, which is in line with both general principles of private law – or, as the Latin saying goes, Pacta Sunt Servanda – and our internal responsibility towards customer relationships. Furthermore, ECJ rulings do not apply directly to private law contracts between companies.

2. What specific criteria do you use to determine whether a measure serves the living conditions of the Sahrawi people? Who developed these criteria, when were they adopted, and who independently monitors compliance with them?

You are asking about the specific criteria used to determine whether a measure serves the living conditions of the Sahrawi people, who developed these criteria, when they were adopted, and who independently verifies compliance with them. The ECJ has not adopted a fixed set of criteria; its most recent ruling on October 4, 2024, merely requires that the potential benefits of a project be concrete and comprehensible and that they benefit the Sahrawi people as a whole, including those living in exile. In practice, we therefore examine on a case-by-case basis whether a project can be expected to deliver such collective benefits and what forms of necessary exchange with possible

representatives of the Sahrawi people might be appropriate. This assessment always depends on the nature and structure of the project in question and, as already mentioned, we have not concluded any new business in Western Sahara in recent years.

3. What measures will Siemens Energy take to ensure that its presence does not contribute to the further consolidation of an illegal occupation?

You also asked about the measures Siemens Energy is taking to ensure that its presence in Western Sahara does not contribute to the further consolidation of an illegal occupation. I repeat what I said earlier: we undertake these economic activities in Western Sahara in compliance with legal requirements and after reviewing each case individually with the approval of the Executive Board. Our role remains limited to the delivery of technical solutions. We address human rights issues as part of these review processes in consultation with our customers. And as I said, we have not concluded any business in Western Sahara for years.

4. The Frente Polisario – recognized by the United Nations as the representative of the people of Western Sahara and by the European Court of Justice as a legal entity with the right to bring legal action before EU courts to defend the right of self-determination of the Sahrawi people – has expressly condemned Siemens Energy's activities in this area. How does Siemens Energy plan to work with the Frente Polisario to obtain the necessary consent for its activities in Western Sahara?

You also wanted to know how Siemens Energy plans to work with the Frente Polisario. The ECJ recognizes the Frente Polisario as an important interlocutor in the UN process, but at the same time makes it clear that it is not the sole representative of the people of Western Sahara. And at present, we have no plans to engage with the Polisario Front.

On 15 November 2024, the Moroccan Electricity and Drinking Water Authority published a list of companies that have expressed interest in building a 3 GW ultra-high voltage line between Dakhla and Casablanca. Siemens Energy is among the applicants. At the 2025 Annual General Meeting, you stated at the same time that Siemens Energy had not yet participated in this tender.

5. TAQA and Nareva have now been awarded the contract to implement the project. Does this mean that Siemens Energy has withdrawn from any involvement in the project or did not apply for the tender – or did Siemens Energy apply but was unsuccessful?

You would like to know whether Siemens Energy applied for the 3 gigawatt ultra-high voltage transmission line project between Dakhla and Casablanca and whether any potential application was withdrawn or unsuccessful. Siemens Energy did not submit a

bid for the 3 gigawatt Dakhla-Casablanca transmission line project. As we have already clarified, we merely expressed non-binding interest at an early stage, at a time when no detailed project information was available.

6. Siemens Energy was mentioned in a list for the further implementation of the project. Has any other form of participation under the leadership of TAQA and Nareva been considered or already pursued?

You also asked whether another form of participation in the ultra-high-voltage line project between Dakhla and Casablanca had been considered or sought. As we said, we only expressed non-binding interest at an early stage and we did not submit an application for the tender process, and nothing has changed in that regard.

In November 2025, the Moroccan state-owned electricity and water utility ONEE also announced the construction of another approximately 1,000 km long ultra-high voltage line between Boujdour and Tensift. Interested contractors could apply until January 15, 2026.

7. Did Siemens Energy apply for this tender, or is the company currently planning to participate?

No response.

With regard to the Tiskrad project, it was stated at the 2025 Annual General Meeting that the status remained unchanged, as the customer had not yet exercised any of the expansion options for three existing wind farms. Reports from [Global Energy Monitor](#) und [Watts Up Africa](#) suggest that the project has been discontinued.

8. Was the Tiskrad project actually discontinued, and if so, when and for what reasons?

You wanted to know whether the Tiskrad project had been discontinued, when this was decided, and for what reasons. To our knowledge, the project has not been discontinued, but as we said, we are not involved.