Environment indicators.

Energy consumption of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

	Power consumption			Heating consumption		
MWh	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Germany	**2,973,000**	**2,956,769**	**2,927,002**	**745,000**	**717,143**	**758,708**
Great Britain	325,993	242,843	233,474	144,302	8,609	10,644
Netherlands	24,000	46,287	51,536	2,670	2,670	n.a.
Austria	6,902	9,002	65,780 [a]	n.a.	4,618	4,539
Slovakia	95,350	100,515	103,249	82,352	77,973	57,012 [c]
Czech Republic	88,932	88,827	84,782	11,432	n.a.	7,092
Hungary	221,855	233,115	296,205	121,544	112,026	120,964
Croatia	92,343	101,928	96,411	35,078	42,500	36,134
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	10,942 [b]	n.a.	n.a.	3,810 [b]
Macedonia	n.a.	3,626	36,839 [a]	n.a.	50	14,532 [a]
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	12,322 [b]	n.a.	n.a.	123 [b]
USA	560,785	748,856	1,174,379 [a]	n.a.	75,423	44,301 [a]
Total excl. Germany	**1,416,160**	**1,575,000**	**2,165,919**	**397,378**	**323,870**	**299,153**
Total	**4,389,160**	**4,531,769**	**5,092,921**	**1,142,378**	**1,041,012**	**1,057,861**

n.a. = not available

Individual amounts published have been rounded. This can result in slight deviations from the published totals when they are added.

[a] The figures for 2006 are not comparable with those of previous years because their respective data entry systems were installed at that time.
[b] There are no comparable figures from previous years because the subsidiary in question was not yet a majority holding of Deutsche Telekom and thus was not subject to reporting requirements.
[c] The clear and continuous drop in heating energy consumption is the result of a sustained, extensive staff adjustment at Slovak Telekom.

Deutsche Telekom's energy consumption is calculated in the middle of every year for the previous year. The increase in electrical power consumption worldwide from 2005 to 2006 was in line with industry trends. In Germany, the measures implemented to save energy and increase efficiency compensated fully for this rise, thereby lowering electrical power consumption. These measures made it possible to save a total of 126 GWh in electrical energy during 2006.

The generally upwards trend in consumption is due to technical development and expansion of the networks. Other reasons for the rise in energy consumption internationally are a significant expansion of infrastructure and activity in the USA and the inclusion of several new national companies in Eastern Europe in the data.

Deutsche Telekom Group emissions.

	from power consumption			from heating consumption		
metric tons CO_{2eq}	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Germany	**1,577,924**	**1,896,162**	**1,198,230**	**184,282**	**179,228**	**199,646**
Great Britain	180,772	134,663	130,668	36,688	2,202	2,699
Netherlands	1,200	5,769	32,348	679	677	n.a.
Austria	1,672	2,181	15,581 [a]	n.a.	934	1,000
Slovakia	83,878	88,423	38,745	21,980	20,767	13,601
Czech Republic	78,233	78,141	78,476	2,608	n.a.	1,776
Hungary	195,164	205,070	194,844	35,184	32,012	31,933
Croatia	81,234	89,666	37,522	10,294	12,317	9,540
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	4,259 [b]	n.a.	n.a.	1,222 [b]
Macedonia	n.a.	3,190	14,337 [a]	n.a.	19	4,536 [a]
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	12,572 [b]	n.a.	n.a.	53 [b]
USA	415,797	555,244	849,557 [a]	n.a.	19,127	12,174 [a]
Total excl. Germany	**1,037,950**	**1,162,344**	**1,408,909**	**107,432**	**88,055**	**78,532**
Total	**2,615,875**	**3,058,506**	**2,607,140**	**291,714**	**267,283**	**278,178**

n.a. = not available

Individual amounts published have been rounded. This can result in slight deviations from the published totals when they are added.

[a] The figures for 2006 are not comparable with those of previous years because their respective data entry systems were installed at that time.
[b] There are no comparable figures from previous years because the subsidiary in question was not yet a majority holding of Deutsche Telekom and thus was not subject to reporting requirements.

The calculation of Deutsche Telekom's greenhouse gas emissions (given in CO_2 equivalents) is based on the consumption of electrical power, district heating and fossil fuels and is done with the help of the Global Emission Model for Integrated Systems (GEMIS, http://www.oeko.de/service/gemis/en/). Unlike the commonly used IEA data or the GHG Protocol Calculation Tools, this calculation also includes emissions that occur in the stages preceding generation of energy (entire lifecycle, without waste disposal). This raises the specific emission rates and the emissions calculated from them about one-third above what they would be if the IEA or GHG protocol data had been used.

The clear changes in emissions in Croatia and Slovakia from the established energy consumption are due to the new specific national emission rates used (update to GEMIS 4.4).

Following a rise from 2002 to 2005, Deutsche Telekom in 2006 was able to lower harmfull indirect CO_2 emissions from power generation from their level the previous year. A multitude of measures, particularly in Germany, significantly reduced CO_2 pollution. Even so, they were not enough to achieve the goal for 2006 of reducing CO_2 emissions internationally to 2.3 million metric tons. The reason for this was an increase in energy consumption outside Germany.

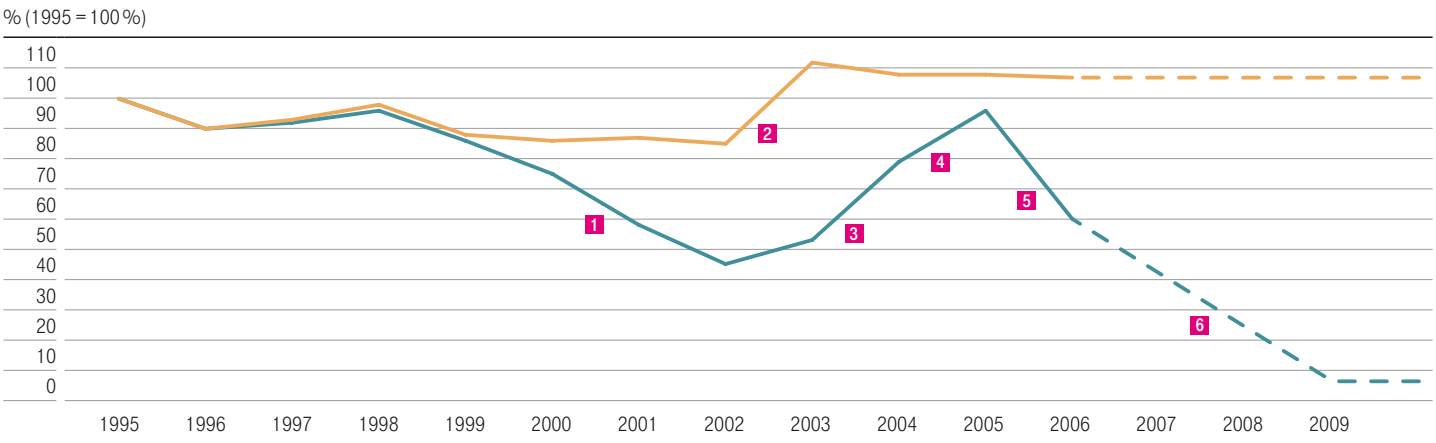
On the other hand, we were able to reduce the attributable emissions in Germany by purchasing certificates of the Renewable Energy Certificate System for 1.08 TWh of electrical power. Whereas the energy mix in Germany includes about 12 percent renewable energy, at Deutsche Telekom this number equaled about 48 percent during 2006. In 2007 we expect to purchase RECS certificates for another third of our electrical energy consumption in Germany.

Specific Deutsche Telekom Group emissions.

	from power consumption			from heating consumption		
g CO_{2eq}/kWh	2004	2005	**2006**	2004	2005	**2006**
Germany	531	641	409	247	250	263
International	733	738	650	270	272	263
Total	**596**	**675**	**512**	**255**	**257**	**263**

The specific emissions are a measure of the emissions intensity of the energy sources used. They provide information about the results of our efforts to reduce CO_2 emissions produced by energy consumption. The chart below also shows this.

Severing the link between power consumption and CO_2 emissions of the Deutsche Telekom Group in Germany.



Deutsche Telekom has already implemented various measures to reduce CO_2 emissions generated by its business operations, a strategy that it will consistently pursue in the future. If we continue to pursue this course, we will compensate fully for CO_2 emissions from our energy consumption in Germany with RECS certificates by 2009. This will far outreach our objective of previous years, to halve the CO_2 emissions resulting from power consumption in Germany in 1995 by 2010.

- Power consumption Germany
- CO_{2eq} emissions

1. Increased purchasing of cogenerated power
2. Rise in energy consumption for technical reasons for subsequent years
3. Power utilities no longer provide data on share of energy obtained from cogeneration
4. Power utilities no longer provide data on their electricity mix –> calculation based on electricity mix for Germany
5. RECS-certified power for 1.08 TWh purchased
6. Purchasing larger shares of RECS-certified power and measures to increase energy efficiency

Fleet services, consumption and mobility at Deutsche Telekom Group in Germany.

	2004	2005	2006	June 30, 2007
Vehicles (total number)	**40,342**	**41,978**	**42,260**	**41,881**
Service vehicles	31,166	31,148	29,424	28,476
Company cars	9,176	10,830	12,836	13,405
Mileage (in million km)	**730.5**	**803.1**	**905.9**	**445.7**
Service vehicles	396.3	425.4	446.0	198.4
Company cars	334.2	377.7	459.9	247.3
Consumption (in million liters)	**56.2**	**62.0**	**68.9**	**33.2**
Service vehicles	29.6	31.6	33.2	14.7
Company cars	26.6	30.4	35.7	18.5

Deutsche Telekom's mobility needs have increased steadily in Germany over the past few years. The strategic realignment of the Group and the resulting organizational changes have resulted in heavier vehicle use.

Average annual mileage of the Deutsche Telekom Group in Germany.

km per year	2004	2005	2006	June 30, 2007
Service vehicles [a]	12,716	13,657	15,158	6,967
Company cars [b]	36,423	34,873	35,829	18,448
Total	**18,109**	**19,131**	**21,436**	**10,642**

[a] Including pool vehicles.
[b] Including service vehicles with private use permitted.

The lower rate of vehicle use during the first half of 2007 is mainly a seasonal phenomenon. In our experience, mileage rises again in the second half of the year.

Average annual fleet consumption of the Deutsche Telekom Group in Germany.

liters per 100 km	2004	2005	2006	June 30, 2007
Service vehicles [a]	7.46	7.44	7.44	7.41
Company cars [b]	7.97	8.04	7.76	7.48
Total	**7.70**	**7.72**	**7.61**	**7.45**

[a] Including pool vehicles.
[b] Including service vehicles with private use permitted.

Average consumption by the vehicle fleet dropped further during the first half of 2007. Lowering consumption is a clearly defined objective of DeTeFleet-Services, one that is achieved by purchasing more energy-efficient vehicles with the most up-to-date technology and by using alternative fuels and drive systems. Efforts by DeTeFleetServices to lower the fleet's overall fuel consumption were helped by eco-driving training, conducted primarily by T-Com.

CO_2 emissions of the Deutsche Telekom Group fleet in Germany.

metric tons	2004	2005	2006	June 30, 2007
Service vehicles [a]	76,900	82,100	86,904	38,402
Company cars [b]	66,200	77,400	92,607	48,334
Total	**143,100**	**159,500**	**179,511**	**86,736**

[a] Including pool vehicles.
[b] Including service vehicles with private use permitted.

The rise in CO_2 emissions is a direct consequence of the increased mobility needs of recent years. The drop during the first half of 2007 is seasonal in nature. Mileages, fuel consumption and associated CO_2 emissions will increase once again during the second half of the year.

Vehicles and mileage of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

2006 reporting period	Number of vehicles	Service vehicles	Company cars	Percentage gasoline engine %	Percentage diesel engine %	Annual mileage in million km	Fuel consumption	
							Gasoline in thousand liters	Diesel in thousand liters
Great Britain	806	379	427	18	82	29.7	508.8	1,946.2
Croatia	1,762	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.0	491.2	2,316.6
Macedonia	84	50	34	60	40	1.4	12.3	121.3
Macedonia (Hu.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	318	57	261	18	82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	307	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.3	25.4	773.5
Slovakia	2,238	1,713	525	77	23	40.9	2,370.0	1,464.9
Czech Republic	633	500	133	79	21	19.0	837.2	471.9
Hungary	635	298	337	47	53	14.3	1,416.8	161.5
USA	1,710	1,710	0	100	0	68.4	9,262.1	4.4
Montenegro	115	97	18	84	16	1.3	7.2	77.8
Poland	1,017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	402.8	1,460.0

n.a. = not available

In several countries increased mobility needs in 2006 caused annual mileage to rise from last year. However, average consumption of the Group's vehicle fleets dropped during the same period.

Deutsche Telekom Group water consumption.

m^3	2004	2005	2006
Germany	**3,900,035**	**3,703,466**	**3,780,000**
Great Britain	484,243	484,243	500,000
Croatia	241,000	179,030	171,367
Macedonia	n.a.	18,000	17,000
Netherlands	n.a.	30,632	40,299
Austria	n.a.	11,036	10,240
Slovakia	524,870	261,240	251,629
Czech Republic	26,863	n.a.	31,299
Hungary	629,000	668,000	672,200
USA	n.a.	812,032	n.a.
Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	19,000
International	**1,905,976**	**2,464,213**	**1,713,034**
Total	**5,806,011**	**6,167,679**	**5,493,034**

n.a. = not available

The Group's water consumption, calculated at the end of each year, dropped from its 2005 level during 2006. Deutsche Telekom applies the latest technical standards to its buildings and equipment, enabling water to be saved. Water consumption is not dependent on the provision of service to the customer and arises mostly from the use of sanitary facilities and watering of outdoor areas. For this reason, we keep our data collection efforts in this area to a minimum.

Waste volume generated by the Deutsche Telekom Group.

	Total waste			Technical waste			Hazardous waste		
metric tons (t)	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Germany	**58,322**	**52,891**	**53,596**	**12,291**	**11,841**	**10,948**	**1,245**	**1,191**	**895**
Great Britain	n.a.	1,699	2,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	3,753	3,403	1,297 [a]	2,170	2,973	649 [a]	119	9	320 [a]
Macedonia	n.a.	142	2,688 [b]	n.a.	29	317 [b]	n.a.	n.a.	8
Netherlands	n.a.	272	277	n.a.	n.a.	92	n.a.	n.a.	1
Austria	168	135	634	12	42	n.a.	1	1	n.a.
Slovakia	4,712	7,951	n.a.	2,305	4,650	n.a.	597	746	n.a.
Czech Republic	591	424	586	29	76	231	3	35	11
Hungary	7,947	7,802	8,247	2,233	2,098	1,892	473	649	541
USA	10,100	9,857	12,572	n.a.	9,126	12,572	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Montenegro	n.a.	1,996	225	n.a.	17	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
International	**27,271**	**33,681**	**28,526**	**6,749**	**19,011**	**15,778**	**1,193**	**1,440**	**881**
Total	**85,593**	**86,572**	**82,122**	**19,040**	**30,852**	**26,726**	**2,438**	**2,631**	**1,776**

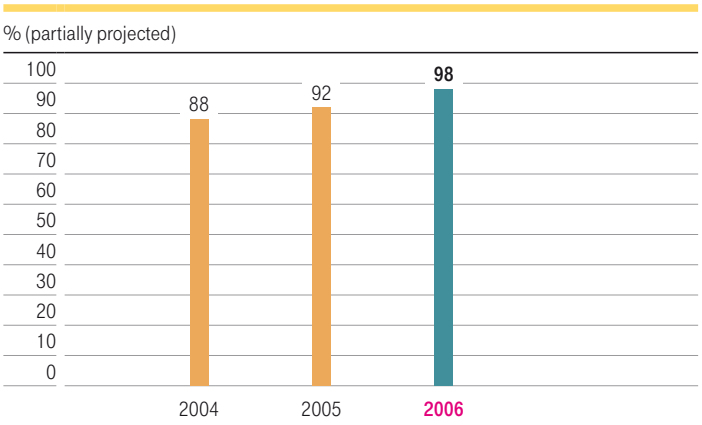
n.a. = not available

Notes: There are two entry errors in the 2005 Human Resources and Sustainability Report: Poland was not listed, but was included in calculations, and the total included TMO Slovakia but did not include it under Slovakia.

[a] The clear reductions in overall waste and technical waste are the result of the largely complete clean-up of polluted sites; the increase in hazardous waste was caused by the removal of contaminated soil started in 2006. Croatia is currently in the process of setting up an EU-compliant waste management system.
[b] The figures for 2006 are not comparable with those of previous years because their respective data entry systems were installed at that time.

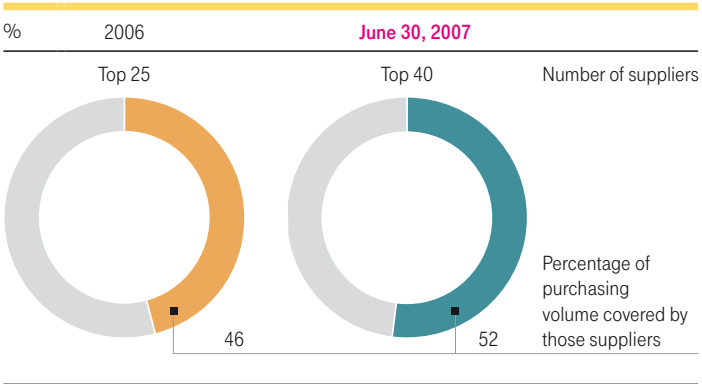
Deutsche Telekom's waste volume is calculated at the end of each year. In 2006 we lowered our waste volume from that of the previous year. Efficient resource and waste management is a major focus of Deutsche Telekom's sustainability policy. The possible reuse of dismantled equipment or returned terminal equipment, along with responsible waste disposal policies and a high rate of recycling, are important issues for us.

Annual recycling rate for Deutsche Telekom Group waste in Germany.



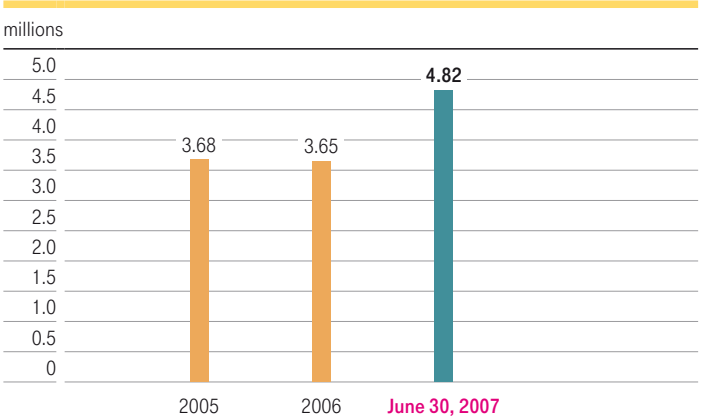
The recycling rate for waste in Germany in the Deutsche Telekom Group is calculated at the end of every year. In 2006 it reached a rate of almost 100 percent. It must be noted at this point that legally required recycling rates in Germany are also rising steadily.

Suppliers documented as complying with environmental and social standards.



Because of an improved and sustainable supply chain management system, Deutsche Telekom has been able to document its compliance with environmental and social standards at its top 40 suppliers since June 30, 2007. Those suppliers cover more than half of overall purchasing volume.

Customers using online billing method (T-Com and T-Mobile Deutschland).



As of the end of June 2007, the use of online billing had increased significantly from the previous year. The paperless billing method is more environmentally friendly than the hard copies. One of the ways in which we promote its use is to grant one-off credits for switching to online billing. A clear increase in the number of users has been noticeable since September of 2006.