

## Statements on other GRI indicators

### ■ **EN4: Indirect energy consumption**

Stationary energy consumption is the area with the greatest environmental relevance for Deutsche Telekom. In this area, indirect energy consumption is also reflected in the current emission figures. These are determined on the basis of the “Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems” by Öko-Institut e. V. These figures, e.g. for CO<sub>2</sub>equivalent, include upstream process chains. In this way, Deutsche Telekom not only reports on the pollutants generated during electricity production, but also discloses its indirect energy consumption by energy producers in its pollutant balance analysis.

### ■ **EN10: NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and other significant air emissions**

In the field of stationary energy consumption, Deutsche Telekom ascertains all principal pollutants arising in Germany as a result of its own energy consumption, either directly – e.g. for heating buildings – or indirectly among its electricity suppliers. These figures are likewise based on the “Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems” by Öko-Institut e. V. In the case of foreign subsidiaries, only CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent figures are calculated at present.

### ■ **IO1: Investment in the telecommunications infrastructure by region**

Information on this indicator may be found on pages 193 and 194 of the Annual Report 2004.

### ■ **LA8: Principles and policies on HIV/AIDS**

Having sustainably oriented health policy is extremely important for a global player like Deutsche Telekom. One example of the Group’s commitment to health policy and active health management is the HIV and AIDS program at T-Systems South Africa. The program is aimed at the T-Systems South Africa workforce and their families. Since 2002, it has been providing information and advice, in publications and events, on a range of topics such as dealing with Aids/HIV at the workplace, sexual education, disease patterns and symptoms, tests and blood transfusions.

