



(2° German CEOs for Climate Protection)

2° - Initiative

COP 13
Monday, 3rd December 2007
Indonesia, Bali

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- The vast majority of climate scientists agree that dangerous climate change is inevitable unless a drastic reduction in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions is achieved in the next few decades (IPCC).
- The economic consequences can be disastrous.
- The costs for immediate action are much lower than later action for reparation or adaptation (Stern-Report).

- It is essential to limit global warming to 2° C compared to pre-industrial level for avoiding dangerous consequences of climate change.
- Greenhouse gas emissions have to be reduced by the half world-wide and much more than that by the industrialized countries by the middle of the Century
- We want to give positive impulses to the political decision making process, national and international.
- We want to act and not to react
- Leadership in a low-carbon economy

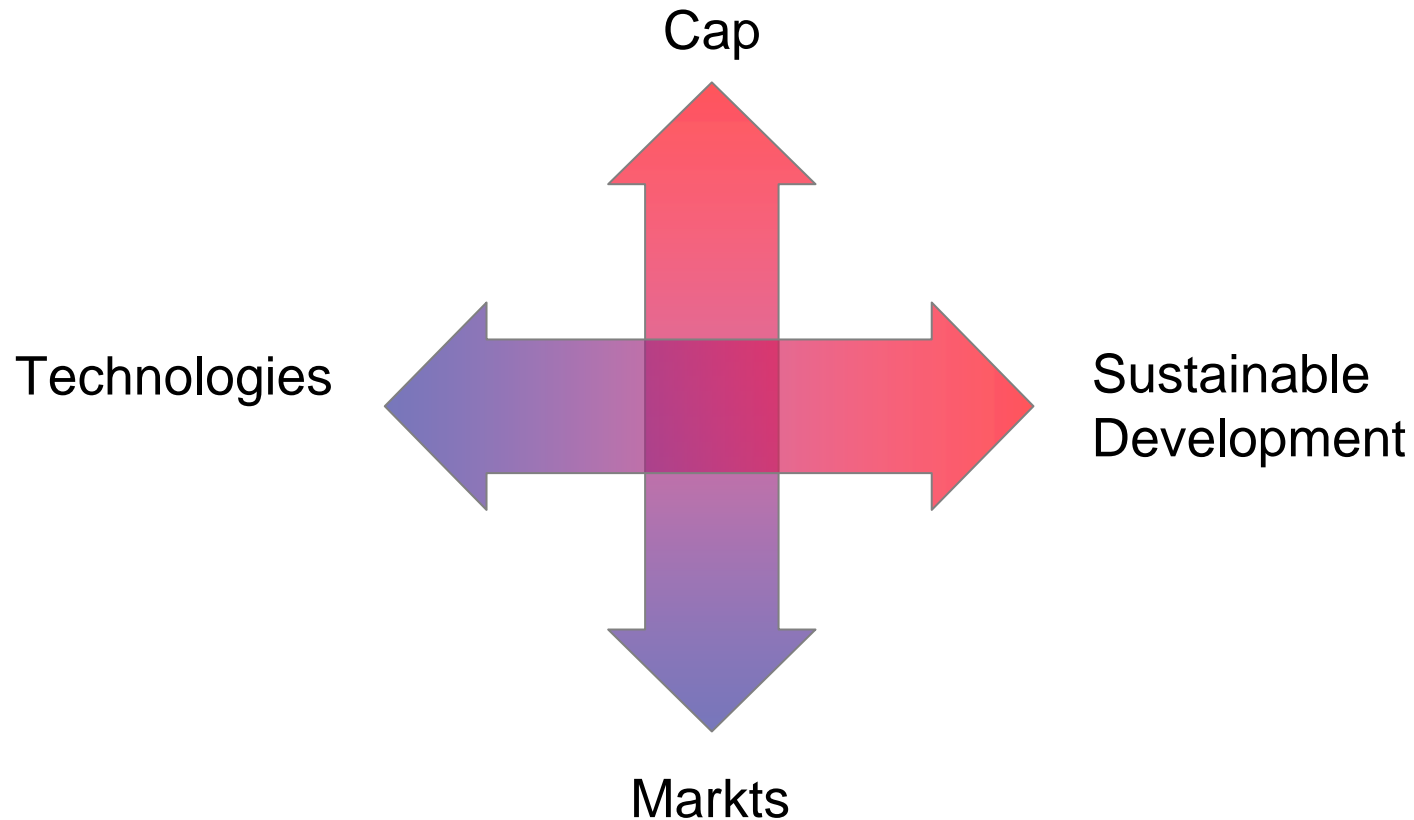
Three aspects have to be considered:

- Global market for greenhouse gas emission rights
- Reinforce greenhouse gas emissions reduction technologies and create appropriate conditions for the development of these technologies
- Removal of existing regulatory obstacles for climate friendly investments in order to create new business fields for companies

A short list:

- Long-term goals and unified regulation. Inclusion of all industrialized countries (Australia, United States) and emerging countries (China, Brazil, India)
- Reinforce greenhouse gas emissions reduction technologies and create appropriate conditions for the further development and dissemination of these technologies (CCS etc.)
- Removal of existing regulatory obstacles for climate friendly investments in order to create new business fields for companies
- Further development of CDM
- Rapidly inclusion of developing countries (targets, technology transfer, financing climate protection)
- Grater attention to the natural sinks. Stop degradation of natural ecosystems

Four elements for making climate protection economical possible



An appropriate political framework is crucial for powerful and cost efficient measures – national und international.

What we expect:

- Targeted negotiations
- Clear agenda
- Initiate a process for drastic reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
 - Emissions peak should be reached between 2015 and 2020
 - Global emission rights trading system
 - Technology transfer
- A new regime in 2009

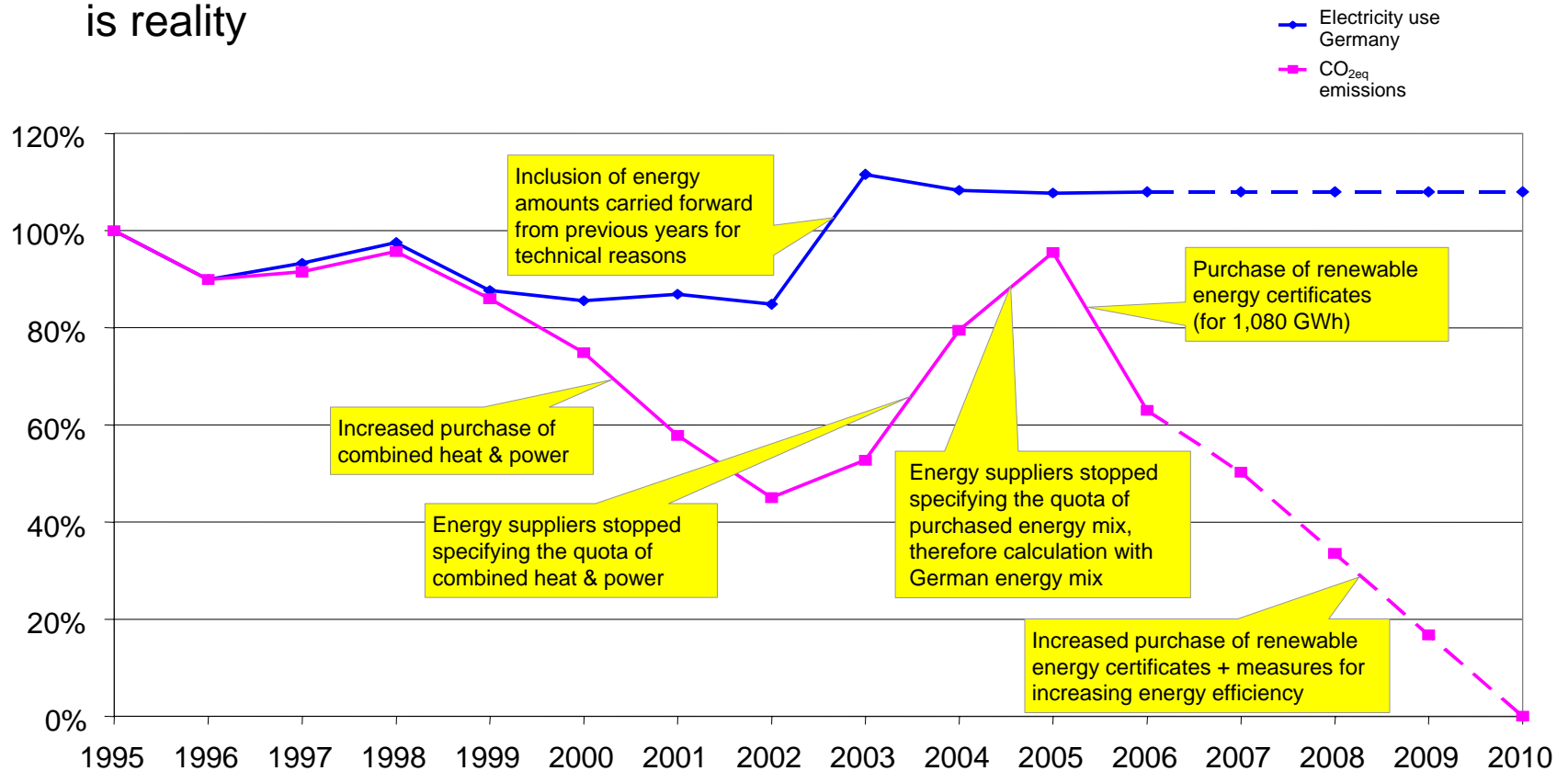
- Climate protection is part of the business
- Innovations in low-emission technologies are a key competitive factor in the coming decades
- Powerful actions are in the interest of business and society in general.

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Deutsche Telekom follows a double strategy:

- One hand we are actively implementing measures leading to increasing energy efficiency and decoupling energy consumption from CO₂-emissions in our company.
- On the other hand we offer services to our customers, which increase their energy efficiency as well, e.g. tele/audioconferencing to replace traveling and telework to avoid commuting. E-Commerce instead of going to the supermarket, Business-TV, E-Business, E-Learning, E-Teaching, E-Government.

Decoupling energy consumption from CO2 emissions is reality



2°-Initiative: UN Climate Change Conference, Bali 2007

February 2007

The Business of Climate Change

Challenges and Opportunities

John Llewellyn



LEHMAN BROTHERS

Telcos are in the unusual position of being able to do something to help offset the effects of climate change as the products and services can contribute to displacement of goods, and reduction of travel.

(Lehman Brothers, 2007)

**Deutsche Telekom got a
AAA-rating at the CDP 2007**

Thank you very much for your attention