

Spirit. Commitment. Success.

The 2003 financial year.



Deutsche
Telekom



Selected financial data of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

Financial data of the Group						
(billions of €)	Change compared to prior year ^a	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Net revenue	4.0%	55.8	53.7	48.3	40.9	35.5
Results from ordinary business activities	n.a.	1.4	-27.2	-2.5	6.4	3.1
Net income/loss	n.a.	1.3	-24.6	-3.5	5.9	1.3
EBITDA ^{a, b, c}	14.6%	18.5	16.1	18.1	20.7	14.5
EBITDA (adjusted to exclude special factors) ^{a, b, c}	12.1%	18.3	16.3	15.1	12.9	14.5
EBITDA margin (adjusted to exclude special factors) (%) ^a		32.8	30.4	31.3	31.6	41.0
Shareholders' equity	-4.5%	33.8	35.4	66.3	42.7	35.7
Equity ratio (%) ^{a, d}	3.6%	29	28	39	33	36
Debt (in acc. with the consolidated balance sheet)	-12.1%	55.4	63.0	67.0	60.4	42.3
Net debt ^{a, c}	-23.8%	46.6	61.1	62.8	57.4	37.9
Balance sheet total	-7.7%	116.1	125.8	164.5	124.2	94.6
Investments in intangible assets (excl. goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment	21.4%	-6.2	-7.9	-11.2	-23.5	-5.9
Net cash provided by operating activities	14.9%	14.3	12.5	11.9	10.0	9.6
Investments in intangible assets (excl. goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment (in acc. with the statement of cash flows)	20.9%	-6.0	-7.6	-10.9	-23.5	-6.0
Free cash flow (before dividend) ^{a, c}	71.2%	8.3	4.8	1.1	-13.5	3.6
Net cash used for investing activities	79.4%	-2.1	-10.0	-5.4	-27.7	-18.7
Net cash provided by/used for financing activities	-52.1%	-5.2	-3.4	-4.8	17.9	8.0
Number of employees averaged over the year (full-time employees excl. trainees) (thousands)	-1.8%	251	256	242	205	198
Revenue per employee (thousands of €)	5.7%	222	210	199	201	183
Earnings per share/ADS under German GAAP (€) ^e	n.a.	0.30	-5.86	-0.93	1.96	0.43
Dividend per share/ADS (€)	-	0.00 ^f	0.00	0.37	0.62	0.62
Items in accordance with U.S. GAAP						
Net income/loss	n.a.	2.9	-22.0	0.5	9.3	1.5
Shareholders' equity	-0.9%	45.0	45.4	73.7	46.1	37.6
Earnings per share/ADS (€) ^e	n.a.	0.70	-5.30	0.14	3.06	0.53

Financial data of the Group by division*										
(billions of €)	T-Com		T-Mobile		T-Systems		T-Online ^g		Group Headquarters & Shared Services	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Total revenue	29.2	30.6	22.8	19.7	10.6	10.5	1.9	1.6	4.2	4.4
Results from ordinary business activities	4.3	3.6	0.8	-23.8	-0.1	-2.0	0.1	-0.5	-4.1	-4.7
EBITDA ^{a, b, c}	10.2	10.1	7.0	5.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.4
EBITDA (adjusted to exclude special factors) ^{a, b, c}	10.4	10.3	6.7	5.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.0
EBITDA margin (adjusted to exclude special factors) (%) ^a	35.5	33.6	29.3	25.5	13.3	11.0	16.7	4.8	-7.4	0.7
Investments in intangible assets (excl. goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment	-2.1	-3.2	-3.0	-3.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5
Number of employees averaged over the year (full-time employees excl. trainees) (thousands)	139	153	42	39	42	43	3	3	25	18

^a Calculated on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

^b Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as the results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation.

^c EBITDA, EBITDA adjusted to exclude special factors, net debt and free cash flow are pro forma figures that are not covered by the provisions of German or U.S. GAAP. They should not be viewed in isolation as an alternative to net income/loss, results from ordinary business activities, net cash provided by operating activities, financial liabilities (in acc. with the consolidated balance sheet), or other Deutsche Telekom figures reported under German or U.S. GAAP. For detailed information and calculations please refer to the chapter on "Reconciliation of pro forma figures" starting on page 96.

^d Based on shareholders' equity excluding amounts earmarked for dividend payment, which are treated as short-term debt.

^e Net income/loss based on the weighted average of outstanding shares. The share/ADS ratio is 1:1.

^f For more details please refer to the management report that is part of this annual report.

^g Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB), as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IFRSs.

* For T-Com, T-Mobile, T-Systems, and T-Online, the figures for the previous year were adjusted to the new allocation to segments.

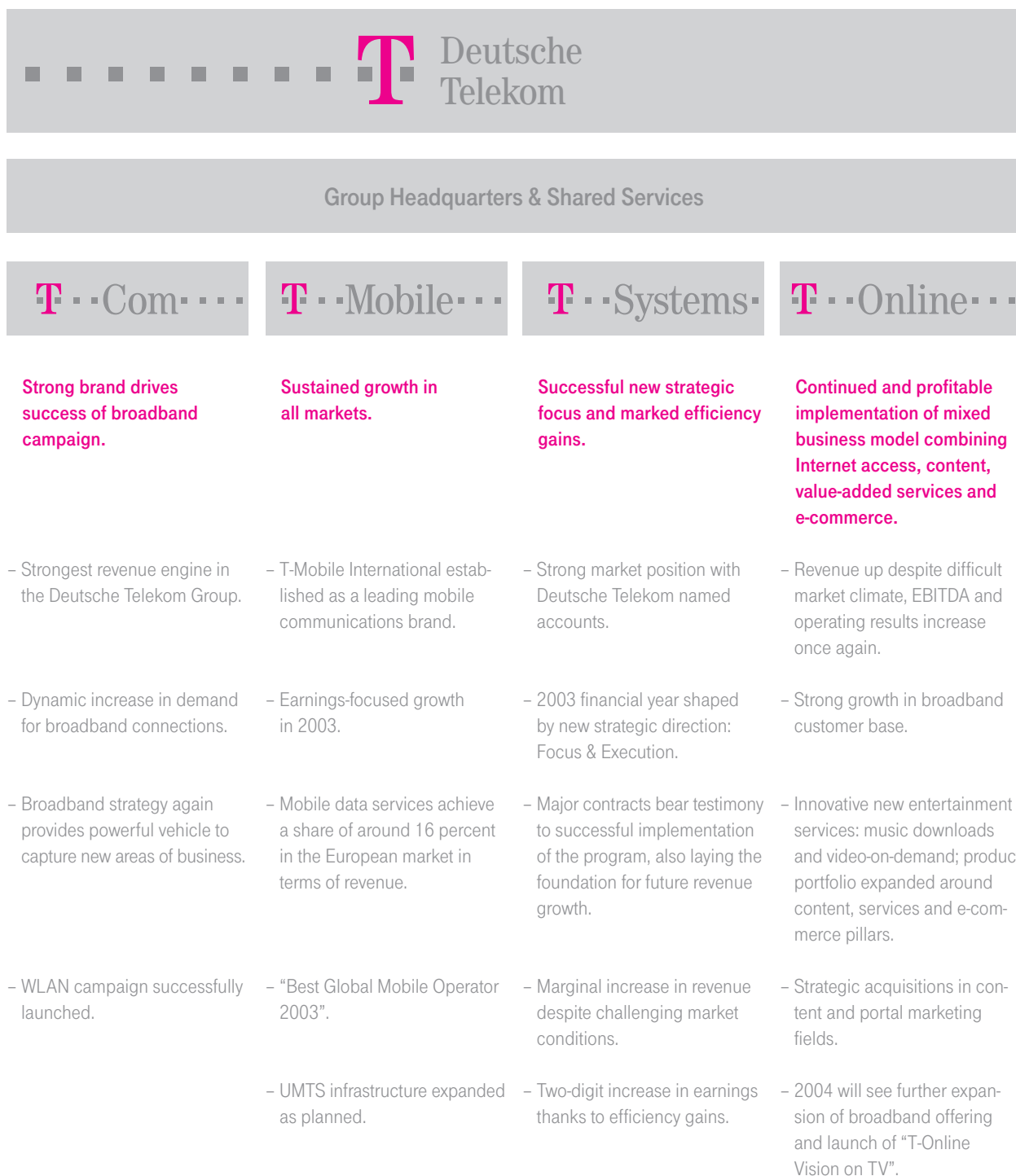
Our mission statement: Quality. Efficiency. Innovation.

As the leading services company in the telecommunications and information technology industry, we network society for a better future. With top quality, efficiency and innovation, to the benefit of our customers. In every respect.

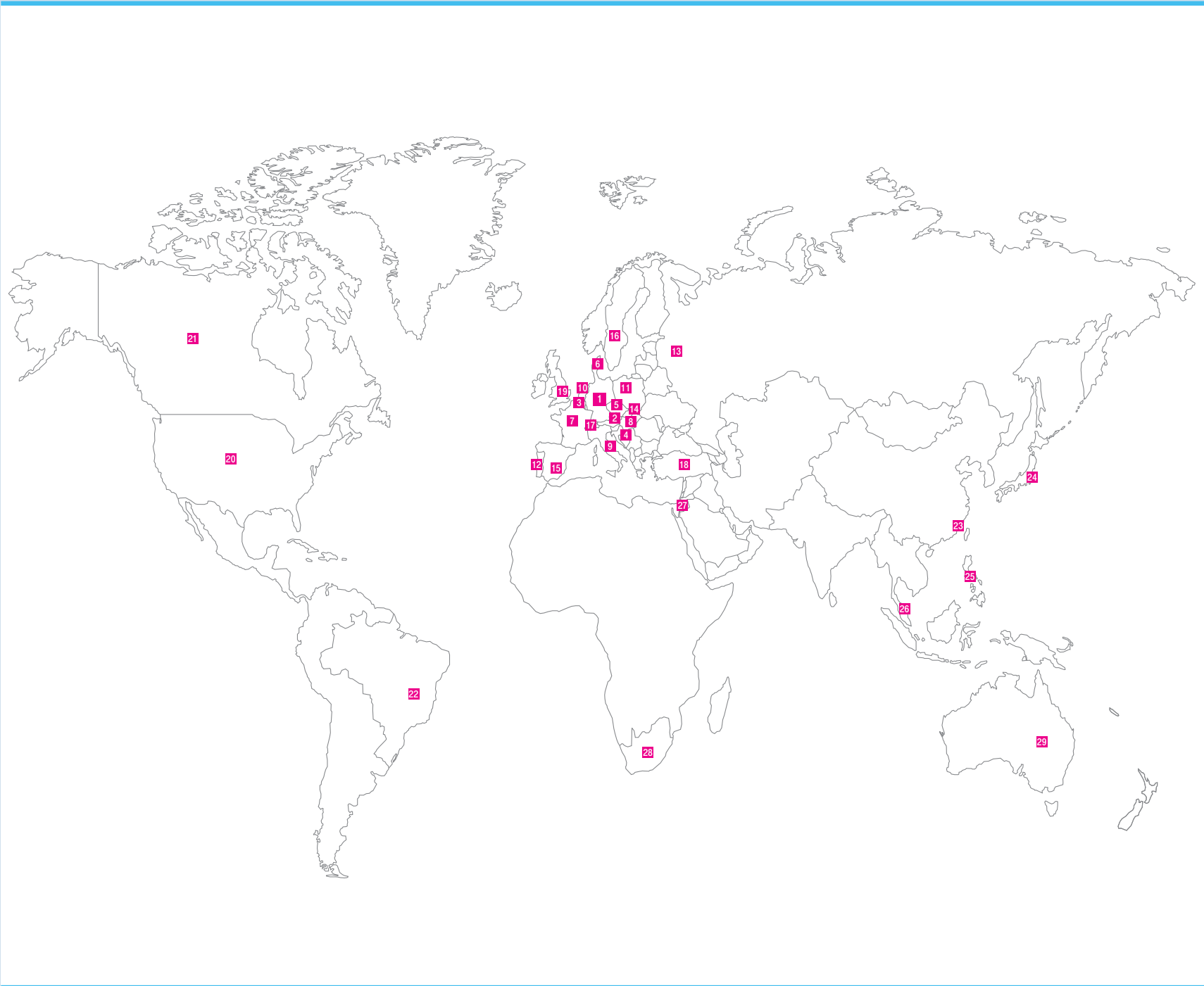
We set ourselves the highest possible standards in everything we do, underlining this with a clear promise: Deutsche Telekom's "T" brand stands for quality, efficiency, and innovation.

The growth potential of broadband communications is the focal point of our business development. We have concentrated our activities on the most important future sectors of the information society: T-Com on the fixed network, T-Mobile on mobile communications, T-Systems on information and telecommunications technology and T-Online on the Internet.

Divisions generating sustained growth.



Deutsche Telekom worldwide.





Deutsche Telekom Group Headquarters

1 Bonn

Selected international subsidiaries and associated companies

Europe		Stake held by Deutsche Telekom			Stake held by Deutsche Telekom
2 Austria	- T-Mobile Austria	100 %	15 Spain	- Ya.com	100 %
	- T-Online.at	100 %			of shares held by T-Online International
		of shares held by T-Online International		- T-Systems	100 %
	- T-Systems	100 %	16 Sweden	- T-Systems	Branch of T-Systems Denmark
3 Belgium	- T-Systems	100 %	17 Switzerland	- T-Online.ch	100 %
4 Croatia	- Hrvatske telekomunikacije	51 %			of shares held by T-Online International
	- HTmobile	100 % of shares held by HT		- T-Systems	100 %
5 Czech Republic	- T-Mobile Czech Republic	60.77 %	18 Turkey	- T-Systems	100 %
	- Pragonet	100 %	19 United Kingdom	- T-Mobile UK	100 %
	- T-Systems	100 %		- T-Systems	100 %
6 Denmark	- T-Systems	100 % (with branch in Sweden)			
7 France	- T-Online France	100 %	America		
		of shares held by T-Online International	20 USA	- T-Mobile USA	100 %
	- T-Systems	100 %		- T-Systems	100 %
8 Hungary	- MATÁV	59.49 %	21 Canada	- T-Systems	100 %
	- Westel	100 % of shares held by MATÁV			
	- T-Systems	100 %	South America		
9 Italy	- T-Systems	100 %	22 Brazil	- T-Systems	100 %
10 Netherlands	- T-Mobile Netherlands	100 %			
	- T-Systems	100 %	Asia		
11 Poland	- PTC	49 %	23 Hong Kong	- T-Systems	100 %
	- T-Systems	100 %	24 Japan	- T-Systems	100 %
12 Portugal	- Terravista	100 %	25 Philippines	- T-Systems	100 %
		of shares held by T-Online International	26 Singapore	- T-Systems	99.99 %
13 Russia	- MTS	25.15 %			
	- T-Systems	100 %	Middle East		
14 Slovakia	- Slovak Telecom	51 %	27 Israel	- Barak I.T.C	10.52 %
	- Eurotel Bratislava	51 % of shares held by ST		- VocalTec	19.97 %
			Africa		
			28 South Africa	- T-Systems	74.90 %
			29 Australia	- T-Systems	100 %

Key statistical data of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Deutsche Telekom Group (millions)*					
Telephone lines (incl. ISDN channels) ^{1,3}	57.9	58.1	57.5	54.8	50.5
Mobile subscribers (majority shareholdings) ²	66.2	58.6	48.9	31.2	15.8
T-Com (millions)*					
Broadband lines (in operation)	4.1	2.9	1.4	0.1	-
T-DSL (Germany)	4.0	2.8	1.4	0.1	-
DSL (Eastern Europe)	0.11	0.04	-	-	-
Narrowband lines, incl. ISDN channels^{1,3}	55.5	56.1	56.9	54.5	50.5
Germany	48.7	49.3	50.2	49.1	47.8
Standard analog lines	27.2	28.6	30.1	31.9	34.2
ISDN channels	21.5	20.7	20.0	17.2	13.6
Eastern Europe	6.8	6.8	6.7	5.4	2.7
MATÁV group ³	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7
Slovak Telecom (ST)	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	-
Hrvatske telekomunikacije (HT)	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.7	-
Subscribers to AktivPlus calling plan	11.6	10.7	8.4	4.3	0.8
Mobile subscribers	5.1	4.7	3.4	1.7	0.9
Westel	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.7	0.9
HT mobilne komunikacije ⁴	1.3	1.2	0.9	-	-
T-Mobile (millions)*					
Mobile subscribers of fully consolidated subsidiaries	61.1	53.9	45.5	29.5	14.9
T-Mobile Deutschland	26.3	24.6	23.1	19.1	9.2
T-Mobile UK ⁵	13.6	12.4	10.4	8.3	4.2
T-Mobile USA ⁴	13.1	9.9	7.0	-	-
T-Mobile Austria	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5
T-Mobile CZ ⁴	3.9	3.5	2.9	-	-
T-Mobile Netherlands ⁴	2.0	1.4	-	-	-
T-Online (millions)*					
Total number of subscribers	13.1	12.2	10.7	7.9	4.2
T-Online (Germany)	10.8	10.0	8.8	6.5	4.2
Rest of Europe	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.4	-
DSL subscribers (total)	3.6	2.8	1.4	-	-
Key figures for T-Systems					
Systems Integration					
Hours billed (millions) ⁶	11.2	11.3	11.4	-	-
Utilization rate (%) ⁷	67.0	65.2	67.1	-	-
Computing Services					
Overall processor performance (MIPS) ⁸	113,723	92,968	79,122	59,992	37,110
Number of servers managed and serviced	28,399	27,409	23,852	-	-
Mainframe utilization (%)	95.0	95.0	-	-	-
Desktop Services					
Number of workstations managed and serviced	1,234,813	1,204,292	970,000	-	-
Proportion of support activities, Germany (%)	60.6	58.1	61.0	-	-
Proportion of retail, Germany (%)	39.4	41.9	39.0	-	-
Outside plant network in Germany					
Copper cable (thousands of km)	1,473.9	1,460.8	1,481.1	1,449.8	1,450.2
Optical fiber cable (thousands of km)	195.0	176.2	172.9	167.7	162.5

¹ Telephone lines, including for internal use.

² Number of subscribers of T-Mobile's fully consolidated mobile communications companies, plus HT mobilne komunikacije and Westel.

³ Subscriber-line figures are presented retrospectively from the 2001 financial year, including MATÁV's subsidiary Maktel.

⁴ These companies were fully consolidated in the following financial years: HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije, T-Mobile CZ, T-Mobile USA (including Powertel, Inc.) in 2001; T-Mobile Netherlands in 2002.

⁵ Including Virgin Mobile.

⁶ Updated figure for the 2002 financial year.

⁷ Ratio of average number of hours billed to maximum possible hours billed per period.

⁸ Million instructions per second.

* Figures rounded and expressed in millions. The total was calculated on the basis of precise figures.



Spirit. Commitment. Success.

We know that in tomorrow's markets, the attitude of each individual determines the success of the whole enterprise. We take this seriously and act accordingly, pooling our strengths by focusing on shared values to guide our actions.

These values are shared across all divisions. For us at Deutsche Telekom, one thing is clear: Only by working towards common goals can we fulfill our ambitious promise to our shareholders, customers and partners – to deliver a strong brand and an outstanding performance.

Deutsche Telekom is well positioned, which means our customers are right to have high expectations of us. We intend to meet these expectations with commitment and passion.

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Dedication.

Seek solutions. Facilitate solutions.
Focusing on goals with solutions and dedication.







Dear shareholders,

We have achieved the turnaround! Deutsche Telekom – your company – can once again look to the future with optimism. Despite the generally depressed macroeconomic climate, we achieved our targets for 2003 – in some cases even earlier than planned. Our double strategy of reducing debt on the one hand and promoting profitable growth on the other has worked. This can be seen in the following achievements:

- We have reduced our debt by even more than we had planned.
- We successfully completed our “6 plus 6” debt reduction program ahead of schedule at the end of the third quarter.
- We have improved our margins in all divisions.
- As a result, the Group's EBITDA* has increased substantially.
- We have returned to bottom-line profitability.

We not only reached our financial targets, we actually exceeded them! By cutting net debt* to EUR 46.6 billion, we have surpassed our original target – at a range between EUR 52.3 billion and EUR 49.5 billion. This means that we have reduced debt by a total of EUR 17.7 billion since the strategic review in the late fall of 2002. We also topped our original adjusted EBITDA* target of between EUR 16.7 billion and EUR 17.7 billion, recording EUR 18.3 billion in 2003. Another strong driver was the free cash flow*, which at EUR 8.3 billion exceeded the target by a clear margin of over EUR 2.0 billion. The target we had set for net income was to be back in the black. As it turned out, we achieved EUR 1.3 billion. Adjusted for special factors, net income amounted to EUR 0.2 billion.

After all we have accomplished, one of our priorities in 2004 will be to further reduce liabilities. However, the spotlight is on profitable growth, which will be our main goal for 2004 and beyond. We have gained new financial and strategic scope. We will be using our new financial flexibility to push profitable growth within the Group.

A year of profitable growth. We have made some progress in this respect during the year under review, as a look at revenue and EBITDA* trends reveals: 2003 was more than just a year of consolidation. We increased our revenue by 4 percent or EUR 2.1 billion – from EUR 53.7 billion in 2002 to EUR 55.8 billion in 2003. No other integrated telecommunications group grew faster. We recorded this revenue growth in a competitive environment that has become even tougher. Suffice it to mention “call by call” and “preselection” in Germany's local networks. In spite of this we are growing, and our EBITDA* shows that this growth is increasingly profitable. Our adjusted EBITDA* improved by 12 percent, i.e., at a much faster rate than revenue. This clearly demonstrates the effectiveness of the measures we introduced to cut costs and increase efficiency. The positive trend is also underscored by the development of EBITDA margins. At Group level, EBITDA* rose from 30.4 to 32.8 percent. All divisions contributed to this and improved their efficiency in line with a central objective: The companies in the Group worked systematically to achieve this result on the basis of individual roadmaps.

We have restructured the Company. Our Group's positive economic development was driven by the restructuring and reorganization that had been the focus of our activities as early as 2002. We consistently continued activities in this area in 2003, implementing far-reaching changes in some cases: Group Headquarters, for instance, was relieved of all operational tasks and its organizational structure was transformed into that of a strategic management holding company. Responsibility for operational business was shifted to the divisions as far as possible, which are now in a position to act faster, more flexibly and closer to the market. The restructuring has made a valuable contribution to our decentralization strategy, giving increased responsibility to the divisions to improve management efficiency.

T-Spirit inspires the entire Group. We also focused our minds in 2003. Working with the executives in all divisions, the Board of Management created T-Spirit – our new framework of values for the entire Group. Our vision is anchored at the heart of T-Spirit:

“As the leading services company in the telecommunications and information technology industry, we network society for a better future. With top quality, efficiency and innovation, to the benefit of our customers. In every respect.”

* EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow and net debt are non-GAAP measures. They should not be viewed in isolation as alternatives to net income/loss, operating income, debt, or any other Deutsche Telekom financial measures recorded in accordance with German or U.S. GAAP. Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as the results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, depreciation and amortization. For detailed information and calculations, please refer to the chapter on “Reconciliation of pro forma figures”.

We have built our main goals and brand values around this vision. Our brand values are quality, innovation and efficiency. These attributes will differentiate us from the competition by positioning Deutsche Telekom as a premium brand. We will make our "T" a seal of quality representing both the services of the individual divisions and the value of the Group as a whole.

2003 was a highly satisfactory year for us. Strategically and operationally, 2003 was very successful for us – especially against the backdrop of the difficult previous year. We have created new financial and strategic scope for ourselves which we will be using to stabilize our Group's positive business development in the long term.

Nevertheless, we also have to admit that not everything went fully according to plan. The Toll Collect project caused us a lot of problems – there are no ifs and buts about that. And so we welcome all the more the fact that we have found a solution that is satisfactory for all sides. The consortium will make a success of its satellite-based toll-collecting system. To this end, Deutsche Telekom will become more involved in this project in the future – both operationally and in terms of staff numbers.

Our focus is on profitable growth. Our clear-cut goal for 2004 is to push profitable growth. As 2003 showed, we are already well on the way to achieving this goal. However, we are now asking ourselves how we can secure this profitable growth in the medium and long term. How will markets and technologies change, and how will this affect our business? What do we have to do so that Deutsche Telekom can continue its profitable growth course in a rapidly changing environment?

From both the short-term and the long-term perspectives, the solution is an integrated approach. Of course we will continue to make the most of our growth potential in the individual divisions, just as we did in 2003. However, to generate and secure further growth, we now have to leverage cross-divisional potential to an even greater extent than before. Greater responsibility within the divisions must be combined with Group-wide cooperation, because our strength is in the fact that we are an integrated group and have an almost unique growth portfolio at our disposal. We want to make the best of this, which is why in Germany and Eastern Europe we are moving towards stronger integration. Our "Agenda 2004" is the first major step in this direction.

Agenda 2004 set to fuel new growth. Our Agenda 2004 is a cross-divisional business model which provides a solid and lasting foundation for the development of the Deutsche Telekom Group. The objective of our Agenda 2004 is to provide impetus for further – and profitable – growth.

As part of this agenda, we have defined six core initiatives which we will be prioritizing during 2004:

1. Broadband
2. Business customers
3. Human resources
4. Innovation
5. Quality
6. Efficiency

Broadband is the buzz word for the future of our industry. It is also a key source of growth for all divisions of the Deutsche Telekom Group. We intend to dynamically expand the broadband market in Germany across all business areas and segments. Broadband technology opens up exciting opportunities for generating new revenues and increased earnings. We are determined to leverage this potential for our benefit, by offering new, attractive solutions, by launching in-house initiatives, by further expanding our infrastructure, and also by teaming up with our competitors.

Our **business customers** initiative focuses on tightening cooperation between T-Systems and T-Com to meet the needs of business customers more effectively. We will bundle the strengths of T-Com and T-Systems in this high-growth segment: T-Com will also become established in the growth market of IT business as a strong, highly competent brand, positioning itself as a full-service provider for small and medium-sized enterprises. Conversely, T-Systems will expand growth areas in the field of network services and tap new opportunities for growth with LAN/Wireless LAN.

Personnel costs also feature high on our list of priorities. We need to further reduce this item of expenditure and we plan to do so through innovative programs. We are well aware of our responsibility to our employees and to society. This is why we are looking for alternative solutions, such as with our outplacement agency, Vivento.

Our **innovation** initiative is geared towards capturing future sources of revenue. The objective is to combine our innovative efforts through close cross-divisional cooperation and liaison with Group Headquarters. During the year under review, we laid a new foundation for systematic innovation management. Our innovation initiative for 2004 is built around technical windows of opportunity which we defined through our innovation management program.

We aim to increase customer satisfaction by ensuring the highest standards of **quality**. As part of this initiative, we will no longer measure our quality in terms of internal processes. In the future, the spotlight will be on customer benefit. Various projects are underway in all of the divisions to ensure successful implementation.

In terms of **efficiency** we made considerable headway in 2003, as the figures show. We will nevertheless work on further improvements and concentrate on seven key areas:

- Optimization of working capital;
- Streamlining and enhancing the efficiency of noncurrent and current assets;
- Possible sale of non-strategic assets;
- Cost savings in purchasing;
- Standardization of the Group's IT infrastructure;
- Integration of network and IT platforms;
- Optimization of operating costs and capital expenditure.

Our medium-term focus is on leveraging added value in the integrated Group. Our Agenda 2004 is the logical starting point for a truly customer-related, integrated market approach in light of the expected changes in our market. We have defined three core areas of growth for the Group: mobile communications, broadband and business customers. We intend to concentrate our efforts on these areas from an integrated Group perspective. In this context, we will gear ourselves more and more to the relevant customer segments across all divisions. These are the mass market of residential customers, the large market of business customers, and the highly specialized market of key accounts and system solutions customers.

In the future, the Group as a whole will focus more heavily on our customers under the "T" brand, with integrated telecommunications companies operating from the customer's perspective. We will expand internationally, particularly in the area of mobile communications. In addition, we will use our growth opportunities in IT services and in the portal business. Our goal is to become the leader in our industry in terms of profitable growth.

Capitalizing on the new momentum. Spirit, commitment, success – this is the title of our 2003 Annual Report. And these words also sum up the efforts we made during the past year to improve ourselves and our Company. We were determined to put our Company back on track and we certainly gave it our all. It was not easy, but our efforts have paid off.

We have recovered from our slump and have created new impetus. We want our shareholders to benefit from our new momentum as soon as possible. For this reason, we are determined to pay a dividend for the current financial year in 2005 once again. I would like to thank you, as the owners of our Company, for your confidence in us – particularly during recent difficult times.

I would also like to thank all of the employees in our Group. We asked a lot of them during the past year, but it was worth it and we all can hold our heads high.

We have taken great strides. 2003 was the year of the turnaround. We not only achieved our financial targets for 2003, we even exceeded them in key areas. We will now have to consolidate our positive business development further so that Deutsche Telekom – your company – can grow profitably in the long term. We, the management and employees of Deutsche Telekom, will do all we can to achieve this goal.

Bonn, March 2004

Kai-Uwe Ricke
Chairman of the Board of Management



From left to right:
 Kai-Uwe Ricke
 René Obermann
 Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick
 Thomas Holtrop
 Dr. Heinz Klinkhammer
 Konrad F. Reiss
 Josef Brauner

The Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG in 2003.

Kai-Uwe Ricke. Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG.

Born in 1961. Kai-Uwe Ricke was appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG effective from November 15, 2002. Following an apprenticeship at a bank and studies at the Schloss Reichartshausen European Business School, he started his career as assistant to the board of Bertelsmann AG in Gütersloh. He then took up the position as head of sales and marketing of the Bertelsmann subsidiary Scandinavian Music Club AG in Malmö, Sweden. Between 1990 and June 1995, Kai-Uwe Ricke was managing director of Talkline Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH and of Talkline PS Phone Service GmbH, both located in Elmshorn. From July 1995 to December 1997, he was chairman and managing director of Talkline GmbH. In January 1998, he took over as Chairman of the Managing Board of DeTeMobil Deutsche Telekom Mobilnet GmbH. In February 2000, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of the newly founded T-Mobile International AG. In May 2001, he was appointed to the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom. Before taking over as Chairman, he was responsible for Deutsche Telekom's mobile communications and online business as Chief Operating Officer (COO).

Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick. Board member responsible for Finance and Controlling.

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Management. Born in 1954. He studied business administration in Augsburg, where he earned his doctorate in 1982. Until 1988, he worked in various positions at BMW AG in Munich, most recently as head of controlling in the department of the chairman of the board of management. From 1989 to 1991, Dr. Eick was responsible for controlling at WMF AG in Geislingen, and then took over the controlling, planning and IT unit at the Carl Zeiss group in Oberkochen (until 1993). From 1993 to 1998, Dr. Eick was chief financial officer at Gehe AG in Stuttgart, which is part of the Haniel group. In 1999, he moved to the group's strategic management holding company, Franz Haniel & Cie GmbH in Duisburg, and as member of the managing board assumed responsibility for controlling, business administration and IT. Since January 2000, he has been Member of the Deutsche Telekom Board of Management responsible for Finance and Controlling.

Dr. Heinz Klinkhammer. Board member responsible for Human Resources.

Born in 1946. He studied law and business administration, and received his legal doctorate in 1977 at Freie Universität Berlin. He began his career at the Institute for German and European Labor, Social and Economic Law in Berlin, and then moved on to be a labor court judge in Krefeld and Oberhausen. Between 1979 and 1990, Dr. Klinkhammer worked at the Ministry for Labor, Health and Social Affairs of the regional state of North-Rhine/Westphalia in various management functions, ultimately as the head of Central Matters. In 1991 he was appointed labor director at the Krupp Mannesmann GmbH iron and steel works. From April 1992, he performed the same function as member of the board of management of Mannesmannröhren-Werke AG. In February 1996, the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG appointed Dr. Klinkhammer Member of the Board of Management responsible for Human Resources and Arbeitsdirektor (Director of Industrial Relations). He is also in charge of Group Organization.

Josef Brauner. Board member responsible for T-Com.

Born in 1950. He started his sales career in the U.S. company Avery in 1971, following his commercial and technical education in Munich. In 1975, he became the branch manager for Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In 1980, Josef Brauner as sales manager joined Sony Deutschland GmbH in Munich where, in 1982, he was appointed branch manager. After joining Arnold & Richter Cinetechnik (Arri) in Munich, he returned to Sony in 1986 where he was appointed member of the managing board in 1988 and chairman of the managing board in 1993. In June 1997, he was appointed Head of Sales and Distribution at Deutsche Telekom. He has been a Member of the Deutsche Telekom Board of Management since 1998. Initially he was responsible for the Sales and Customer Care board department. From May 1, 2001 to January 31, 2003, Josef Brauner was in charge of the board department for T-Com and T-Systems (acting responsibility). Since February 1, 2003, he has been Member of the Deutsche Telekom Board of Management responsible for T-Com and CEO of T-Com.

René Obermann. Board member responsible for

T-Mobile. Born in 1963. After training to become an industrial business administrator at BMW AG in Munich, René Obermann established the trading company ABC Telekom based in Münster in 1986. He was managing partner of the successor company Hutchison Mobilfunk GmbH from 1991 and chairman of the managing board from 1994 to 1998. He was also chairman of the former German Association of Mobile Communication Service Providers (VAM) in 1995 and 1996. From April 1998 to March 2000, René Obermann was Managing Director of T-Mobile Deutschland responsible for Sales, and then assumed the position of Chairman of the Managing Board (until March 2002). From June 2001 to December 2002, he was Member of the Board of Management of T-Mobile International AG responsible for European Operations and Group Synergies. René Obermann has been Member of the Deutsche Telekom Board of Management responsible for T-Mobile since November 2002 and was also appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of T-Mobile International AG in December 2002.

Thomas Holtrop. Board member responsible for

T-Online. Born in 1954. After studying psychology, in 1981 he embarked on a career with Club Méditerranée Deutschland. After various positions in the tourism and advertising world, he moved to American Express in 1989, where he advanced to become Vice President International Business Partners. As of 1996, Thomas Holtrop helped set up BANK 24 AG as General Representative, and as of 1997 was member of the board of management of Deutsche Bank 24 AG. Thomas Holtrop has been Chairman of the Board of Management of T-Online International AG since January 1, 2001. He was also appointed to the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG on December 1, 2002.

Konrad F. Reiss. Board member responsible for

T-Systems. Born in 1957. Following studies in business administration in Berlin and Erlangen-Nuremberg and initial career steps, he became founding managing director of two consultancy firms in 1986. After selling these companies to Cap Gemini, Konrad F. Reiss held various management positions within the Cap Gemini group: From 1993 he was global head of LMR Discipline (Leadership, Mobilization & Renewal), from 1994 European head of the DI/ DS Market Team (Diversified Industries/Diversified Services), from 1995 head of the Central Region and member of the Global Executive Board of the Gemini Consulting group. He was also Managing Director of Cap Gemini Deutschland from 1998. In 2000 he moved to join the board of management of DaimlerChrysler Services AG where he was responsible for debis IT Services (CEO debis Systemhaus). In 2001 he established BlueChip Business Laboratories. In January 2003, he was appointed Member of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG and Chairman of the T-Systems Board of Management.



Supervisory Board's report to the 2004 shareholders' meeting.

Despite the difficult economic environment, the 2003 financial year saw key successes for Deutsche Telekom AG in reducing debt and striving to generate net income once again in the interests of the shareholders after having recorded a loss in 2002. The Board of Management pursued this aim in 2003 with great success, receiving intensive support from the Supervisory Board in its legal capacity as advisor and supervisor.

Supervisory Board activities in the 2003 financial year. As a legal requirement, the Board of Management regularly informed the Supervisory Board in written and oral form about management planning, business developments, and individual transactions of major importance to the Company and its principal subsidiaries and associated companies. Decisions of strategic importance were submitted to the Supervisory Board for approval. In particular, business development was discussed regularly in the Supervisory Board meetings. In addition to the Board of Management reports, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board was informed by the Board of Management, and especially its Chairman, about results of business activities and significant events as part of their continuous dialog.

In addition to regular reports, the following issues were discussed in greater detail by the Supervisory Board:

- Measures of the Group to increase efficiency, reduce debt, and improve results (the so-called Triple-E program);
- Results of the impairment tests according to FAS 141, 142 that must be carried out in regular intervals under the American accounting standards U.S. GAAP, and review of the accounting method used for intangible assets in accordance with German GAAP;
- Development of the regulatory and competitive environment;
- The status of major projects, above all the Toll Collect project, in the Deutsche Telekom Group;
- Development of staff requirements and workforce levels in the Deutsche Telekom Group;
- Continued amendment of the Company's statutes to comply with the principles of good corporate governance, giving particular consideration to international standards in connection with Deutsche Telekom's listing on the New York Stock Exchange;
- Changes in the shareholdings portfolio of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

Organization of the Supervisory Board's activities. To increase the efficiency of its work, and taking into consideration the specific requirements made of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG, the Supervisory Board established the following committees (which all have equal representation of shareholders' and employees' interests):

The **General Committee** is responsible for the preparation of the meetings and major decisions of the Supervisory Board as well as for all matters relating to the individual members of the Board of Management. Its members are Dr. Manfred Overhaus, Franz Treml, Wilhelm Wegner, and Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel (committee chairman).

The **Finance Committee** deals with complex corporate activities in the areas of finance and business management, which are assigned to it by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board or the Supervisory Board as a whole for review and advice. The members of the Finance Committee are Dr. Manfred Overhaus, Dr. Klaus G. Schlede (committee chairman), Wolfgang Schmitt, Franz Treml, Bernhard Walter, and Wilhelm Wegner.

The **Audit Committee** deals with issues relating to accounting and risk management, the requisite independence of auditors, the awarding of the audit contract, the stipulation of the main focuses of the audit and the agreement on fees as well as, within the scope of mandatory German law, with all tasks assigned to the Audit Committee under existing U.S. law for listed companies headquartered outside the United States of America. The members of the Audit Committee are Dr. Manfred Overhaus, Dr. Klaus G. Schlede (committee chairman) Wolfgang Schmitt, Franz Treml, Bernhard Walter and Wilhelm Wegner.

Until October 2003, the duties of the Finance Committee and the Audit Committee were dealt with together in one committee. The tasks of the Finance Committee were separated from those of the Audit Committee due to a special requirement under U.S. law applying to the audit committees of companies listed in the United States.

The **Staff Committee** deals with personnel matters of Deutsche Telekom AG, in particular the Company's staff structure and human resources development and planning. The members of the committee are Dr. Dieter Hundt, Franz Tremel (committee chairman), Wilhelm Wegner and Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel.

The **Mediation Committee** required pursuant to § 27 (3) of the German Codetermination Act performs the duties incumbent on it under the law. Its members are Dr. Dieter Hundt, Franz Tremel, Wilhelm Wegner and Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel (committee chairman).

The chairman of each committee regularly informed the Supervisory Board of the content and results of committee meetings.

Meetings of the Supervisory Board. In the 2003 financial year, the Supervisory Board held five regular and six extraordinary meetings. The General Committee of the Supervisory Board met nine times during the year under review, thus supporting the Supervisory Board's activities. The Supervisory Board's Staff Committee met twice. The Finance and Audit Committee held four meetings in the 2003 financial year, the Audit Committee two and the Finance Committee one. The Mediation Committee did not meet during the 2003 financial year. There were no conflicts of interest in 2003 and no events with regard to the frequency of the Board members' participation in Supervisory Board meetings that are subject to reporting.

Conflicts of interest. The Supervisory Board is not aware of any conflicts of interest of a Supervisory Board member in the 2003 financial year.

Corporate governance. The Supervisory Board and Board of Management are aware that good corporate governance in the interests of the Company's shareholders and capital markets is an essential precondition for corporate success. The German Corporate Governance Code and a number of relevant provisions under U.S. law have therefore been integrated in the Company's statutes. In December 2003, the Board of Management and Supervisory Board issued the required Declaration of Conformity with the Corporate Governance Code as amended. In addition, the Company's corporate governance policy is also being presented in a separate chapter of this Annual Report.

In line with the German Corporate Governance Code, the Supervisory Board carried out an efficiency audit in the 2003 financial year to review its activities.

Changes in the composition of the Board of Management. As already disclosed in the Supervisory Board's report to the 2003 shareholders' meeting, on January 16, 2003 Konrad F. Reiss was appointed member of the Company's Board of Management with effect from January 20, 2003. Mr. Reiss is responsible for the T-Systems subgroup and is Chairman of the T-Systems International GmbH Board of Management. This appointment concluded the reorganization of the Board of Management launched in 2002, aligning it to the divisional structure of the Company.

Changes in the composition of the Supervisory Board. Shareholders' representatives: As stated in last year's Supervisory Board report, Dr. André Leysen retired from the Supervisory Board on February 28, 2003 for reasons of age. He was replaced by Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel who was appointed to the Supervisory Board by order of court in accordance with § 104 (1) of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG) on March 7, 2003. On March 14, 2003, Dr. Winkhaus resigned as Chairman of the Supervisory Board. On the same day, Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel was elected as the new Chairman of the Supervisory Board.

Upon the closing of the shareholders' meeting on May 20, 2003, the long-standing members of the Supervisory Board, Gert Becker, Prof. Helmut Sihler and Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus resigned from the Supervisory Board. The 2003 shareholders' meeting newly elected Dr. Klaus G. Schlede, Dr. Hans-Jürgen Schinzler and Dr. Wendelin Wiedeking to the Supervisory Board with effect from May 20, 2003. In addition, Dr. Manfred Overhaus and Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel, who had previously been appointed to the Supervisory Board by order of court, were elected by the shareholder's meeting as members of the Supervisory Board.

Employees' representatives: Rüdiger Schulze resigned from office as Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board with effect from July 1, 2003. He was replaced by Franz Tremel, who was appointed to the Supervisory Board on July 8, 2003 by order of court. On August 21, 2003 the Supervisory Board elected Mr. Tremel as Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the former members of the board for the effort they committed to the good of the Company over many years.

Review of annual financial statements of the parent company and consolidated financial statements for the 2003 financial year. The annual financial statements, the consolidated financial statements, the management report of Deutsche Telekom AG and the Deutsche Telekom Group, and the Board of Management's proposal for appropriation of net income, which were all prepared and duly submitted by the Board of Management, together with the appropriate auditors' reports were presented to all members of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board reviewed the documents submitted to it.

The audit firms, PwC Deutsche Revision Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (Frankfurt/Main) and Ernst & Young Deutsche Allgemeine Treuhand AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (Stuttgart), audited the annual financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG, the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report of the parent company and the Group as of December 31, 2003, together with the bookkeeping systems, in accordance with statutory provisions, and issued unqualified audit opinions. In addition, the auditors reported personally on the above issues, as well as the U.S. financial statements prepared in accordance with 20-F, during the Supervisory Board meeting held on March 25, 2004 and the preparatory meeting of the Audit Committee on March 22, 2004.

During its March meeting the Supervisory Board was also informed about the results of the audit and raised no objections. In compliance with § 171 of the German Stock Corporation Act, the Supervisory Board examined the annual financial statements of the parent company and the consolidated financial statements of the Deutsche Telekom Group, the management report of Deutsche Telekom AG and the Deutsche Telekom Group, the proposal on appropriation of net income, and the risk report, and approved the annual financial statements of the parent company and the consolidated financial statements. The annual financial statements are thereby approved.

PwC Deutsche Revision Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and Ernst & Young Deutsche Allgemeine Treuhand AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft also audited the report disclosing relations with affiliated companies ("Dependent Company Report") that was prepared by the Board of Management in compliance with § 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act. The auditors reported on the results of their audit and issued the following audit certificate:

"Based on the results of our statutory audit and our judgment we confirm that:

1. the actual information included in the report is correct;
2. the Company's compensation with respect to the transactions listed in the report was not inappropriately high."

The Supervisory Board examined the Board of Management's report disclosing relations with affiliated companies. It did not raise any objections to the Board of Management's final statement contained in the report or to the results of the audits conducted by PwC Deutsche Revision Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft and Ernst & Young Deutsche Allgemeine Treuhand AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft.

The Supervisory Board would like to thank the members of the Board of Management and all the men and women who work for Deutsche Telekom for their dedicated commitment in the 2003 financial year.

Bonn, March 25, 2004
The Supervisory Board

Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel
Chairman

Members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG 2003.

Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel. Member of the Supervisory Board since March 7, 2003. Chairman of the Supervisory Board since March 14, 2003. Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Post AG, Bonn

Franz Tremel. Member of the Supervisory Board since July 8, 2003. Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board since August 21, 2003. Deputy Chairman of ver.di trade union, Berlin

Gert Becker. Member of the Supervisory Board from January 1, 1995 to May 20, 2003. Former Chairman of the Board of Management of Degussa AG, Düsseldorf

Monika Brandl. Member of the Supervisory Board since November 6, 2002. Member of the Central Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn

Josef Falbisoner. Member of the Supervisory Board since October 2, 1997. Head of ver.di District of Bavaria

Dr. Hubertus von Grünberg. Member of the Supervisory Board since May 25, 2000. Member of the Supervisory Board at Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover, et al

Lothar Holzwarth. Member of the Supervisory Board since November 6, 2002. Chairman of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Business Customer Branch Office, Southwestern District, Stuttgart

Dr. sc. techn. Dieter Hundt. Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995. Managing Shareholder of Allgaier Werke GmbH, Uhingen, and President of the Confederation of German Employers' Associations (BDA), Berlin

Dr. h. c. André Leysen. Member of the Supervisory Board from January 1, 1995 to February 28, 2003. Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gevaert NV, Mortsel/Antwerp

Waltraud Litzenberger. Member of the Supervisory Board since June 1, 1999. Member of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Technical Customer Service Branch Office, Central District, Mainz

Michael Löffler. Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995. Member of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Networks Branch Office, Dresden

Dr. Manfred Overhaus. Member of the Supervisory Board since November 28, 2002. State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, Berlin

Hans W. Reich. Member of the Supervisory Board since May 27, 1999. Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors, KfW Bankengruppe, Frankfurt/Main

Dr. jur. Hans-Jürgen Schinzler. Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2003. Member of the Supervisory Board of Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG, Munich (Chairman of the Board of Management of Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG until December 31, 2003)

Dr. Klaus G. Schlede. Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2003. Member of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Cologne

Wolfgang Schmitt. Member of the Supervisory Board since October 2, 1997. Executive Vice President, Deutsche Telekom AG, Business Customer Branch Office, Southwestern District, Stuttgart

Rüdiger Schulze. Member and Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board between March 29, 1999 and June 30, 2003. Former Head of Department 9 at ver.di trade union, Berlin

Prof. Dr. Helmut Sihler. Member of the Supervisory Board from July 1, 1996 to May 20, 2003. Chairman of the Supervisory Board from July 1, 1996 to May 25, 2000. Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Novartis AG, Basle

Michael Sommer. Member of the Supervisory Board since April 15, 2000. Chairman of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), Berlin

Ursula Steinke. Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995. Chairwoman of the Works Council at T-Systems CDS GmbH, Northern District Branch Office, Kiel

Prof. Dr. h. c. Dieter Stolte. Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995. Publisher of the "Welt" and "Berliner Morgenpost" newspapers, Berlin

Bernhard Walter. Member of the Supervisory Board since May 27, 1999. Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main

Wilhelm Wegner. Member of the Supervisory Board since July 1, 1996. Chairman of the Central Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn

Dr. Wendelin Wiedeking. Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2003. Chairman of the Board of Management of Dr. Ing. h. c. F. Porsche AG, Stuttgart

Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus. Member of the Supervisory Board from May 27, 1999 to May 20, 2003. Chairman of the Supervisory Board from May 25, 2000 to March 14, 2003. Member of the Shareholders' Committee of Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf

Corporate governance.

Sound, systematic corporate governance is particularly important for an international group such as Deutsche Telekom with its numerous subsidiaries and associated companies. Therefore, the Company complies not only with German national regulations (such as the Corporate Governance Code), but also with international standards as applicable to companies listed on international stock exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. The regulations of the United States, including the Sarbanes Oxley Act which also applies to Deutsche Telekom, are of particular relevance in this context. The Supervisory Board and the Board of Management are convinced that sound corporate governance, taking company and industry-specific issues into account, is an important building block for the future success of Deutsche Telekom. Accordingly, responsibility for compliance with the principles of sound corporate governance is vested in senior management.

In accordance with item 3.10 of the German Corporate Governance Code, Deutsche Telekom reports on its corporate governance activities as follows:

In the 2003 financial year, the Board of Management and Supervisory Board once again carefully examined the corporate governance of Deutsche Telekom AG and the Group as well as the content of the Corporate Governance Code and its amendment, and decided to comply in future with all but one of the recommendations of the Code as amended.

The Supervisory Board and Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG therefore released the following Declaration of Conformity with the German Corporate Governance Code on December 16, 2003:

Declaration of Conformity pursuant to § 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act

I. "The Supervisory Board and Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG hereby declare that, in the period since submission of last year's declaration of conformity pursuant to § 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act on December 19, 2002, Deutsche Telekom AG has complied with the recommendations of the Government Commission for a German Corporate Governance Code announced by the Federal Ministry of Justice on November 26, 2002 in the official section of the electronic Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger), with the following exceptions:

Members of the Supervisory Board have not received performance-related compensation. Membership in committees was acknowledged by granting an attendance fee; committee chairpersons did not receive separate compensation (item 5.4.5 of the Code).

The consolidated financial statements were not made publicly accessible within 90 days of the end of the financial year, and the interim reports were not made publicly accessible within 45 days of the end of the period under review (item 7.1.2 of the Code).

II. The Supervisory Board and Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG hereby declare further that Deutsche Telekom AG has complied with the recommendations of the Government Commission for a German Corporate Governance Code announced by the Federal Ministry of Justice on July 4, 2003 in the official section of the electronic Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger), with the following exceptions:

Members of the Supervisory Board do not receive performance-related compensation. Membership in committees is acknowledged by granting an attendance fee; committee chairpersons do not receive separate compensation (item 5.4.5 of the Code). The Board of Management and the Supervisory Board intend, however, to propose to the next shareholders' meeting on May 18, 2004 that the remuneration of the Supervisory Board as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation be amended to comply with the Code."

This Declaration of Conformity can be found on the Deutsche Telekom website (www.telekom.de) via the following path: English/Investor Relations/Corporate governance/Declaration of Conformity. Beyond the scope of the recommendations of the Code, Deutsche Telekom also follows suggestions as outlined in the Code, with a few exceptions. To date, the Company has not complied with the suggestion that members of the Supervisory Board should receive variable compensation linked to the long-term performance of the Company. The Board of Management and the Supervisory Board intend, however, to propose to the next shareholders' meeting on May 18, 2004 that the remuneration of the Supervisory Board as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation be amended to comply also with the suggestion of the Code. In its 2002 Annual Report, the Company also did not conform with the suggestion for individualized disclosure of the Board of Management members' compensation. The Company has decided to disclose this information individually from this Report onwards. There has been no reason to date for the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board to consider the suggestions that the appointment period of five years for first-time appointments for members of the Board of Management should not be the rule (item 5.1.2 of the Code) and that an extraordinary shareholders' meeting should be called, if appropriate, if the Company should receive a take-over bid.

Deutsche Telekom AG and its shareholders. Deutsche Telekom AG has over three million shareholders worldwide. Due to the wide distribution of shares, the Company makes every effort to keep its shareholders up to date on company developments. To enable a continuous flow of information, the Company created the T-Share forum (Forum T-Aktie) which gives shareholders news on current developments and events on a regular basis. Furthermore, the Deutsche Telekom AG website (www.telekom.de) contains extensive information for retail and institutional investors. The company newsletter, which appears at regular intervals, is another source of useful information for shareholders. This newsletter can be ordered online at the site indicated above.

Non-classified company information is published on the Deutsche Telekom website in German and English.

Deutsche Telekom AG shareholders exercise their voting rights at the shareholders' meeting either by casting votes themselves or by having their votes cast by a proxy of their choice or by an official proxy voter from the Company. Deutsche Telekom AG was one of the first German companies to offer its shareholders the option of participating in the shareholders' meeting and casting votes over the Internet. The Company provides proxy voters who are empowered to receive changes to the shareholder's vote via e-mail even during the shareholders' meeting.

Cooperation between the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management. The Board of Management and the Supervisory Board are in regular contact. The Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG meets five times a year, thus exceeding the minimum statutory requirement. The Board of Management keeps the Supervisory Board fully informed of all relevant business developments, plans, and potential risk as well as of any deviations from original business plans. The Board of Management regularly submits written reports. The reporting obligations of the Board of Management have been specified by the Supervisory Board beyond statutory requirements. The work of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board is specified in Rules of Procedure.

The areas of responsibility assigned to individual Board of Management members reflect the Company's divisional structure and consist of seven Board of Management departments. Centralized management responsibilities are assigned to the Chairman of the Board of Management, the Board member responsible for Finance and Controlling, and the Board member responsible for Human Resources. In addition, one member of the Board of Management is responsible for each of the divisions T-Com, T-Mobile International AG, T-Online International AG, and T-Systems International GmbH. The member of the Board of Management responsible for the T-Com division is also Chairman of the T-Com Board of Management. The members of the Board of Management responsible for the remaining divisions are also chairmen of the respective management bodies of the T-Mobile, T-Online, and T-Systems divisions. As a rule, members of the Board of Management should not be older than 62 years of age.

Avoiding conflicts of interest. Board of Management members and Supervisory Board members are obliged to immediately disclose any conflicts of interest to the Supervisory Board. There were no such instances of conflict in 2003. Any functions assumed by members of the Board of Management that are not covered by the Board of Management mandate are subject to the approval of the General Committee of the Supervisory Board. In addition to the regulation laid out in § 15a of the German Securities Trading Act, the Company has issued Guidelines on Insider Trading which regulate trading of Deutsche Telekom Group securities by Board members, executive officers and employees, and ensure the necessary degree of transparency. Deutsche Telekom AG publishes details of any transactions subject to reporting obligations on the Internet at www.telekom.de under: English/ Investor Relations/Corporate governance/Directors' dealings.

Compensation of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board. Under the terms of their service contracts, the members of the Group Board of Management are entitled to fixed and variable, performance-related compensation components. The compensation of the members of the Board of Management is in line with market levels.

Performance-related compensation is determined on the basis of the targets agreed between the Supervisory Board General Committee and the members of the Board of Management, and the level of target achievement as determined by the General Committee at the end of the financial year. In addition, the General Committee of the Supervisory Board may decide that the Board of Management should be granted variable compensation components linked to the long-term performance of the Company, so-called long-term incentives. To date, these long-term incentives have been in the form of stock options from the 2001 Stock Option Plan. No options were granted to the Board of Management from this stock option plan in the 2003 financial year. The compensation of the members of the Board of Management for the 2003 financial year is reported individually in the notes to the financial statements in the Annual Report, in accordance with the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

Remuneration accruing to Supervisory Board members was last determined by virtue of a resolution passed at the 2000 shareholders' meeting and is described in § 13 of the Articles of Incorporation. The members of the Supervisory Board receive EUR 25,000 per year. The Chairperson of the Supervisory Board receives double, and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount. Members of the Supervisory Board who were not in office for the entire financial year shall receive one twelfth of the remuneration for each month or part thereof that they hold a seat. Members of the Supervisory Board receive an attendance fee amounting to EUR 200 for each meeting of the Supervisory Board or its committees that they have attended. The Company reimburses value-added tax payable on remuneration and expenses. The compensation of the members of the Supervisory Board for the 2003 financial year is reported individually in the notes to the financial statements in the Annual Report, in accordance with the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

The compensation of the Supervisory Board for the 2003 financial year does not include any variable components linked to the long-term performance of the Company. In order to improve future conformity with the recommendations of the Government Commission for a German Corporate Governance Code announced by the Federal Ministry of Justice in the official section of the electronic Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) with regard to the compensation of the members of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board intend to propose to the next shareholders' meeting on May 18, 2004 that the compensation of the Supervisory Board as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation be amended to comply with the Code.

Composition of the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG consists of twenty members, specifically ten representatives of the shareholders and ten of the employees. The Supervisory Board members representing the shareholders are elected by simple majority at the shareholders' meeting. The Board members representing employees are elected by the employees according to the provisions of the German Codetermination Act. The terms of office of the individual members of the Supervisory Board end on different dates. This makes it possible to adjust the composition of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG to respond rapidly to changes in requirements.

Tasks assigned to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board advises the Board of Management in issues concerning the governing of the Company and supervises its activities. The Supervisory Board is directly involved in all decisions of strategic importance to the Company. The work of the Supervisory Board is specified in Rules of Procedure. To clarify the submission requirements on the part of the Board of Management, the Supervisory Board has defined a catalogue of transactions subject to approval. This catalogue forms an integral part of the Rules of Procedure for the Supervisory Board and the Board of Management, respectively.

In order to perform its tasks more effectively, the Supervisory Board has formed various committees: the Mediation Committee as required under § 27 (3) of the German Codetermination Act, the General Committee to prepare Supervisory Board meetings and deal with personnel matters at Board of Management level for final decision by the general assembly of the Supervisory Board, the Staff Committee to advise the Board of Management on personnel questions not connected with the Board of Management, the Finance Committee to deal with complex financial issues and with budgets, and an Audit Committee that performs the tasks of an audit committee in accordance with the German Corporate Governance Code as well as, within the scope of mandatory German law, the tasks of an audit committee under U.S. law, and deals with annual financial statements before they are discussed by the full Supervisory Board. Until October 2003, the duties of the Finance Committee and the Audit Committee were dealt with together in one committee.

The Supervisory Board has set an age limit. In future, no person shall be proposed at the shareholders' meeting for election to the Supervisory Board if, during the term of office for which he or she would have been elected, that person would have reached his/her 72nd birthday.

To the extent permitted by law, the Supervisory Board makes use of modern communication media to expedite its work and accelerate the decision-making process in the interests of the Company.

The Chairperson of the Supervisory Board coordinates the work of the Supervisory Board and presides over its meetings. Over and above his/her organizational duties in the Supervisory Board, the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board maintains regular contact with the Chairperson of the Board of Management and with the Board of Management as a whole, in order to stay informed about the Company's strategy, business developments, and risk management policy and to discuss these with the Board of Management. In this context, the Chairperson of the Board of Management advises the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board of all events that are significant to the situation, development, and governance of the Company.

Risk management. Appropriate management of risks arising in connection with the Company's business activities is of vital importance to the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board. Both the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board receive regular reports from the Risk Management department of the Company concerning current risks and their development. The risk management system in place at Deutsche Telekom AG is evaluated by the external auditors and is constantly being expanded and improved. Details on the topic of risk management can be found in the appropriate chapter of this Annual Report.

Accounting and audit of financial statements. An agreement has been reached with the company auditors that the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board/Audit Committee shall be advised immediately of any issues uncovered during the audit that might give rise to statements of exclusion or reservation in the auditors' report, unless these issues can be resolved forthwith. Moreover it has been agreed that the auditors shall immediately report any findings and issues which emerge during the audit and which have a direct bearing upon the tasks of the Supervisory Board. In addition, the auditing firms undertake to inform the Supervisory Board or make a note in their report of any facts discovered during the audit which might indicate a discrepancy in the Declaration of Conformity with the German Corporate Governance Code submitted by the Board of Management and Supervisory Board.

Management report 2003

Combined management report of the Deutsche Telekom Group and Deutsche Telekom AG for the 2003 financial year	24
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Passion.

Show courage. Inspire courage.
Courage and passion are a sign of strength.



Deutsche Telekom. Combined management report of the Deutsche Telekom Group and Deutsche Telekom AG for the 2003 financial year.

- Debt reduction target for 2003 reached ahead of schedule
- Substantial rise in net cash provided by operating activities
- Net income – back in the black
- Net revenue increased 4.0 percent to EUR 55.8 billion
- T-Com boosts its growth opportunities with T-DSL and its own brand identity
- T-Mobile achieves strong growth in revenues and subscriber numbers
- T-Systems increases efficiency through focus program
- T-Online expands its customer base once again
- Profitable growth will be the focus in 2004

The 2003 financial year was very satisfactory overall for Deutsche Telekom. The Group achieved one of its most important goals for the year well before year's end. The objective of the "6 plus 6" debt reduction program launched in the fourth quarter of 2002 (to reduce net debt to three times adjusted EBITDA) was achieved in the third quarter of 2003. The success of this debt reduction was mainly due to strong net cash provided by operating activities, reduced investments, cash inflows from the sale of non-core activities, and exchange rate effects. By the end of the year, the Deutsche Telekom Group had reduced its net debt by EUR 14.5 billion, totaling EUR 46.6 billion at December 31, 2003.

The fact that the Group is once again generating net income is also encouraging. After reporting a net loss in 2002 due to higher depreciation and amortization, the Group generated net income of EUR 1.3 billion in 2003.

Net revenue rose by 4.0 percent to EUR 55.8 billion in 2003, thus continuing the positive development of previous years. The main contribution to this increase was made by mobile communications.

The share of net revenue generated through international activities rose from 34.3 percent in 2002 to 37.9 percent in 2003.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased once again year-on-year. Besides tax refunds and lower net interest payments, the strong growth of EUR 1.8 billion to EUR 14.3 billion in the period under review was mainly attributable to the marked improvement in operational business.

Key financial figures for the Deutsche Telekom Group

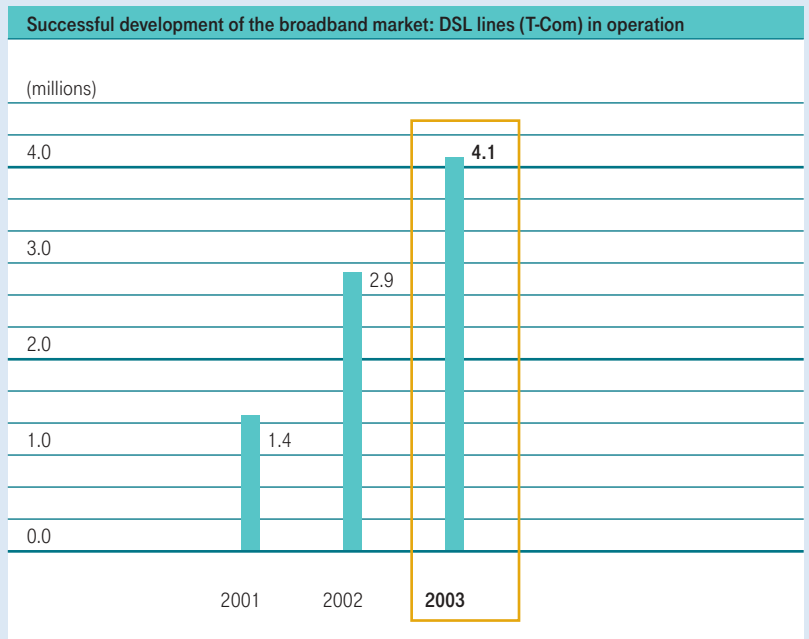
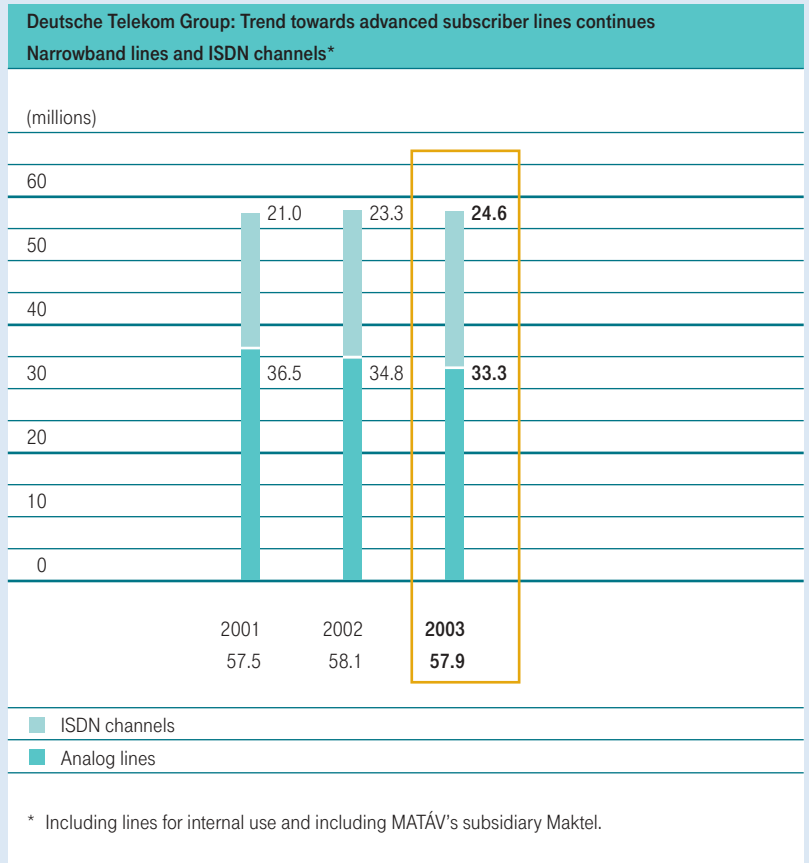
(billions of €)	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Net revenue	55.8	53.7	48.3	40.9	35.5
of which: international revenue	21.1	18.4	13.2	7.8	4.1
Net income/(loss)	1.3	(24.6)	(3.5)	5.9	1.3
Net cash provided by operating activities	14.3	12.5	11.9	10.0	9.6
Cash outflows from investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment	(6.0)	(7.6)	(10.9)	(23.5)	(6.0)
Free cash flow (before dividend)	8.3	4.8	1.1	(13.5)	3.6
Number of employees at year-end	248,519	255,969	257,058	227,015	195,788

Upgrading subscriber lines helps consolidate fixed-network subscriber base within the Group. The total number of standard analog lines and ISDN channels within the Group dropped slightly from 58.1 million in 2002 to 57.9 million at the end of 2003. Whereas the number of standard analog lines decreased due to competition, the migration to more advanced lines continued. Demand for ISDN, for instance, continued to develop positively in 2003. The number of ISDN channels throughout the Group increased 5.6 percent year-on-year to 24.6 million.

T-Com boosts its growth opportunities with T-DSL and its own brand identity. The number of DSL subscribers continued to increase in the 2003 financial year. The number of broadband lines in operation rose more than 41 percent to 4.1 million in the year under review, which demonstrates that T-Com is continuing its DSL success story. New products like "T-DSL 1500" and "T-DSL Business" were also launched and marketed successfully in Germany.

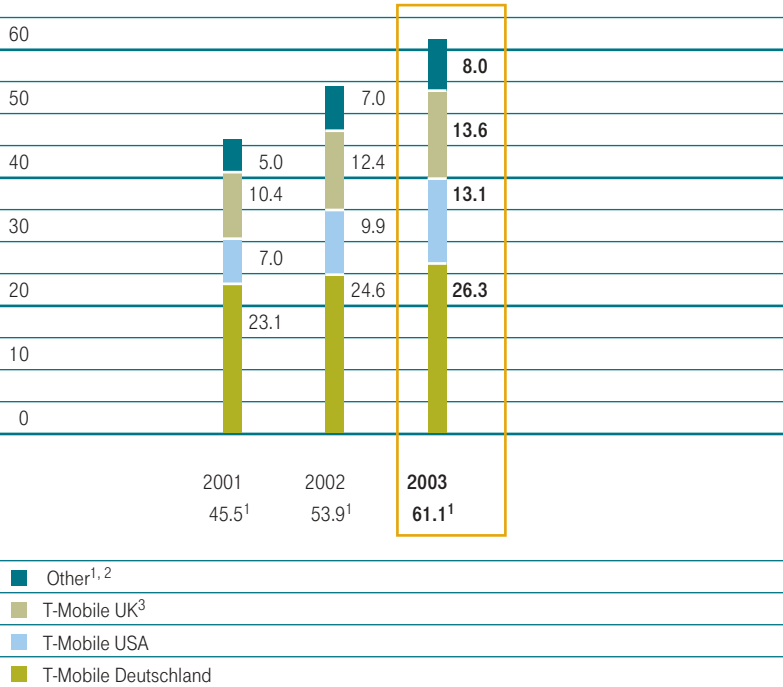
In an effort to systematically promote the expansion of the fixed-line broadband segment, T-Com focused on achieving further strong growth in T-DSL and on exploiting synergies. The implementation of Wireless LANs (W-LANs) prepared the ground for wireless T-DSL access for PCs in 2003. T-Com systematically realized the potential of combining WLANs with T-DSL in customer-oriented solutions and services.

In August 2003, T-Com was launched as the fixed-network division of the Deutsche Telekom Group with its own brand identity. The aim is to establish the T-Com brand in the minds of customers as a symbol of high-quality, future-oriented fixed-network services. This will help T-Com to consolidate its position as market leader for fixed-line services in Germany and improve its long-term growth potential.



T-Mobile's majority shareholdings: Strong growth in subscriber base

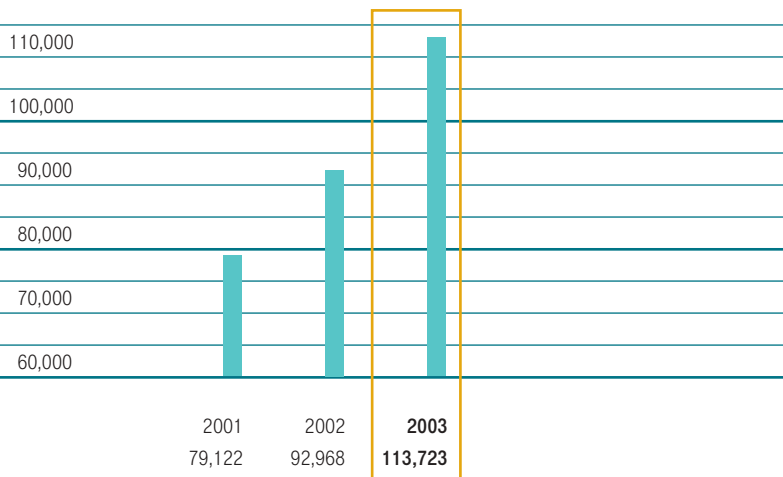
(millions)



¹ Total amounts calculated on the basis of precise figures.
² Other: T-Mobile Austria, T-Mobile Czech Republic, and T-Mobile Netherlands (from 2002).
³ T-Mobile UK including Virgin Mobile.

T-Systems Computing Services: Processor performance expanded continuously

(MIPS – million instructions per second)



T-Mobile again achieves strong growth in subscriber numbers and revenue.

As in previous years, the mobile communications subsidiaries of the T-Mobile division continued to achieve strong growth in revenue and subscriber numbers in 2003. T-Mobile USA was particularly successful, improving its position on the North American market considerably. Over the course of 2003, T-Mobile USA's customer base grew by more than 32 percent to 13.1 million. In the UK, the number of mobile communications subscribers rose almost 10 percent to 13.6 million. T-Mobile Netherlands and T-Mobile Czech Republic also increased their customer bases. In Austria, subscriber numbers held steady despite intense competition. And with 26.3 million customers in Germany, T-Mobile remained the undisputed leader among mobile communications providers on its home market. Despite unfavorable exchange rate trends, the T-Mobile division increased its total revenue by 15.4 percent to EUR 22.8 billion in 2003. Including the mobile subscribers of the T-Com companies Westel (indirectly, via MATÁV) and HT mobilne komunikacije, the total number of mobile subscribers served by the Deutsche Telekom Group rose from 58.6 million in 2002 to 66.2 million at the end of 2003.

A focal point of activities during the 2003 financial year was the expansion of mobile data services. The use of Multimedia Messaging Services (MMS) was optimized with specially designed terminal devices. As a result, T-Mobile attracted a broad range of user groups to MMS.

T-Systems implements strategic focus measures and benefits from increased efficiency.

T-Systems concentrated on organizational restructuring in 2003. The heart of the new strategy is to provide focused key-account management for T-Systems' highest-volume customers and to restructure the sales organization vertically along the four sectors, i.e., the Manufacturing, Telecommunications, Service & Finance, and Public & Healthcare industry lines. Additional elements of the new strategy include a focus on providing expert service and support, ensuring efficient global delivery, and achieving economies of scale within the service lines. T-Systems' new strategy also includes the establishment of strategic project acquisition teams dedicated to winning large-scale projects. The team signed its first big deals in the second half of 2003, and these deals show that the strategy program is off to a good start.

In addition to the strategic restructuring program, T-Systems is implementing a range of measures aimed at increasing efficiency and quality. To streamline cost structures and increase profitability, cost management was stepped up in all of T-Systems' business areas in 2003.

T-Systems also restructured the marketing of its services into three levels of added value in the fourth quarter of 2003: ICT* infrastructure management, business solution design & implementation, and business process management. T-Systems has established so-called Focus Solutions for each of these levels. These are solutions for major business customers which are of special strategic importance to them and which serve as a driving force for their flexibility and competitive success.

T-Online expands its customer base and product range.

T-Online recorded further subscriber growth of over 7 percent year-on-year in 2003. A key force driving the increase to a total of 13.1 million subscribers at the end of 2003 was the division's broad, yet customer-specific range of broadband products. As a result, some 0.8 million new customers chose a broadband access in 2003. Of T-Online's total customer base, broadband customers accounted for roughly 27 percent at the end of 2003. Thus, broadband is clearly an important growth factor for T-Online.

T-Online launched its restructured and redesigned homepage www.t-online.de in August 2003. The portal now combines the product areas for current issues, services, and shopping. The homepage has been redesigned to bring it in line with T-Online's combined business model, which attaches equal importance to the Internet access, content, services, e-commerce, and advertising segments.

In December 2003, T-Online acquired Scout24 AG, a transaction which received anti-trust approval in February 2004. This allows T-Online to pursue its strategy of expanding its value creation in the Internet growth sectors by adding a portfolio of its own high-potential online marketplaces. The Scout24 marketplaces are aimed at users in Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries. The well-established online marketplaces give T-Online additional potential for value creation and round out T-Online's range of services.



Profitable growth will be the Group's and divisions' focus in 2004.

In 2004, we want to continue to build on the Group's 2003 successes by achieving profitable growth. With this in mind, we have drawn up a 6-item "Agenda 2004", which defines the areas of action within the divisions as well as the areas of coordination for collaboration among the divisions. This initiative is designed to strengthen and leverage the growth potential within the divisions and the Group.

* ICT: Information and Communication Technology.

The economic environment.

- Global economy picks up
- German economy stagnates again
- Continued growth in the mobile communications market
- Internet becomes established as the fourth mass medium
- Amendments to German Telecommunications Act planned



Global economy picks up. The global economy improved for the second time in a row in 2003. In the United States in particular, the economy picked up considerably, building on the slight recovery in 2002. Domestic demand was boosted by expansive economic policy, low interest rates, and the continued weakness of the U.S. dollar. There was also positive development in the emerging economies in Asia, as well as in Japan and the United Kingdom. These countries benefited primarily from a sharp increase in export activities and high domestic demand. In contrast, the economies in the euro zone lagged behind. The euro zone's economy stagnated throughout the entire first half of 2003 and did not pick up until the second half of the year.

According to estimates by the Institut für Weltwirtschaft (Institute for World Economics), the United States and the United Kingdom recorded growth in their real gross domestic product (GDP, i.e., the value of all products and services produced within a country) of 3.1 percent and 2.0 percent respectively. By contrast, development of the euro zone economies was weaker, with a growth rate of just 0.5 percent.

Exchange rates for the world's major currencies changed significantly in 2003. The euro and the Japanese yen gained considerably against the U.S. dollar over the course of the year. If this exchange rate trend continues to intensify, it could jeopardize the recovery in the economies whose currencies are growing stronger.

Economy in Germany stagnates again. Despite a slight economic recovery in Germany in the second half of 2003, which was supported by foreign trade, real GDP in 2003 decreased 0.1 percent. Economic development in the first half of 2003 was mainly influenced by uncertainties linked to the war in Iraq. But the continued problems in the labor market also caused a noticeable drop in demand for consumer and capital goods in Germany.

Telecommunications market grew 2.4 percent. According to figures published by the European Information Technology Observatory ("EITO 2003"), the German telecommunications market grew by roughly 2.4 percent to around EUR 63.2 billion in 2003. The size of the market in the previous year was adjusted to EUR 61.8 billion. Deutsche Telekom's domestic revenue was down 1.7 percent year-on-year, to EUR 34.7 billion at the end of 2003. With an imputed market share of 54.9 percent in 2003, Deutsche Telekom's share of the German market was thus again down slightly from the level of 55.1 percent recorded in the previous year.

Even six years after the liberalization of the German telecommunications market, competition continued to increase. The sector experienced further market consolidation and employment figures fell. Nevertheless, the German telecommunications market continued to grow in 2003 and remains of major importance in Europe and worldwide. There is still a large number of telecommunications providers on the German telecommunications market. The licensing requirement for telecommunications companies was lifted in mid-2003. At the time, the number of licensees issued was 875 (2002: 850). The number of telecommunications companies that reported their activities to the German Regulatory Authority for Telecommunications and Posts (Regulierungsbehörde für Telekommunikation und Post - RegTP) was 2,069 (2002: 2,007). Deutsche Telekom is not only subject to regulation in Germany; some of its subsidiaries abroad are also subject to local regulation. In the fixed-network segment, subsidiaries in Hungary, Slovakia, and Croatia are subject to domestic regulatory frameworks. In the mobile communications segment, Deutsche Telekom subsidiaries are also subject to country-specific regulation in the United States, the UK, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Croatia, and Austria.

Growth continues in the mobile communications segment.

According to the Regulatory Authority, the German mobile communications market comprised a total of 64.8 million subscribers at the end of 2003. This represents a penetration rate of 78.3 percent and a year-on-year increase of almost 5.7 million subscribers. The penetration rate also increased in other European countries where T-Mobile is active.

With more than 1.7 million new customers and a total of 26.3 million subscribers at the end of 2003, T-Mobile Deutschland maintained its leadership on the German mobile telecommunications market. In the United States, T-Mobile USA gained 3.2 million new customers, improving on its 2002 figure of new additions (2.9 million). However, due to rapid changes in the situation in the United States, this was not enough to keep T-Mobile USA on top in terms of new additions.

A strong showing in a difficult market environment.

Competition on the market for ICT services intensified once again in 2003. In addition, the effects of the weaker economy continued to curb demand. Price pressures, smaller IT budgets, and longer product life cycles were the main causes for the downward trend in the IT market in 2003. By increasing efficiency and quality, the T-Systems division maintained its market position despite market consolidation. In the slumping systems integration segment, in particular, T-Systems recorded a less drastic decline in its business figures than the market. Against the background of continued intense competition in the telecommunications services market, there was a clear shift in demand toward suppliers with good credit standing and high quality during the period under review. T-Systems benefited significantly from this trend.

Broadband lines increase growth potential of the online market.

The Regulatory Authority reports that the number of Internet users in Germany continued to rise significantly in 2003. Based on various studies, the Regulatory Authority estimates that approximately 39 million people in Germany had used the Internet in one way or another. Not only did the number of Internet accesses and users grow; the intensity and quality of use by individual Internet surfers also increased considerably. According to the Regulatory Authority, Germany ranks among the top countries in Europe in terms of Internet usage, with an average of more than 11 hours per month. Key factors contributing to this trend were reduced access prices and increased use of broadband Internet access.

In an international comparison, Germany is by far the largest Western European Internet market, ahead the United Kingdom, and is above the Western European average in terms of penetration rates among Internet users. The already high overall penetration rates prove that the Internet has become established as the fourth mass communications medium. The unique possibilities it offers with respect to up-to-the-minute information, individualization, and interactivity will enable continued market growth and strengthen the position of the Internet within a changing media environment.

Amendments to German Telecommunications Act planned.

The future regulatory and competitive environment for Deutsche Telekom will be largely determined by the forthcoming amendment of the Telecommunications Act (Telekommunikationsgesetz – TKG). On October 15, 2003, Germany's government adopted the draft for a new Telecommunications Act, which provides for a considerable increase in regulation in the area of wholesale services in particular. In contrast, the level of regulation of retail services may well be reduced. The new act is not likely to enter into force until the middle of 2004.

The amendments to the act are in response to new EU telecommunications directives, which prepare the ground for a reduction in sector-specific regulation on the telecommunications markets. According to the EU directives, national legislators are to establish flexible regulatory instruments that are suited to their country's individual market situation. The Regulatory Authority is to be given the flexibility to adapt regulatory interventions to increasing competition and to limit these interventions to a minimum.

According to the Telecommunications Act in its current form, Deutsche Telekom's major rate decisions and the core services offered to competitors and end users are still subject to approval. The Regulatory Authority and various other government bodies continued to make a large number of important regulatory decisions in 2003. In chronological order, these include, in particular:

- The European Commission's recommendation concerning relevant product and service markets as part of the new EU regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services. The recommendation contains a list of markets which the Commission believes should be subject to sector-specific regulation in the future.
- The requirement to introduce carrier selection in local networks.
- The establishment of new monthly rates to be charged by Deutsche Telekom for competitors to use subscriber lines.
- Approval of an access charge for origination services for local calls, with which operators selected using the carrier-selection option will pay a proportion of the costs of the shared line.
- Approval of a higher monthly charge for analog telephone lines.
- The obligation to sell unbundled subscriber lines to resellers at wholesale conditions.
- The establishment of new interconnection rates, i.e., the rates competitors pay to route calls through Deutsche Telekom's network.

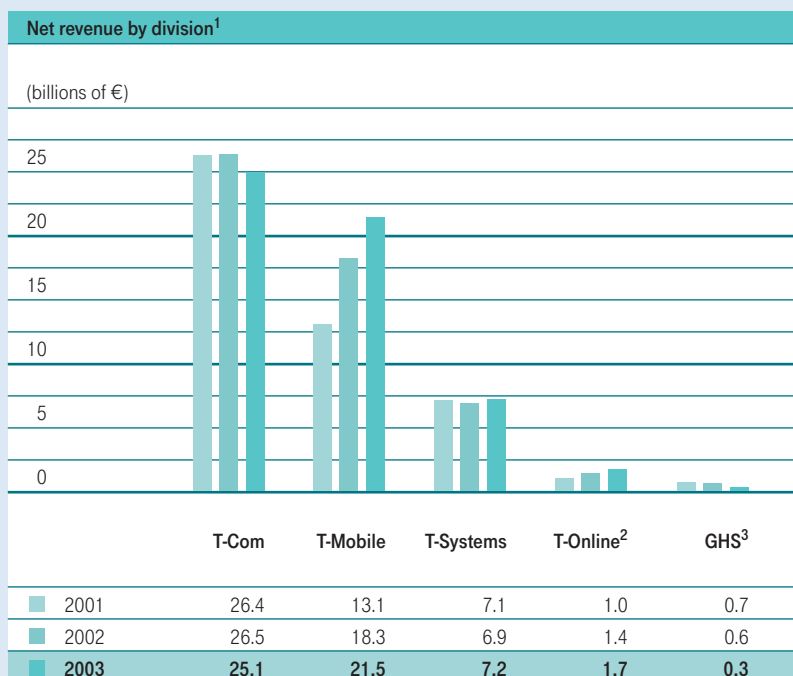
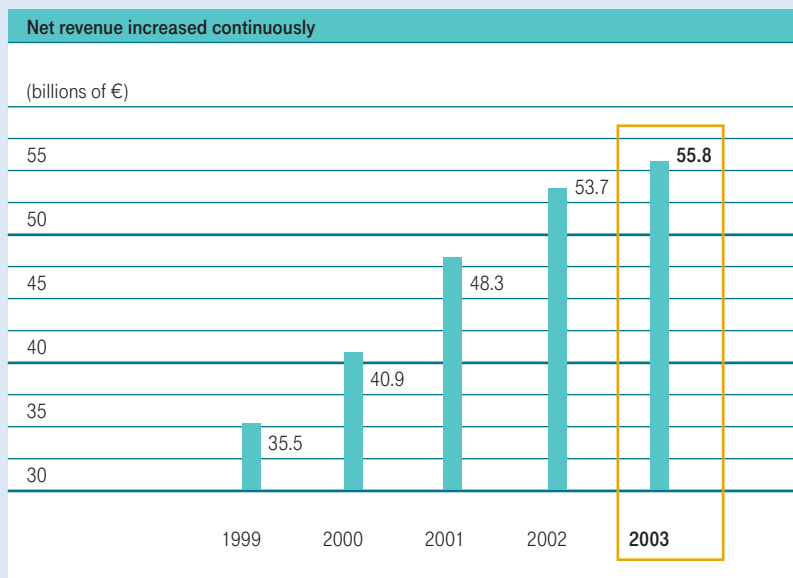
Deutsche Telekom or its competitors, respectively, have lodged appeals against several of these rulings. In December 2003, the Monopoly Commission presented its special report, which is published every two years, on the status of competition in the telecommunications markets. In its report, the Monopoly Commission stated that the strong growth in competitors' market shares indicated a further development of competition on the whole. However, it maintained that regulation is still necessary for most of the telecommunications markets. The Monopoly Commission is of the opinion that ex-ante regulation can only be dispensed with for long-distance and international calling.

Development of business in 2003.

- Net revenue increased 4 percent to EUR 55.8 billion
- Group generates net income once again
- Net cash provided by operating activities increased to EUR 14.3 billion
- Debt reduction target for 2003 exceeded by far
- IAS/IFRS conversion on schedule

Net revenue continues to grow, marked improvement in results.

Deutsche Telekom's net revenue increased by EUR 2.1 billion year-on-year in 2003, to EUR 55.8 billion. This increase is primarily a result of growth in the T-Mobile, T-Systems, and T-Online divisions. The Group's main growth and revenue driver was once more the **T-Mobile** division which recorded a double-digit percentage increase in revenue despite unfavorable exchange rate trends. In addition to the effect of the first full-year consolidation of T-Mobile Netherlands, the considerable increase in the number of T-Mobile subscribers also had a positive impact. The **T-Systems** division succeeded in increasing its revenue year-on-year despite the unfavorable economic environment and the effects of the sale of shareholdings in 2003. The increase was mainly driven by Telecommunication Services, which offset the slight decline in information technology business. Revenue growth at **T-Online** was driven by continued growth of the customer base, especially for broadband services, coupled with stronger demand for content and services, and the resulting increase in time spent online. The development of **T-Com's** revenue was significantly affected by a weak economic environment and regulatory and competition-related influences. Lower call revenues in particular – partly as a result of the introduction of call-by-call and carrier preselection in the local network and the ensuing losses of market share – led to a decrease in revenues that even the dynamic trend towards more advanced lines such as T-DSL could not offset. The drop in net revenue was exacerbated by the deconsolidation of the cable companies.



¹ DeTeMedien is no longer included under T-Online, but has been reported under T-Com since January 1, 2003; in addition, the reallocation of T-Systems' agency business to T-Com and T-Mobile has led to a redistribution of intersegment revenue and net revenues which does not affect income; prior-year comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

² Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB), as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IASs/IFRSs (since the beginning of 2003).

³ GHS: Group Headquarters & Shared Services. Reported under "Other" until the first quarter of 2003.

Net income – back in the black. Deutsche Telekom generated net income amounting to EUR 1.3 billion in the 2003 financial year. This represents a year-on-year improvement of EUR 25.9 billion from a net loss of EUR 24.6 billion in 2002. This development is mainly the result of the nonscheduled write-downs on goodwill and licenses at mobile communications companies in 2002, for which there were no comparable write-downs in 2003. Other factors contributing to this development were efficiency enhancements, increased levels of income from the disposal of noncurrent assets, and a considerable improvement in net financial income/expense.

The consolidated statement of income for the 2003 financial year is presented using the cost-of-sales method (in accordance with § 275 (3) HGB) for the first time. Prior-year comparatives have been adjusted accordingly. With the cost-of-sales method, net revenue is set against the expenses incurred to generate these revenues, classified into cost of sales, selling cost, and general and administrative cost functions. All expenses which cannot be allocated to functional costs are reported under other operating expenses, which are therefore calculated differently than under the total cost method.

The decrease in the cost of sales and other operating expenses in particular had a positive impact on net income in 2003. The cost of sales fell by EUR 13.1 billion year-on-year to EUR 31.4 billion. This is primarily attributable to the non-recurrence of the nonscheduled write-downs charged on mobile communications licenses at T-Mobile USA and T-Mobile UK in 2002 (totaling EUR 11.6 billion). Other operating expenses decreased by EUR 9.8 billion year-on-year to EUR 5.1 billion. This considerable drop is mainly attributable to lower goodwill amortization which, in 2002, was impacted by nonscheduled write-downs of the goodwill of T-Mobile USA, T-Mobile Netherlands, and T-Systems SIRIS, totaling EUR 9.8 billion.

Deutsche Telekom's concentration on its core business activities led to further asset disposals in 2003. This was the main factor behind the increase of EUR 0.7 billion in other operating income. EUR 0.4 billion of the income from asset disposals is attributable to the sale of the remaining cable activities, EUR 0.4 billion to the sale of shares in OJCS Mobile TeleSystems (MTS), and approximately EUR 0.1 billion each to the sale of TELECASH, Globe Telecom, and Eutelsat. Amounts reported under this item in the previous year related in particular to the sale of Satelindo (EUR 0.2 billion) and the sale of T-Online shares (approximately EUR 0.3 billion).

Net financial income/expense improved by EUR 2.0 billion year-on-year. This development is partly due to the fact that in the previous year, net financial income/expense was negatively affected by share price-related write-downs on the net carrying amount of the shareholding in France Telecom amounting to EUR 0.6 billion and valuation adjustments on other investments in noncurrent securities totaling EUR 0.4 billion; there were no comparable measures in the year under review. In addition, the loss related to associated and related companies and the net interest expense both decreased in the year under review. This was mainly attributable to the non-recurrence, due to consolidation, of the expense relating to companies accounted for using the equity method in the previous year and the write-up of the net carrying amount of the stake in comdirect bank AG. These positive effects were partially offset by expenses for Toll Collect totaling EUR 0.4 billion in the year under review. The net interest expense decreased primarily as a result of the reduction in debt and the recognition of interest income from the reversal of interest rate derivatives which were no longer necessary.

Positive development of results in every division. Income before income taxes of the **T-Com** division increased by EUR 0.7 billion to EUR 4.3 billion in the year under review, despite a decrease in revenue. This development is mainly due to improved cost structures and decreased levels of depreciation and amortization as a result of the disposal of property, plant, and equipment as part of the sale of the remaining cable business at the beginning of 2003. In addition, proceeds from the sale of the remaining cable companies also contributed to the increase in income in this segment. These proceeds were partly offset, however, by expenses for transfers to accruals, mainly for restructuring and increased additions to pension accruals. The loss related to associated and related companies of the T-Com division in 2003 was negatively impacted by expenses relating to such shareholdings, in particular Toll Collect (EUR 0.4 billion); in the previous year, this figure was mainly affected by valuation adjustments on loans to associated companies of Kabel Deutschland (EUR 0.3 billion).

The loss before income taxes of the **T-Mobile** division in 2002 turned positive in 2003, due to a considerable improvement of EUR 24.6 billion, to income of EUR 0.8 billion. Factors contributing to this development include, on the one hand, increased net revenue resulting in particular from the growth in the number of subscribers and, on the other hand, the high level of nonscheduled write-downs on goodwill and licenses in the previous year. Other factors that boosted results include the sale of shares in the Russian company MTS as well as considerable economies of scale and synergy effects.

The **T-Systems** division decreased its loss before income taxes by EUR 1.9 billion year-on-year. One of the main contributory factors in this development was the decrease of EUR 1.1 billion in depreciation and amortization to EUR 1.5 billion. This decrease is mainly attributable to the nonscheduled write-downs of goodwill and property, plant, and equipment charged in the previous year as a result of the strategic review, for which there were no comparable activities in 2003. Efficiency improvements, revenue growth and increased other operating income also contributed to the improvement in results in the period under review. Other operating income increased by EUR 0.2 billion, partly as a result of the sale of the shareholdings in TELECASH and T-Systems SIRIS. Net financial expense decreased by EUR 0.1 billion year-on-year, mainly as a result of the reduction of debt.

The **T-Online** division turned its loss before income taxes of 2002 into income before taxes of EUR 0.1 billion, recording an improvement of EUR 0.6 billion. This is primarily a result of increased revenues and results related to associated and related companies, which also turned positive in 2003 (up EUR 0.4 billion to plus EUR 0.1 billion). This was mainly a consequence of the write-up of the shareholding in comdirect bank AG in the year under review due to its positive development, whereas nonscheduled write-downs of goodwill had to be charged in the previous year.

The loss before income taxes in **Group Headquarters & Shared Services** decreased by EUR 0.6 billion year-on-year in 2003. This development is mainly attributable to the valuation adjustments included in the figure for the previous year, totaling EUR 1.0 billion, on the shares held in France Telecom and on other investments in noncurrent securities; there were no comparable valuation adjustments in the year under review. In addition, depreciation and amortization decreased by EUR 0.4 billion in the year under review as a result of the continued disposal of real estate assets and the related decrease in the depreciation base. In contrast to this effect, however, lower levels of income resulting from the sale of shareholdings led to a year-on-year decrease in other operating income in 2003. The EUR 0.5 billion increase in personnel costs relating to Vivento had a negative impact on results.

Key figures for group segments¹

(billions of €)	Total revenue ²		Income/(loss) before income taxes ³		Employees ⁴
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
T-Com	29.2	30.6	4.3	3.6	139,548
T-Mobile	22.8	19.7	0.8	(23.8)	41,767
T-Systems	10.6	10.5	(0.1)	(2.0)	42,108
T-Online ^{5, 6}	1.9	1.6	0.1	(0.5)	2,637
Group Headquarters & Shared Services ⁷	4.2	4.4	(4.1)	(4.7)	25,203
Reconciliation ^{5, 8}	(12.9)	(13.1)	0.4	0.2	-
Group	55.8	53.7	1.4	(27.2)	251,263

¹ DeTeMedien is no longer included under T-Online, but has been reported under T-Com since January 1, 2003; in addition, the reallocation of T-Systems' agency business to T-Com and T-Mobile has led to a redistribution of intersegment revenue and net revenues which does not affect income; prior-year comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

² Net revenue plus revenue from business with other segments.

³ Income before income taxes; following the change to the cost-of-sales method, this item includes other taxes; prior-year comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

⁴ Average figures for the year.

⁵ As of January 1, 2003, subsequent measurement resulting from the admission of new T-Online shareholders, which affects the income/loss related to associated and related companies, as well as depreciation and amortization, is no longer reported under the T-Online segment but in the reconciliation; prior-year comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

⁶ Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB), as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IASs/IFRSs (since the beginning of 2003).

⁷ Reported as "Other" until the first quarter of 2003.

⁸ Items to be reconciled mainly relate to consolidation entries.

Condensed financial statements: Balance sheet of Deutsche Telekom AG*

(billions of €)	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
Property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets	29.5	33.0
Financial assets	67.6	75.3
Noncurrent assets	97.1	108.3
Inventories, materials, and supplies	0.2	0.3
Receivables and other assets	22.6	5.9
Liquid assets	7.4	0.1
Current assets	30.2	6.3
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	0.3	0.4
Total assets	127.6	115.0
Shareholders' equity	46.2	42.1
– of which: unappropriated net income	2.0	0.0
Accruals	8.8	7.6
Liabilities	72.5	65.2
Deferred income	0.1	0.1
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	127.6	115.0

* The single-entity financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG are published in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) and filed with the Commercial Registry of the Bonn District Court. The financial statements are available upon request from Deutsche Telekom, Investor Relations, Postfach 2000, D-53105 Bonn, Germany, fax +49 228 181-88009.

Single-entity financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG.

In general, corporate groups with international activities focus their reporting on the consolidated financial statements. However, dividend payments at Deutsche Telekom are based on the single-entity financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG. For this reason, the condensed financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG are presented in this section.

The change in Deutsche Telekom AG's total assets is due primarily to a rise in receivables from subsidiaries and a reduction in investments in subsidiaries. The latter decreased as a result in particular of the withdrawal of the equity interest in

Deutsche Telekom BK-Holding GmbH, Bonn. The equity ratio was 37 percent at December 31, 2003. Deutsche Telekom AG recorded a slight revenue decrease of EUR 0.6 billion to EUR 25.2 billion. Results from ordinary business activities were positive, in particular due to an improvement in the income/loss related to associated and related companies through the income from profit transfer agreements of T-Mobile International Holding GmbH, Bonn, Deutsche Telekom BK-Holding GmbH, Bonn, and T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, which totaled EUR 4.6 billion. Taking into account tax refunds of EUR 0.1 billion, net income amounted to EUR 4.1 billion.

Statement of income of Deutsche Telekom AG*

(billions of €)	2003	2002
Net revenue	25.2	25.8
Cost of sales	(15.1)	(16.0)
Gross profit	10.1	9.8
Selling costs	(5.1)	(5.7)
General and administrative costs	(3.1)	(3.8)
Other operating income	3.2	5.2
Other operating expenses	(2.6)	(2.9)
Operating results	2.5	2.6
Financial income/(expense), net	1.5	(6.4)
Results from ordinary business activities	4.0	(3.8)
Income taxes	0.1	0.8
Income/(loss) after taxes	4.1	(3.0)

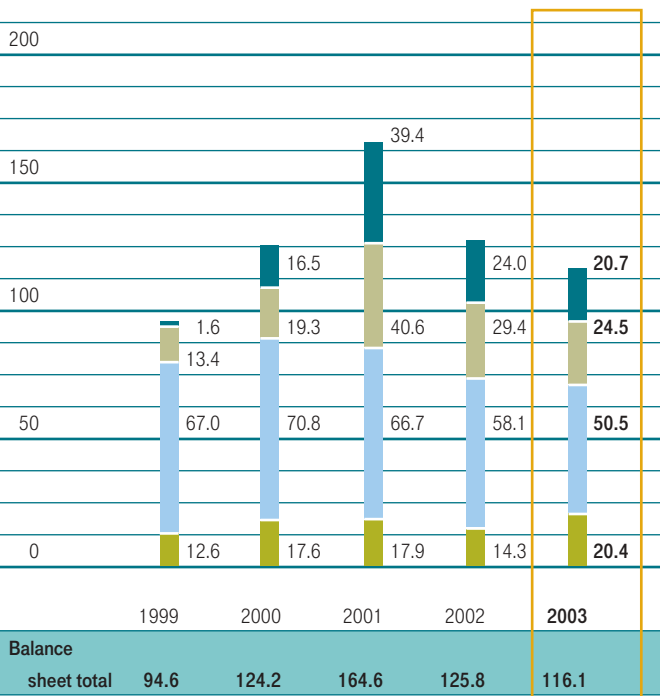
* Deutsche Telekom AG's statement of income and the consolidated statement of income have been classified using the cost-of-sales method since the beginning of the 2003 financial year; correspondingly, other taxes are allocated to functional costs and are therefore included in the operating results; prior-year comparatives have been adjusted accordingly.

Suspension of dividend payment to aid continued net debt reduction. As was the case for the previous year, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board will propose to the shareholders' meeting that no dividend be paid for the 2003 financial year. This proposal is intended to help the Group reduce its net debt further.

Balance sheet structure of the Deutsche Telekom Group

Assets

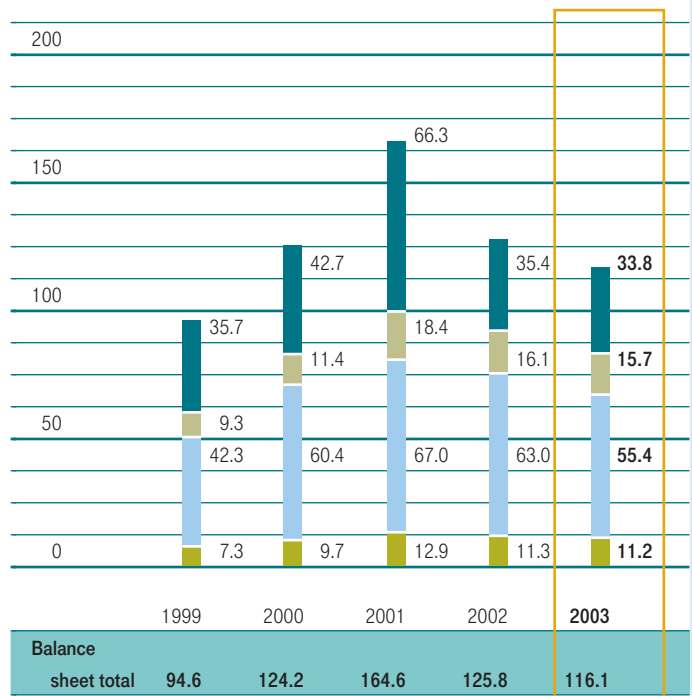
(billions of €; as of Dec. 31 of each year)



- Licenses, concessions and similar rights, advance payments
- Goodwill
- Property, plant, and equipment, financial assets
- Current assets and other assets

Liabilities

(billions of €; as of Dec. 31 of each year)



- Shareholders' equity
- Accruals
- Debt
- Other liabilities

Net worth and financial position improved by debt reduction program. The balance sheet total of the Deutsche Telekom Group decreased by approximately 8 percent, or EUR 9.7 billion, year-on-year as of December 31, 2003. This decrease is the result of various positive and negative effects. The reduction in noncurrent assets is due in particular to the disposal of noncore assets, depreciation and amortization combined with lower levels of investment, and currency

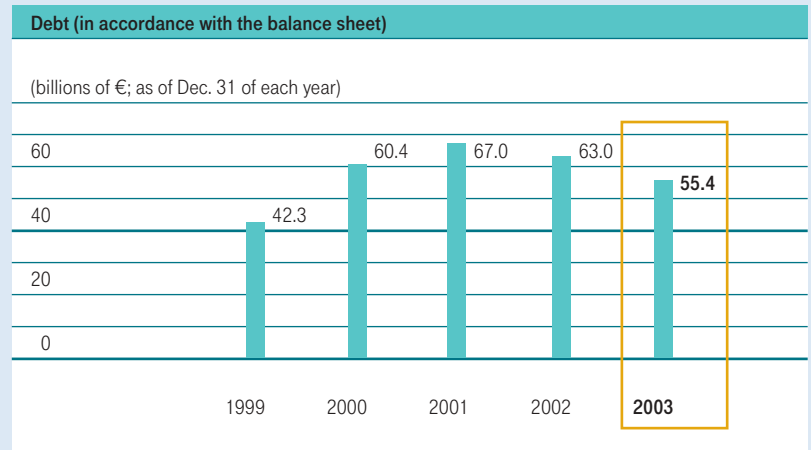
translation effects. This was partly offset by an increase of EUR 7.2 billion in cash in banks, which was due primarily to cash inflows from the sale of the remaining cable businesses, real estate, and other assets, and from the issuance of a mandatory convertible bond, as well as from net cash provided by operating activities.

Debt (in accordance with the balance sheet) reduced by EUR 7.6 billion. The main factors aiding the reduction of debt in 2003 were cash generated from operations, disposals of noncore assets, and currency translation effects. New debt resulted for instance from the issuance of a U.S. dollar bond and a convertible bond.

Net debt reduced to EUR 46.6 billion. Deutsche Telekom reduced its net debt by around EUR 14.5 billion in 2003. This was possible as a result of the strong cash flow, inflows from the disposal of noncurrent assets, and exchange rate effects.

Net debt comprises financial liabilities and, under other liabilities, loan notes, liabilities from interest rate/cross currency swaps and collateral payments received (EUR 1.1 billion; 2002: EUR 1.1 billion). The following items on the assets side are subtracted from this total: liquid assets, noncurrent and marketable securities, interest rate and cross currency swaps, collateral payments made (reported under other assets), and discounts on loans, amounting to a total of EUR 9.9 billion (2002: EUR 3.0 billion). As a result, Deutsche Telekom's net debt amounts to EUR 46.6 billion (2002: EUR 61.1 billion).

Net debt is not a measure included in the consolidated financial statements under German GAAP, but senior decision-makers at Deutsche Telekom use it for debt management and control purposes. Although many of Deutsche Telekom's competitors use this measure, there is no uniform definition of it to date.



Consolidated statement of cash flows (condensed)¹

(billions of €)	2003	2002	2001
Net cash provided by operating activities	14.3	12.5	11.9
Cash outflows from investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment	(6.0)	(7.6)	(10.9)
Free cash flow (before dividend) ²	8.3	4.8	1.1
Net cash used for investing activities	(2.1)	(10.1)	(5.4)
Net cash used for financing activities	(5.2)	(3.4)	(4.8)
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7.0	(1.0)	1.7
Cash and cash equivalents (short- and long-term)	9.1	1.9	2.9

¹ Calculated and rounded on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

² "Free cash flow (before dividend)" is not a measure included in the consolidated financial statements under German GAAP. Deutsche Telekom is of the opinion that it is used by investors as a measure to enable them to assess the Group's cash provided by operating activities (after deduction of cash outflows for investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment), in particular with regard to investments in associated and related companies, and the repayment of liabilities. "Free cash flow (before dividend)" should not be used to determine the financial position of the Group. There is only limited comparability between Deutsche Telekom's definition of free cash flow and methods of calculating this measure and similarly designated measures and disclosures of other companies.

Substantial rise in net cash provided by operating activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by EUR 1.8 billion to EUR 14.3 billion. In addition to tax refunds and lower net interest payments, this is due in particular to the marked improvement in operational business. **Net cash used for investing activities** decreased by EUR 8.0 billion to EUR 2.1 billion. This is primarily because capital expenditure was higher in the previous year and the acquisition of shares in T-Systems ITS (EUR 4.7 billion) and T-Mobile Netherlands (EUR 1.7 billion) took their full effect on cash flow. In addition, cash inflows from the sale of financial assets increased year-on-year, as did cash inflows from the disposal of unconsolidated subsidiaries. **Net cash used for financing activities** totaled EUR 5.2 billion in the 2003 financial year, a year-on-year increase of EUR 1.8 billion. This development is mainly attributable to the increase of EUR 3.3 billion in debt repayment (2003: EUR 5.1 billion; 2002: EUR 1.8 billion). In addition, the previous year's figure included a dividend payment amounting to EUR 1.6 billion; in the year under review, this contrasts with dividend payments to minority shareholders only amounting to EUR 0.1 billion. The level of debt was reduced in 2003 mainly through the repayment of U.S. dollar bonds, the reduction of a syndicated loan, and the repayment of bonds. New debt was generated by the issuance of a convertible bond and a U.S. dollar bond.

Conversion of accounting to IASs/IFRSs on schedule.

In accordance with Regulation 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 19, 2002, listed companies within the European Union are obliged to prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) for each financial year starting on or after January 1, 2005.

Deutsche Telekom sees the conversion of its accounting to IASs/IFRSs as an opportunity to further strengthen its position on the international capital markets through increased transparency and comparability with its competitors. Both external and internal reporting are being converted to IASs/IFRSs at the same time. Deutsche Telekom's Board of Management attaches a high priority to the preparations for this conversion. Deutsche Telekom will comply with the requirements relating to IASs/IFRSs on time. Preparations are running on schedule.

The Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom launched a project at the end of 2002 to make an early start with planning for the conversion of the Company's accounting. In the initial phase, a Group-wide conversion plan was drawn up in close cooperation with the divisions. Subsequently, in the first half of 2003, all affected IT systems were identified and the necessary adjustments defined and scheduled. Additionally, an IAS/IFRS accounting manual was drawn up for the whole Group on the basis of the standards issued and drafts published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) by mid-2003. This manual is constantly updated to take account of new standards and interpretations of the standards and the concrete wording of draft standards and interpretations.

All necessary measures for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IASs/IFRSs in group companies, the divisions, and at group level were taken in the second half of 2003. These include Group-wide training measures, the adjustment of the relevant IT systems, and the restructuring of internal processes. The phase of drawing up parallel IAS/IFRS financial statements began at the end of 2003. During this phase, until the beginning of 2005, financial statements under IASs/IFRSs will be drawn up following preparation of the regular financial statements under German GAAP. For Deutsche Telekom, the date of transition to IFRSs, the date for which the IAS/IFRS opening balance sheet is being prepared, as defined by IFRS 1 is January 1, 2003. This date of transition is necessary because companies such as Deutsche Telekom that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and are subject to the supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States are obliged to report comparatives for two prior years rather than just one for certain items in the financial statements.

IASs/IFRSs will replace German GAAP for external reporting from the first quarter of 2005. Reporting data in accordance with IASs/IFRSs will then be published together with the relevant prior-period comparatives.

Dependent company report. The Bundesanstalt für Post und Telekommunikation (the Federal Agency), a public law entity, held a 26.03-percent shareholding in Deutsche Telekom AG at December 31, 2003 on behalf and on account of the Federal Republic of Germany (the Federal Republic). Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), a federal corporation, held a 16.74-percent shareholding at December 31, 2003 which, in accordance with § 22 (1) no. 1 of the Securities Trading Act (Wertpapierhandelsgesetz – WpHG), must be deemed to be held by the Federal Republic as regards the exercising of the voting rights. The shareholding deemed to be held by the Federal Republic therefore amounted to 42.77 percent at the balance sheet date, as in the previous year. The increase in the shareholding of KfW and the corresponding decrease in the shareholding of the Federal Agency of around 4.7 percent compared with the previous year are due to the fact that the Federal Republic transferred approximately 199 million shares to KfW in November 2003 as part of a so-called holding arrangement. As the Federal Republic, despite its minority shareholding, represents a solid majority at the shareholders' meeting due to the average attendance of the shareholders' meeting, Deutsche Telekom is a dependent company of the Federal Republic according to § 17 (1) of the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktengesetz – AktG).

No controlling agreement or profit transfer agreement exists. Pursuant to § 312 of the German Stock Corporation Act, the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG has therefore prepared a dependent company report describing relations between the controlling body and affiliated companies. The Board of Management has included the following statement at the end of this report: "The Board of Management hereby states that, under the circumstances known to the Board of Management at the time of performing the business transactions, the Company received appropriate remuneration for such transactions. The Company did not perform or omit any actions on behalf of or on the instructions of the controlling company or any affiliated companies."

Purchasing.

- Intense further development of procurement management
- Purchasing systems and e-procurement systematically expanded
- Stronger focus on major strategic suppliers
- Significant savings made in the divisions

The main focus of purchasing activities in 2003 was to consistently support the Group-wide Triple-E program for reducing debt, increasing efficiency, and improving results. Our global purchasing vision defines the approach as follows: "Deutsche Telekom Purchasing will be the best within its industry and makes the maximum contribution possible to the corporate result. Purchasing creates a positive image with highly qualified and customer-focused purchasing professionals."

Procurement management intensified. Investments and expenditures were cut heavily as part of the rationalization measures introduced by the Triple-E program. As a result, the purchasing volume dropped from EUR 18.7 billion in 2002 to EUR 16.5 billion in the year under review. T-Mobile accounted for the largest share – around half – of the total purchasing volume, followed by T-Com and T-Systems. Broken down into product groups, 2003 expenditures were once again focused primarily on technology, IT, and terminal equipment.

As in previous years, Purchasing made a significant contribution to Deutsche Telekom's value added in 2003 with tough purchasing negotiations, standardization of products and services ordered, increased global pooling of orders, online auctions, and improved payment terms.

Purchasing systems and e-procurement systematically expanded in the divisions. An important focus of purchasing activities in 2003 was on optimizing processes by increasing the use of electronic purchasing. In particular, the expansion of eBest, the internal ordering system, further improved the efficiency of internal processes. The number of users increased from around 20,000 in 2002 to roughly 30,000 in 2003. The roll-out of eBest has now almost been completed throughout Germany. Users now have access to 60 internal catalogs and have placed around 250,000 orders directly with suppliers, at terms and conditions negotiated by Purchasing. These transactions are increasingly processed using the T-Mart platform, which T-Systems also makes available to companies outside the Deutsche Telekom Group.

The global purchasing database is designed to ensure transparency and optimize cooperation. It provides a detailed overview of spending within the Group. In addition to a breakdown by suppliers, it is now possible to generate a breakdown of expenditures by product groups according to the UNSPSC (United Nations Standard Product and Services Code) that was introduced throughout the Group in 2002. This provides an important basis for identifying and leveraging purchasing synergies within the Group.

Tendering procedures and negotiations are increasingly carried out via the Internet. Negotiations can be completed efficiently and transparently within defined time frames. The decision was taken in 2003 to implement a Group-wide solution in 2004.

Focus on major strategic suppliers. Increasing competition and consolidation in the IT and telecommunications sector makes close cooperation with strategic suppliers essential. Last year, selected suppliers were integrated into Deutsche Telekom's own processes to a greater extent, and development partnerships with innovative suppliers were further expanded. These efforts are aimed at fostering the Group's innovation potential for many years to come.

Product group management developed further. The strategic purchasing management program based on more than 30 core product groups that was introduced in 2001 was continually developed further in 2003. Purchases of specific product groups for the divisions are now managed by procurement teams that serve various functional areas. Synergies at Group level, however, will increasingly be exploited through strategic, cross-divisional product group teams (strategic sourcing teams) and common purchasing networks that will increasingly act globally in the future. This approach offers the benefit of combining the concentration of purchasing benefits at Group level with the flexibility of the individual divisions.

E-procurement successfully boosted and T-Com's purchasing organization streamlined. The systematic expansion of electronic ordering throughout Germany enabled T-Com's purchasing organization to increase the share of purchasing transactions that were handled electronically from approximately 50 percent in 2002 to over 70 percent in 2003. Considerable process improvements can also be expected in 2004 thanks to the introduction of electronic contract awarding procedures in the fields of civil engineering and installation, and the integration of additional suppliers. There was a substantial increase in Purchasing's productivity as the implementation of electronic ordering procedures and the streamlining of the purchasing organization in 2003 led to a significant increase in staff productivity and efficiency in purchasing. Through close coordination with its international shareholdings and the realization of joint projects, T-Com was able to exploit substantial potential for synergies in 2003. By optimizing cooperation with suppliers and service providers, T-Com succeeded in improving its purchasing conditions despite a reduction in capital expenditure.

UMTS roll-out prepared and GSM purchasing activities in Europe and the United States bundled. For T-Mobile, 2003 was dominated by the construction of UMTS networks. The primary aim was to prepare a suitable infrastructure for the launch of UMTS services. In addition, the GSM purchasing activities between Europe and the United States were bundled, yielding additional savings. T-Mobile also achieved considerable purchasing benefits by consistently pursuing its platform strategy. The implementation of an international functional structure for T-Mobile's purchasing organization and close coordination with its Eastern European subsidiaries and shareholdings allowed the division to exploit numerous additional potential synergies.

T-Systems makes savings with e-auctions. Remarkable savings were made in an invitation to tender for notebooks thanks to the definition of Group-wide standards, the pooling of orders, and the use of electronic auctions. The implementation of the "Purchasing Information System" (PU-IS) pilot project lays the groundwork for division-wide purchasing controlling and provides a data base for all strategic tasks of the T-Systems purchasing department. T-Systems operates the server platform and applications needed to hold e-auctions on a global scale. These services are used by all of the Group's divisions.

eBest implementation at T-Online Germany complete.

T-Online completed the implementation of the eBest electronic procurement system in Germany in 2003. In addition, access to electronic catalogs was also realized, which makes it easier for employees to select products and thus accelerates the ordering process by allowing employees to place orders online, directly with suppliers.

Research and development.

- Content and organization of the Group's innovation activities restructured
- Number of intellectual property rights increased
- R&D's orientation toward market and profitable growth increased

One of the keys to generating profitable growth for Deutsche Telekom is innovation. Innovation not only creates new business areas, products, and services; it also serves as the basis for improving existing products and services.

Innovation activities restructured from the ground up.

Deutsche Telekom's innovation activities were clearly focused on the market in 2003. Current and future market and technology trends were considered when determining the issues and tasks in the field of innovation, with the emphasis on the "Four I's" of innovation. "Intuitive Use" is aimed at ensuring that products and services are easy and inherently logical to use. "Intelligent Access" focuses on providing the best possible applications and connections for any given context and area of use. "Integrated Addressing" meets the increasing demand for integrating communications and data functions into everyday objects. The fourth "I", "Infrastructure Development", emerged as a result of the increasingly intense competition and cost situations that have arisen from new technologies and applications.

The repositioning of the central Innovation Management department in terms of organizational structure and activities underscores the great importance Deutsche Telekom has placed on innovation. As a result, a new central department called "Innovation" was established, reporting directly to the Chairman of the Board of Management. This department will work in close collaboration with the Group Strategy and Technology and Platforms departments.

Cooperation with the divisions was defined based on time horizons and will be ensured through scheduled coordination meetings in the future. The divisions will concentrate on product-oriented innovations within a period of up to two years while the Innovation department will study future market and technology trends in a timeframe of two to five years. In order to ensure transparency with regard to the effectiveness of innovation activities within the Group, Deutsche Telekom has developed a grid of indicators and will review its results on a regular basis.

Innovation strategy focused on new technologies. The focus of the innovation strategy was to identify, describe, and evaluate so-called "disruptive technologies" – technologies that have a long-term influence on the business of both Deutsche Telekom and its individual divisions – as well as customer behavior patterns and trends. This resulted in recommendations for the development of new technologies like WiMax and ad-hoc networks that were incorporated into the work of the divisions, Group Strategy, Corporate R&D, and standardization efforts. In keeping with its "Agenda 2004" and the innovation campaign that goes along with "Agenda 2004", Deutsche Telekom oriented its innovation strategy process even more heavily toward profitable growth by defining clear results and interfaces. For example, innovation projects were launched in market-oriented and cross-divisional fields, like E-Health, in order to create new growth areas for the Group.

Central R&D projects focused on future products and services. The Group's R&D in 2003 was focused on using market and technology trends and the "Four I's" to develop so-called "enabling technologies". These are technologies that should serve as the basis for future products and services. The project portfolio was streamlined to bring it in line with the "Four I's" and "enabling technologies" as well as task-sharing with the divisions and average project completion times.

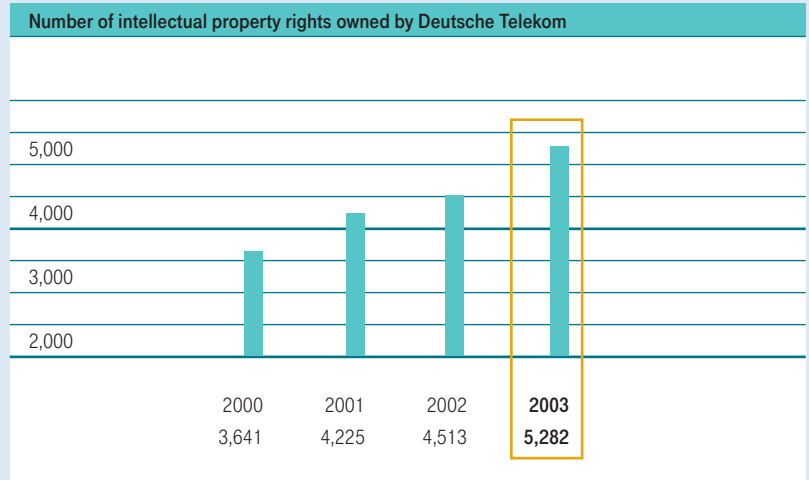
The projects themselves were implemented with the involvement of the divisions to ensure that the results could be used for the development of products and systems. For example, the “Global Seamless Networks” project was carried out in collaboration with T-Com, T-Systems, and other industry partners. It demonstrated the latest optical transmission systems and how they interact with Ethernet and IP solutions in a long-haul network. A series of speech-based projects was also launched as part of a “voice initiative”. The “Voicident” project, for instance, dealt with voice-based authentication. It is based on the human voice as a reliable means of identification, thus fulfilling one of the key security requirements of modern communications.

Research and Development expenditure. At approximately EUR 0.9 billion, expenditure on R&D activities was at the same level in the 2003 financial year as in the previous year, with the development and adjustment of software systems and architectures again accounting for the largest proportion. In 2003, a total of around 6,400 employees were involved in projects and activities aimed at creating new products and offering them efficiently to the customers.

Patent applications and intellectual property rights. As the use of applications in mobile and fixed-networks grows, intellectual property rights play an increasingly important role in national and international competition. Deutsche Telekom’s activities in the fields of in-house development and third-party acquisition take this into account.

The number of patent applications made by Deutsche Telekom in the year under review was 402. The number of patents granted in 2003 – for applications submitted in prior years – rose by around 70 percent over the previous year (2003: 308; 2002: 182). At the end of 2003, Deutsche Telekom owned a total of 5,282 intellectual property rights. These included a variety of application-specific patents, such as in the field of intelligent traffic systems, that may become particularly important as future applications are developed.

The management of these intellectual property rights at Deutsche Telekom takes into account cost-benefit factors. The portfolio of intellectual property rights is reviewed on a regular basis and intellectual property rights that are no longer relevant are eliminated. In the year under review, Deutsche Telekom continued to push forward the marketing of a portion of its intellectual property rights portfolio.



New strategic focus at T-Venture. The positioning and business model of T-Venture (T-Venture Holding GmbH) were revised in line with the restructuring of Deutsche Telekom’s innovation management activities. Besides generating value contributions for Deutsche Telekom and its divisions, T-Venture’s new task is to ensure access to new products and services. By making strategic investments, T-Venture aims to secure the Group options on new technologies and business models with promising but not yet quantifiable prospects for the future. This increases the strategic importance of T-Venture for Deutsche Telekom’s innovation potential. In view of this, a corporate fund was established in addition to the existing divisional funds to make investments in close coordination with the new Innovation department.

The concentration of investment activities in these funds is reflected in T-Venture Holding’s investment volumes. As part of T-Venture’s revised strategy, new investments will only be made through the divisional funds managed by T-Venture Holding. Accordingly, investments made by T-Venture itself were reduced in the 2003 financial year.

Employees.

- Safeguarding jobs through capacity-oriented employment management
- Vivento on the right track after restructuring
- T-Spirit – new corporate vision and values
- Focus on quality and communication in ideas management
- Deutsche Telekom still leader in vocational training

Deutsche Telekom's human resources (HR) strategy is closely linked with the overall Group strategy and supports corporate decisions with corresponding personnel measures. In light of the current employment structure within the Group and the Group's strategic objective of increasing long-term profitability, the current focus of our HR strategy is on personnel cost management. Personnel cost management is aimed at significantly improving the ratio of revenues to payroll costs in the divisions.

Group human resources strategy. The Group human resources strategy was further developed in 2003 and incorporates five main areas of focus that will determine the direction of all of our personnel-related activities. The HR strategy agenda ties into our new focus on future-oriented personnel activities, which was launched in 2001 and concentrated on increasing efficiency and improving competitiveness in 2002. All five areas – Personnel Cost Management, Total Compensation, HR Efficiency, Managing Skills and Competencies, and Managing Diversity and Leadership – are clearly focused on reducing costs and increasing efficiency.

Personnel Cost Management: The unfavorable personnel cost structure has forced Deutsche Telekom to practice more intense and comprehensive personnel cost management than before. In addition to looking at workforce figures alone, the Company must now also examine pay and working hours. According to the plans for this area, all divisions will contribute to improving results in the Group by reducing their personnel cost ratios by 2006.

Total Compensation: Our future strategy for terms and conditions of employment will react to a greater extent to the primary causes of cost pressures with an appropriate set of personnel cost management measures. Such causes include limited competitiveness due to higher-than-average wages and salaries in some business areas, swings in the economic cycle, and structural problems resulting from technical innovations on the product markets.

HR Efficiency and Quality: Deutsche Telekom's human resources departments must become far more efficient. Our long-term objective is to establish a lean structure, with the Group concentrating on strategic management. Increases in operating efficiency must be achieved within the divisions.

Managing Skills and Competencies: Becoming a leader in innovation remains one of Deutsche Telekom's strategic aims. In order to achieve this goal, it is essential that our personnel have a superior level of qualification over the long term. But the general hiring freeze and the fact that a considerable proportion of employees have been with the Group for many years present major hurdles in this respect. That is why we must intensify training and development activities for all Deutsche Telekom employees. We will also implement a Group-wide management development system to ensure that the vast majority of top managers can be recruited from within Deutsche Telekom.

Managing Diversity and Leadership: Productivity-enhancing and innovation-promoting elements will complement our diversity management efforts in the future. With this aim in mind, the divisions have set up a catalog of projects at operational level that should, for instance, help them reach specific customer groups and occupy market niches more quickly or sooner by leveraging the linguistic and cultural diversity within the Group. We will also continue to integrate the corporate vision and values into all HR tools and systems across the divisions.

T-Spirit: new corporate vision brings change in culture at Deutsche Telekom. In 2003, Deutsche Telekom rolled out its new corporate vision and values: T-Spirit. After discussions with members of management, the new principles of the Group's corporate and management culture were introduced in July 2003. Deutsche Telekom's vision is this: "As the leading services company in the telecommunications and information technology industry, we network society for a better future. With top quality, efficiency and innovation, to the benefit of our customers. In every respect."

With this vision, we are putting our customers at the very center of all of the Group's activities. The "T" stands for quality, innovation, and efficiency. It is the element that links the entire Group and it is our shared promise to our customers.

To realize the new vision, we have developed a set of six core values – our corporate values. These corporate values form the word SPIRIT: **S**uperior value, **P**assion for our customers, **I**nnovation, **R**espect, **I**ntegrity, and **T**op excellence. The vision and the six core values apply to all group units. The divisions have used this vision to develop their own mission statements, which are geared toward their respective business models. The mission statement should communicate to employees which objectives are being pursued in each division's market.

T-Spirit is intended to communicate Deutsche Telekom's identity to stakeholders (investors, customers, suppliers, non-governmental organizations), make clear Deutsche Telekom's role in the economy and society, and strengthen cooperation within the Group for the future by establishing a set of common values. The HR department bears an important responsibility for the long-term success of T-Spirit within the Group and is working to ensure it by integrating T-Spirit into its human resources tools.

Restructuring increases Vivento's power to perform. In our effort to reorganize and restructure our Personnel Service Agency into Vivento, we also redefined the agency's core objectives. Supported by a new management team, Vivento can now be considerably more effective on markets both inside and outside the Group and, as a personnel and business service provider, is far more broadly positioned than before. Additional areas of action have been added to the agency's existing tasks of arranging contract and temporary work both within and outside Deutsche Telekom and providing Vivento employees with individual support, retraining as needed, and placement in new, permanent positions. Personnel surpluses can be avoided before employees are transferred to Vivento by means of "systematic capacity management" in collaboration with all group units. Vivento is creating new, promising employment options by developing new business and placing complete specialist teams in IT/telecom and related areas and in other market segments.

Looking ahead to the year 2004, a new Call Center Unit will be established within Vivento. The unit will develop call center business within and outside the Group or re-insource call center business. The planned gradual expansion with new business will be supported by a company established specifically for this purpose (Vivento Customer Services GmbH & Co KG).

The framework for Vivento's activities in 2003 was once again the collective agreement on protection against rationalization and safeguarding employment along with the corresponding provisions for Deutsche Telekom's civil servants. As a result of experiences with the initial organization, Vivento now offers more intensive support for transferred employees, and the branch structure has been expanded to include eight regional offices and is oriented toward the major T-Com sites.

Workforce development (as of Dec. 31 of each year)

	2003	2002*	2001*
Employees in the Group			
Total	248,519	255,969	257,058
of which: Deutsche Telekom AG	118,669	120,009	124,328
T-Com	129,644	149,106	155,583
T-Mobile	43,427	41,597	38,025
T-Systems	40,833	43,292	43,449
T-Online	2,615	2,608	2,719
Group Headquarters & Shared Services	32,000	19,366	17,282
Breakdown by region			
Germany	173,278	177,823	178,336
International	75,241	78,146	78,722
of which: other EU member countries	16,698	17,647	16,538
of which: rest of Europe	35,336	39,601	43,343
of which: North America	21,525	19,144	16,909
of which: rest of world	1,682	1,754	1,932
Revenue per employee at Deutsche Telekom			
Development of productivity (thousands of €)	222	210	199

* Figures for the previous years relating to the divisions have been adjusted to reflect the new organizational structure in the 2003 financial year.

Innovations

	2003	2002	2001
Number of suggestions for improvement	7,995	8,703	8,308
Savings (millions of €)	127	385	121
Number of patent applications	402	547	479

Further training with Telekom Training

	2003	2002	2001
Seminars	9,476	12,021	11,580
Participants	110,620	111,168	121,701
Participant days	258,202	342,157	348,892
Global Teach sessions*	239,248	175,373	152,298

* Global Teach is an in-house e-learning platform; in 2003, sessions were initiated from about 41,000 workstations.

Capacity-oriented employment management. A significant breakthrough was made toward securing jobs in the collective bargaining for Deutsche Telekom subsidiaries in 2003, with the new collective agreement on protection against rationalization and safeguarding employment for salaried employees in T-Systems International, T-Systems Nova, T-Systems CDS, T-Systems Multimedia Solutions, and T-Mobile Deutschland. The collective agreement package that was negotiated includes a provision to reduce weekly working hours – a step that is completely new to Deutsche Telekom companies. This collective agreement will serve as a model for the 2004 negotiations, which will be dominated by the issue of safeguarding jobs.

2003 was focused on communication in ideas management.

In 2003, a number of communicative, organizational, and technical measures were implemented which were aimed at increasing the quality of suggestions for improvement and mobilizing employees to take an active role in innovatively shaping the Company. Among the measures was a brochure that targeted managers and encouraged them, as superiors, to motivate employees to submit suggestions and, as decision-makers, to be more sensitive to employees' ideas. An interactive catalog of questions illustrates the quality standards that suggestions submitted via the Intranet are expected to meet. As submitters are increasingly taking up direct contact with evaluators, lead times for implementation are becoming shorter. In 2003, the Deutsche Telekom Group made savings of some EUR 127 million thanks to 7,995 suggestions for improvement (first-time filings including subsequent approvals).

State-of-the-art training and development will secure prospects for the future. If we are to meet the challenges presented by the market and Deutsche Telekom's economic situation, our training and development activities must be efficient and of a consistently high quality. For example, in-class seminars will increasingly be prepared and complemented with e-learning, web-based training, and virtual classrooms. The implementation of the Group-wide debt reduction program and structural measures with regard to necessary personnel adjustments curbed our development activities in 2003.

The Telekom Training Center and T-Systems Training GmbH were combined at the beginning of 2003 to form Telekom Training. As the Group-wide partner for training and development, Telekom Training has 20 training sites with nine conference hotels and 39 vocational training centers, including around 240 vocational workshops throughout Germany. Telekom Training is a full-service provider for training and development as well as the infrastructure for educational events and conferences.

With state-of-the-art training concepts, we are working hard to promote lifelong learning for the future of our employees. Our educational scope ranges from technical and business topics to instruction in quality management, project management, and human resources management. Telekom Training also offers training sessions on the "E-Le@rning-Portal" to ease the transition to new software. Our Global Teach learning platform is the access portal to all the training measures on Deutsche Telekom's intranet. It provides access to more than 320 computer- and web-based training options. In implementing WEB-TV, we fulfilled our employees' request for brief, topical training sequences. This learning platform can be accessed from any Intranet or Internet connection, ensuring the highest possible degree of individual learning options.

Looking to the next generation. Despite the difficult employment situation and the tight cost situation, 4,000 junior staff throughout Germany began their vocational training at Deutsche Telekom in September 2003. This puts the total number of trainees at the end of 2003 at around 11,600, and once again makes Deutsche Telekom one of Germany's largest providers of vocational training. At the end of 2003, the trainee ratio was approximately 7 percent of Deutsche Telekom's domestic workforce. Within the framework of our employment pact, we expect to reduce the number of training positions offered in 2004. However, the training ratio will probably still be higher than the national average.

Telekom pension fund successfully launched. Financial security after retirement is becoming an increasingly important issue for employees. In 2002, we were the first large corporation in Germany to implement the provisions of the German Old Age Pension Act by establishing the Telekom Pension Fund (TPF). Throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, more than 20,000 employees have now opted to take part in the deferred compensation plan under the TPF. Over 85 percent are taking the option of deferring part of their gross salary, whereas the share of participants opting to defer part of their net salaries (in accordance with the so-called "Riester pension" plan) is very low – as is the case on the market as a whole. The total volume invested in the TPF was over EUR 54.5 million at the end of 2003.

Regular documentation of our social contribution. Each year, we publish our Human Resources and Sustainability Report in which we document the contribution made by the HR department to Deutsche Telekom's economic situation and our responsibility toward employees and society as a whole. In addition, we use HR data and other information in order to inform readers about structures, performance, and the potential of our employees (so-called human capital), and about our Group HR strategy and relevant activities.

Sustainability and environmental protection.

- Group adopts pioneering sustainability strategy
- Social charter provides transparency
- Further support for uncoupling CO₂ emissions from energy consumption
- Fleet makes more use of natural gas

Our everyday life today would be unimaginable without information and telecommunications technology, which quite properly counts as the central nervous system of modern society. As a telecommunications company, we feel a special sense of responsibility, and for that reason have made a commitment to sustainability as a fundamental concept. As we understand the term, we will be able to achieve sustainability in the medium and long term if we can integrate economic, social, cultural and ecological factors to form the foundation for our business operations. Our aim is to maintain these aspects of sustainability in a permanent, dynamic equilibrium. We have to have the flexibility to shift the equilibrium in favor of one aspect or another for a short time in response to a given situation, but not without also defining a path that will bring us back into balance.

Group adopts sustainability strategy. To achieve this ambition, Deutsche Telekom has developed a broad-based sustainability strategy in close consultation with the divisions and various central units. Our Group Sustainability Day in May 2003 was an opportunity to involve outside stakeholders (such as investors, customers, suppliers, non-government organizations) in the process. The Board of Management then adopted the sustainability strategy in September. Founded on the new T-Spirit corporate vision and values, it is an integral part of the Group's overall strategy. First, the sustainability strategy defines the main issues in matters of sustainability for the Group worldwide. It also describes what these mean for the divisions, and how they are generally to be implemented. The strategy consists of four different areas which are not isolated elements, but which are linked together and influence each other in many ways.

Our strategic guidelines:

Our basic aim

- To be financially successful, both in the short term and the long term, and to enhance our credibility amongst customers, investors, financial markets and other stakeholders through honesty and transparency;
- To establish a systematic way of assessing the social implications of what we do, and include them in our decisions.

For people

- To implement internationally recognized human rights, employment standards and approaches to environmental protection, such as those outlined in the United Nations Global Compact on a Group-wide basis;
- To respect differences between people and cultures, and actively promote exchanges among them.

For the future

- To increasingly develop sustainable services and practice their implementation;
- To play an active role in the further development of the working environment and the knowledge society, both inside and outside the Company, and to help overcome the so-called digital divide.

For the environment

- To help promote more ecologically efficient use of resources in society, and help protect the climate;
- To systematically reduce our own impact on the environment.

Binding social charter introduced for employees and suppliers.

As our business has grown internationally, we are faced with a new situation in regard to social responsibility. We now need a worldwide answer to the question of the conditions under which we will produce our products and provide our services. Taking account of the entire value chain, we have developed our own social charter, which is binding throughout the Group. It prescribes compliance with internationally recognized minimum social standards all along the value chain. At the same time, it also makes our principles clear for our stakeholders. In addition to the values of the UN Global Compact, the charter is also founded on internationally recognized norms, guidelines and standards promulgated by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The charter includes the following requirements:

- To recognize and respect diversity among nations and societies;
- To acknowledge a fundamental right of association;
- To prohibit forced labor;
- To eliminate exploitative child labor;
- To reject discrimination and promote equal opportunities and diversity;
- To acknowledge a right to fair pay, and comply with national rules on working hours;
- To help train and develop employees and support them in taking personal responsibility for maintaining their employability;
- To comply with minimum standards with regard to occupational safety and health.

The requirements of our social charter are not restricted to the Deutsche Telekom Group. Our suppliers are likewise required to comply with international social standards, and to respect and apply the principles of the Deutsche Telekom Social Charter. This requirement will be made an integral part of our General Purchasing Terms and Conditions.

Further pursuit of concept for uncoupling CO₂ emissions from energy consumption. Deutsche Telekom's commitment to protecting the climate is supported by a concept for separating power consumption from CO₂ emissions. The concept takes account not just of how much electricity costs, but also how it is generated. Different types of power plants generate electricity with greater or lesser amounts of CO₂ emissions. By carefully selecting our suppliers, we were able to buy electricity from especially efficient power plants, thus considerably reducing our indirect CO₂ emissions.

For the first time in 2003 we were able to calculate energy consumption and CO₂ emissions separately under the contracts that had been in effect for their first full year in 2002. Deutsche Telekom's total energy consumption in Germany for 2002 was approximately 3,149 GWh, or about 74 percent of the 1995 total. By comparison, CO₂ generation was about 0.95 million metric tons in 2002, just 44 percent of the 1995 figure. This "uncoupling effect" was achieved by buying nearly 50 percent of our electricity from combined heat and power plants – about four times more than in the average power generation mix in Germany.

Fleet makes more use of vehicles powered by natural gas.

With a total of roughly 32,000 service vehicles and some 8,700 company cars at the end of 2003, Deutsche Telekom operates one of the largest civilian fleets in Europe. Because our fleet is so large, we have taken a number of steps to optimize its ecological characteristics, as part of our own commitment to reduce environmental impact and conserve natural resources. For instance, we are aiming for a continuous reduction in fuel consumption and harmful emissions. We have inaugurated a number of measures to this end, such as paring back fleet size, buying fuel-efficient vehicles, teaching environmentally aware driving techniques, and using alternative fuels and engines (especially vehicles powered by natural gas).

At the end of 2002, Deutsche Telekom was using 49 gas-powered vehicles (20 of them running purely on natural gas, and 29 hybrids). In the summer of 2003 we launched a new project, buying 56 Opel Astra CNGs. These appropriately sized vehicles run only on natural gas, without restrictions on their possible uses or driving range. They were delivered in a number of pilot regions in December 2003. One area of special emphasis is the Berlin region, where a good network of fueling stations ensures acceptance among users. Starting in 2004, we plan to offer gas-powered vehicles nationwide to all our offices that use vehicles, as an ecological and economical alternative to conventional diesel vehicles.

Risk management.

- Major risks eliminated as a result of the 2003 debt reduction target being achieved ahead of time
- Regulation risks continue to predominate
- Reduction in excess staff remains a factor crucial to future success
- Established system for recording and monitoring risks proves its effectiveness throughout the Group

The risk management system. Deutsche Telekom is exposed to various risks in its business activities. The Group counteracts these risks by using a risk management system. Deutsche Telekom views risk management as a business challenge in which efficient procedures and a constant awareness of risks contribute to making risks manageable. In its business policy, which focuses on profitable growth, Deutsche Telekom consistently takes advantage of any opportunities which arise. The associated risks are taken provided they are manageable and the measures can be expected to produce additional value. Each group unit is responsible for the risks which it takes in its field of responsibility.

Deutsche Telekom's management needs a solid base of accurate information to be able to appropriately deal with opportunities and risks and then make the necessary decisions. To this end, Deutsche Telekom has been using an established risk management system for several years. The risk management system is a comprehensive system which is based on existing planning, information, and monitoring processes and procedures. These include, for example, the integrated planning and management process carried out each year, additional controlling tools, and a review of the system (independent of processes) at regular intervals by Group Auditing.

Deutsche Telekom attaches particular importance to managing risks arising from financial positions. All our treasury activities – in particular the use of derivatives – are subject to the principle of risk minimization. Derivative financial instruments are used for the purpose of hedging interest rate and currency exposures which could have an effect on cash flow. All financial transactions and risk positions are managed in a central treasury system. Management is informed about these positions on a regular basis.

In addition to the other reporting systems, there is a separate risk reporting system in the Group. A network of risk managers reports identified risks that exceed a defined threshold value to the next reporting level and ensures that counter-measures are taken and these risks are taken into account in planning. Corporate Risk Management is in charge of the central methods and system used for this purpose. This unit ensures that the system works efficiently and informs the Board of Management on a quarterly and, if need be, ad-hoc basis about important risks facing the Group.

Deutsche Telekom thus has a sophisticated system for identifying, evaluating, and monitoring risks throughout the Group, with the individual elements of this system ensuring that business risks are recognized and actively managed early on, while business risks in general are hedged in accordance with the principles of risk management.

The risks. Of all the risks which have been identified for the Group, those risk areas or individual risks which Deutsche Telekom considers to be significant from a present-day perspective are examined below.

Economic and industry developments. The IT/telecommunications markets were not able to escape the effects of the current difficult state of the economy. This was reflected in particular in the restrained investment activities by key account customers. An economic upswing is expected in 2004 following the moderate revival in the second half of 2003. If this upswing is not sustained, there is a risk that key account customers' willingness to invest will not increase to the extent hoped for.

If the economy remains weak and consumer behavior does not pick up, the achievement of Deutsche Telekom's growth targets – multimedia services in mobile communications, for example, or higher-value accesses in the fixed network – could be put at risk in the medium and long term and thus have a negative impact on the net worth, financial position, and results of Deutsche Telekom.

The trend towards broadband accesses and other forms of line upgrading in the fixed network continues unabated in the telecommunications sector. At the same time, however, there is an increasing risk of substitution of traditional fixed-network voice telephony by mobile communications.

Regulation and competition. Unlike its competitors, Deutsche Telekom is subject to strict regulation in Germany, combined with extensive powers of government agencies to intervene in the definition of products and pricing. The scope of these risks can only be estimated to a limited extent.

The federal government adopted the draft for the new Telecommunications Act on October 15, 2003, which provides for a considerable increase in regulation, particularly in the area of wholesale services. The draft act expressly includes an obligation to sell services to resellers at wholesale prices. In addition, expansion of the obligation to provide invoicing and collection services for competitors is planned. When this law comes into force, Deutsche Telekom may be exposed to the risk of shifts in market shares. The possibility cannot be ruled out that stricter regulations will also be issued in other areas, e.g., consumer protection and public security, which could lead to increased expenses.

Although the amended Telecommunications Act does not explicitly provide for regulation in the area of mobile communications, regulatory intervention, e.g., with respect to call termination charges, cannot be ruled out. Deutsche Telekom does not expect the amended Telecommunications Act to come into force before the middle of 2004.

Deutsche Telekom is not only subject to regulation in Germany; some of its subsidiaries abroad also have to comply with local regulatory provisions. In the fixed network segment, this applies in particular to subsidiaries in Hungary, Slovakia, and Croatia. In mobile communications, group companies in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Croatia, and Austria are supervised by regulatory authorities. A possible tightening of regulatory control in the area of mobile communications by the European Union is associated with a risk of price reductions for international roaming and call termination charges. In the United States, new consumer protection regulations could cause T-Mobile USA, for instance, to incur considerable additional expenses in the future in the area of customer data administration.

In the fixed-network area, classic voice telephony is in decline, not least due to substitution by mobile communications. The trend towards broadband accesses and other forms of upgraded subscriber lines, however, is proceeding unabated. For T-Com, competition has become fiercer due to decisions of the Regulatory Authority in 2003 (launch of "call-by-call" and "carrier preselection" in the local network). Here the possibility of a further drop in prices and continued loss of market share cannot be ruled out. Risks also arise from the increase in charges for the termination of calls in the networks of alternative local carriers (coupled with the elimination of reciprocity for call termination charges).

For T-Online, there is also a risk of more intense competition as a result of possible decisions by the regulator, e.g., with regard to broadband access.

In spite of its disproportionately strong growth in terms of customer additions, T-Mobile USA is still a player with a relatively small market share in the United States compared to other enterprises operating at the national level. If a consolidation process takes place among U.S. mobile communications companies, as announced by Cingular and AT&T-Wireless in February 2004, and T-Mobile USA is not involved in this process, there could be competitive disadvantages and a negative effect on growth and profitability for the company over the medium and long term.

In its capacity as a provider of solutions covering the entire value chain of information and communications technology, T-Systems is subject to risks associated with the general economic situation and the willingness of customers to invest, as well as sharper price competition both at the national and international levels. In spite of the difficult market environment, T-Systems is increasingly successful in winning large contracts in the area of ICT (information and communication technologies) solutions.

Products and services. As a result of rapid technological progress and the trend towards technological convergence, there is a danger that new and established technologies or products not only complement one another, but that they also - at least in part - serve as substitutes for one another. Voice over IP and WLAN, for example, are such new technologies.

Considerable risks arise from dependence on individual suppliers. Especially in conjunction with the launch of UMTS, there is still a risk that the appropriate terminals will not be available in sufficient quantity and quality, as a result delaying or impeding the marketing of UMTS.

In addition, against the background of the restraint being shown by consumers at present, there is a risk that Deutsche Telekom will not succeed in making customers sufficiently aware of the existing added value offered by its products and services and in generating customer acceptance. This risk applies not only to mobile data services, but also to other product innovations aimed at the mass market, e.g., T-DSL. It is therefore essential for the success of Deutsche Telekom's marketing strategy that we make it possible for consumers to experience this added value. This also applies to the area of paid content for T-Online.

The T-Systems business model is oriented towards the performance of major projects. These are based on agreements which provide for considerable customer claims for warranty, damage, or contractual penalties in the event of unsatisfactory rendering of performance by T-Systems. As there is of course little in the way of historical experience with such projects, there are increased risks associated with these projects as well.

Toll Collect. DaimlerChrysler Services, Deutsche Telekom AG, and Compagnie Financière et Industrielle des Autoroutes S.A. (Cofiroute) reached an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing (Federal Ministry of Transport), in September 2002 on the establishment and operation of a system for the recording and collection of toll charges for the use of German autobahns by commercial vehicles with a permissible total weight of more than 12 tons. Deutsche Telekom and DaimlerChrysler Services each hold a 45-percent stake in the Toll Collect consortium, with the remaining 10 percent being held by Cofiroute. The start of operations, initially scheduled for August 31, 2003, has been delayed.

The 45-percent stake in the operating company entails a range of risks for Deutsche Telekom which could have a negative impact on the Company's net worth, financial position, and results. This includes the possibility of contractual penalties due to further postponement of the start of operations and corresponding losses of revenue as well as additional expenses. Termination of the agreement by the Federal Ministry of Transport would have a considerable negative impact on the net worth, financial position, and results of the Group. Additionally, this may have a negative effect on the Company's image.

As a member of the Toll Collect consortium, Deutsche Telekom has received a claim from the Federal Republic of Germany for the payment of damages. The government is demanding compensation for lost toll revenues resulting from the postponement of system completion. The Federal Republic is asserting claims for damages of EUR 156 million per month for the period September 1 to December 31, 2003 and EUR 180 million for each month thereafter. In addition, the Federal Republic is enforcing contractual penalties of approximately EUR 680 million for reasons such as the members of the consortium did not seek the necessary agreement of the Federal Ministry of Transport before concluding certain subcontractor agreements. The Federal Republic is also demanding enforcement of further contractual penalties. Deutsche Telekom believes the claims of the Federal Republic are unfounded. Under the terms of the agreement between the members of the consortium and the Federal Republic of Germany, any disputes relating to the toll collection system shall be settled by an arbitral court. The Federal Republic has stated clearly that it intends to resort to the arbitral court in its assertion of these claims.

Personnel. Deutsche Telekom is continuing with its planned significant reduction in the number of staff. A considerable proportion of Deutsche Telekom staff in Germany, however, is protected against dismissal as a result of their status as civil servants or under statutory provisions and collective agreements. This poses a major challenge for the implementation of these measures.

There is a risk that individual placements of employees transferred to Vivento, Deutsche Telekom's personnel service provider which was restructured in 2003, to jobs on the external labor market will not be possible to the extent originally planned due to the difficult economic situation. This would jeopardize the achievement of the aim to reduce personnel costs. For this reason, additional employment opportunities are to be created within Germany by staffing major projects and establishing new business activities, such as on the call center market.

In addition, Deutsche Telekom expects to agree a collective reduction in weekly working hours combined with a limited drop in salaries for the employees of Deutsche Telekom AG within the framework of the "Deutsche Telekom employment pact", which is an issue in collective bargaining in 2004 aimed at producing an agreement to safeguard jobs. This assumes that negotiations with the trade unions will be brought to a successful conclusion. A change in statutory provisions is also required if the arrangements to be agreed upon are to apply to the large number of civil servants.

Health and the environment. The safety of all Deutsche Telekom's products and technical facilities constitutes an essential element of the Company's business activities. One important issue in the area of (mobile) networks is their electromagnetic compatibility with the environment. This is a controversial issue and the subject of public debate. It cannot be ruled out that existing uncertainties and concerns relating to the effects of electromagnetic radiation on users of mobile services cannot be completely dispelled by scientific studies. This could lead to a drop in the use of mobile communications and impede efforts by network operators to find sites for mobile communications base stations.

Deutsche Telekom aims to overcome doubts among the general public by means of an objective, scientifically well-founded, and transparent information policy. It was to this end that the "Mobile Communications Information Center" was founded in Germany in an initiative by mobile communications enterprises seeking to satisfy public information needs regarding the issue of "mobile communications and health".

IT and telecommunications infrastructure. Network and nodal breakdowns and resulting disruptions in production processes are reduced to a minimum by means of redundant structures in IT and telecommunications networks as well as back-up mechanisms for network nodes and computing centers. Protective systems such as firewalls, virus scanners, building security, and access systems, etc., are a basic standard in the Group. In addition, networks as well as IT and telecommunications nodes are monitored by separate early warning systems so that automated and manual countermeasures can be initiated in good time in the event of disruptions. Moreover, efficient organizational and technical emergency measures also aim to minimize damage.

It can nevertheless not be ruled out that acts of God such as lightning, fires, flooding, or other events such as terrorist attacks, malicious actions, and hacker attacks may lead to temporary and local disruptions in internal processes or services for customers.

Litigation. Deutsche Telekom AG is party to several court and out-of-court proceedings with government agencies, competitors, and other parties. The proceedings listed below are of special importance from Deutsche Telekom's point of view.

A series of lawsuits combined to form class actions have been submitted to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by or on behalf of alleged buyers of American Depository Shares of Deutsche Telekom AG, which were issued on the basis of a registration statement on Form F-3 filed with the SEC on May 22, 2000 and a prospectus of June 17, 2000, as well as by alleged buyers of American Depository Shares who purchased these shares in the period from June 19, 2000 up to and including February 21, 2001. These lawsuits are asserting claims in court against Deutsche Telekom AG and its former Chairman of the Board of Management, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Deutsche Bank, Deutsche Bank Alex Brown, Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, Dresdner Kleinwort Benson North America LLC, and Goldman Sachs & Co. pursuant to U.S. securities laws. The lawsuits are based on the charge that essential points stated in the registration statement and in the prospectus were incorrect and misleading since the registration statement and the prospectus failed to provide any relevant information on the status of merger negotiations between Deutsche Telekom AG and VoiceStream Wireless Corporation, and that the stated values of Deutsche Telekom AG's real property assets were too high. The court has admitted the lawsuits as a class action; the class comprises all the buyers of American Depository Shares who purchased these shares in the period from June 19, 2000 up to and including February 21, 2001. The selling shareholder in the share placement, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, was dismissed from the class action as a defendant. Discovery in this class action is nearly complete. On September 10, 2003 Deutsche Telekom AG submitted two motions for summary judgment to the court. No rulings have been made on these motions yet.

In Germany, a number of actions have been filed by alleged buyers of Deutsche Telekom shares that were sold on the basis of the prospectuses of May 28, 1999 and May 26, 2000. Deutsche Telekom AG expects this to involve some several thousand plaintiffs. Many of these actions maintain that Deutsche Telekom AG did not recognize and amortize the carrying amount of its real property assets correctly in accordance with statutory accounting requirements. Moreover,

claims regarding the VoiceStream transaction were filed in several of these actions that are based on the same charges made in the U.S. class action. In other proceedings, it has been asserted that Deutsche Telekom AG failed to provide information on certain risks and to draw attention to discussions being held by the Board of Management. However, since not all the actions have been served yet, it is possible that further charges may be filed of which Deutsche Telekom AG is not yet aware. Some of the actions are also directed at Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and/or the Federal Republic of Germany. It is not possible to make any statement about the expected outcome of these actions at the present time. Several thousand buyers of Deutsche Telekom shares have applied for conciliatory proceedings regarding the above charges.

In April 2001, QPSX Europe GmbH filed an application for an injunction against Deutsche Telekom AG and Siemens AG at Munich Regional Court, contending that the defendants are infringing a patent right belonging to the plaintiff by providing services on the basis of the Asynchronous Transfer Mode Technology (ATM technology). As a result of the fact that ATM technology is used in a series of products and services provided by Deutsche Telekom, such as T-DSL and T-ATM, an unfavorable outcome to these proceedings might entail significant disadvantages and detrimental effects for Deutsche Telekom's business.

In September 1998, Deutsche Post AG instigated arbitration proceedings in order to receive payments from Deutsche Telekom AG for costs entailed in providing housing assistance to former employees of Deutsche Bundespost, including a number of Deutsche Telekom employees. The responsibility for providing housing assistance to the former employees of Deutsche Bundespost was transferred to Deutsche Post AG in 1995. The parties differ in opinion regarding the proportion to be reimbursed by Deutsche Telekom AG for these services. At present, Deutsche Post AG is demanding payments amounting to EUR 131 million from Deutsche Telekom AG. If this claim is successful, Deutsche Telekom AG expects Deutsche Post AG to file further claims. In March 2000, Deutsche Telekom AG filed counterclaims amounting to EUR 62.6 million, demanding the return of prepayments it had made in 1995 and 1996.

Deutsche Telekom AG intends to defend itself resolutely in each of these court, conciliatory and arbitration proceedings. It is not possible to make any statement about the outcome of these proceedings at this point in time.

Currency and interest rate risks. Deutsche Telekom is exposed to currency risks due to its international business activities. The risks resulting from the purchase and sale of goods and services in various currencies are relatively low, as the inflows and outflows relating to the companies operating abroad are mostly recorded in the respective local currency. As a rule, Group Treasury only hedges currency risks that have an impact on cash flows. Currency risks relating to financing and investment activities, and which have an impact on cash flows are also hedged in full. Foreign currency effects from the translation of balance sheet items, and which do not have an impact on cash flows are not hedged as a rule.

Deutsche Telekom is primarily exposed to interest risks in the euro, U.S. dollar and British pound sterling currencies. Interest rate risks arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates affecting the level of interest payments due in each of these currencies. Each year, the Board of Management specifies the ratio of fixed and variable interest-bearing items in these three currencies. Group Treasury takes appropriate measures using derivative instruments to implement the interest-risk management decisions of the Board of Management.

Financing and rating. Deutsche Telekom has achieved the debt reduction target for the 2003 financial year. The successful reduction of net debt in 2003 to three times adjusted EBITDA ensures access to the capital market. Although the Group's profitable growth has priority in 2004, Deutsche Telekom will continue its efforts to further reduce its net debt. Deutsche Telekom has already pre-financed its repayment obligations for 2004 and 2005.

The Moody's rating agency upgraded the outlook for the long-term rating of Deutsche Telekom from "stable" to "positive" on June 24, 2003, with Fitch making the same move on August 28, 2003. Deutsche Telekom is assigned a long-term rating of Baa3 (outlook: positive) by Moody's and a BBB+ (outlook: positive) by Fitch. This was confirmed by Standard & Poor's on July 10, 2003 with a long-term rating of BBB+ and a stable outlook. The risk of greater financing costs due to a deterioration in rating is low in view of the current rating situation.

Sales of shares by the Federal Republic or Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW). The federal government has announced that it intends to sell additional shares in Deutsche Telekom by means of a so-called holding arrangement, i.e., the transfer of the shares to KfW, to finance its planned reforms. This plan has not yet been spelled out in detail, however. For holders of T-Shares, there is a danger that a sale of Deutsche Telekom shares through KfW or rumors to this effect circulating in the market could have a negative short-term impact on the share price.

Assessment of overall risk. Major risks for Deutsche Telekom have been eliminated by the attainment of the debt reduction target planned for the end of 2003 ahead of schedule. Other risks have increased, however. These include the regulatory risks resulting from the pending amendment to the Telecommunications Act, the successful launch of product and service innovations and risks relating to the planned further reduction in excess staff. The Group is not exposed to any risk endangering its continued existence.

Key events after December 31, 2003.

Discontinuation of monthly line sharing charge for 2004; new tariffs planned from 2005. At the end of February 2004, Deutsche Telekom agreed with the EU Commission to close the supposed cost/price differential between broadband rates charged to competitors and retail broadband rates as of April 1, 2004. To this end, the monthly wholesale rate for competitors will no longer exist from April 2004; this arrangement will initially apply until the end of December 2004. For the period starting 2005, Deutsche Telekom will develop new, more favorable line-sharing rates in the next few months. In view of the proposed rate reduction, the EU Competition Commission decided at the beginning of March to discontinue its investigations relating to Deutsche Telekom's alleged abuse of its market-dominant position.

Acquisition of Scout24 approved by anti-trust authorities. On December 10, 2003 the Supervisory Board of T-Online International AG approved acquisition of 100 percent of the shares in Scout24 AG, Baar (Switzerland) from the private equity company Beisheim Holding Schweiz AG, Baar (Switzerland). The German and Austrian anti-trust authorities approved the transaction at the beginning of February 2004. Subject to agreed adjustments depending on the 2003 financial statements of Scout24 AG, the purchase price is approximately EUR 180 million in cash and includes the take-over of a shareholder loan. As part of the acquisition of Scout24 AG, T-Online International AG is also acquiring the shares held by Scout24 in the companies AutoScout24, ImmobilienScout24, JobScout24, FinanceScout24, FriendScout24, Scout24 Schweiz AG and TopJobsScout24, as well as other Scout24 brands. The Scout24 marketplaces are aimed at users in Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries.

Sale of shares in Virgin Mobile. At the end of January 2004, T-Mobile and Virgin Group Ltd. signed a contract agreeing that Virgin Group Ltd. would take over T-Mobile UK's 50-percent stake in their joint venture Virgin Mobile. In return, under the terms of a new wholesale agreement, Virgin Mobile will continue to use T-Mobile UK's network for at least another 10 years; Virgin Mobile has no mobile communications network of its own. In addition, T-Mobile will share in the proceeds of the stock market flotation of Virgin Mobile.

Toll Collect. DaimlerChrysler Services, Deutsche Telekom AG, and Compagnie Financière et Industrielle des Autoroutes S.A. (Cofiroute) reached an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing (Federal Ministry of Transport), in September 2002 on the establishment and operation of a system for the recording and collection of toll charges for the use of German autobahns by commercial vehicles with a permissible total weight of more than 12 tons. Deutsche Telekom and DaimlerChrysler Services each hold a 45-percent stake in the Toll Collect consortium, with the remaining 10 percent being held by Cofiroute. The start of operations, initially scheduled for August 31, 2003, has been delayed.

The consortium has been in negotiations with the Federal Ministry of Transport for weeks. The discussions are focused in particular on the timing and the form the system will take at its launch, issues of liability and other amendments to the agreement, as well as technical aspects of the toll collection system. The Federal Minister of Transport, Building and Housing announced on February 17, 2004 that notice of termination would be given. Deutsche Telekom received this notice of termination on February 19, 2004.

Under the terms of the operating agreement, the consortium then has the opportunity to remedy within two months the reasons for termination as stated, insofar as they are justified, and to agree with the Federal Ministry of Transport the remaining preconditions for continuation of the Toll Collect project before the Federal Ministry of Transport can finally terminate the agreement. Termination by the Federal Ministry of Transport would also have a negative impact on the net worth, financial position, and results of the Group.

On February 29, 2004, the consortium and the Federal Ministry of Transport agreed on modalities for continued cooperation. The agreement concerns the project plan in particular, as well as issues of liability and remuneration. The consortium and the Federal Ministry of Transport will implement the agreed amendments in the coming weeks.

A further capital increase of EUR 80 million was carried out on February 27, 2004 to extend the financing of Toll Collect GmbH and to comply with the agreed equity guarantee. A further capital increase of EUR 150 million is planned for March 2004. Deutsche Telekom has already taken precautionary measures for this in its 2003 financial statements.

Outlook.

- World economy on course toward recovery
- Broad program of measures initiated
- Divisions aim to further improve earnings
- Focus on profitable growth

World economy expected to pick up further. The worldwide economic recovery projected by leading economic research institutes is forecast to gain momentum in 2004. The strongest economic impetus is initially expected to come from the United States. At least at the outset, the euro region will lag behind the trend. We assume, however, that the discrepancy in business conditions will narrow as the year goes on. The primary reasons for the delay will be the continued strength of the euro, limited corporate investment, and a weak level of private consumption. We agree with the research institutes in expecting economic growth of about 1.7 percent in the euro region during 2004 and about 3.1 percent worldwide.

Corporate strategy focused on profitable growth. We intend to position the Group as a growth leader in the ICT sector. But this growth is not to be at the expense of profitability. To achieve this ambitious goal, the Group has developed its "Agenda 2004". This defines six cross-divisional areas that will be our top priorities during the current financial year: broadband, human resources, innovation, quality, efficiency, and business customers. As "Agenda 2004" is implemented, it will significantly enhance the business potential of the Group's divisions. It will also play an active role in strengthening coordination between the divisions.

"Agenda 2004" sets out specific steps. Broadband will be a crucial aspect in our Group's future development. Growing demand for broadband access and more widespread content usage necessitating high transmission rates mean that the outlook is promising for the coming years in terms of potential revenue growth. We are preparing to leverage this potential with appropriate initiatives, especially in our T-Com and T-Online divisions. The Deutsche Telekom Group expects a marketing surge in its T-DSL business thanks to innovative offers in the areas of access, personalized services and content.

Another key aspect in the 2004 financial year will be managing **personnel costs**. The principal areas of action here will be in the T-Com division, and also within the purview of Vivento, our personnel service provider. Besides conducting individual placements, we will also develop additional out-placement business models. The Group is also in intensive negotiations with employee representatives to shorten the working week. We view this as a promising way of relieving the financial pressure on the Group while avoiding compulsory redundancies. We are additionally reviewing methods for adjusting salaries, and the re-introduction of a severance program.

Our **innovation drive** is already under way, and will continue throughout all divisions. This underscores the importance we attach to innovation as a factor for profitable growth. We will continue to pool the divisions' core competencies with a more market-oriented focus, and take advantage of inter-divisional technology platforms to create new products and services. Important areas for innovation will include enhancing interoperability among different terminal devices ("seamless services") and further developing our network infrastructure ("next generation networks"). And we will continue to improve our already successful Wireless LAN and broadband network access services.

The objective of our Group-wide **quality drive** is to increase customer satisfaction and strengthen customer loyalty to the "T" brand. Our extensive range of measures puts a clear emphasis on increasing the quality of service at points of contact with the customer. By optimizing our planning for staff deployment and requirements, and through focused staff coaching, we will achieve higher-quality customer assistance with shorter waiting times. We expect IT solutions to provide an additional improvement in service quality, for example with the implementation of an order management system at T-Online. T-Systems is systematically internationalizing its solutions, highlighting our quality standards on an international level. Another aspect of this campaign focuses on crucial interfaces between divisions. For example, we will improve the synchronization of the provision of broadband accesses by T-Com and the activation of Internet accesses by T-Online.

Efficiency enhancements and cost cuts are another focal point of "Agenda 2004". All divisions will participate in this drive with the implementation of specific measures. With this objective in mind, we will continue to work on improving our productivity in all relevant areas. This includes the planned sale of noncurrent assets no longer needed for operations, and a further optimization of working capital. We will also realize synergies from Group-wide network and IT platforms, and build up our purchasing power with procurement bundling in this field.

The **business customer drive** at T-Systems and T-Com aims to attune cooperation between these divisions better to our customers' needs. The ultimate goal is to optimize sales management for large and medium-sized business customers. This will enable us to identify specific customer needs and address the relevant customer groups with coordinated sales activities and appropriate products and services. In addition, we plan to refocus the individual sales units' target systems in terms of internal supply and service relations, to concentrate them more on optimizing the Group's overall results.

T-Com aims to improve EBITDA. The **T-Com** division is focusing on safeguarding and expanding its core business in 2004 – and more specifically, on stabilizing its existing business and pursuing its broadband drive. T-Com is more exposed to the effects of regulation than any other division. The introduction of call-by-call for local calls during the year under review, together with other regulatory actions such as the reduction of interconnection charges, will add to the pressure in 2004. But we plan to counter this trend with such means as special, attractive tariff options. Establishing T-Com as a brand in its own right is expected to make an important contribution toward building customer loyalty.

The T-Com division will continue to focus on enhancing profitability and improving cash generated from operations. We expect T-Com to improve its EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) in 2004 with new measures, for example those included in its efficiency and human resources drives. T-Com's capital expenditure will be focused on a steady expansion of the subscriber line network and transmission platforms.

T-Mobile will be growth driver for the Group in 2004. The **T-Mobile** division will be one of the Group's growth drivers in 2004. The driving force will be an expansion of the core business in voice traffic, while at the same time playing a key role in the development of the future market for mobile data services. Although growth is likely to lose momentum slightly in Western Europe, we still expect very satisfactory growth rates in the U.S. market. We will also generate additional growth potential with the improvement of our customer structure and strengthening the "T-Mobile" brand.

All in all, we expect to see significant revenue growth at T-Mobile in the 2004 financial year. Furthermore, EBITDA should grow substantially compared with 2003. Our strong international presence and expanded customer base will enable us to take advantage of significant economies of scale and synergies under the "One Company" approach. Specific efficiency advantages exist in purchasing, and in processes that are already standardized division-wide and are to be optimized further under "Agenda 2004".

As in 2003, the mobile communications growth market will account for a substantial proportion of capital expenditures this year. One focal point will be the expansion of the UMTS network in Europe. We will also continue to expand GSM network capacity and quality in the United States to ensure medium-term growth in this market.

T-Systems will continue to gain ground despite more intense competition. With its focus on selected industries and its optimized portfolio of solutions, the **T-Systems** division has already improved its earnings substantially. In tandem with our drive to win more business customers, this development will continue to bear fruit. Consistent orientation towards customer needs – for example, by providing innovative, flexible business solutions – will enable the division to grow despite the competition for business customers.

T-Systems will still face intense pressure from competitors in the markets for IT and telecom services during 2004, especially with regard to prices. But the pleasing level of new orders up to the end of 2003 still leads us to expect a slight increase in revenues, despite the adverse market environment. The division will counter the heavy price pressure with programs to enhance quality and efficiency in every segment. Examples of these programs include the further consolidation of computer centers and the restructuring of the Systems Integration unit. This will further boost an already good earnings position.

T-Online will continue to increase user numbers and intensity of usage. Once again in the new financial year, the **T-Online** division is maintaining its position as a growth driver in the online market. We expect that user numbers will keep growing and that users will spend more time online. The reason is the successful combined business model that pairs access with non-access business. The broadband drive is also expected to provide important impetus. With the support of "Agenda 2004", growth potential will also be generated in the innovative market for paid content and services (such as video on demand) in the future. We therefore expect T-Online's revenue to increase in 2004. The factors propelling the increase in efficiency will be process improvements and a consistent exploitation of economies of scale.

Divisions' successes will be reflected in Group figures. Following on from our considerable progress in debt reduction during 2003, our focus for the 2004 financial year will be on profitable growth. As part of "Agenda 2004" we have identified fields for action which we expect to create additional impetus for growth when the relevant measures are implemented. We intend to maintain the position of our T-Mobile and T-Online divisions as growth drivers in their respective markets. At the same time, we expect the T-Com division to profit from the intensified broadband drive and once again to generate high, almost stable revenues for the Group. With the additional contribution from the T-Systems division, we expect net revenue to grow again this year. We also expect an increasing proportion of revenue growth to come from our international affiliates, especially T-Mobile USA.

We expect EBITDA to increase once again in 2004. This growth will be driven not just by expanding revenue, but by sustained improvements in efficiency.

After our successful debt reduction measures in the 2003 financial year, we are planning a moderate expansion of our investment activities in 2004. We will do so in line with the principle of profitable growth.

We expect no major changes compared with the previous year in depreciation and amortization. As a result of the particularly high nonscheduled write-downs on noncurrent assets that resulted from the strategic review in the 2002 financial year, depreciation and amortization stabilized at an appropriate level in 2003. This development is likely to continue during the current year.

The range of measures under "Agenda 2004" combines growth objectives with debt reduction. We expect our net debt to fall further in the 2004 financial year, primarily through the use of our cash generated from operations. Consequently, we expect a further moderate year-on-year decrease in our net interest expense.

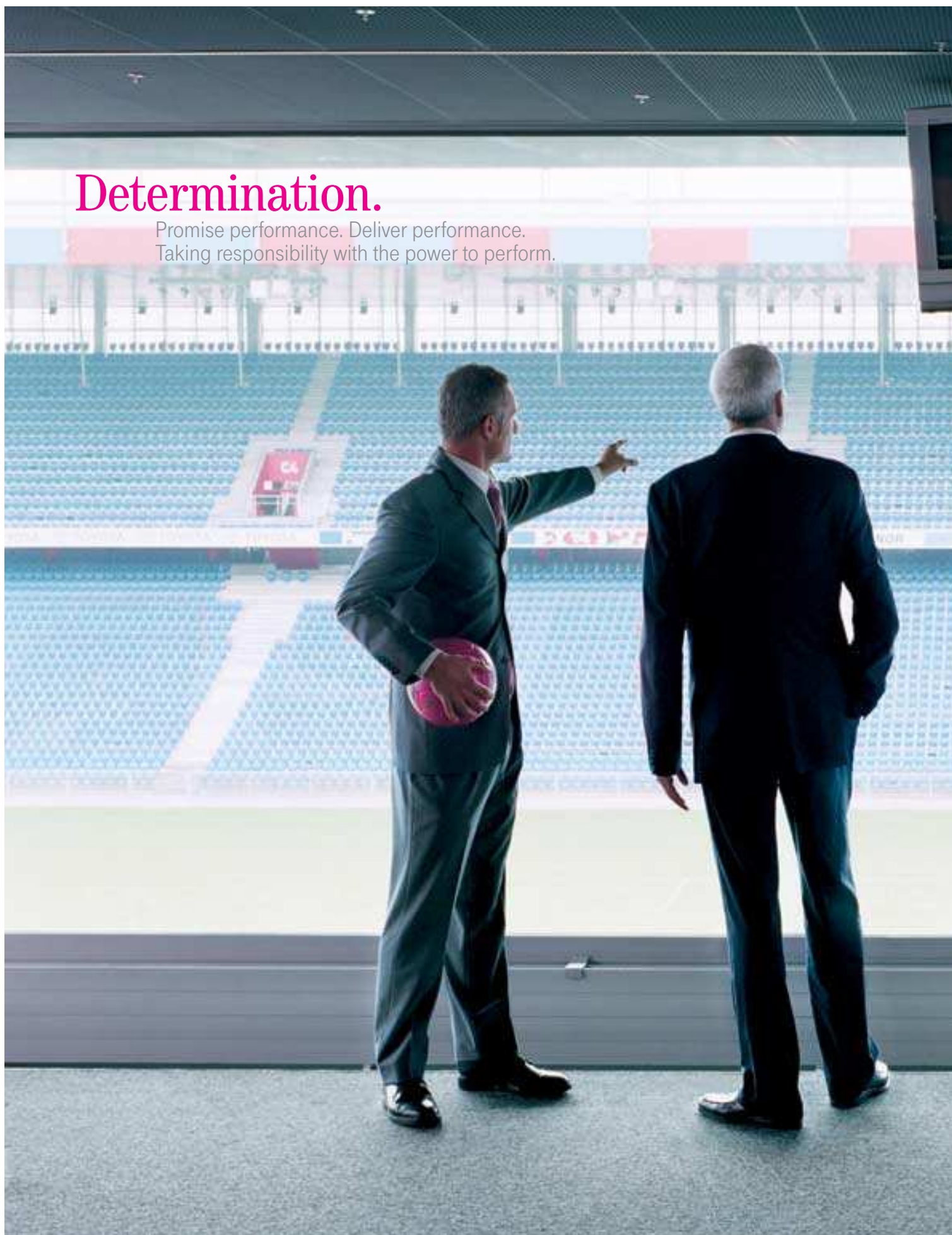
We are aiming to increase our net income in the 2004 financial year. This growth will be driven mainly by the revenue increases outlined above, combined with improvements in efficiency and in cost structures. But we also expect this earnings growth to be associated with a higher tax burden.

Suspension of dividend payment. The Board of Management and Supervisory Board will propose to the shareholders' meeting that no dividend be paid to shareholders for the 2003 financial year. Suspending dividend payments again will continue to support the Group in reducing its debt and thus improve its balance-sheet ratios. This underlines our determination to create a solid foundation for profitable growth. Our aim is to reinstate the dividend for the 2004 financial year to let our shareholders benefit from the Company's success once again.

Group on track for 2004. After our major advances in reducing debt, the 2004 financial year will be focused on profitable growth. We are confident that this strategy will allow us to continue our successes of 2003.

Determination.

Promise performance. Deliver performance.
Taking responsibility with the power to perform.





The T-Share. On the way up.

- Share price rises by over 18 percent in the course of the year
- Marked upswing in international stock markets
- Debt reduction and profitable growth within the Group well received by capital markets

T-Share information		
	2003	2002
Xetra closing prices (€)		
Share price at Dec. 31	14.51	12.25
Year high	14.51	20.16
Year low	9.13	8.42
Trading volume (number of shares)		
German exchanges	5.9 billion	5.7 billion
New York Stock Exchange (ADRs)	169 million	211 million
Tokyo Stock Exchange	1.2 million	1.2 million
Market capitalization at Dec. 31 (€)	60.9 billion	51.4 billion
Weighting of the T-Share in major stock indices		
DAX 30	8.8%	9.3%
Dow Jones Euro STOXX 50®	2.7%	2.3%
T-Share – key figures		
Net cash provided by operating activities per share	€ 3.41	€ 2.97
Earnings per share (German GAAP)	€ 0.30	€ -5.86
Earnings per share (U.S. GAAP)	€ 0.70	€ -5.30
Dividend	-	-
Shares issued (millions)	4,197.75	4,197.75

Capital markets. In 2003, after three successive years of decline, international stock markets recorded positive results for the year. Although the markets clearly suffered in the first two quarters of 2003 from the uncertainty caused by the Iraq crisis, with the second quarter also impacted by the SARS epidemic, the markets picked up significantly in the rest of the year. The easing of political tensions around the world and signs of economic recovery restored confidence and optimism around the markets. The DAX closed on December 31, 2003 at a high for the year of 3,965 points, an increase of 37 percent on the previous year's close.

Trends in international indices. Other international stock exchanges also showed a distinct upward trend in 2003, although gains generally lagged behind the DAX. The Euro STOXX 50® gained 16 percent in the course of the year, while the Dow Jones Industrial increased by 25 percent. The Asian markets also marked a clear recovery once the SARS problem was contained. The Nikkei 225 – bolstered by massive intervention from the Japanese government – also rose in 2003 to close 24 percent up on the year.

Growth of the T-Share. The T-Share rose by more than 18 percent over the whole year, from its starting point of EUR 12.25 on December 31, 2002.

In the run-up to the outbreak of the Iraq war, the share suffered another distinct drop in March. It touched bottom on March 12 at EUR 9.13, with the DAX also languishing at 2,189 points, its lowest since 1996.

Since April, however, the T-Share has been clearly on the way up, with the successful drive by Deutsche Telekom to reduce debt being especially well received by the markets. In the remainder of the year, the main focus among investors and analysts shifted to restructuring and profitable growth.

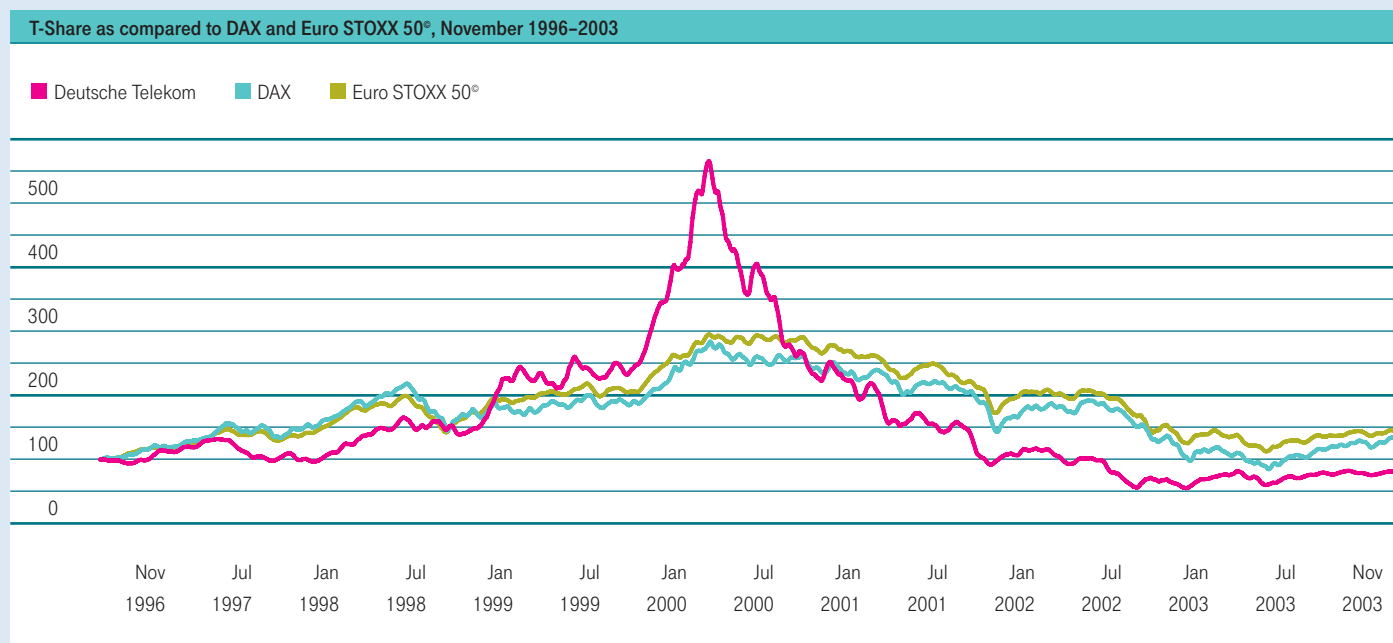
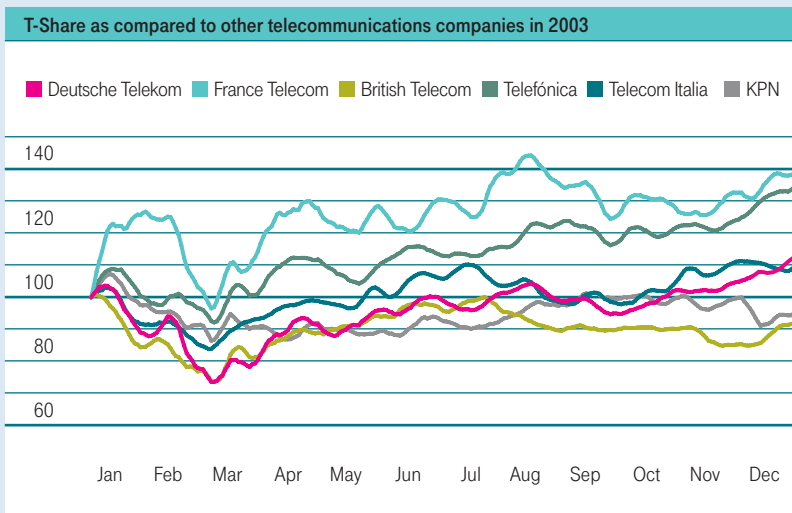
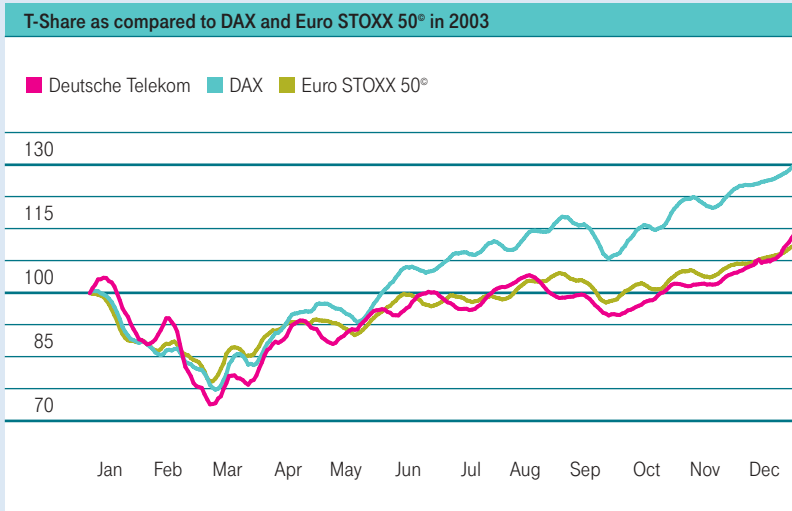
The EUR 2.3 billion mandatory convertible bond issued by Deutsche Telekom in February had no lasting negative impact on the share price.

On July 8, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), a federal corporation, issued an exchangeable bond worth EUR 5 billion, convertible into Deutsche Telekom shares. The terms and conditions of the bond specify that, upon conversion, it will be converted into shares already held by KfW. For this reason, the convertible bond cannot have a dilution effect on Deutsche Telekom's capital stock. This bond issue also had no lasting effect on the share price, which actually rose by 3.6 percent in the month of issue. The presentation in November of the Group's figures for the first nine months, with the early attainment of its debt reduction target and free cash flow well above the planned level, was also very well received on the capital markets. The T-Share underwent a distinct rise towards the end of the year, and finally closed trading at a high for the year of EUR 14.51.

Dividend. In order to further reduce debt, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board will propose to the shareholders' meeting that no dividend be paid for the 2003 financial year. The Board of Management does, however, aim to reinstate the dividend for the 2004 financial year, payable in 2005.

Deutsche Telekom issues mandatory convertible bond.

In February 2003, as an addition to its regular financing activities, and to increase liquidity, Deutsche Telekom AG issued a mandatory convertible bond with a principal value of approximately EUR 2.3 billion via its Dutch subsidiary Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. This amount is backed by up to 194 million shares, which will be issued to creditors at the end of the three year term. The mandatory conversion in 2006 will create a dilution effect of under 5 percent. The transaction, more than three times over-subscribed, was based on a resolution to authorize convertible bond and warrant issues approved by the shareholders' meeting on May 29, 2001.



Shareholder structure. In the year under review, the ratio of free float to all shares remained unchanged against the previous year. Following the transfer of around 199 million shares held by the Federal Republic to KfW in November 2003 in a so-called holding arrangement, the government retained approximately 26 percent of the shares at the end of the year, with 17 percent held by KfW.

At the year-end, the Federal Republic's stake, including shares held by KfW, thus remained unchanged at 43 percent.

Investor relations. With its policy of timely and transparent communication, Deutsche Telekom enables all players in the capital markets to obtain prompt factual information about the Company. Altogether, six road shows were run in Europe, Asia, and North America addressing institutional investors, bond investors, and analysts, with Deutsche Telekom management personally attending over 230 individual and group sessions to discuss the economic situation, corporate strategy, and future prospects for the Company. The management also represented Deutsche Telekom at major international investment conferences. The "Investors' Day" at CeBIT in Hanover as well as the analysts' meetings and conference calls organized around the publication of the quarterly and annual financial statements in Bonn were broadcast live via the Internet. This ensures that all groups of investors receive the same information on the position of Deutsche Telekom.

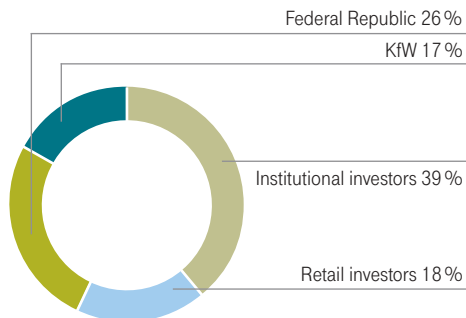
About 9,000 shareholders attended the shareholders' meeting in Cologne on May 20, 2003. Voting facilities for shareholders unable to come to Cologne in person were further extended. For the first time, they were able to change their voting instructions via the Internet right up to the start of voting. Out of about 80,000 voting instructions issued to employees of the Company (proxy voting), about 10,000 came via the Internet.

The use of the Internet allows all interested parties to obtain prompt and comprehensive information about the Company. The Investor Relations website, where all relevant Company information can be retrieved, is being constantly enhanced and updated with the latest news.

The call center for the T-Share forum (FTA), the permanent contact for retail investors, handled an average of 300 Deutsche Telekom-related enquiries a day in 2003. The FTA call center can be contacted weekdays within Germany from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the toll-free number 0800 330 2100 (fax: 0800 330 1100).

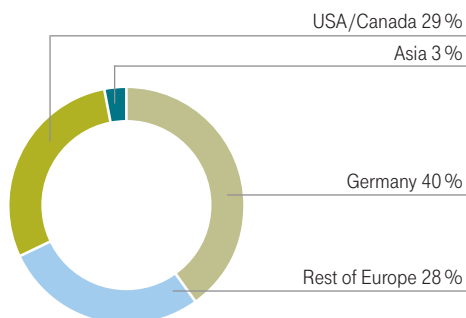
Shareholder structure

at December 31, 2003



Geographical distribution of free float

at December 31, 2003



The divisions

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Interest.

Generate ideas. Put ideas into practice.
Interest and ideas drive innovation.

T-Com. Strong brand drives success of broadband campaign.

- Strongest revenue engine in the Deutsche Telekom Group
- Dynamic increase in demand for broadband connections
- Broadband strategy again provides powerful vehicle to capture new areas of business
- WLAN campaign successfully launched

T-Com			
(millions of €)	2003	2002	Change
Total revenue ^a	29,206	30,559	-1,353
Germany	25,351	26,682	-1,331
Eastern Europe	3,855	3,877	-22
Results from ordinary business activities	4,247	3,604	643
EBITDA ^b	10,164	10,051	113
EBITDA, adjusted ^b	10,356	10,268	88
Germany	8,667	8,471	196
Eastern Europe	1,689	1,797	-108
EBITDA margin, adjusted ^b (%)	35.5	33.6	1.9
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ^c	-2,129	-3,180	1,051
Number of employees averaged over the year	139,548	153,065	-13,517

^a Including DeTeMedien and agency business.

^b Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation. For detailed information and calculations please refer to the chapter on "Reconciliation of pro forma figures" starting on page 96.

^c Excluding goodwill und intragroup transfers.

T-Com, the fixed-network division of the Deutsche Telekom Group successfully continued its broadband campaign in 2003, increasing the number of T-DSL lines in operation to a total of 4.1 million. Furthermore, T-Com serves both private and corporate customers in Germany, Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia, and Macedonia. In total, T-Com operates 55.5 million narrowband subscriber lines (including ISDN channels), making it one of the largest fixed-network providers in Europe. T-Com also delivers its products to the other Deutsche Telekom Group divisions and to some 200 telecom companies. To deliver these services, T-Com operates the Group's state-of-the-art fixed-network infrastructure – one of the most

modern worldwide. In total, the network features around 1.4 million kilometers of copper cabling and 195,000 kilometers of fiber-optic cabling. During the 2003 financial year, as many as 30,000 terrabytes of data were transmitted each month over T-Com's IP network alone. In June 2003, T-Com launched its MDCS (Media Distribution and Caching Service) content delivery platform. This service provides customers with a user-friendly platform to access multimedia content on the Internet over a broadband connection. T-Com thus offers a fully featured, intelligent network for content delivery. As early as February 2003, T-Com opened its new Internet User Help Desk in Ulm. This Help Desk handles a significant percentage of total Internet traffic in Germany. Thanks to its state-of-the-art monitoring, diagnosis and troubleshooting functionality, the call center ensures extremely high quality of service for Internet users in Germany.

T-Com has been positioned as an independent brand under the umbrella of the Deutsche Telekom Group since August 1, 2003. The move reflects the special status enjoyed by fixed-network communications within the Deutsche Telekom Group. Under the T-Com brand, the company offers innovative products and solutions such as T-ISDN, T-DSL and WLAN. The T-Com brand promises its customers the very latest, highest-quality fixed-network services and premium customer service. The objective is to communicate this promise to T-Com customers.

Intensive competition on a regulated market. Once again, competition was stiff on the German fixed-network market in 2003. By virtue of its dominant position, T-Com continues to remain subject to asymmetrical regulation. During the year under review, the strong competition that has shaped the national long-distance call segment for several years started to creep into the local call segment. In April 2003, the call-by-call option was extended to local calls in Germany. This means the customer is free to select the operator of his or her choice on a call-by-call basis simply by entering an operator-specific code. In July 2003, preselection was introduced in the local network. Customers can now assign a permanent operator for all local calls. The aim of these government regulations is to shift market share from T-Com to competitors.

In response to the rise in competitive pressure, T-Com introduced a new variant of the "AktivPlus xxi" and the "AktivPlus calltime 120" tariff options in October 2003. By the end of the financial year, more than 1.3 million subscribers had opted for one or other of these tariff rates. In December 2003, the

Administrative Court in Cologne had suspended approval of the two tariff options by the Regulatory Authority in response to an injunction against the approval by two T-Com competitors. In a summary proceeding, however, the Higher Administrative Court of Münster reversed the judgment of the lower court. T-Com can thus continue to offer the tariffs pending a final decision on the merits of the case.

In addition, T-Com reduced City Standard rates by up to 50 percent in the financial year. This reduction in local/city rates was in response to demands from the Regulatory Authority that T-Com clear its access deficit by raising monthly charges for analog T-Net lines. By raising rates in this area, T-Com increased its fixed income for subscriber access. On December 1, 2003, T-Com also reduced international rates in the AktivPlus tariff scheme by up to 87 percent. On the same date, T-Com introduced a new range of attractively priced corporate tariffs. The BusinessCall rate plans, for example, cut the cost of international calls to more than 50 countries.

During the 2003 financial year, T-Com implemented a number of measures to increase its customer focus. These included T-Com's far-reaching "Perform+" quality program launched in mid-2003. This initiative uses customer surveys to identify and understand quality issues (e.g. in service or customer care). Possible approaches to solving such issues are put through their paces at local subsidiaries and, once proven, implemented nationwide. The impact of the measures on customer satisfaction ratings is checked regularly. T-Com will continue this initiative in 2004.

Market presence for various customer groups improved.

T-Com serves its residential and corporate customer base through various sales channels. Consumer Sales reach private customers through four different sales channels unified through a carefully aligned marketing strategy. Customer Care is the strongest sales channel. In 2003, the 0800 330 1000 hotline handled approximately 70 million customer contacts. A uniform image was established for the T-Com brand across all T-Punkt shops. This was instrumental in enabling T-Com's offering to be presented in a consistent, appealing way. During the financial year, T-Com also decided to establish its store-based retailing organization as a wholly-owned subsidiary. The objective is to increase the market success of these retail outlets. The spin-off will be completed during the course of 2004.

T-Com			
(millions)*	2003	2002	Change
Broadband lines (in operation)	4.1	2.9	1.2
T-DSL (Germany)	4.0	2.8	1.2
DSL (Eastern Europe)	0.11	0.04	0.07
Narrowband lines, incl. ISDN channels^{a, b}	55.5	56.1	-0.6
Germany	48.7	49.3	-0.6
Standard analog lines	27.2	28.6	-1.4
ISDN channels	21.5	20.7	0.8
Eastern Europe	6.8	6.8	0.0
MATÁV group ^b	3.5	3.6	-0.1
Slovak Telecom (ST)	1.4	1.5	-0.1
Hrvatske telekomunikacije (HT)	1.9	1.8	0.1
Subscribers to AktivPlus calling plan	11.6	10.7	0.9
Mobile subscribers	5.1	4.7	0.4
Westel	3.8	3.4	0.4
HT mobilne komunikacije ^c	1.3	1.2	0.1

^a Telephone lines, including for internal use.

^b Subscriber-line figures are presented retrospectively from the 2001 financial year, including MATÁV's subsidiary Maktel.

^c These companies were fully consolidated in the following financial years: HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije, T-Mobile CZ, T-Mobile USA (including Powertel, Inc.) in 2001; T-Mobile Netherlands in 2002.

* Figures rounded and expressed in millions. The total was calculated on the basis of precise figures.

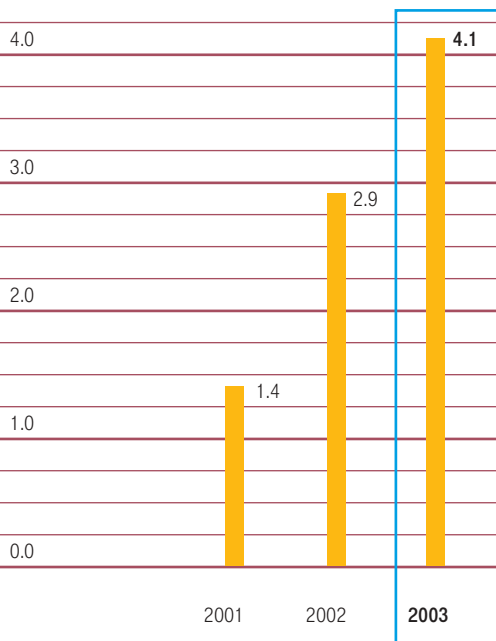
Complementing its own retail network, T-Com also cooperates with sales partners. This ensures that T-Com products are available at over 18,000 stores nationwide.

The Internet is emerging as an increasingly strategic sales channel. In 2003, T-Com redesigned its online shop www.t-com.de/shop to make it more appealing. This involved making it easier for online shoppers to find the products and services they are looking for, get the information they need, and complete their purchase. Thanks to its enhanced design, T-Com's new e-shop is ideally positioned to meet rising consumer interest in online shopping and services.

Towards the end of the financial year, T-Com restructured its corporate customer sales activities. Business Sales is now responsible for the entire corporate market, including some 2.5 million very small enterprises (VSEs). This move enables T-Com to better serve all customers in this segment. With 220 offices, Technical Customer Service guarantees nationwide reach. T-Com meets its corporate customers' diverse and individual needs through a broad range of innovative services (such as IT Service, User Help Desk, Network Management, LAN Service and Remote Service).

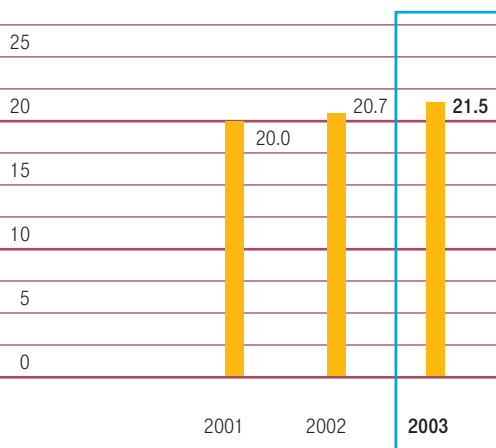
Broadband subscriber lines (in operation)

(millions)



ISDN channels

(millions)



Successful marketing of T-DSL and ISDN lines. Despite the difficult market climate in 2003, T-Com experienced a strong increase in demand for broadband communications. By the end of the year, T-Com was operating 4 million T-DSL connections throughout Germany, an increase of more than 40 percent on the previous year's figure. Taking the DSL lines operated by T-Com majority shareholdings in Eastern Europe into consideration, T-Com now operates some 4.1 million DSL connections. This places the company among the leading providers of broadband communications in Europe.

T-Com plans to continue its broadband strategy, leveraging the rising number of broadband customers to generate new business through individualized services. T-Com also plans to increase the market penetration of broadband through wholesale services, for example.

Despite the impressive depth of the existing installed base, demand for ISDN continued to flourish. The number of ISDN lines operated by T-Com in Germany rose from 20.7 million to 21.5 million during the course of the financial year. Although the growth rate for T-ISDN was down slightly on previous years (mainly due to the rise in demand for T-DSL for Internet communication), T-Com's strategy of encouraging customers to migrate to faster lines (such as T-ISDN and T-DSL) remained successful. Through this upgrade strategy, T-Com is building lasting customer relationships, while at the same time expanding business in higher-value segments.

Broadband innovations. During 2003, the division continued to expand its T-DSL offering. For example, T-Com achieved another noticeable service improvement for broadband Internet use with the introduction of the "T-DSL 1500" product variant at all locations in Germany. T-DSL 1500 allows users to download data from the Internet at speeds of up to 1.5 megabits per second (Mbit/s) and upload data at speeds of up to 192 kilobits per second (kbit/s).

T-Com also introduced a new "T-DSL Business" variant offering corporate customers even more bandwidth. This new service is ideal for business customers with high volumes of data traffic, enabling download speeds of up to 3 Mbit/s and upload speeds of up to 384 kbit/s, rising if necessary to 512 kbit/s. With a special flat rate option, T-Com succeeded in targeting professional Internet users in 2003.

Launched during the financial year, T-Com's "FastPath" T-DSL feature set a new performance standard for online gaming. FastPath accelerates the signal path over T-DSL. This makes a big difference to the speed of online games. FastPath is compatible with Xbox, Microsoft's console for online gaming. By the end of 2003, 64,000 T-Com customers were using FastPath for broadband interactive gaming.

The market success of T-DSL in the 2003 financial year was also attributable to T-Com's wide range of innovative broadband communication devices. In the year under review, for example, T-Com started marketing the T-Concept XI524 DSL PBX. With its integrated router, the system can be easily connected to T-DSL. It also offers intelligent telephony features. Another key success factor in the growing popularity of T-DSL is the close collaboration between T-Com and T-Online. T-Online offers attractive multimedia services for T-DSL customers through its T-Online Vision broadband portal.

WLAN gives strong momentum to broadband strategy.

During 2003, T-Com pushed its broadband strategy through a marketing campaign for WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) products and solutions. WLAN technology gives users wireless access to the Internet over T-DSL from notebooks, PCs, wireless devices, etc. This gives users much more flexible access to the benefits of broadband communications. To capitalize on the market potential of WLAN, T-Com developed numerous customer-focused solutions and services during the financial year, with the result that wireless technology has now evolved into another strong driver behind T-Com's broadband campaign. Business in WLAN devices flourished, with over 200,000 devices sold compared with 16,000 in 2002.

In future, T-Com plans to offer its customers WLAN-enabled broadband solutions networking home entertainment and home management systems. In combination with broadband T-DSL connections, WLAN paves the way for sophisticated solutions integrating information, communication and security applications. T-Com plans to capitalize in full on emerging broadband possibilities to generate new revenue streams.

In close collaboration with T-Mobile, T-Com decided to expand its HotSpot network in December 2003. Users can access the Internet with a WLAN-enabled device from hotspots. By the end of the year, the first 30 hotspots had been set up. Together with T-Mobile, T-Com plans to install more than 10,000 hotspots nationwide.

New solutions for business customers add further value.

In the corporate segment, T-Com succeeded in strengthening its position as the provider of a comprehensive information and telecommunications technology portfolio. Thanks to special T-DSL offers, broadband communication also established a broad footprint among this target group during the year under review. In addition, T-Com launched a range of new products and services for small and medium-sized companies aimed at further optimization of telecommunications activities.

"In close collaboration with T-Mobile, T-Com decided to expand its HotSpot network in December 2003."

A whole range of special business solutions has been defined with the objective of creating added value in the corporate segment in particular. These solutions include innovative services such as OnlineBackup, enabling easy, cost-effective backup of local data across corporate networks. This service addresses the growing security concerns among many business customers. At CeBIT 2003, T-Com presented "DDV-M Ethernet100", a service for integrating LANs across different locations into a uniform network. The market response to this new service was extremely positive. In the 2003 financial year, T-Com laid the groundwork for the expansion of business with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on the basis of integrated IT and communications solutions. Marketing and sales activities will focus heavily on these solutions during the 2004 financial year.

During 2003, T-Com focused activities within its partner program. In order to extend business with corporate customers beyond straightforward telecom services, T-Com plans to take this partnership model to the next level, stepping up collaboration with strategic partners (specialized medium-sized system houses) and aligning collaborative activities more closely with key target markets.

“T-Com operates the Group’s state-of-the-art fixed-network infrastructure – one of the most modern worldwide.”

Ground-breaking innovations. One of the cornerstones of T-Com’s brand strategy is to inextricably link the brand with a clear innovation strategy. In 2003, T-Com thus set a number of major industry milestones through the launch of numerous innovative products and services. In August, the company reached an agreement with the German music industry, out-

lining the parameters for setting up and operating an Internet-based music platform. T-Com is providing the technical infrastructure for this platform. From this platform, users will be able to legally download music from the

Internet and burn the tracks to CD. Music shoppers will have the option of paying for the tracks via T-Pay (an online payment service that bills via the standard phone bill), the MicroMoney prepaid card, or a regular credit card. Customers can also pay by direct debit.

NetPhone was another ground-breaking innovation launched by T-Com during the year under review. This application gives corporate customers the flexibility to cost-effectively expand PBX systems over LANs and add new functionality on the basis of Voice over IP.

Efficiency gains improve EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA posted by T-Com increased to EUR 10.4 billion during the financial year despite the 4.4 percent drop in revenue resulting from the sale of the cable business and stiffer competition. This improvement in adjusted EBITDA corresponds to a one percent increase on 2002’s figure. This enabled T-Com to increase its profit margin by a sizeable 1.9 percent. Adjusted to reflect deconsolidation of the cable business sold during 2003, EBITDA excluding special factors rose by EUR 393 million or 4.1 percent. This is largely attributable to efficiency gains and cost savings (particularly in the areas of maintenance, fault repair, marketing, leasing and improved accounts receivable management).

With a total turnover of EUR 29.2 billion in 2003, T-Com remained the strongest revenue engine within the Deutsche Telekom Group. The sale of the remaining regional cable companies, the restrictive effects of state regulation, and the weak economic climate combined to push 2003 revenue approximately 4 percent below the figure for 2002. Although the introduction of call-by-call and preselection for local calls had a particularly dampening effect on German operations, the Eastern European subsidiaries and associated companies generally managed to maintain revenue at the previous year’s levels.

Access revenue continued to rise in Germany, more than offsetting the decrease in call revenue resulting from restrictive regulation and competitive pressures.

Despite falling interconnection revenue (due to ongoing network interconnection), Carrier Services managed to maintain a positive course. Revenue in online call originating services rose, partly fuelled by the growing broadband market.

Particularly due to the depressed economy, business in both terminal devices and data communications experienced a downward trend.

Foreign subsidiaries contributed more than 13 percent to total T-Com revenue. Expressed in the local currency, revenue in Hungary and Croatia increased slightly, but dropped in Slovakia. Currency fluctuations against the euro inflated these figures in the case of Slovakia, deflating them however for Hungary and Croatia. The results from T-Com’s ordinary business activities increased substantially by 17.8 percent to EUR 4.3 billion. This positive result is attributable primarily to the decrease in production and sales costs, and the improvement in the net financial income/expense figure.

T-Com investments amounted to EUR 2.1 billion, concentrated mainly in infrastructure. This figure is 33 percent (or EUR 1.1 billion) lower than investment levels for 2002. T-Com managed to cut investment levels to this extent through a restrictive investment policy, process optimization, improved purchasing conditions, and by timing investments to coincide more closely with order confirmation from the customer. The corresponding figure for 2002, on the other hand, was shaped by considerable investments necessary to build the new synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) platform and the T-DSL platform.

Payroll cut even further. T-Com cut its payroll in 2003 by a total of 19,462 employees (FTEs). Some 13,000 of these (FTEs), who did not leave the company through an organized scheme such as redundancy payments or retirement, were transferred to Vivento, the Group’s personnel placement agency. Job cuts in T-Com’s German operations were primarily undertaken under the umbrella of WIN 2003, the division’s action program to optimize business processes and streamline organizational structures.

Delineation of eight regions guarantees customer proximity. To serve its German customer base even better, T-Com reorganized its regional zoning in 2003. The new plan splits Germany into eight regions. In each region, one branch office is responsible for business customers, one for consumers, one for technical infrastructure, and one for technical customer service. This arrangement facilitates collaboration between the branch offices, thus paving the way for ongoing business process optimization which, in turn, should translate into cost efficiencies and improved customer service.

Growth path for mobile communications in Eastern Europe.

Whereas fixed-network subscriber figures remained more or less stable in Eastern European T-Com subsidiaries, the customer base of mobile operators Westel and HT mobilne komunikacije grew significantly — despite the increase in competition.

At Slovak Telecom (ST) (www.telekom.sk), the trend away from fixed-network services in favor of mobile connectivity remains pronounced. Fixed-network subscriber figures thus continued to drop slightly. ST is capitalizing on the rising demand for mobile services through its 51 percent shareholding in Eurotel, which is consolidated at equity. In June 2003, ST launched its broadband offering. The strongest area of growth for ST in the 2003 financial year was the number of new ISDN subscriber lines.

To stabilize its market position, Hrvatske telekomunikacije (HT) (www.ht.hr) introduced a new fixed-network tariff scheme and launched an online content platform in August 2003. HT has taken the first steps to tap the broadband market. It serves the growing Internet market through its online unit HTnet. Parallel to its concerted marketing campaign for ISDN, HTnet launched a new broadband platform with information and entertainment content in the middle of 2003.

Since the introduction of ADSL, MATÁV (www.mata.hu) has experienced dynamic growth in business, increasing the number of broadband connections by more than 200 percent compared with 2002 to a total of over 100,000. Deutsche

Telekom has a 59.49 percent shareholding in MATÁV, Hungary's leading telecom company. On the narrowband side, however, customers are moving towards wireless services. MATÁV's mobile communications subsidiary Westel retained its market leadership position in 2003, increasing its customer base to 3.8 million subscribers.

Further expansion of growth segments planned for 2004.

As a direct result of regulatory restrictions, T-Com reckons with a further loss of market share in traditional telephony segments on the German market in 2004. T-Com will therefore strengthen its market position above all by its activities on the broadband growth market, enhanced through ongoing profitability-focused process optimization and systematic quality improvements. The broadband campaign will continue to feature prominently in T-Com's market strategy. Consequently, T-Com will offer a new broadband range from April 2004: T-DSL 1000, 2000, 3000. Parallel to the concerted marketing of broadband connections, the company will leverage its broad customer base to introduce new broadband products and services to the market. T-Com envisages that broadband communications will play a pivotal role in people's lives. This includes networked home services, enabling users to control a wide range of functions and household tasks.

Leveraging its strong position as a solutions provider, T-Com plans to generate additional revenue streams in the corporate segment by offering added value in new areas. Efforts in this area focus on IT services in particular. In response to user demands for customized, future-proof solutions, T-Com offers SMEs end-to-end bundles combining information and telecommunications technologies, for example, that can scale with the customer's business, thus offering protection of investments. By developing its network platforms in line with customer and market demands, T-Com is also ensuring that it will remain at the cutting edge into the future.

T-Com's foreign subsidiaries are focusing on the mobile communications and broadband growth markets. They intend to capitalize in full on the market opportunities offered by these areas. In doing so, not only are these companies meeting their own performance targets, they are also contributing to the global expansion of these networks.

“The broadband campaign will continue to feature prominently in T-Com's market strategy.”

T-Mobile. Sustained growth in all markets.

- T-Mobile International established as a leading mobile communications brand
- Earnings-focused growth in 2003
- Mobile data services achieve a share of around 16 percent in the European market in terms of revenue
- “Best Global Mobile Operator 2003”
- UMTS infrastructure expanded as planned

During the 2003 financial year, T-Mobile, in conjunction with its national companies in key European markets (Germany, Austria, Great Britain, the Czech Republic, and the Netherlands) and in the United States, established itself as one of the world's leading mobile communications providers. All of T-Mobile International AG & Co. KG's majority shareholdings now go by the name of T-Mobile, offering their products and services under the T-Mobile brand. The company met its sustained growth targets across all subsidiaries and associated companies, with T-Mobile USA faring particularly well in terms of its subscriber base and revenue figures. During the financial year, T-Mobile focused on expanding its mobile data service offering. This included optimizing the delivery of mobile multimedia services through specially designed devices. In the European markets, mobile data services increased their share of revenue per subscriber to around 16 percent. This year, T-Mobile International plans to step up the current pace of growth in the national companies, make a sizeable contribution to reducing debt, and actively deliver on the Group's brand and service promises.

“One company” reaching across the global mobile communications market. T-Mobile International is responsible for the core mobile communications activities of the Deutsche Telekom Group. An international group, T-Mobile pursues a uniform strategy on all consolidated markets, presenting a common brand and corporate culture to all target audiences. This strategy is best encapsulated by the company motto – “One company – the only winning strategy”. The objective of this strategy is to position T-Mobile successfully on national and international markets, establishing profitable operations worldwide. T-Mobile operates wholly owned subsidiaries in Germany (T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH), Austria (T-Mobile Austria GmbH), Great Britain (T-Mobile UK Ltd.), the Netherlands (T-Mobile Netherlands B.V.), and the United States (T-Mobile USA, Inc.). In the Czech Republic, the company owns 56 percent of T-Mobile Czech Republic. T-Mobile also has a 49 and 25.1 percent stake respectively in the Polish and Russian mobile communications providers, Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa (PTC) and MTS.

T-Mobile			
(millions of €)	2003	2002	Change
Total revenue	22,778	19,735	3,043
Results from ordinary business activities	831	-23,754	24,585
EBITDA ^a	7,016	5,038	1,978
EBITDA, adjusted ^a	6,671	5,038	1,633
EBITDA margin, adjusted ^a (%)	29.3	25.5	3.8
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ^b	-3,012	-3,484	472
Number of employees averaged over the year	41,767	38,943	2,824

^a Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation. For detailed information and calculations please refer to the chapter on “Reconciliation of pro forma figures” starting on page 96.

^b Excluding goodwill.

Deutsche Telekom AG also has mobile communications shareholdings in Hungary (Westel, through MATÁV), Slovakia (EuroTel Bratislava, through Slovak Telecom), and Croatia (HTmobile, division of Hrvatske telekomunikacije). During the year under review, T-Mobile sold its remaining shareholdings in Asian mobile communications providers. The proceeds from these sales were used to reduce the Group's debt.

Growing interest in mobile multimedia services. Through its majority and minority shareholdings, the Deutsche Telekom Group was serving well over 90 million mobile subscribers by the end of 2003. T-Mobile International, along with its majority-owned companies, delivered mobile communications services to a total of 61 million users. During 2003, T-Mobile pushed its mobile data communications activities on all target markets. It succeeded in extending the reach of its Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS) in particular. In conjunction with multimedia devices, MMS supports multimedia messages containing text, photos, animated graphics, sound, and even short video clips. In 2003, T-Mobile subscribers in Europe sent a total of 18 million multimedia messages.

During the year, T-Mobile significantly expanded its t-zones portal content to make mobile multimedia services even more attractive. Since March 2003, for example, T-Mobile Deutschland has been offering users of t-zones access to useful information from the online division of n-tv through its "n-tv mobil" service package. The mobile news services are complemented by the exclusive MMS News and T-D1 News offers. During 2003, T-Mobile, in collaboration with cellphone manufacturers, also introduced "t-zones cellphones". Special features of these phones include a dedicated t-zones button, an integrated camera, a color display, and polyphonic ring tones. They can also be MMS and Java[®]-enabled. In Europe, T-Mobile currently has about 20 special t-zones phones on offer.

T-Mobile also expanded its t-zones portfolio by cooperating with other leading providers – in some cases through exclusive partnerships. The new and highly appealing mobile multimedia services offered on the basis of these strategic partnerships include the Rolling Stones European tour, U.S. rapper Eminem's concerts in Germany, and numerous box office hits. This year, T-Mobile will be cooperating with UEFA (the governing body for European football) to offer special services based on the European Championships in Portugal.

T-Mobile International			
(millions)*	2003	2002	Change
Mobile subscribers of fully consolidated subsidiaries	61.1	53.9	7.2
T-Mobile Deutschland	26.3	24.6	1.7
T-Mobile UK ^a	13.6	12.4	1.2
T-Mobile USA ^b	13.1	9.9	4.0
T-Mobile Austria	2.0	2.0	0.0
T-Mobile CZ ^b	3.9	3.5	0.4
T-Mobile Netherlands ^b	2.0	1.4	0.6

^a Including Virgin Mobile.
^b These companies were fully consolidated in the following financial years: T-Mobile CZ, T-Mobile USA (including Powertel, Inc.) in 2001; T-Mobile Netherlands in 2002.
* Figures rounded and expressed in millions. The total was calculated on the basis of precise figures.



In acknowledgement of its new value-added mobile services in Europe and the United States, T-Mobile was named winner of the World Communications Award for Best Global Mobile Operator (www.totaltele.com/wca2003) in October 2003. In this category, the judges were looking for strong and innovative service offerings, reliability and customer service, sound performance, and new business models. The award is organized by the publishers EMAP Communications Group, and ECTA (European Competitive Telecommunications Association). By the end of 2003, mobile data services accounted for 16 percent (previous year: 14 percent) of revenue per subscriber in T-Mobile's European markets (Germany, Austria, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the Czech Republic). In December, around 5.5 million subscribers used data services such as t-zones, downloads or fast data connections. Short Message Services (SMS) again topped the popularity polls. By the end of December 2003, a total of 22 billion SMS messages had been transmitted over T-Mobile networks worldwide, compared with 16.5 billion the year before.

Significant increase in revenue and EBITDA. During the 2003 financial year, T-Mobile achieved sustained growth. The postpay (fixed-term contract) subscriber base grew, accompanied by a drop in the acquisition costs for new customers. T-Mobile International's consolidated revenue increased from EUR 19.7 billion in the previous year to EUR 22.8 billion. Adjusted EBITDA was up 32 percent on the previous year's figure, rising from EUR 5.0 billion to EUR 6.7 billion. Earnings

“During the 2003 financial year, T-Mobile achieved sustained growth.”

before taxes in 2003 totaled EUR 831 million. This figure contrasts with the prior-year loss before taxes. Posted at EUR 23.7 billion, this was attributable to the high level of write-downs in 2002. The number of employees at T-Mobile at year end was around 43,000 compared with 41,597 at the close of 2002.

T-Mobile Deutschland sets the pace as market leader.

Market leader in Germany, T-Mobile Deutschland is the largest national company in the T-Mobile group of companies. By the end of 2003, the company had increased its subscriber base from 24.6 million in 2002 to 26.3 million customers. Revenue climbed to EUR 8.5 billion, up from EUR 7.8 billion at the close of 2002.

In 2003, T-Mobile Deutschland reinforced its status as innovation leader and trendsetter on the German market by introducing a range of innovative, value-added services. It was the first German mobile communications operator to send TV images to cellphones. T-Mobile live-streams broadcasts by the news channel n-tv to GPRS-enabled (General Packet Radio Service) devices. Subscribers on the move can keep track of n-tv's live reports from international stock floors, for example. In 2003, T-Mobile also introduced its new photo service, enabling MMS photos and other digital images to be printed onto photo paper, coffee mugs, mouse pads, jigsaw puzzles or t-shirts. The images are developed by T-Mobile's cooperation partner Kodak. With these two new services in particular, T-Mobile is clearly demonstrating its pioneering role in anticipating and delivering on rising market demands for individualized mobile services.

Also tailored to customers' changing needs are the new Relax rates, which T-Mobile started introducing in February 2004. These rates provide a fixed number of minutes of voice calls each month at a package price. By enabling subscribers to call at fixed prices at any time of the day, within and outside the budget, this tariff does away with the hassle of different rates at different times of the day. By keeping it simple, T-Mobile is meeting customer demands for uncomplicated, transparent mobile phone rates.

T-Mobile Deutschland cooperates with 62 roaming partners in 34 countries for GPRS-based mobile data transmission services. Although T-Mobile's roaming agreements are particularly beneficial to private users who, for example, like to send MMS holiday messages from abroad, GPRS roaming also means business as usual for professional users, allowing them to send and receive e-mails, surf the Web or visit their intranet on their travels.

In the fall of 2003, T-Mobile decided to restructure sales activities for its small and medium-sized corporate customers. The company now serves its corporate customers directly – and no longer through T-Com’s sales agents. The objective of this new channel policy is to strengthen T-Mobile’s market position by enabling it to meet customer needs even faster and more flexibly than before.

Rapid rise in number of new customers for T-Mobile USA.

In the financial year under review, T-Mobile USA again succeeded in significantly expanding its subscriber base. By year end, T-Mobile USA had 13.1 million customers, up from 9.9 million at the close of 2002. Revenue figures were also up, rising from EUR 6.1 billion in 2002 to a total of EUR 7.4 billion.

T-Mobile USA is the only mobile operator in the United States to build its entire network on GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) technology. By the end of 2003, 971 million subscribers in more than 200 countries and regions were using GSM, the world’s most important digital standard. T-Mobile USA’s customers benefit from the reach and popularity of GSM. With the same telephone number, they can call GSM networks anywhere in the world. T-Mobile’s network now reaches over 250 million residents in the United States. In conjunction with its partners, it has licensing coverage for over 95 percent of the American population.

Like T-Mobile’s European companies, T-Mobile USA offers its customers a wide range of mobile voice, messaging and data services. These include the T-Mobile Sidekick. This service lets users stay connected on the move with e-mail access, the Instant Messenger service, and Internet browsing. The company’s portfolio also includes the BlackBerry handheld device with integrated e-mail functionality and a telephone, as well as a pocket PC phone with the Microsoft Windows operating system. This device is marketed in Europe as T-Mobile MDA (Mobile Digital Assistant).

Since January 2003, T-Mobile USA customers can access the t-zones portal to download ring tones, wallpaper, logos, screensavers, and plenty more. In March 2003, T-Mobile be-

came the first American mobile operator to introduce video messaging. T-Mobile USA is the leading American provider of wireless local area network (WLAN) technology. Using T-Mobile HotSpot, customers with a laptop or PDA enjoy wireless access to the Internet or intranet from over 4,000 public hotspots (in restaurants, airports, stores, etc.).

“T-Mobile USA is the only mobile operator in the United States to build its entire network on GSM technology.”

T-Mobile UK displays its innovative talent on the British market.

Market surveys show that T-Mobile UK has improved its quality of service more dynamically than any other mobile communications provider on the British market. T-Mobile ranks third on the British market, with approximately 13.6 million subscribers by the end of 2003 (previous year: 12.5 million). This figure includes 3.6 million customers (previous year: 2.4 million) acquired through the joint venture with Virgin Mobile. In 2003, T-Mobile UK’s revenue amounted to EUR 4.3 billion, compared with EUR 4.0 billion in 2002.

In June, T-Mobile UK became the first network operator in the UK to launch E-Mail Push, a service that automatically forwards e-mails to a mobile device. T-Mobile UK offers the service with BlackBerry handhelds, various Nokia cellphones, and a SonyEricsson phone.

Launched in July, T-Mobile’s “Mix it” service provided another proof point of its innovative spirit. This service is a mixture of prepay and postpay rates, combining minute-based mobile packages with appealing mobile devices. Customers pay for a fixed number of minutes per month and, similar to postpay customers, receive a reduced-price cellphone. If customers use up their monthly allowance, they are free to buy additional minutes using a credit card or voucher (similar to the prepay process).

In December 2003, T-Mobile UK also was the first mobile operator in Europe to offer Caller Tunes. This service meets user demands for greater freedom to personalize mobile communications. Caller Tunes allow customers to change the ring tone. While waiting for the call to be answered, callers hear the tune chosen by the person called instead of the usual ring tone. T-Mobile companies in Germany and the Czech Republic have also been offering personalized ring tones since the beginning of 2004. In addition, a pilot project for Caller Tunes is currently underway at PTC in Poland.

T-Mobile Czech Republic maintains strong market position.

The Czech Republic is one of Eastern Europe's most progressive mobile communications markets. With a penetration rate of over 90 percent, mobile connections outnumber fixed-network lines. T-Mobile Czech Republic is the second-largest mobile operator in the Czech Republic with 3.9 million customers (previous year: 3.5 million) and revenue of

EUR 768 million in the year under review. During 2003, the partner program launched by T-Mobile Czech Republic in October 2002 proved to be a resounding success. Through this program, T-Mobile Czech Republic gives partner companies the opportunity to use its network as a development platform for end-customer products and services. Successful partnerships included a project developed for the electricity supply company Severomoravská energetika to improve transformer station monitoring. In the event of an outage, Severomoravská is now able to restore power more quickly, leveraging the operational data transferred in real-time over T-Mobile's network. Using GPRS and T-Mobile MDA, T-Mobile Czech Republic also implemented a remote maintenance solution for VEIDEC, specialist in repair and maintenance products.

"In acknowledgement of its new value-added mobile services in Europe and the United States, T-Mobile was named winner of the World Communications Award for Best Global Mobile Operator in October 2003."

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T-Mobile Austria takes the lead on the Austrian WLAN market. T-Mobile Austria's subscriber base remained stable at 2.0 million during the 2003 financial year. At EUR 1.1 billion, revenue was up slightly on last year's figure (EUR 1.0 billion). The company thus maintained its position as the second-largest provider of mobile voice and data communication products and services on the Austrian market.

As was the case for the other national companies, mobile data services was one of the main areas of momentum in 2003, with T-Mobile Austria expanding its offering for MMS subscriptions to six new categories: news, sport, weather, entertainment, lifestyle and adult content. Subscribers can choose their personal favorites from a total of 28 listings under these headings.

In May 2003, T-Mobile Austria became the first Austrian network operator to offer subscribers the option of calling up teletext pages from the TV channel ORF on their WAP phones or T-Mobile MDAs. Over 1,000 pages of teletext information are available.

At the start of 2004, T-Mobile Austria acquired Metronet, Austria's largest WLAN provider and one of the largest wireless Internet service providers in Europe. Metronet operates more than 300 WLAN hotspots in hotels, cafés, service areas on highways, train stations, airports, and gas stations.

T-Mobile Netherlands again succeeds in expanding customer base. The Dutch subsidiary of the T-Mobile group of companies was renamed T-Mobile Netherlands in February 2003. Dutch mobile customers now also benefit from the strength and reach of the global T-Mobile brand. T-Mobile Netherlands ranks third among the five mobile communications operators on the Dutch market. It has extended its reach to cover 99 percent of the country. By the close of 2003, T-Mobile Netherlands had almost 2 million customers, compared with 1.4 million in December 2002. Postpay customers accounted for the lion's share of this increase, with T-Mobile Netherlands clearly outpacing its competitors in this area. T-Mobile Netherlands recorded revenue of EUR 861 million in 2003.

PTC widens lead in Polish market. T-Mobile International's Polish subsidiary, Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa (PTC), again closed the 2003 financial year as the country's leading mobile communications operator. With a total of around 6.2 million subscribers for its Era/GSM network, PTC had 1.3 million more customers than it had at the close of 2002 (4.9 million). PTC, 49 percent of which is owned by T-Mobile International, is the only fully private mobile communications operator in Poland. Talks on the possibility of T-Mobile purchasing the remaining 51 percent from Elektrim Telekomunikacja (ET) S.A. and Vivendi Universal S.A. were abandoned in September 2003.

Russia's MTS doubles subscriber base once more. Mobile TeleSystems (MTS) OJCS is Russia's leading mobile communications operator. By the end of December 2003, the MTS network had 16.7 million subscribers, an increase of 10.1 million on the previous year. Together with its subsidiaries, MTS has GSM licenses for 76 regions in Russia, as well as for the Ukraine and Belarus, thus reaching a population of around 186.3 million people. MTS's primary strategic goal is to establish itself as Russia's no. 1 national mobile communications operator. To achieve this, the company is converging its regional networks to create one nationwide network, standardizing its rates and streamlining its customer service and billing systems across the country. T-Mobile International has a 25.1 percent shareholding in MTS. The company has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since July 2000.

Preparation for the commercial launch of UMTS-based mobile multimedia. In December 2003, T-Mobile Austria was the first T-Mobile national company to announce the launch of its UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) network, as provided for in the terms of the license. At 37 percent, the rate of coverage exceeds licensing requirements. In view of the lack of UMTS terminals, the service will not be actively marketed for the time being, however. The licensing requirements were also exceeded in Germany, with a 40 percent coverage rate. By year end, UMTS had reached 200 towns and cities. Both T-Mobile Deutschland and T-Mobile UK are planning to start marketing UMTS-based multimedia services during the course of 2004. On the Dutch market, the first third-generation mobile communications services are scheduled to be introduced before the end of the year. To comply with the terms of the UMTS license, Dutch operators must cover around 84 percent of the population and 60 percent of the country by January 2007.

T-Systems. Successful new strategic focus and marked efficiency gains.

- Strong market position with Deutsche Telekom named accounts
- 2003 financial year shaped by new strategic direction: Focus & Execution
- Major contracts bear testimony to successful implementation of the program, also laying the foundation for future revenue growth
- Marginal increase in revenue despite challenging market conditions
- Two-digit increase in earnings thanks to efficiency gains

T-Systems International GmbH serves the large corporate customers of the Deutsche Telekom Group by providing them individualized information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. T-Systems delivers ICT infrastructures and customized ICT solutions, leveraging these solutions to manage entire business process flows, if required. T-Systems helps customers to increase their competitiveness by giving them the benefits of increased flexibility, lower costs and greater freedom to focus on their core areas of competence. Through its "Managed business flexibility" strategy, T-Systems promises its customers precisely the flexibility and cost efficiencies they need to focus on their core business more effectively. Represented in more than 20 countries, the T-Systems division of the Deutsche Telekom Group had an average payroll of 42,108 in the 2003 financial year.

Strategic role in Deutsche Telekom Group. Unlike the other divisions, T-Systems does not target the mass market. It concentrates on individualized ICT services for key accounts with international operations. Cooperation with national and international named accounts is an extremely important area of business for Deutsche Telekom. This is due to the fact that other divisions within the Group (such as T-Com in its offering for small and medium-sized enterprises) benefit from and leverage the corporate ICT solutions developed by T-Systems. T-Systems thus plays a pivotal role within the Group.

Solid foundation for future growth. T-Systems defined and gradually implemented its new Focus & Execution strategy during the course of 2003. In line with this strategy, the company focused its structure and market approach to concentrate on four growth areas. By bundling skills and experience in the areas of Manufacturing, Telecommunications, Services & Finance, and Public & Healthcare, these four T-Systems Industry Lines are ideally equipped to meet rising customer expectations.

These four business lines serve T-Systems' biggest customers worldwide through an integrated key account management approach. These key customers enjoy ICT services that are tailored to their individual needs and industry-specific challenges. A wealth of innovative solutions help build lasting relationships with these key accounts, ensuring that both T-Systems and the Group as a whole can continue to benefit from this strategic target group in the future.

T-Systems			
(millions of €)	2003	2002	Change
Total revenue	10,614	10,489	125
Results from ordinary business activities	-138	-1,990	1,852
EBITDA ^a	1,412	753	659
EBITDA, adjusted ^a	1,415	1,151	264
EBITDA margin, adjusted ^a (%)	13.3	11.0	2.3
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ^b	-660	-811	151
Number of employees averaged over the year	42,108	43,482	-1,374

^a Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation. For detailed information and calculations please refer to the chapter on "Reconciliation of pro forma figures" starting on page 96.

^b Excluding goodwill.

T-Systems' Service Lines (Systems Integration, Computing and Desktop Services, Network Services, and International Carrier Sales & Solutions) serve all other strategic customers. Although individual T-Systems services account for the lion's share of business in this segment, service bundles are also in demand. These Service Lines possess the ICT know-how needed to develop high-quality solutions, delivering them to both service line customers and industry line key accounts.

The Systems Integration line optimizes customers' business processes by integrating new applications with existing systems, thus enabling a seamless process flow across the enterprise. T-Systems operates the most powerful network of data centers in Europe, the Global Computing Factory. Through this factory, T-Systems delivers an extensive range of IT services to its customers, including computing and desktop services.

The Network Services line plans, builds and operates company-specific data and voice network solutions, leveraging T-Systems' international telecommunications network infrastructure (the Global Network Factory). T-Systems also cooperates with international network operators through the International Carrier Sales & Solutions line.

In line with the Focus & Execution strategy, all Service Lines increased efficiency and quality levels, at the same time capitalizing on economies of scale. The cumulative effect of these measures was to strengthen T-Systems' competitive positioning.

Special teams focus on strategic wins. Strategic project acquisition teams were also set up to support T-Systems' new strategy. These project teams are equipped with all the necessary skills and experience to win multi-million-euro contracts on both the national and international market. T-Systems succeeded in securing several of these mega deals during the second half of 2003.

Key figures for T-Systems

	2003	2002	Change
Systems Integration			
Hours billed (millions) ^a	11.2	11.3	-0.1
Utilization rate ^b (%)	67.0	65.2	1.8
Computing Services			
Overall processor performance (MIPS) ^c	113,723	92,968	20,755
Number of servers managed and serviced	28,399	27,409	990
Mainframe utilization (%)	95.0	95.0	0.0
Desktop Services			
Number of workstations managed and serviced	1,234,813	1,204,292	30,521
Proportion of support activities, Germany (%)	60.6	58.1	2.5
Proportion of retail, Germany (%)	39.4	41.9	-2.5

^a Updated figure for the 2002 financial year.

^b Ratio of average number of hours billed to maximum possible hours billed per period.

^c Million instructions per second.

Stronger differentiation between value-add levels. Parallel to the creation of four Industry Lines, T-Systems also restructured its service marketing activities during the year under review. The company now differentiates between three different value-add levels:

- ICT Infrastructure Management: T-Systems delivers flexible ICT infrastructure management services, offering customers long-term cost efficiencies and performance gains.
- Business Solution Design & Implementation: T-Systems develops, implements and operates end-to-end ICT solutions across a variety of application scenarios. Business solutions add value by optimizing processes, increasing productivity (in sales, for example) and enhancing operational efficiency (in production, for example).
- Business Process Management: Customers outsource their entire process chains to T-Systems. This frees customers to focus on their core business, at the same time benefiting from process and cost efficiencies.

So-called focus solutions are assigned to these value-add levels. ICT Infrastructure Management, for example, includes all-inclusive operation of entire SAP solution architectures and extensive desktop management services. Business So-

“These focus solutions spearhead T-Systems’ offering and are therefore of crucial strategic significance.”

lution Design & Implementation ranges from customer service applications for banks and insurance companies to

end-to-end supply chain optimization solutions for automotive accounts. Business Process Management includes telecommunications billing and payroll accounting solutions.

These focus solutions spearhead T-Systems’ offering and are therefore of crucial strategic significance. By giving customers greater flexibility to concentrate on their core business, these solutions make a valuable contribution to our customers’ market success.

Focus on global service delivery capabilities. 2003 saw another important decision at T-Systems. In future, the company plans to shift the focus of international expansion plans towards global customers. This calls for global service delivery capabilities rather than just a global presence. T-Systems ensures these capabilities through cross-border account management in its Industry Lines and Service Lines.

Post-consolidation signs of recovery on telecom market. Demand for IT services pulling out of the doldrums. Due to the depressed economic climate, demand on the market on which T-Systems is active remained generally conservative during the course of 2003. This applied to IT services in particular. Leveling out at around two percent, the growth rate for IT solutions in Western Europe was again down on the previous year’s figure. The German market fared worse than the Western European average. The market for telecom services, on the other hand, grew by around five percent in Western Europe. Following on from the intensive wave of consolidations, which was particularly pronounced in 2002, market prices stabilized at very low levels in 2003.

T-Systems performed well, increasing earnings and efficiency levels. Against this challenging background, T-Systems made good progress during 2003. Total revenue rose by 1.2 percent to a total of EUR 10.6 billion during the financial year. This was fuelled by the extremely strong performance of the telecom business unit. Revenue generated by this unit was up 5.3 percent, slightly outperforming the market average. The Western European market grew on average 5 percent faster than last year. T-Systems benefited in particular from rising customer demands for quality and a growing tendency to opt for providers offering long-term security and a solid financial standing.

Demand for IT solutions declined, with the result that revenue in this segment was down 2.3 percent on the previous year. The Systems Integration segment, however, managed to keep the overall downward market trend in check. Compared with the general market decline of 7 percent, T-Systems’ revenue dropped a mere 4.4 percent on the previous year’s figure.

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) improved considerably on the previous year’s figure. Quarter on quarter, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA (excluding special factors) generally rose significantly in 2003, clearly outperforming 2002 results. T-Systems posted an EBITDA of EUR 1.4 billion during the year under review, compared with EUR 0.8 billion in 2002. Special factors totaling EUR 0.4 billion, attributable to restructuring measures in response to the Group’s strategic review, impacted negatively on EBITDA in 2002. After discounting these special factors, adjusted EBITDA in 2002 amounted to EUR 1.2 billion. By comparison, adjusted EBITDA was up 23 percent in the 2003 financial year, leveling out at EUR 1.4 billion. Special factors that impacted positively on EBITDA during the 2003 financial year amounted to EUR 0.1 billion. These related primarily to proceeds from the sale of non-core lines of business. This figure was matched by the special factors that impacted negatively on EBITDA,

attributable mainly to losses on the sale of shareholdings and the expenditure incurred in connection with these sales.

Whereas the results of ordinary business activities showed a marked deficit in 2002 (largely due to restructuring costs and write-downs), this figure improved significantly in 2003, where a result of minus EUR 0.1 billion was recorded. Discounting the special factors applicable in both 2003 and 2002, the increase amounts to EUR 0.9 billion, reflecting in particular the success of cost-cutting measures. This positive trend enabled T-Systems to meet its ambitious goals and even exceed the expectations of market analysts.

Lower costs, higher margins. Fuelled by the disproportionate improvement in adjusted EBITDA relative to revenue, the profit margin at T-Systems increased from 11 to 13 percent in 2003. This positive trend was mainly attributable to organizational efficiencies enabled by streamlined business processes, optimization of the server farms, further consolidation of data centers, and tighter cost control.

For example, selling cost decreased significantly in the financial year. Whereas this item amounted to EUR 0.9 billion in 2002, a mere EUR 0.7 billion was required in the year under review. Cost of sales was also successfully cut back during 2003, down 2.5 percent on the figure for 2002 (based on adjusted figures). Particularly when the quarter-on-quarter rise in the volume of new orders is taken into consideration, the decline in selling costs and cost of sales bears tribute to the success of the company's Focus & Execution strategy.

Structural improvements, lower personnel costs. In 2003, T-Systems further optimized its organizational structure. Processes were streamlined by centralizing headquarters activities and functions. As a result of this initiative and other efficiency-focused measures, general and administrative costs were cut by 16.1 percent compared with the previous year (based on adjusted figures). T-Systems cut personnel costs by more than four percent during 2003. Despite the additional staff required to manage new outsourcing projects, T-Systems managed to cut its payroll by an average of 3.2 percent.

Streamlined portfolio of shareholdings. As part of the move to focus on its core areas of business, T-Systems streamlined its shareholdings portfolio in the course of the financial year.

In the first quarter of 2003, the division sold its TELECASH GmbH subsidiary. In the second quarter, the French subsidiary

T-Systems Siris S.A.S. was sold. In the same quarter, T-Systems parted with its shareholdings in the Swiss fixed-network operator MultiLink S.A. In the last quarter of 2003, the division sold T-Systems Card Services AG.

T-Systems wins major deals and strategic projects. During the year under review, T-Systems secured a number of major strategic contracts from leading national and international corporations and institutions.

In 2003, the market saw a strong trend towards outsourcing of IT and telecom processes and applications. By outsourcing activities to service providers such as T-Systems, companies can cut costs, increase business process efficiency and are free to focus on core activities.

“This positive trend enabled T-Systems to meet its ambitious goals and even exceed the expectations of market analysts.”

With precisely these goals in mind, Westdeutsche Landesbank AG (WestLB) concluded a five-year contract with T-Systems in November 2003. Under the terms of the contract, which is valued at approximately EUR 200 million, the bank has outsourced its print services and the operation of its data center to T-Systems. T-Systems fought off stiff competition from other leading service providers to win the WestLB contract.

Strategic outsourcing wins during the financial year also included a major project from the Vorwerk group. Vorwerk has entered into a long-term partnership with T-Systems as part of its plan to outsource its IT operations worldwide. T-Systems

“One of the most important aspects of the new customer- and market-oriented strategy launched by T-Systems during the financial year is the fact that it lays a solid foundation for sustainable growth over the coming years.”

operates Vorwerk’s data centers, networks, applications and international help desk worldwide. The contract is worth more than EUR 150 million. It includes the take-

over of Vorwerk’s subsidiary ZEDA by T-Systems as part of Vorwerk’s strategy to establish a uniform IT landscape for the group’s global direct sales operations.

In the manufacturing segment, key achievements included a sizable contract from the DaimlerChrysler automotive group. Building on and expanding the close cooperation between the two companies, this global contract provides for the delivery of extensive ICT services for DaimlerChrysler by T-Systems. This includes the operation of mainframes and distributed client/server architectures as well as network and desktop administration. In addition, T-Systems develops and supports DaimlerChrysler-specific applications targeted, for example, at vehicle development, production, sales, and customer support. The contract has a term of three years – with an option to extend to 2008.

Also on an international scale, T-Systems closed a deal with the aircraft manufacturer Airbus. Based in Europe, Airbus has consolidated its three data centers in England, France and Germany at its Toulouse headquarters. Starting in 2004, T-Systems will be operating all mainframe systems run for these three countries at Toulouse. The contract has been concluded for an initial period of five years. In addition, T-Systems will be supporting some 42,000 Airbus desktops over the next three years. This includes running user help desks in Hamburg and Toulouse. The cooperation with T-Systems offers Airbus significant cost savings and enhanced service quality. This contract is worth more than EUR 100 million.

These and other major wins in 2003 clearly illustrate the success and speed with which T-Systems is implementing its new strategic direction. One of the most important aspects of the new customer- and market-oriented strategy launched by T-Systems during the financial year is the fact that it lays a solid foundation for sustainable growth over the coming years.

Outlook: Gradual recovery expected for ICT market from mid 2004 onwards. According to the Gartner and Meta Group market research institutes, the international IT market should show the first signs of recovery towards the middle of 2004, finally returning to a growth path in 2005. Industry experts do not expect us to see the dramatic growth rates experienced in the past, however. It is anticipated that the positive trends in the telecom market will be sustained. The rate of expansion in the telecom market over the next few years will depend heavily on general economic trends and developments.

T-Systems predicts that the growing demand for end-to-end IT and telecom solutions among corporate customers will emerge as one of the key drivers of the ICT market. We expect this demand to pick up as the economic upturn gains momentum. This growth will be fuelled by the realization among companies from practically all branches of trade and industry that the systematic exploitation of IT and telecom technologies is essential to maintain the flexibility needed to sustain a competitive edge. Large enterprises in particular will most likely step up ICT investment levels as the economy recovers.

The economic upswing will also be largely pushed by new technologies that improve the performance and bandwidth of telecom networks, and broaden the reach and possibilities of information technologies. Such technologies include MPLS (Multi-Protocol Label Switching), a new network technology that enables different services (such as voice and data) to be delivered over a single network, improving quality of service through prioritization. T-Systems already delivers a range of international solutions based on MPLS technology.

Slight increase in revenue and positive results expected.

T-Systems will continue to implement its Focus & Execution strategy during 2004. On the back of the projected market recovery, the company plans to capitalize on market growth during the second half of the year. T-Systems is aiming for a marked increase in new orders during 2004. In line with the recovery projected mid-year for the IT market, T-Systems envisages a moderate increase in revenue in this area.

The company will continue to pursue measures aimed at increasing efficiency. These measures will include further optimization of the purchasing process for third-party services and a systematic performance increase in the network infrastructure required for customer projects. The combined effect of the new efficiency-enabling measures and the projected rise in revenue should result in a significant improvement in earnings. For the first time, ordinary business activities are expected to return a positive result in 2004.

To achieve these goals, T-Systems will be more aggressive in marketing its clearly differentiated portfolio with three value-add levels (ICT Infrastructure Management, Business Solution Design & Implementation, Business Process Management). The objective of this portfolio is to give customers even greater flexibility in the pursuit of their core business. Companies clearly need comprehensive, end-to-end ICT services to optimize internal processes, collaborate more closely with partners and suppliers and completely outsource technically complex processes. To meet these needs, T-Systems provides extensive, individualized ICT infrastructure, business solutions and process management services from a single source. Through its "Managed business flexibility" promise, T-Systems undertakes to give its customers the freedom and flexibility they need to succeed.

"Through its 'Managed business flexibility' strategy, T-Systems promises its customers precisely the flexibility and cost efficiencies they need to focus on their core business more effectively."

T-Online. Continued and profitable implementation of mixed business model combining Internet access, content, value-added services and e-commerce.

- Revenue up despite difficult market climate
- EBITDA and operating results increase once again
- Strong growth in broadband customer base
- Innovative new entertainment services: music downloads and video-on-demand
- Product portfolio expanded around content, services and e-commerce pillars
- Strategic acquisitions in content and portal marketing fields
- 2004 will see further expansion of broadband offering and launch of “T-Online Vision on TV”

Market position further expanded. Powered by its innovative access and non-access product mix, T-Online International AG again recorded substantial growth in the 2003 financial year. T-Online combines Internet access with value-added content, services and e-commerce. Defying the general downward economic trend, the company succeeded in expanding its market position and increasing profitability.

Revenue and earnings up. Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB), as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IFRSs. Compared with last year, revenue of the T-Online group of companies increased from EUR 1.6 billion to EUR 1.9 billion. This corresponds to an increase of 16.9 percent. At EUR 1.8 billion, the German market segment accounted for the lion's share of this revenue. Revenue in this segment was up 24 percent on last year's figure. The “Rest of Europe” segment accounted for 9.2 percent of the group's revenue in 2003. Results from ordinary business activities generated by the T-Online group of companies was up EUR 575 million on last year's figure. EBITDA (adjusted to exclude special factors) rose by EUR 234 million to EUR 310 million.

T-Online shares also performed very well. Stable financial results and positive signals from the Internet market contributed to the above-average development of the T-Online share price in 2003. At year end, the share closed at EUR 10.30, up 93.6 percent on the 2002 closing price.

Innovative offering attracts growing number of broadband customers. Once again, the number of T-Online customers grew substantially during the year under review. By December 31, 2003, the T-Online group of companies boasted 13.1 million subscribers, around 880,000 more than the previous year. Enhanced broadband services are attracting an ever-increasing number of customers. Around 800,000 customers opted for T-DSL broadband Internet access during the course of 2003. Broadband services were thus an important growth engine in 2003.

The growing swell of broadband subscribers will play a pivotal role in the future of T-Online, providing a sound basis for the parallel expansion of T-Online's multimedia paid-content offering. We anticipate that an ever-growing number of customers will be prepared to pay for value-added Web services in future. In addition, we see broadband technology as a valuable vehicle for building customer loyalty.

T-Online*			
(millions of €)	2003	2002	Change
Total revenue	1,851	1,584	267
Germany	1,681	1,444	237
Rest of Europe	170	140	30
Results from ordinary business activities	104	-471	575
EBITDA ^a	335	103	232
EBITDA, adjusted ^a	310	76	234
EBITDA margin, adjusted ^a (%)	16.7	4.8	11.9
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ^b	-81	-101	20
Number of employees averaged over the year	2,637	2,536	101

* Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB), as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IFRSs.

^a Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation. For detailed information and calculations please refer to the chapter on “Reconciliation of pro forma figures” starting on page 96.

^b Excluding goodwill.

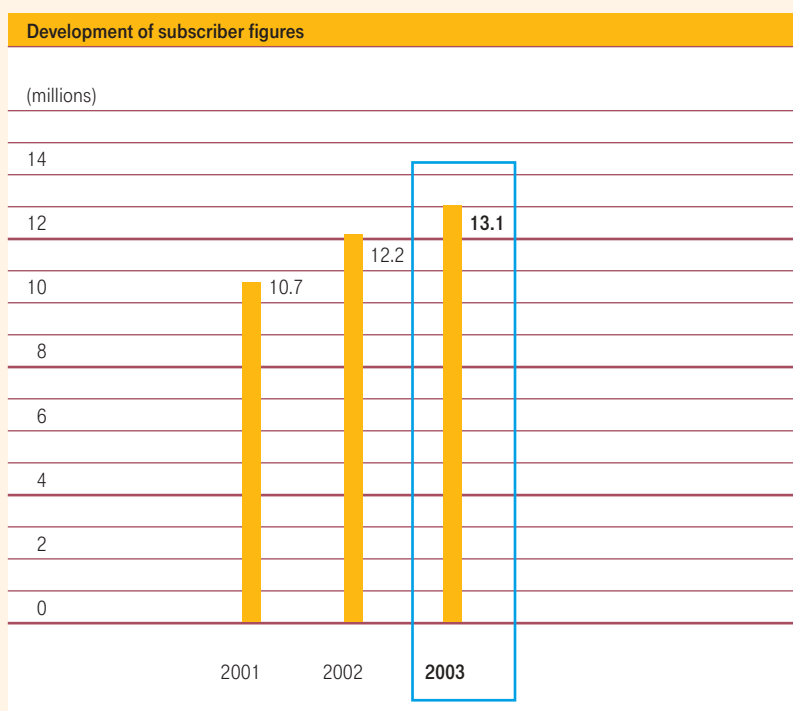
Expansion of rate options. The success of T-DSL is also driven by T-Online's ever-expanding content and service offering, coupled with the appeal of usage-based rate plans. Broadband access accounts for 30.7 percent of T-Online's customer base in Germany and 27.2 percent on a group-wide basis. The T-DSL flat-rate option proved particularly popular among T-Online customers in Germany, with the number of flat-rate subscribers rising to a total of 2 million. T-DSL volume-based rates also fared well, with the number of customers rising by 240,000 to a total of 314,000 at the close of 2003. The T-DSL 1000 tariff, which targets newcomers to broadband communications, was one of the biggest successes among volume-based rates. T-Online also added dsl flat 1500 to its tariff options in 2003. Free of time and volume limits, this new rate enables customers to access Internet content at a speed of up to 1.5 megabits per second. 2003 also saw the introduction of T-Online dsl 5000 MB. This tariff is of particular interest to business customers with a high volume of Internet traffic.

Growth in the T-Online customer base was accompanied by a rise in demand for T-Online services. At 3,052, the average number of access minutes per customer and month increased substantially compared with 2002 (2,523 minutes). This enabled T-Online to utilize its network capacity more effectively, thus generating significant cost efficiencies. This rise in on-line time reaffirms the fact that broadband communication enhances the user experience and thus fuels an increase in demand for online services.

Wireless LAN successfully positioned. Enabling high-speed wireless access to the Internet is evolving into an increasingly strategic area of activity at T-Online International AG. As planned, however, revenue in this area was modest during the financial year. In August 2003, T-Online introduced broadband Internet access over wireless local area networks (WLANs). T-Online customers need only an e-mail address and password to dial into WLANs operated by various local and national T-Online partners. No special software is needed. Billing for WLAN services is added to the regular telephone bill.

Total number of T-Online subscribers			
(millions)*	2003	2002	Change
Total number of subscribers	13.1	12.2	0.9
T-Online (Germany)	10.8	10.0	0.8
Rest of Europe	2.3	2.3	0.0
DSL subscribers (total)	3.6	2.8	0.8

* Figures rounded and expressed in millions. The total was calculated on the basis of precise figures.



New trends with innovative portal content and services.

On the content side, T-Online further strengthened its position as one of Germany's leading portal operators in 2003. On average, 50.7 percent of all German Internet users visited T-Online's Website at www.t-online.de in the year under review. The monthly unique audience figures (visitors to the T-Online portal) rose to an average of 16.0 million (source: Nielsen Netratings 12/2003).

A closer look at the individual market segments shows that T-Online succeeded in maintaining a strong market position, despite stiff competition from specialist content providers.

“The systematic expansion of T-Online’s paid content and service offering played a valuable role in swaying customers to visit the T-Online portal for longer periods of time.”

The News, Entertainment, Sport, Business and Finance, and Computer listings were and have remained extremely popular. The growing

number of page impressions registered during visits to the T-Online portal provide clear indication of this positive trend. This figure rose by 62 million to a monthly average of 562 million compared with the previous year.

T-Online relaunched its Website (www.t-online.de) at the end of August 2003. The objective was to structure content more transparently without modifying the underlying look & feel of the site. The result meets rising customer expectations. The clear positioning of the “Content”, “Services” and “Shopping” zones supports the business model mix of access products, content, services and e-commerce.

T-Online took advantage of the relaunch to position the shopping zone more prominently. The objective is to proactively draw visitors’ attention to the possibilities of Internet shopping at T-Online.

During the financial year, T-Online also entered into a cooperation agreement with the Internet search engine provider Google as a means of further boosting revenue. Through its partnership with Google, T-Online is ideally positioned to capitalize on the growing popularity of search engines.

Broadband paid content adds value. The systematic expansion of T-Online’s paid content and service offering played a valuable role in swaying customers to visit the T-Online portal for longer periods of time, thus generating additional revenue through e-commerce.

Building on the enhanced user experience enabled by broadband access, customer-friendly payment options for paid content also contributed significantly to ensuring smooth customer relations. In addition to its established pay-per-click services (where visitors pay for an information or entertainment service as they go), T-Online also offers numerous subscriptions to its online services. With subscription rates rising by over 100 percent, the Computer Insider portal was particularly successful during 2003. Computer Insider gives users access to extensive software archives from leading IT vendors and up-to-date articles from the “PC Welt” computer magazine.

T-Online entered into a number of strategic partnerships during 2003 to ensure that its customers can choose from a broad range of high-quality paid content. One such partnership was with match.com, one of the leaders in online dating services worldwide. T-Online users can post their profiles (including photo) to the site to find dates or make new friends. Through its close cooperation with match.com, T-Online is actively capitalizing on the rapidly expanding market for online dating services that users are willing to pay for.

Games-on-demand (GoD) have also clearly emerged as one of the more promising paid online services. Users can rent popular PC games for an agreed period of time (the user simply downloads the games and can play them for the agreed rental period) or play the games directly online. By the end of the financial year, T-Online was offering more than 50 of the most popular PC games.

On the sports front, T-Online has been covering German Bundesliga football matches since April 2003. A mere 60 minutes after the final whistle, T-Online customers can enjoy video streams with the game’s highlights at the T-Online portal. This offer appeals in particular to broadband customers.

T-Online captures tomorrow's entertainment market with musicload.de and video-on-demand innovations. The rise in demand for broadband Internet access with new access options was also fuelled in 2003 by the launch of T-Online's own online music platform, musicload.de. At musicload.de, T-Online customers can legally download digital music in return for a fee. The site lists songs from leading labels such as Sony Music, BMG, EMI, Warner, Kontor, and EDEL. This music portal helps successfully position T-Online in the e-commerce market, adding significant momentum to music sales over the Internet.

Video-on-demand was another key installment in T-Online's drive to innovate broadband Internet services. This service was launched on the T-Online Vision portal in November 2003. The latest films are streamed to the customer's PC over a T-Online connection. T-Online concluded agreements with DreamWorks, Universal, MGM and others, enabling it to broadcast popular films such as "8 Mile" and "2 Fast 2 Furious". As part of a pilot project, the first subscribers experienced "T-Online Vision on TV" at the end of 2003. Through this service, T-Online has laid the foundation for new online services and expanded the possibilities of Internet communication. With T-Online Vision on TV, customers equipped with special devices can now view T-Online Vision's offering on TV. In 2003, T-Online concluded its first cooperation agreement in this area with the IT manufacturer Fujitsu Siemens Computers. Fujitsu Siemens Computers produces devices that support the convergence of Internet and TV. T-Online plans to market this service to the public in 2004.

Successful expansion of corporate offering. T-Online was quick to recognize and act on the growing importance of the Internet for corporate customers. At the start of 2002, the company expanded its offering to include products that address strategic areas such as hosting, security, communication, and online content. With 1.5 million corporate customers by the end of 2003, T-Online had captured around 60 percent of the corporate market.

T-Online's tariff and service structure is tailored to the needs of both small and medium-sized enterprises. The content offering for this segment centers around T-Online's business portal, which was revamped in November 2003. With 1.5 million corporate subscribers, T-Online's corporate offering is one of the most popular business portals in Germany.

New services in the corporate segment included the Business Hosting product line. This product line offers a wide spectrum, ranging from simple digital business cards for newcomers to high-end hosting services for Websites. The Business Homepage Professional service comes with numerous

technical options and features. T-Online presented its Professional security package at CeBIT 2003. This package integrates the latest versions of Norton Anti Virus, Norton

Personal Firewall and extensive dialer protection features. Business eMail was added to T-Online's extensive corporate offering in November 2003. In addition to a personal e-mail address and an Internet domain, the Business eMail service offers users practical functions such as folder management and unified messaging. T-Online was also busy expanding its offering for large enterprise customers in 2003.

In cooperation with T-Systems, T-Online markets corporate solutions for content management and online security. T-Online also offers special access tariffs for major customers. Launched in August 2003, T-Online's Global Corporate Access gives business customers equipped with appropriate wireless devices high-quality and high-speed access to the Internet and corporate networks from numerous hotspots in airports, conference centers, and hotels across 150 different countries.

"Video-on-demand was another key installment in T-Online's drive to innovate broadband Internet services. This service was launched on the T-Online Vision portal in November 2003."

Acquisition of Scout24 marketplaces expands service portfolio. T-Online integrated AutoScout24, Germany's best-known automotive marketplace, into its portal in September 2003. Almost 800,000 used cars and more than 20,000 new vehicles are listed on this site. In December 2003, T-Online and Scout24 signed an agreement allowing for the purchase of most of the companies in the Scout24 group by T-Online. In addition to AutoScout24, the group also includes the ImmobilienScout24 (marketing real estate), JobScout24, TopJobsScout24, FinanceScout24, FriendScout24 marketplaces as well as Scout24 Schweiz AG and other Scout24

“The market launch of ‘T-Online Vision on TV’, a TV-based version of T-Online Vision, will be a key milestone in this broadband roadmap for 2004.”

brands. Scout24 marketplaces have penetrated numerous European markets, including Germany and Switzerland. The well-established

online offering of these marketplaces is the perfect complement to T-Online's service portfolio, adding value to T-Online's Internet deliverables in key growth areas. The purchase was approved by the German Federal Cartel Office on February 5, 2004.

Portal marketing set to gain in strategic importance. Marketing through the T-Online portal plays a strategic role in efforts to win new non-access business, particularly given the growth in online advertising. T-Online developed a cross-media check in 2003 to maximize transparency and budget efficiencies for its advertising customers. This check measures not only the effectiveness of online advertising, but also the cross-media impact when the Internet is combined with other advertising channels (such as print or TV). During 2003, T-Online also started developing its permission marketing service. Permission marketing is a new type of interactive advertising where customers explicitly request the electronic marketing materials they receive. It evolved into one of

the most promising growth segments in online marketing. Its popularity is partly due to the flexibility it offers marketers in their choice of format. Leading mail-order companies Quelle, Neckermann and Bauer were among T-Online's first customers and cooperation partners in this area. Portal marketing activities were also intensified on the organizational front in 2003. Effective as of January 1, 2003, T-Online fully integrated the marketing company Interactive Media. Interactive Media is the exclusive marketing agent for the T-Online portal network. It also manages Websites operated by the Axel Springer Publishing Group and other prominent companies.

Market positions of group members consolidated across Europe. The growing penetration of broadband also benefited the European subsidiaries and associated companies of T-Online International AG, fuelling an increase in their customer base and a boost in revenue. This applied in particular to the fully owned T-Online subsidiary T-Online France. Leveraging new DSL tariffs and innovative multimedia services, Club Internet succeeded in expanding its broadband customer base. The relaunch of the Club Internet Website and expansion of the broadband portal combined to increase the average number of unique visitors by around 84 percent compared with the previous year.

The Spanish Internet market also capitalized on the fast-growing popularity of DSL. T-Online's Spanish subsidiary Ya.com reported significant growth in its access and e-commerce lines of business. The online travel service operated by Ya.com (www.viajar.com) succeeded in increasing the number of online bookings significantly compared with last year's figure. T-Online is also active on the Austrian, Swiss and Portuguese markets, where it operates the t-online.at, t-online.ch and terravista.pt Internet portals.

Outlook for 2004: Growth in broadband offering, launch of "T-Online Vision on TV". Now that the Internet has firmly established itself as the fourth mass medium, T-Online expects the Internet market to gather further momentum during the current financial year. This applies in particular to service and product segments where traditional media and distribution channels simply cannot compete with the benefits offered by the Internet. T-Online is convinced that the future of the Internet will be inextricably linked with broadband connectivity as a growing number of users look to capitalize on the diversity of delivery options and communication formats enabled by broadband, particularly in the entertainment arena. Since going public in 2000, T-Online International AG has systematically pursued a growth and profitability-focused strategy through its combined business model. As time goes on, the company increasingly prioritizes quality over quantity. T-Online will continue along this path in 2004. During the current financial year, the company will be focusing on the step-by-step expansion of its broadband offering. The market launch of "T-Online Vision on TV", a TV-based version of T-Online Vision, will be a key milestone in this broadband roadmap for 2004. Through this and other innovative measures, T-Online thus continues to position itself for success in the dynamic Internet market.

Group Headquarters & Shared Services. Strategic focus brings tangible benefits.

- Reorganization as virtual strategic management holding completed
- New areas of business for Vivento
- Substantial proceeds realized from the sale of Group-held real estate
- Debt further reduced through sale of minority shareholdings

In the 2003 financial year, Deutsche Telekom concluded its restructuring measures, successfully evolving into a virtual strategic management holding. The division known as "Other" until the first quarter of 2003, was renamed "Group Headquarters & Shared Services". In keeping with the new organizational structure and philosophy, Group Headquarters now focuses on strategic, cross-division management activities. All other operational tasks not directly related to the core business of the various divisions are the responsibility of the new Shared Services unit. Shared services include in particular Vivento, billing services, real estate activities, and DeTeFleetServices GmbH. Acting as a one-stop provider of fleet management and mobility services for all member companies of the Deutsche Telekom Group, DeTeFleetServices GmbH assumed responsibility for the development, delivery and operation of fleet solutions (covering both company cars and service vehicles) on July 1, 2002. It also offers consulting and other mobility services. The Billing Services unit develops and operates billing and accounts receivable management solutions for those Deutsche Telekom divisions that operate on the open market.

Vivento refocuses operations to secure jobs on a lasting basis. One of the Group's top priorities is to provide a socially acceptable and efficient staffing service to accommodate Group-wide restructuring. To support achievement of this aim in Germany, the Personnel Service Agency (PSA) was established in the fourth quarter of 2002. To adapt to evolving needs, the name of the PSA was changed to Vivento in the third quarter of 2003 and a new strategy was defined. With its new management team and wider business mandate, Vivento is now better positioned to rise to the challenging conditions on the labor market. The unit has expanded its range of activities by adding large-scale project placements to its individual staff placement services. It will also develop its own lines of business with high HR requirements. Plans for 2004 include the launch of a Call Center Unit. Vivento employees will be deployed as call center agents for Group-internal and external customers. The company Vivento Customer Services GmbH & Co. KG was set up specifically to generate new call-center business opportunities.

Group Headquarters & Shared Services

(millions of €)	2003	2002	Change
Total revenue	4,268	4,411	-143
Results from ordinary business activities	-4,071	-4,690	619
EBITDA ^a	-276	447	-723
EBITDA, adjusted ^a	-316	30	-346
EBITDA margin, adjusted ^a (%)	-7.4	0.7	n.a.
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ^b	-416	-472	56
Number of employees averaged over the year	25,203	17,870	7,333

^a Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation. For detailed information and calculations please refer to the chapter on "Reconciliation of pro forma figures" starting on page 96.

^b Excluding goodwill.

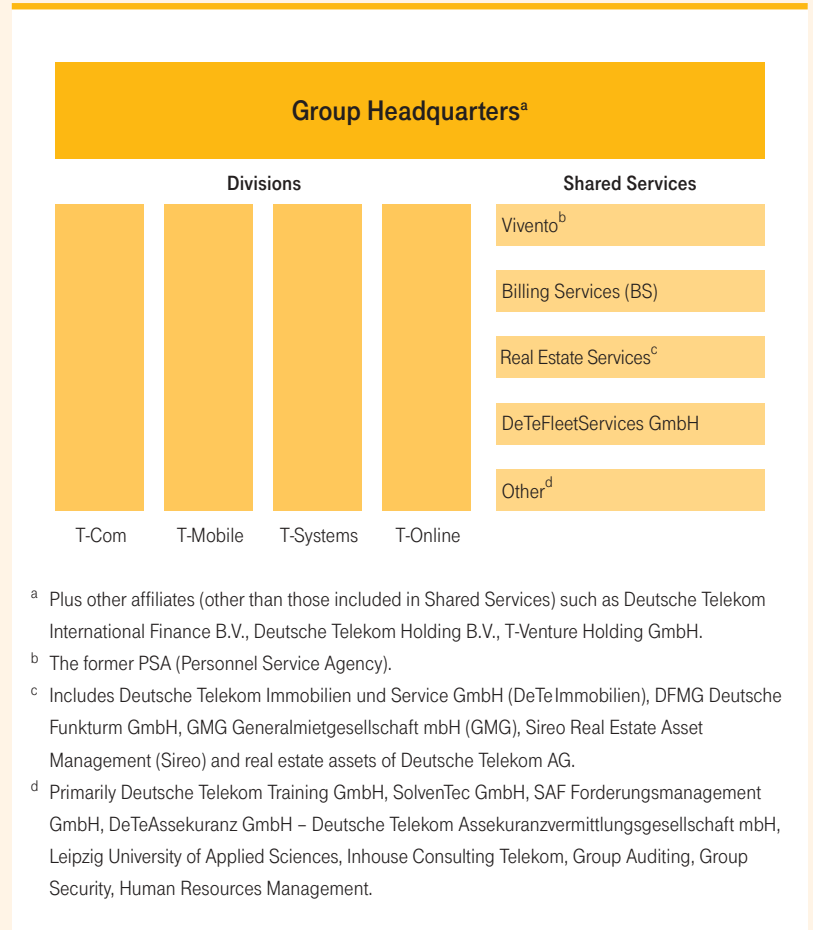
Vivento's work is governed by the collective agreement on rationalization and protection of employment for salaried employees and the corresponding regulations applicable to civil servants. In order to efficiently place and relocate civil servants working at Deutsche Telekom, it is vital that Vivento enjoys a high profile among both government bodies/public authorities and companies/corporate associations.

Since its foundation in the fourth quarter of 2002, Vivento has taken on approximately 19,200 employees, about 3,700 of whom had left Vivento again by the end of 2003. Approximately 2,200 of those employees took up permanent employment outside the Group. These placements translate into annual cost savings of around EUR 150 million for the Deutsche Telekom Group. These cost savings are realized in two ways. Employees who take up external employment reduce Group payroll costs. And placements within the Group eliminate the personnel costs that would have been incurred had an external candidate been recruited.

In December 2003, a further 4,000 Vivento employees were placed in temporary positions. 3,300 of these were working within the Deutsche Telekom Group and 700 for other companies. These temporary placements are of benefit to the Group on two counts: They provide additional revenue that helps to cover personnel costs and they eliminate the costs involved in hiring staff from external temp agencies.

By the end of the financial year, Vivento had around 440 regular employees and some 15,500 staff transferred to it and awaiting placement.

As part of its human resource management strategy, the Group initiated further staffing measures in 2003 to permanently improve the ratio between personnel costs and revenue in the divisions. These include a redundancy package for T-Com and Vivento. Approximately 1,700 employees had opted for this package by the end of the year under review. Collective negotiations on working conditions and salaries for 2004 are currently in progress, with discussions focusing on the possibility of a shorter working week.



^a Plus other affiliates (other than those included in Shared Services) such as Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V., Deutsche Telekom Holding B.V., T-Venture Holding GmbH.

^b The former PSA (Personnel Service Agency).

^c Includes Deutsche Telekom Immobilien und Service GmbH (DeTeImmobilien), DFMG Deutsche Funkturm GmbH, GMG Generalmietgesellschaft mbH (GMG), Sireo Real Estate Asset Management (Sireo) and real estate assets of Deutsche Telekom AG.

^d Primarily Deutsche Telekom Training GmbH, SolvenTec GmbH, SAF Forderungsmanagement GmbH, DeTeAssekuranz GmbH – Deutsche Telekom Assekuranzvermittlungsgesellschaft mbH, Leipzig University of Applied Sciences, Inhouse Consulting Telekom, Group Auditing, Group Security, Human Resources Management.

Plans to further streamline real estate portfolio and increase profitability successfully implemented. The Group's ongoing strategy to reduce its real estate portfolio again made a valuable contribution to debt reduction in the 2003 financial year. Sireo Real Estate Asset Management GmbH, responsible for managing the Group's real estate, was able to close several sales deals during the financial year. The proceeds from the sale of land and buildings amounted to EUR 0.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2003. Over 2003 as a whole, cash inflows from the sale of real estate totaled EUR 0.8 billion, although some of these payments related to contracts concluded in 2002.

As part of these sales, Deutsche Telekom parted with more than 180 realties that it did not need to run its business, reducing space by approximately 100,000 square meters (approximately 119,600 square yards). In addition, notice of termination was served on about 520,000 square meters (622,000 square yards) of floor space by the end of 2003. Termination was effective on 210,000 square meters (251,000 square yards) of this by the end of the year. By reducing leasing commitments, Sireo and DeTeImmobilien succeeded in further lowering the Group's leasing and facility management costs in Germany.

Real estate costs are expected to be reduced even further in 2004 through a combination of the ongoing divesture strategy and an increased emphasis on portfolio streamlining.

Sale of minority shareholdings further reduces debt. Flanking the move to sell off real estate, Deutsche Telekom also pressed ahead with the sale of minority shareholdings during the financial year. Not only did sales negotiations initiated in 2002 draw to a fruitful close in 2003, new agreements on the sale of minority shareholdings were also reached. December 2003 saw the sale of the Group's shareholding in satellite operator Inmarsat Venture Plc. By October, Deutsche Telekom had sold almost all of its shares in Globe Telecom, a telecommunications operator in the Philippines. The remaining shares were sold in February 2004. Sale of the Group's six percent stake in Celcom, the Malaysian mobile communications provider, in June 2003 further reduced outstanding debts. Back at the start of 2003, Deutsche Telekom parted with its minority shareholdings in the European satellite operator Eutelsat S.A. and in Ukrainian Mobile Communications (UMC). In total, proceeds from the sale of minority shareholdings by the Group Headquarters & Shared Services division amounted to roughly EUR 0.7 billion by the end of the year under review.

Revenue down. Group Headquarters & Shared Services experienced a slight overall drop in revenue during the 2003 financial year. To some extent this was because cost efficiencies generated in the Billing Services area were passed on to the respective divisions. It is also attributable to the fact that revenue from real estate and facilities services was on the decline. This was partly caused by the reduction in project development revenue and the drop in prices charged to the divisions as a result of efficiency gains. On the other hand, this decrease in revenue should also be seen in the context of DeTeFleet GmbH. Founded on July 1, 2002, DeTeFleet GmbH returned full-year figures for the first time in 2003.

Adjusted to exclude special factors, EBITDA was down on last year's figure. The main factors causing this decline were personnel expenditure for Vivento amounting to approximately EUR 0.5 billion and expenses for the newly established Deutsche Telekom Foundation totaling approximately EUR 0.1 billion. On a more positive note, lower rebranding costs and the absence of one-off start-up costs for the sale of receivables completed in 2002 had a positive influence on earnings.

The deterioration in the unadjusted EBITDA figure compared with 2002 is attributable on the one hand to the adjusted EBITDA figure and, on the other, to the decline in EBITDA-relevant special factors. The proceeds from the sale of Satelindo and of T-Online shares to the value of approximately EUR 0.5 billion in 2002 could not be matched by the EUR 0.2 billion in sales proceeds realized in 2003 (predominantly through the sale of minority shareholdings in Eutelsat S.A., UMC, Celcom, Globe Telecom and Inmarsat). Other special factors had a negative impact on EBITDA. These included higher additions to accruals for the Civil Service Health Insurance Fund and pension accruals occasioned by changes in discount rates as well as accruals for redundancy payments. These items totaled approximately EUR 0.3 billion. By contrast, the EUR 0.1 billion in transfer payments for employees transferred from T-Com to Vivento had a positive impact on EBITDA.

Despite the increase in EBITDA, the results from ordinary business activities improved significantly on the previous year's figures. This is mainly attributable to the absence of special factors that impacted heavily on last year's results (valuation adjustments on the shares in France Telecom and other valuation adjustments for investments in noncurrent securities amounting to approximately EUR 1 billion). The reduction in write-downs of approximately EUR 0.4 billion resulting from the sale of real estate and the absence of one-off influences that affected 2002 earnings combined to impact positively on 2003 figures.

Reconciliation of pro forma figures.

- EBITDA
- EBITDA after adjustment for special factors
- Free cash flow
- Gross and net debt

EBITDA, EBITDA adjusted for special factors, the EBITDA margin, the EBITDA margin adjusted for special factors, free cash flow, and gross and net debt, are all "pro forma figures".

Pro forma figures are not governed by German or U.S. GAAP. As other companies may not compute the pro forma figures presented by Deutsche Telekom in the same way, Deutsche Telekom's pro forma figures are only comparable with similarly designated disclosures by other companies to a limited extent.

Pro forma figures should not be viewed in isolation or as an alternative to net income/loss, results from ordinary business activities, net cash provided by operating activities, debt (in accordance with the consolidated balance sheet), or other Deutsche Telekom figures reported under German or U.S. GAAP.

EBITDA and EBITDA adjusted for special factors. EBITDA of the divisions and the Group as a whole is derived from the results from ordinary business activities. This measure of earnings before minority interest in income/loss and before income taxes is additionally adjusted for other taxes, net financial expense, and depreciation and amortization. It should be noted that Deutsche Telekom's definition of EBITDA may differ from that used by other companies.

In this definition, net financial expense includes net interest expense, income/loss related to associated and related companies, and write-downs of financial assets and marketable securities. As it is based on the results from ordinary business activities, this method of computation allows EBITDA to be derived in a uniform way on the basis of an accepted accounting measure of earnings published for the divisions and the Group as a whole.

EBITDA is an important indicator used by Deutsche Telekom's senior operating decision-makers to manage Deutsche Telekom's operating activities and measure the performance of the individual units.

Deutsche Telekom defines **EBITDA adjusted for special factors** as the results from ordinary business activities excluding other taxes, net financial income/expense, amortization and depreciation, and before the effects of any special factors. Deutsche Telekom uses EBITDA adjusted for special factors as an internal performance indicator for the management of its operational business activities, and in order to better evaluate and compare developments over several reporting periods. More detailed explanations of the effects of special factors on Group EBITDA, the EBITDA of the divisions, and net income/loss are contained in the following section "Special factors".

In order to compare the EBITDA earnings power of results-oriented units of different sizes, the EBITDA margin is presented in addition to EBITDA. The EBITDA margin represents the ratio of EBITDA or EBITDA adjusted for special factors to net revenue (EBITDA divided by net revenue).

Special factors. Deutsche Telekom's net income/loss and the EBITDA of the Deutsche Telekom Group and of the divisions were affected by a range of special factors in both the period under review and the previous periods.

The underlying concept involves the elimination of special factors that affect ordinary business activities and thus impair the comparability of EBITDA and net income/loss with previous years.

The adjustments are made irrespective of whether the relevant income and expenses are reported in the results from

ordinary business activities, in extraordinary income/loss, or in tax expense. Income and expenses directly relating to the items being adjusted are also adjusted.

The following tables show how Deutsche Telekom derives EBITDA adjusted for special factors for the Group and for its divisions from the results from ordinary business activities. The special factors have been defined and quantified both for the year under review and for the previous year. At Group level, we have provided a multi-year review for the period 1999 to 2003.

Reconciliation of Group EBITDA, 1999 to 2003							
(billions of €)	2003	2002	Change	% ¹	2001	2000	1999
Net revenue	55.8	53.7	2.1	4.0	48.3	40.9	35.5
Results from ordinary business activities	1.4	(27.2)	28.6	n.a.	(2.5)	6.4	3.1
Financial income/(expense), net	(4.0)	(6.0)	2.0	33.1	(5.3)	(1.2)	(2.9)
Depreciation and amortization	(12.9)	(36.9)	24.0	65.1	(15.2)	(13.0)	(8.4)
Other taxes	(0.2)	(0.4)	0.2	55.5	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
EBITDA¹	18.5	16.1	2.4	14.6	18.1	20.7	14.5
EBITDA margin (%)¹	33.1	30.0			37.4	50.6	41.0
Special factors affecting EBITDA	0.2	(0.2)	0.4	n.a.	3.0	7.8	-
EBITDA adjusted for special factors¹	18.3	16.3	2.0	12.1	15.1	12.9	14.5
EBITDA margin adjusted for special factors (%)¹	32.8	30.4			31.3	31.6	41.0

¹ Calculated and rounded on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

Special factors that positively affected EBITDA in the **2003 financial year** include income of EUR 0.4 billion from the sale of the remaining cable companies in the T-Com division. In conjunction with the sale of the cable business, this income is partly offset by additions to accruals and transaction costs totaling EUR 0.2 billion, which reduced EBITDA in the period under review.

Income from the sale of the T-Systems subsidiaries TELECASH Telekommunikations-Service GmbH and T-Systems SIRIS S.A.S. (EUR 0.1 billion) and from the sale of shares in Mobile TeleSystems (MTS) (EUR 0.4 billion) in the T-Mobile division also had a positive effect on EBITDA. Additional income of EUR 0.3 billion resulted from the sale of minority interests in Eutelsat S.A., Ukrainian Mobile Communications (UMC), Celcom (Malaysia) Bhd., Globe Telecom, and Inmarsat Venture Plc.

In addition to the recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML), and an addition to the accrual for payments to the Civil Service Health Insurance Fund (PBeaKK), due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied, the loss on the sale of T-Systems MultiLink SA and the Swiss T-Systems CS AG, Card Services, and restructuring expenses in the T-Com division due to personnel reduction at the Croatian subsidiary Hrvatske telekomunikacije (HT) totaling EUR 0.7 billion reduced EBITDA in the period under review.

There was an additional special factor, also attributable to accruals for employee severance payments totaling EUR 0.1 billion, in the T-Com division, relating to domestic business, and to Vivento at Group Headquarters & Shared Services.

By contrast, the special factors affecting EBITDA in the **previous year** were negative, amounting to EUR 0.2 billion. These primarily included the book gain of EUR 0.2 billion on the sale of the PT Satelindo investment, as well as income of EUR 0.3 billion from the sale of T-Online shares. Special factors that reduced EBITDA included expenses for restructuring measures in the T-Com and T-Systems divisions amounting to EUR 0.4 billion, as well as transaction costs and the recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) totaling EUR 0.3 billion.

In addition, the intragroup sale of t-info to DeTeMedien (T-Com division) had an EBITDA effect in the T-Online division in the period under review that, however, had no impact at Group level; in the previous year, there was a gain from the intragroup sale of T-Motion to T-Mobile. An expense at the T-Com division and a gain at Group Headquarters & Shared Services resulting from internal staff transfer payments for Vivento amounting to EUR 0.1 billion also had a neutral effect in the Group in the 2003 financial year.

The following special factors impacted EBITDA in the previous years (**2001–1999**):

2001: Income from the sale of the interests in Sprint-FON and Sprint-PCS (including sale costs) in the total amount of EUR 1.9 billion, a book gain on the sale of the Baden-Württemberg cable TV company (EUR 0.9 billion), income from the sale of regional cable service companies (EUR 0.1 billion), and from the reversal of accruals (EUR 0.3 billion). EBITDA was reduced by the recognition of an additional minimum liability of EUR 0.2 billion.

2000: Income from the sale of Atlas/Global One (EUR 2.8 billion) and of the North Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse cable companies (EUR 3.0 billion), as well as the T-Online IPO (EUR 2.7 billion), and the dilutive effect of the public offerings of MTS (Russia) and of comdirect bank AG (EUR 0.2 billion), in which T-Online International AG holds an interest. Furthermore, additions to accruals, losses from dispositions, and losses on receivables had a negative effect totaling EUR 0.9 billion.

1999: No special factors affecting EBITDA.

Reconciliation of EBITDA in the divisions in 2003 and 2002

(billions of €)	T-Com		T-Mobile		T-Systems		T-Online ³		Group Headquarters & Shared Services	
	2003	2002 ²	2003	2002 ²	2003	2002 ²	2003	2002 ²	2003	2002
Total revenue	29.2	30.6	22.8	19.7	10.6	10.5	1.9	1.6	4.2	4.4
Results from ordinary business activities	4.3	3.6	0.8	(23.8)	(0.1)	(2.0)	0.1	(0.5)	(4.1)	(4.7)
Financial income/(expense), net	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.4)	0.0	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	(2.9)	(3.6)
Depreciation and amortization	(5.2)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(27.3)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.3)
Other taxes	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)
EBITDA¹	10.2	10.1	7.0	5.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	(0.3)	0.4
EBITDA margin (%)¹	34.8	32.9	30.8	25.5	13.3	7.2	18.1	6.5	(6.5)	10.1
Special factors affecting EBITDA	(0.2)^a	(0.2)^b	0.3^c	-	0.0^d	(0.4)^e	0.0	0.0	0.1^f	0.4^g
EBITDA adjusted for special factors¹	10.4	10.3	6.7	5.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	(0.3)	0.0
EBITDA margin adjusted for special factors (%)¹	35.5	33.6	29.3	25.5	13.3	11.0	16.7	4.8	(7.4)	0.7

¹ Calculated and rounded on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

² For T-Com, T-Mobile, T-Systems, and T-Online, the figures for the previous year were adjusted to the new allocation to segments.

³ Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP specified in the German Commercial Code (HGB), as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IFRSs.

T-Com

^a Income from the sale of the cable activities (EUR 0.4 billion) and related expenses and transaction costs (EUR 0.2 billion), recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied (EUR 0.2 billion), accruals for restructuring expenses at HT (Croatia) and accruals for employee severance payments for the domestic business (EUR 0.1 billion), and expenses of EUR 0.1 billion resulting from internal staff transfer payments for Vivento.

^b Restructuring expenses for personnel reduction at the Eastern European subsidiaries, associated and related companies, and recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML).

T-Mobile

^c Income from the sale of shares in MTS and recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) due to the adjustment of the interest rate applied.

T-Systems

^d Income from the sale of TELECASH and SIRIS (EUR 0.1 billion). This is offset by losses on the sale of MultiLink and T-Systems CS, and the recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied (total EUR 0.1 billion).

^e Restructuring expenses (resulting from measures taken in connection with the strategic review in the third quarter of 2002), plus the recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML).

Group Headquarters & Shared Services

^f Income from the sale of the minority interests in Eutelsat, UMC, Celcom, Globe Telecom, and Inmarsat (EUR 0.3 billion); income of EUR 0.1 billion resulting from internal staff transfer payments for Vivento, personnel accruals of EUR 0.3 billion: primarily recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied and an accrual for payments to the Civil Service Health Insurance Fund.

^g Book gain on the sale of shares in PT Satelindo (EUR 0.2 billion) and on the sale of T-Online shares (EUR 0.3 billion), as well as transaction costs and the recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) totaling EUR 0.1 billion.

Special factors not affecting EBITDA in the **2003 financial year** were the write-up of the net carrying amount of the interest in comdirect (EUR 0.1 billion), in which T-Online holds a stake, as well as separate special factors in the form of tax income totaling EUR 0.8 billion, resulting in particular from the change of T-Mobile International AG into a limited partnership (AG & Co. KG) (EUR 0.4 billion), and a related reduction in the tax expense from the intragroup reclassification of foreign shareholdings (EUR 0.4 billion). Deferred taxes of EUR 0.1 billion were also recognized on the additional minimum liability (AML). The tax effects on the other special factors amounting to EUR 0.1 billion were determined on the basis of the corporation tax rate. These were mainly offset by tax effects from the reduction in deferred tax assets relating to sales of deferred payments (cable business in Baden-Württemberg and Hesse) amounting to EUR -0.2 billion.

Overall, special factors increasing net income amounted to EUR 2.2 billion in the period under review, while special factors decreasing net income amounted to EUR 1.1 billion.

Special factors not affecting EBITDA in the **previous year** amounting to EUR -19.6 billion were mainly attributable to the measures taken as a result of the strategic review carried out in the third quarter of 2002. These were primarily non-scheduled write-downs, mostly on intangible assets (goodwill and mobile communications licenses) amounting to EUR 21.3 billion.

Furthermore, valuation adjustments on loans to associated companies of Kabel Deutschland GmbH (EUR 0.3 billion), on the carrying amounts of Deutsche Telekom's stake in France Telecom (EUR 0.6 billion) and comdirect (EUR 0.1 billion), as well as write-downs of other investments in noncurrent securities (EUR 0.4 billion) reduced net income in the prior-year period. In addition, a nonscheduled write-down of EUR 0.2 billion was charged on the UMTS license of T-Mobile Netherlands in the third quarter of 2002. In the third quarter, T-Mobile Netherlands was still included in the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Telekom as an associated company.

In the 2002 financial year, special factors totaling EUR 19.8 billion had a negative impact on the Group's result. The vast majority of this amount (EUR 19.6 billion) is the result of special factors which had no effect on EBITDA. Of the EUR 19.8 billion, around EUR 19.0 billion is attributable to special factors resulting from the measures taken in connection with the strategic review which was implemented in the third quarter of 2002.

As a separate special factor, tax income of EUR 3.0 billion was generated from the reversal of deferred tax liabilities in 2002, in particular in relation to the nonscheduled write-downs of mobile communications licenses held by T-Mobile USA. Furthermore, retroactive amortization of goodwill to be recognized in Deutsche Telekom AG's tax accounts in accordance with a Federal Fiscal Court ruling resulted in positive tax effects for the 2002 financial year, which were in turn a separate special factor affecting the Group's result. The tax effects on the individual special factors amounting to EUR 0.3 billion were determined on the basis of the corporation tax rate.

In the 2002 financial year, EUR 23.6 billion of the total special factors negatively affected the results, and EUR 3.8 billion had a positive impact.

In the previous years (**2001–1999**): the following special factors not affecting EBITDA had an impact on net income/loss.

Nonscheduled write-downs of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment		
(billions of €)		
2001	Total	(1.8)
	Land and buildings	(0.8)
	Write-downs of goodwill on brand names as part of the rebranding of the mobile communications majority shareholdings in the T-Mobile division	(1.0)
2000	Total	(3.0)
	Land	(2.0)
	Parts of the long-distance copper cable network and telecommunications equipment	(1.0)
1999	No special factors not affecting EBITDA	

Financial income/(expense), net		
(billions of €)		
2001	Total	(0.9)
	Write-down of the net carrying amount of the shareholding in France Telecom as a result of the decrease in its share price	(0.3)
	Other write-downs of financial investments	(0.6)
2000	Proceeds from the sale of WIND 2.3	
1999	No special factors not affecting EBITDA	

The tax effects on the individual special factors were determined on the basis of the corporation tax rate.

In addition, a separate overview of the effects of special factors on the consolidated statement of income in the 2003 financial year is presented:

Reconciliation of the consolidated statement of income for the financial year from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003			
(billions of €)	2003	Special factors	2003 (excluding special factors)
Net revenue	55.8		55.8
Cost of sales	(31.4)	(0.2) ¹	(31.2)
Gross profit/(loss) from sales⁶	24.4	(0.2)	24.6
Expenses	(23.6)	(0.8) ²	(22.8)
Other operating income	4.6	1.2 ³	3.4
Operating results	5.4	0.2	5.2
Financial income/(expense), net	(4.0)	0.1 ⁴	(4.1)
Results from ordinary business activities⁶	1.4	0.3	1.1
Income taxes	0.2	0.8 ⁵	(0.5)
Income/(losses) applicable to minority shareholders	(0.4)		(0.4)
Net income/effect of special factors on net income/(loss)⁶	1.3	1.1	0.2
Reconciliation of EBITDA			
Results from ordinary business activities ⁶	1.4	0.3	1.1
Financial income/(expense), net	(4.0)	0.1	(4.1)
Depreciation and amortization	(12.9)		(12.9)
Other taxes	(0.2)		(0.2)
EBITDA⁶	18.5	0.2	18.3
EBITDA margin (%)⁶	33.1	n.a.	32.8

¹ Recognition of an additional minimum liability (AML) due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied (T-Com, T-Systems, T-Mobile, and T-Online divisions) and accruals for restructuring expenses (employee severance payments at Croatian company HT) in the T-Com division.

² Additions to accruals and transaction costs relating to the sale of the remaining cable companies (T-Com) (EUR 0.2 billion), personnel accruals of EUR 0.4 billion; primarily recognition of additional minimum liabilities (AML) due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied (affecting all divisions, plus Group Headquarters & Shared Services) and an accrual for payments to the Civil Service Health Insurance Fund (Group Headquarters & Shared Services), addition to accrual for employee severance payments (T-Com division: concerning domestic business, and at Group Headquarters & Shared Services: for Viento) (EUR 0.1 billion), accruals for restructuring expenses at Croatian company HT (Division T-Com), and losses on the sale of T-Systems MultiLink and T-Systems CS amounting to a total of EUR 0.1 billion.

³ Income from the sale of cable businesses (EUR 0.4 billion) (T-Com division) and book gains on the sale of TELECASH, SIRIS (T-Systems division), MTS (T-Mobile division), and interests in Eutelsat, UMC, Celcom, Globe Telecom, and Inmarsat (Group Headquarters & Shared Services) amounting to a total of EUR 0.8 billion.

⁴ Write-up of the net carrying amount of the shareholding in comdirect (T-Online division).

⁵ Primarily tax income of EUR 0.4 billion from the change of T-Mobile International AG into a limited partnership (AG & Co. KG), and a related reduction in the tax expense from the intragroup reclassification of foreign shareholdings (EUR 0.4 billion). In addition, tax effects from the reduction in deferred tax assets relating to sales of deferred payments (cable business in Baden-Württemberg and Hesse) amounting to EUR -0.2 billion and other tax effects of the various special factors totaling EUR 0.2 billion, determined on the basis of the corporate income tax rate.

⁶ Calculated and rounded on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

Free cash flow. Deutsche Telekom is of the opinion that **free cash flow** as cash generated from operations minus interest paid and cash outflows for investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment.

Deutsche Telekom is of the opinion that free cash flow is used by investors as a measure to enable them to assess the Group's cash generated from operations (after deductions for interest paid and cash outflows for intangible assets

(excluding goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment), in particular with regard to investments in associated and related companies, and the repayment of liabilities. Free cash flow should not be used to determine the financial position of the Group. A further factor to be noted is that Deutsche Telekom's definition of free cash flow and methods of calculating this measure are only comparable with similarly designated measures and disclosures by other companies to a limited extent.

Reconciliation of free cash flow in the Group, comparison for the period 1999 to 2003

(billions of €)	2003	2002	Change	% ¹	2001	2000	1999
Cash generated from operations	18.1	16.7	1.4	8.8	16.3	12.9	12.2
Interest received/(paid)	(3.8)	(4.2)	0.4	9.2	(4.3)	(2.9)	(2.6)
Net cash provided by operating activities¹	14.3	12.5	1.8	14.9	11.9	10.0	9.6
Cash outflows from investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant, and equipment	(6.0)	(7.6)	1.6	20.9	(10.9)	(23.5)	(6.0)
Free cash flow (before dividend)¹	8.3	4.8	3.5	71.2	1.1	(13.5)	3.6
Dividend	(0.1)	(1.6)	1.5	94.2	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.7)
Free cash flow (after dividend)¹	8.2	3.3	4.9	n.a.	(0.8)	(15.4)	1.9

¹ Calculated and rounded on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

The reconciliation of the Group's free cash flow is based on the amounts reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) No. 7, Cash Flow Statements, and German Accounting Standard (GAS) No. 2, Cash Flow Statements.

Gross and net debt. In the consolidated financial statements, the items “bonds and debentures” and “liabilities to banks” are reported as “**debt**” (in accordance with consolidated balance sheet).

Gross debt includes not only “debt (in accordance with consolidated balance sheet)”, but also liabilities to non-banks from loan notes, cash collateral received for positive fair values from derivatives, and necessary settlement amounts for interest rate and cross currency swaps for loans taken out in foreign currencies summarized under “Other liabilities” in the balance sheet. Gross debt is the basis for total net interest expense incurred.

In addition to this key figure, Deutsche Telekom shows “**net debt**”. Net debt is generally calculated by subtracting liquid

assets, other investments in noncurrent securities and in marketable securities, as well as discounts on loans, which are contained in the balance sheet item “Prepaid expenses and deferred charges”. In addition, the following items (which are reported under the balance sheet item “other assets”) are subtracted in the same way as for the liabilities side: cash collateral paid for negative fair values from derivatives and necessary settlement amounts for interest rate and cross currency swaps for loans taken out in foreign currencies.

Gross and net debt are common indicators in Deutsche Telekom’s competitive environment, although definitions may vary, and are used by Deutsche Telekom’s senior operating decision-makers to manage and monitor debt.

Reconciliation of gross and net debt in the Group, comparison for the period 1999 to 2003

(billions of €)	2003	2002	Change	% ¹	2001	2000	1999
Bonds and debentures	51.6	56.7	(5.1)	(9.1)	58.3	51.4	9.5
Liabilities to banks	3.8	6.3	(2.5)	(39.6)	8.7	9.0	32.8
Debt (in accordance with consolidated balance sheet)¹	55.4	63.0	(7.6)	(12.1)	67.0	60.4	42.3
Liabilities to non-banks from loan notes	0.8	0.8	0.0	(5.1)	0.7	0.7	0.6
Miscellaneous other liabilities	0.3	0.3	0.0	15.7	0.2	0.2	-
Gross debt¹	56.5	64.1	(7.6)	(11.9)	67.9	61.3	42.9
Liquid assets	9.1	1.9	7.2	n.a.	2.9	1.9	1.2
Other investments in marketable securities	0.2	0.4	(0.2)	(58.1)	0.7	0.8	1.8
Other investments in noncurrent securities	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	(63.9)	0.9	1.1	2.0
Other assets	0.3	0.2	0.1	53.1	0.3	0.0	-
Discounts on loans (prepaid expenses and deferred charges)	0.2	0.3	(0.1)	(10.5)	0.3	0.1	0.1
Net debt¹	46.6	61.1	(14.5)	(23.8)	62.8	57.4	37.9

¹ Calculated and rounded on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision.

Consolidated financial statements

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Respect.

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Consolidated statement of income.

	Note	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Net revenue	1	55,838	53,689	48,309
Cost of sales	2	(31,402)	(44,477)	(29,766)
Gross profit		24,436	9,212	18,543
Selling costs	3	(13,505)	(13,264)	(11,675)
General and administrative costs	4	(4,976)	(6,062)	(5,622)
Other operating income	5	4,558	3,901	6,619
Other operating expenses	6	(5,084)	(14,915)	(5,078)
Operating results		5,429	(21,128)	2,787
Financial income/(expense), net	7	(4,031)	(6,022)	(5,348)
Results from ordinary business activities¹		1,398	(27,150)	(2,561)
Income taxes	8	225	2,847	(751)
Income/(loss) after taxes		1,623	(24,303)	(3,312)
(Income)/losses applicable to minority shareholders	9	(370)	(284)	(142)
Net income/(loss)		1,253	(24,587)	(3,454)
Earnings/(loss) per share in €		0.30	(5.86)	(0.93)

¹ Including other taxes in accordance with the classification of the statement of income by the cost-of-sales method.

Consolidated balance sheet.

	Note	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Assets			
Noncurrent assets			
Intangible assets	13	45,193	53,402
Property, plant, and equipment	14	47,268	53,955
Financial assets	15	3,190	4,169
		95,651	111,526
Current assets			
Inventories, materials, and supplies	16	1,432	1,556
Receivables	17	5,762	6,258
Other assets	18	3,162	3,392
Marketable securities	19	173	413
Liquid assets	20	9,127	1,905
		19,656	13,524
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	21	772	771
		116,079	125,821
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' equity			
Capital stock	22	10,746	10,746
Additional paid-in capital	23	50,092	50,077
Retained earnings	24	248	248
Unappropriated net income/(loss) carried forward	25	(24,564)	23
Net income/(loss)		1,253	(24,587)
Cumulative translation adjustment account		(8,017)	(5,079)
		29,758	31,428
Minority interest	26	4,053	3,988
		33,811	35,416
Accruals			
Pensions and similar obligations	27	4,456	3,942
Other accruals	28	11,247	12,155
		15,703	16,097
Liabilities			
Debt	29	55,411	63,044
Other	30	10,451	10,541
		65,862	73,585
Deferred income		703	723
		116,079	125,821

Consolidated statement of noncurrent assets.

(millions of €)	Acquisition or production cost						Dec. 31, 2003
	Jan. 1, 2003	Currency translation adjustment	Changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	
Intangible assets							
Concessions, industrial and similar rights and assets, and licenses in such rights and assets	40,774	(4,055)	(79)	681	752	297	36,866
of which: UMTS licenses	15,371	(483)	0	0	0	0	14,888
of which: FCC licenses	20,273	(3,398)	14	20	17	(16)	16,876
of which: GSM licenses	741	(4)	0	0	0	0	737
of which: other assets	4,389	(170)	(93)	661	735	313	4,365
Goodwill	46,875	(4,331)	(41)	150	969	0	41,684
Advance payments	134	1	0	2	14	(48)	75
	87,783	(8,385)	(120)	833	1,735	249	78,625
Property, plant, and equipment							
Land and equivalent rights, and buildings including buildings on land owned by third parties	18,779	(99)	(2)	199	1,288	423	18,012
Technical equipment and machinery	86,460	(1,490)	(3,954)	2,267	1,786	1,658	83,155
Other equipment, plant, and office equipment	6,573	(189)	(256)	456	466	253	6,371
Advance payments and construction in progress	2,274	(184)	(19)	2,629	78	(2,583)	2,039
	114,086	(1,962)	(4,231)	5,551	3,618	(249)	109,577
Financial assets							
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	310	(2)	39	9	33	(1)	322
Loans to unconsolidated subsidiaries	58	0	(57)	0	0	0	1
Investments in associated companies	3,151	(409)	(28)	607	503	(44)	2,774
Other investments in related companies	1,488	(14)	0	4	852	45	671
Long-term loans to associated and related companies	800	(1)	0	24	490	0	333
Other investments in noncurrent securities	622	(1)	46	3	584	0	86
Other long-term loans	121	(4)	(42)	36	19	0	92
	6,550	(431)	(42)	683	2,481	0	4,279
	208,419	(10,778)	(4,393)	7,067	7,834	0	192,481

Jan. 1, 2003	Depreciation, amortization, and write-downs						Dec. 31, 2003	Net carrying amount	
	Currency translation adjustment	Changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group	Additions	Disposals	Reclassifications	Write-ups		Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
16,937	(2,022)	(62)	2,157	728	(22)	0	16,260	20,606	23,837
4,254	(223)	0	597	0	0	0	4,628	10,260	11,117
9,909	(1,712)	0	516	16	0	0	8,697	8,179	10,364
206	(1)	0	48	0	0	0	253	484	535
2,568	(86)	(62)	996	712	(22)	0	2,682	1,683	1,821
17,439	(1,934)	(41)	2,521	814	0	0	17,171	24,513	29,436
5	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	74	129
34,381	(3,956)	(103)	4,678	1,546	(22)	0	33,432	45,193	53,402
7,417	(25)	(1)	743	600	87	8	7,613	10,399	11,362
48,426	(506)	(2,588)	6,700	1,630	(38)	1	50,363	32,792	38,034
4,287	(100)	(226)	763	365	(26)	0	4,333	2,038	2,286
1	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	2,039	2,273
60,131	(631)	(2,815)	8,206	2,595	22	9	62,309	47,268	53,955
161	0	32	22	11	0	0	204	118	149
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	58
558	(41)	(8)	94	88	(43)	84	388	2,386	2,593
467	(5)	1	3	327	43	7	175	496	1,021
797	0	0	0	489	0	0	308	25	3
384	0	0	9	393	0	0	0	86	238
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	78	107
2,381	(46)	25	128	1,308	0	91	1,089	3,190	4,169
96,893	(4,633)	(2,893)	13,012	5,449	0	100	96,830	95,651	111,526

Consolidated statement of cash flows.

	Note	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Net income/(loss)		1,253	(24,587)	(3,454)
Income/(losses) applicable to minority shareholders		370	284	142
Income/(loss) after taxes		1,623	(24,303)	(3,312)
Depreciation and amortization		12,884	36,880	15,221
Income tax expense		(225)	(2,847)	751
Net interest expense		3,776	4,048	4,138
Net losses from the disposition of noncurrent assets		(792)	(428)	(1,106)
Results from associated companies		247	430	547
Other noncash transactions		(699)	1,144	(1,146)
(Increase)/decrease in capitalized working capital ¹		(542)	184	428
(Increase)/decrease in accruals		1,584	1,410	(136)
(Increase)/decrease in other working capital carried as a liability ²		149	101	761
Income taxes received/(paid)		88	(15)	10
Dividends received		39	63	115
Cash generated from operations		18,132	16,667	16,271
Interest paid		(4,481)	(6,112)	(4,779)
Interest received		665	1,908	442
Net cash provided by operating activities	31	14,316	12,463	11,934
Cash outflows for investments in				
– intangible assets		(844)	(841)	(1,021)
– property, plant, and equipment		(5,187)	(6,784)	(9,847)
– financial assets		(373)	(568)	(498)
– consolidated companies		(275)	(6,405)	(5,695)
Cash inflows from disposition of				
– intangible assets		24	14	208
– property, plant, and equipment		1,055	1,304	1,146
– financial assets		1,569	1,130	3,514
– shareholdings in consolidated companies and business units		1,510	697	1,004
Net change in short-term investments and marketable securities		(18)	226	4,440
Other		466	1,187	1,384
Net cash used for investing activities	32	(2,073)	(10,040)	(5,365)
Issuance of short-term debt		(9,214)	(10,012)	(10,266)
Issuance of medium and long-term debt		6,951	11,677	13,949
Repayments of medium and long-term debt		(2,879)	(3,472)	(6,589)
Dividends		(92)	(1,582)	(1,905)
Proceeds from share offering		15	1	0
Change in minority interests		(7)	(47)	0
Net cash used for financing activities	33	(5,226)	(3,435)	(4,811)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(43)	(14)	(26)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,974	(1,026)	1,732
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year		1,712	2,738	1,006
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year		8,686	1,712	2,738

¹ Changes in receivables; other assets; inventories, materials and supplies; and prepaid expenses and deferred charges.

² Change in other liabilities (which do not relate to financing activities) as well as deferred income.

Consolidated statement of shareholders' equity.

	Deutsche Telekom AG									Minority interest		Cons. shareholders' equity	
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Consolidated shareholders' equity generated			Cumulative translation adjustment account	Shareholders' equity in acc. with cons. balance sheet	Treasury shares	Total	Minority interest capital	Cumulative translation adjustment account	Total in acc. with cons. balance sheet	
			Retained earnings	Unappr. net income/come/(loss) carried forward	Net income/(loss)								
(millions of €)													
Balance at Jan. 1, 2001	7,756	24,290	1,159	44	5,926	(761)	38,414	(7)	38,407	4,667	(365)	4,302	42,709
Changes in the composition of the Group										808		808	808
Dividends for 2000				(1,877)			(1,877)		(1,877)	(33)		(33)	(1,910)
Unappropriated net income carried forward			3,992	1,934	(5,926)		-		-				-
Proceeds from VoiceStream/ Powertel stock swap	2,990	25,704					28,694		28,694				28,694
Loss after taxes					(3,454)		(3,454)		(3,454)	142		142	(3,312)
Difference from currency translation			28			(811)	(783)		(783)		88	88	(695)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2001	10,746	49,994	5,179	101	(3,454)	(1,572)	60,994	(7)	60,987	5,584	(277)	5,307	66,294
Changes in the composition of the Group										(1,586)		(1,586)	(1,586)
Dividends for 2001				(1,539)			(1,539)		(1,539)	(43)		(43)	(1,582)
Unappropriated net income/ (loss) carried forward			(4,915)	1,461	3,454		-		-				-
Proceeds from stock options		83					83		83				83
Loss after taxes					(24,587)		(24,587)		(24,587)	284		284	(24,303)
Difference from currency translation			(16)			(3,507)	(3,523)		(3,523)		26	26	(3,497)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2002	10,746	50,077	248	23	(24,587)	(5,079)	31,428	(7)	31,421	4,239	(251)	3,988	35,409
Changes in the composition of the Group										(123)		(123)	(123)
Dividends for 2002										(102)		(102)	(102)
Unappropriated net income/ (loss) carried forward				(24,587)	24,587		-		-				-
Proceeds from stock options		15					15		15				15
Income after taxes					1,253		1,253		1,253	370		370	1,623
Difference from currency translation						(2,938)	(2,938)		(2,938)		(80)	(80)	(3,018)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2003	10,746	50,092	248	(24,564)	1,253	(8,017)	29,758	(7)	29,751	4,384	(331)	4,053	33,804

Segment reporting.

		Net revenue	Revenue between segments	Depreciation and amor- tization	Net interest income/ (expense)	Income/ (loss) related to associated and related companies	Income/ (loss) before income taxes	Segment assets	Segment invest- ments	Segment liabilities	Employees ²
(millions of €)											
T-Com¹	2003	25,116	4,090	(5,169)	(315)	(412)	4,247	29,030	2,324	4,549	139,548
	2002	26,491	4,068	(5,539)	(562)	(304)	3,604	33,782	3,273	13,120	153,065
	2001	26,427	3,401	(5,444)	(346)	(509)	4,673	-	-	-	-
T-Mobile¹	2003	21,572	1,206	(5,196)	(992)	97	831	50,025	3,813	17,617	41,767
	2002	18,339	1,396	(27,285)	(1,005)	(427)	(23,754)	57,655	5,766	20,224	38,943
	2001	13,101	1,536	(6,324)	(3,008)	(204)	(6,441)	-	-	-	-
T-Systems¹	2003	7,184	3,430	(1,499)	(39)	(4)	(138)	5,665	708	4,314	42,108
	2002	6,895	3,594	(2,616)	(98)	(20)	(1,990)	6,646	3,551	5,268	43,482
	2001	7,121	3,700	(1,372)	102	13	(389)	-	-	-	-
T-Online^{1,3}	2003	1,662	189	(430)	110	90	104	1,532	116	212	2,637
	2002	1,391	193	(435)	128	(265)	(471)	1,797	170	119	2,536
	2001	1,027	113	(416)	164	(381)	(820)	-	-	-	-
Group Headquarters & Shared Services	2003	304	3,964	(881)	(2,874)	(3)	(4,071)	10,631	455	41,334	25,203
	2002	573	3,838	(1,298)	(2,510)	(1,093)	(4,690)	12,978	551	34,539	17,870
	2001	633	4,481	(1,447)	(1,102)	(375)	402	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation¹	2003	0	(12,879)	291	334	(23)	425	(1,232)	(349)	(3,255)	-
	2002	0	(13,089)	293	(1)	135	151	(1,332)	(149)	(844)	-
	2001	0	(13,231)	(218)	52	246	14	-	-	-	-
Group	2003	55,838	0	(12,884)	(3,776)	(255)	1,398	95,651	7,067	64,771	251,263
	2002	53,689	0	(36,880)	(4,048)	(1,974)	(27,150)	111,526	13,162	72,426	255,896
	2001	48,309	0	(15,221)	(4,138)	(1,210)	(2,561)	-	-	-	-

¹ According to new structure (see Note on Segment reporting (36)).

² Average number of employees for the year.

³ Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP, as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under the IFRSs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Summary of accounting policies.

Description of business and relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Deutsche Telekom Group (referred to as Deutsche Telekom below) is one of the world's leading companies in the telecommunications industry. With its four divisions T-Com, T-Mobile, T-Systems, and T-Online, Deutsche Telekom covers the full range of state-of-the-art telecommunications services.

T-Com is responsible in particular for Deutsche Telekom's fixed-network business, where it is one of Europe's largest operators. In the upstream market, T-Com provides network-related services to all of Deutsche Telekom's divisions, as well as around 200 telecommunications companies. In Germany, T-Com serves residential and business customers with a broad range of products and services. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) benefit from T-Com's end-to-end, integrated IT and telecom solutions. Shareholdings in Magyar Távközlési (MATÁV) (Hungary), HT-Hrvatske telekommunikacije (Croatia), and Slovak Telecom (Slovakia) (formerly Slovenské Telekomunikácie) have given T-Com a foothold in Central and Eastern European markets. The DeTeMedien business previously reported under T-Online has been reported at T-Com since January 1, 2003. T-Com has operated as an independent brand under the umbrella of the Deutsche Telekom Group since August 1, 2003.

T-Mobile's business combines all the activities of the T-Mobile International group. Via subsidiaries, T-Mobile operates a transatlantic GSM mobile communications network and thus offers the advantages of a standardized technical platform for a broad range of customers mainly in Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Austria, the Czech Republic, and the Netherlands. T-Mobile is also represented on the Polish and Russian markets through its investments in the mobile communications companies Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa (PTC) and OJCS Mobile TeleSystems (MTS).

T-Systems provides Deutsche Telekom's national and international key accounts with tailored information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. T-Systems provides the infrastructure needed to do this, implements customer solutions, and operates end-to-end business processes based on these solutions if required. T-Systems is represented in over 20 countries around the world by branch offices and its own national companies.

T-Online is one of the leading Internet service providers in Germany. T-Online operates a combined business model within Deutsche Telekom, consisting of the access business as well as content, services, e-commerce, and advertising.

It is represented by subsidiaries in France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Switzerland. The DeTeMedien business previously shown under T-Online has been reported at T-Com since January 1, 2003.

"Group Headquarters & Shared Services" includes all group units which cannot be directly allocated to an individual segment. Deutsche Telekom completed its reorganization to create a virtual Strategic Management Holding in the 2003 financial year. As part of this reorganization, the unit reported as "Other" until the first quarter of 2003 has been renamed "Group Headquarters & Shared Services". Group Headquarters now focuses on strategic and cross-divisional management functions. All other operating functions not directly related to the segments' core businesses are now the responsibility of Shared Services. In particular, these include subsidiaries and shared services, such as real estate, billing services, fleet management, and Vivento, the service provider for personnel and business (formerly PSA).

The Company was registered as Deutsche Telekom AG with the Commercial Registry of the Bonn District Court (Amtsgericht – HRB 6794) on January 2, 1995.

The Federal Republic of Germany's direct and indirect shareholding in Deutsche Telekom at December 31, 2003 amounted to 42.77%. In accordance with the letter dated January 12, 2004, the direct shareholding amounts to 26.03% (1,092,721,315 shares); a further 16.74% (702,704,750 shares) are held by a federal corporation, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt/Main, (KfW), in accordance with the letter dated January 20, 2004. The Federal Republic administers its shareholding and exercises its rights as a shareholder through a public law entity, the Bundesanstalt für Post und Telekommunikation Deutsche Bundespost (the Federal Agency), which is subject to supervision by the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF).

The Regulatory Authority for Telecommunications and Posts (the Regulatory Authority) commenced its activities on January 1, 1998. The Regulatory Authority, which is under the authority of the Federal Ministry of Economics (BMWA), supervises the telecommunications sector in Germany and in this capacity regulates the business activities of Deutsche Telekom.

The Federal Republic of Germany is Deutsche Telekom's customer; it sources services from the Company on an arm's length basis. Charges for services provided to the Federal Republic and its departments and agencies are based on Deutsche Telekom's commercial pricing policies. Services provided to any one department or agency do not represent a significant component of Deutsche Telekom's net revenues.

Summary of significant accounting principles.

The consolidated financial statements and the group management report of the Deutsche Telekom Group have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch – HGB), referred to for convenience as "German GAAP" below, and the German Stock Corporation Act (Aktengesetz – AktG). In general, Deutsche Telekom applies the relevant German Accounting Standards (GASs), but reserves the right not to apply these standards where it believes that non-application is justified. At present, the revaluation method for capital consolidation required by GAS 4 and GAS 10 "Deferred taxes in consolidated financial statements" are not applied.

In addition to Frankfurt, other German stock exchanges, and Tokyo, Deutsche Telekom shares are also traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADSs). As a result of special reporting requirements, in particular to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Deutsche Telekom also uses accounting policies in line with those of U.S. GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles – GAAP) applicable at the balance sheet date. Differences between the accounting policies applied in Deutsche Telekom's consolidated financial statements and those of U.S. GAAP are, in most cases, the result of binding rules of German GAAP that differ from those of U.S. GAAP.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements also differ from consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP where the classification and presentation requirements of German GAAP (§§ 298 in conjunction with 266 and 275 HGB) are binding. Differences between accounting and measurement principles applied in Deutsche Telekom's consolidated financial statements and those of U.S. GAAP are presented as a separate reconciliation to supplement the consolidated financial statements, and explained in detail in the "Annual Report on Form 20-F" filed with the SEC.

Although German GAAP requires only the presentation of one year's comparative figures in the statement of income, Deutsche Telekom's income statement presents two years' comparatives, in accordance with SEC requirements. The same applies to the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and those parts of segment reporting affecting the statement of income.

For the first time, the consolidated statement of income for the 2003 financial year is presented using the cost-of-sales method (in accordance with § 275 (3) HGB). This format compares net revenue with the expenses incurred to generate these revenues, classified into cost of sales, selling, and general and administrative functions. The classification of the consolidated statement of income using the cost-of-sales method is designed to enhance the international comparability of financial reporting.

All amounts shown are in millions of euros (€/EUR). Certain items have been combined for presentation purposes in the statement of income and the balance sheet in order to make the financial statements more informative and understandable. These items are disclosed separately in the notes. In the case of changes in presentation, prior-year amounts are reclassified to conform with the current-year presentation. In accordance with § 297 (1) sentence 2 HGB, the consolidated financial statements also include a consolidated statement of cash flows, a consolidated statement of shareholders' equity, and a segment report.

The single-entity financial statements included in the consolidated financial statements were prepared using uniform group accounting policies. The accounting policies used in the consolidated financial statements differ from those used in the single-entity financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG. Such differences, mostly applied to conform with U.S. GAAP, include the following:

- Property, plant, and equipment leased under contracts for which, in accordance with U.S. GAAP and in contrast to the leasing provisions of tax law, the risks and rewards of ownership have been assumed (primarily excluding sale and lease back transactions) are recognized at cost. Scheduled depreciation is recorded over the useful economic life of the asset or over the term of the lease. The present value of payment obligations resulting from future lease payments is included as liabilities.
 - Interest incurred during the construction of items of property, plant, and equipment has been capitalized as part of these assets' costs.
 - No accruals are recognized for internal year-end closing expenses.
 - Investment grants received are recorded as reductions in the acquisition cost of assets.
- The single-entity financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG as well as the consolidated financial statements of the Deutsche Telekom Group are published in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger) and filed under HRB 6794 with the Commercial Registry of the Bonn District Court. This annual report and the Annual Report on Form 20-F, filed with the SEC due to Deutsche Telekom's listing on the NYSE, are available upon request from Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn, Investor Relations, and on the Internet at www.telekom.de.

Consolidated group.

The consolidated financial statements comprise of the accounts of Deutsche Telekom AG and its subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries, associated companies, and other related companies have been included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the following criteria:

- Subsidiaries are companies in which Deutsche Telekom directly or indirectly holds majority voting rights or exercises management control.
- Associated companies are companies in which Deutsche Telekom directly or indirectly holds between 20 and 50% of the voting rights and exercises a significant influence. Such companies are generally included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.
- Companies in which Deutsche Telekom holds less than 20% of the voting rights are carried in the consolidated financial statements at the lower of cost or market value and classified as other investments in related companies.

The changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group in 2003 are presented in the following table:

Changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group			
	Domestic	International	Total
Consolidated subsidiaries			
Jan. 1, 2003	101	260	361
Additions	4	11	15
Disposals	(42)	(22)	(64)
Reclassifications	1	(3)	(2)
Dec. 31, 2003	64	246	310
Associated companies included at equity			
Jan. 1, 2003	22	27	49
Additions	3	3	6
Disposals	(7)	(6)	(13)
Reclassifications	1	(2)	(1)
Dec. 31, 2003	19	22	41
Other unconsolidated subsidiaries and other investments in related companies (greater than 5%)			
Jan. 1, 2003	89	48	137
Additions	25	4	29
Disposals	(25)	(16)	(41)
Reclassifications	(2)	5	3
Dec. 31, 2003	87	41	128
Total			
Jan. 1, 2003	212	335	547
Additions	32	18	50
Disposals	(74)	(44)	(118)
Reclassifications	0	0	0
Dec. 31, 2003	170	309	479

The consolidated financial statements include the single-entity financial statements of the parent company, Deutsche Telekom AG, as well as 64 (December 31, 2002: 101) domestic and 246 (December 31, 2002: 260) foreign subsidiaries in which Deutsche Telekom AG has a direct or indirect controlling interest.

The changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group had the following effects on the consolidated financial statements:

Effects on the consolidated statement of income	
(millions of €)	
Net revenue	(86)
Cost of sales	144
Gross profit	58
Selling costs	(129)
General and administrative costs	(21)
Other operating income	551
Other operating expenses	(205)
Operating results	254
Financial income/(expense), net	(54)
Results from ordinary business activities¹	200
Income taxes	(180)
Income after taxes	20
(Income)/losses applicable to minority shareholders	0
Net income/(loss)	20
¹ Including other taxes in accordance with the classification of the statement of income by the cost-of-sales method.	

Effects on the consolidated balance sheet	
(millions of €)	
Assets	
Noncurrent assets	(1,615)
Current assets, prepaid expenses and deferred charges	1,425
	(190)
Shareholders' equity and liabilities	
Shareholders' equity	248
Accruals	(49)
Liabilities and deferred income	(389)
	(190)

Significant changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

2003:

Deutsche Telekom AG completed the sale of its cable activities in the six regions of Rhineland Palatinate/Saarland, Lower Saxony/Bremen, Berlin/Brandenburg, Bavaria, Hamburg/Schleswig-Holstein/Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and Saxony-Anhalt on March 13, 2003. These companies were sold for a total of EUR 1.7 billion to a consortium consisting of APEX, Goldman-Sachs Capital Partners, and Providence Equity. The companies were deconsolidated effective February 28, 2003. The sale of the companies generated a book gain of around EUR 0.4 billion.

T-Systems International GmbH sold TELECASH Kommunikations-Service GmbH for EUR 0.1 billion effective March 24, 2003. The disposition of this company generated a book gain of EUR 0.1 billion. The company was deconsolidated effective February 28, 2003.

In early May 2003, T-Systems International GmbH disposed of its interest in T-Systems SIRIS S.A.S. for a price of EUR 30 million. This company was deconsolidated effective May 1, 2003, and the transaction generated a book gain of EUR 32 million.

2002:

Deutsche Telekom AG acquired the remaining shares of T-Systems ITS GmbH from DaimlerChrysler Services AG on March 4, 2002 via its T-Systems International GmbH subsidiary. The purchase price was EUR 4.7 billion. The goodwill of EUR 2.7 billion generated by this acquisition will be amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of up to ten years, corresponding to the estimated useful life. T-Systems ITS GmbH has been included in the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG since October 2000 as a result of the acquisition of the majority shareholding of 50.1 %. In November 2002, T-Systems International GmbH was combined with T-Systems ITS GmbH in a downstream merger. At the same time, T-Systems ITS GmbH was renamed T-Systems International GmbH.

On September 25, 2002, T-Mobile International AG acquired the remaining 50.0001 % of the shares of the mobile communications company Ben Nederland Holding B.V. from the company's other shareholders Belgacom, TDC, and Gringots (Crédit Suisse First Boston) for a purchase price of EUR 1.7 billion. In addition, T-Mobile International took over outstanding shareholder loans amounting to approximately EUR 0.3 billion. The goodwill of EUR 1.7 billion generated by this transaction was written down by EUR 1.0 billion as a result of the strategic review of net carrying amounts; the remaining amount will be amortized over a period of 12 years. Ben provides mobile communications services in the Netherlands; the company generated net revenues of EUR 552 million in 2002 (2001: EUR 448 million) and recorded a net loss of EUR 594 million (2001: net loss of EUR 199 million). The net loss before extraordinary items in 2002 amounted to EUR 578 million (2001: EUR 199 million). The company was included in the consolidated financial statements as a fully consolidated subsidiary for the first time as of September 30, 2002.

2001:

On January 15, 2001 Deutsche Telekom acquired 51 % of the shares of the Macedonian telecommunications company Makedonski Telekomunikacii A.D., Skopje (referred to as Maktel below) via a subsidiary of MATÁV. The acquisition costs amounted to EUR 301.5 million. Maktel was included in the subgroup financial statements of MATÁV for the first time in the first quarter of 2001. The resulting goodwill of EUR 180.3 million will be amortized over a period of 20 years.

In April 2001, Deutsche Telekom acquired a further shareholding in the Czech mobile communications company T-Mobile Czech Republic, Prague (formerly RadioMobil) via CMobil B.V., Amsterdam, a subsidiary of T-Mobile International AG, Bonn (referred to as T-Mobile International in the following). The acquisition costs for this additional 11.77 % stake amounted to EUR 598 million. CMobil's shareholding thus increased to 60.77 %. The additional goodwill generated amounting to EUR 444 million will be amortized over a period of 12 years. T-Mobile Czech Republic was fully consolidated for the first time on April 1, 2001.

On May 31, 2001 Deutsche Telekom acquired 100 % of the shares of VoiceStream Wireless Corp., Bellevue, USA (renamed T-Mobile USA, Inc. on August 30, 2002) and Powertel, Inc., Bellevue, for a total purchase price of EUR 39.4 billion, including a cash component of EUR 4.9 billion and the initial investment in VoiceStream preferred stock amounting to EUR 5.6 billion that Deutsche Telekom had already made in September 2000. VoiceStream Wireless Corp. provides communications services for private households in urban areas of the United States on the basis of GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) technology. Powertel, Inc. provides communications services for private households, mainly in urban areas in the Southeast of the United States on the basis of GSM technology. VoiceStream shareholders received for each share of VoiceStream common stock either 3.6693 Deutsche Telekom shares and USD 15.7262 in cash, 3.6683 Deutsche Telekom shares and USD 15.9062 in cash, or 3.7647 Deutsche Telekom shares. Each Powertel shareholder received 2.6353 Deutsche Telekom shares for each Powertel share. VoiceStream and Powertel were fully consolidated for the first time on May 31, 2001. The consolidation of VoiceStream and Powertel generated goodwill totaling EUR 23.6 billion. This will be amortized over a period of up to 20 years. This goodwill was written down by EUR 8.3 billion as a result of the strategic review in the second half of 2002. In conjunction with the acquisition of VoiceStream and Powertel as described above, Deutsche Telekom granted rights to acquire a total of 43,619,261 no par value Deutsche Telekom shares on the basis of existing agreements on the exchange of warrants, options, and bonds for shares of these two companies (exchange rights of Cook Inlet and Eliska Wireless).

Deutsche Telekom AG acquired an additional 16 % equity interest in the Croatian telecommunications company HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije d.d., Zagreb, on October 25, 2001 for a purchase price of EUR 507 million. Deutsche Telekom AG is therefore now the majority shareholder with a stake of 51 %, and has fully consolidated this company since November 1, 2001. The goodwill arising in the amount of EUR 240 million will be amortized over a period of up to 20 years.

The following pro forma information shows Deutsche Telekom's most important financial data, including the major subsidiaries acquired in 2002 and 2003, as if they had been consolidated at January 1, 2002.

Pro forma information		
	2003	2002
Net revenue (billions of €)		
Reported	55.8	53.7
Pro forma	55.8	54.1
Net income/(loss) under German GAAP (billions of €)		
Reported	1.3	(24.6)
Pro forma	1.3	(24.9)
Earnings/(loss) per share under German GAAP (€)		
Reported	0.30	(5.86)
Pro forma	0.30	(5.93)

88 subsidiaries (December 31, 2002: 77) were not included because they were not material to the net worth, financial position, and results of the Deutsche Telekom Group. These subsidiaries accounted for less than 1 % of revenue, net income/loss, and total assets of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

In accordance with § 311 (1) HGB, 41 (December 31, 2002: 49) companies over which Deutsche Telekom exercises significant influence have been classified as associated companies and are accounted for using the equity method. The remaining 30 (December 31, 2002: 35) associated companies which have little or no effect on the net worth, financial position, and results of the Deutsche Telekom Group were classified as other investments in related companies, and are carried at amortized cost.

The full list of investment holdings is filed with the Commercial Registry of the Bonn District Court (HRB 6794). The list is available upon request from Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn, Investor Relations. Furthermore, the list of investment holdings includes a full list of all subsidiaries that exercise disclosure simplification options in accordance with § 264 (3) HGB.

Principal subsidiaries and associated companies.

The principal subsidiaries and associated companies whose revenues and results, together with Deutsche Telekom AG,

account for more than 90 % of the Group are shown in the table below:

Principal subsidiaries and associated companies					
Name and registered office	Deutsche Telekom share Dec. 31, 2003 %	Shareholders' equity Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Revenue 2003 millions of €	Income/(loss) after taxes 2003 millions of €	Employees 2003 annual average
Fully consolidated subsidiaries					
T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH, Bonn ²	100.00	1,456	8,479	2,273	8,812
T-Mobile Holdings Ltd., Hatfield, United Kingdom ^{1,3}	100.00	7,523	4,303	(613)	6,201
T-Mobile Austria GmbH, Vienna, Austria ^{1,4}	100.00	462	1,098	73	2,540
T-Mobile USA, Inc., Bellevue, Washington, USA ^{1,2}	100.00	13,351	7,416	(1,298)	19,372
T-Mobile Czech Republic a.s., Prague, Czech Republic ⁵	60.77	515	768	139	2,532
T-Mobile Netherlands Holding B.V., The Hague, Netherlands ^{1,3}	100.00	326	861	(76)	1,418
T-Online International AG, Darmstadt ¹	73.94	5,367	1,851	0	2,638
T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main	100.00	1,179	6,325	531	12,351
T-Systems CDS GmbH, Darmstadt ⁶	100.00	260	1,981	323	6,697
T-Systems GEI GmbH, Aachen ⁶	100.00	80	546	58	4,085
T-Systems PCM GmbH, Feldkirchen ⁶	100.00	30	491	22	1,582
GMG Generalmietgesellschaft mbH, Münster	100.00	264	2,340	(290)	0
DeTe Immobilien, Deutsche Telekom Immobilien und Service GmbH, Münster	100.00	11	941	(12)	6,647
Deutsche Telekom Network Projects & Services GmbH, Bonn¹	100.00	533	1,066	56	2,710
MATÁV, Magyar Távközlési Rt., Budapest, Hungary ^{1,7}	59.49	2,362	2,396	319	15,178
Slovak Telecom a.s. (formerly: Slovenské Telekomunikácie, a.s.), Bratislava, Slovakia ¹	51.00	1,175	431	89	8,091
HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije d.d., Zagreb, Croatia ¹	51.00	1,895	1,036	193	9,708
Associated companies					
MTS, OJSC Mobile TeleSystems, Moscow, Russia ^{1,8,10,11}	25.15	1,152	1,205	245	11,042
PTC, Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa Sp.z o.o., Warsaw, Poland ^{1,9,10,11}	49.00	308	1,121	79	3,643

¹ Consolidated subgroup financial statements.

² Indirect shareholding via T-Mobile International AG & Co. KG, Bonn (Deutsche Telekom AG's indirect share: 100 %).

³ Indirect shareholding via T-Mobile Global Holding GmbH, Bonn (Deutsche Telekom AG's indirect share: 100 %).

⁴ Indirect shareholding via T-Mobile Global Holding Nr. 2 GmbH, Bonn (Deutsche Telekom AG's indirect share: 100 %).

⁵ Indirect shareholding via CMobil B.V., Amsterdam (Deutsche Telekom AG's indirect share: 92.14 %).

⁶ Indirect shareholding via T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (Deutsche Telekom AG's share: 100 %).

⁷ Indirect shareholding via MagyarCom Holding GmbH, Bonn (Deutsche Telekom AG's share: 100 %).

⁸ Indirect shareholding via T-Mobile Worldwide Holding GmbH, Bonn (Deutsche Telekom AG's share: 100 %).

⁹ Indirect shareholding via T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH, Bonn; Mediaone International B.V., Eindhoven; and Polpager Sp.z o.o., Warsaw (Deutsche Telekom AG's indirect share: 100 % each).

¹⁰ 2002 financial year.

¹¹ Employees at balance sheet date at end of 2002.

Consolidation principles.

Capital consolidation uses the German purchase method of accounting. Under this method, the purchase consideration for an acquisition is allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired, based on their fair values. Any resulting excess of the purchase consideration over the parent's interest in the fair value of net assets acquired is capitalized as goodwill and amortized over its useful life. Negative goodwill from capital consolidation is included under other accruals.

Profits or losses generated by subsidiaries during their period of affiliation with the Group are included in retained earnings/deficit; they also include the consolidation adjustments recognized in the statement of income and the net income/loss of subsidiaries.

If shares are issued to third-party shareholders without the involvement of Deutsche Telekom in the course of capital increases of subsidiaries, and associated and related companies, the resulting added value for Deutsche Telekom is recognized in the income statement in cases of cash capital increases; in cases of capital increases for noncash contributions, it is only recognized in the income statement if the added value exceeds a given level of goodwill acquired by the subsidiary, or associated or related company, in the course of the capital increase.

Revenue, income, and expenses, as well as receivables and liabilities between the consolidated companies, are eliminated. **Intercompany profits and losses** and income effects from the **consolidation of intercompany debt** are eliminated in the income statement.

Deferred taxes are recognized for consolidation adjustments recognized in the income statements, provided that the tax expense is expected to reverse in later years, and the consolidation adjustments at the parent company do not relate to the periods prior to the end of 1995, when it was essentially exempt from taxation.

The investments in associated companies included **at equity** are accounted for using the German purchase method; equity is calculated by applying local GAAP measurement principles, as permitted by § 312 (5), sentence 2 HGB. The principles used for full consolidation are also applied to the treatment of the differences resulting from first-time consolidation.

Joint ventures are included using the equity method.

Foreign currency translation.

In the single-entity financial statements of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, foreign currency receivables, cash in banks, and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. Unrealized foreign currency losses due to exchange rate fluctuations through the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement, while unrealized foreign currency gains are not recognized. Where foreign currency items have been hedged by forward exchange contracts, they are measured at the corresponding hedge rate.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated using the functional currency method. The functional currency is the currency in which the foreign subsidiary performs its principal operations. The activities and financial structure reported in this currency should be reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Generally, the functional currency of dependent subsidiaries is identical with that of the parent company. Dependent subsidiaries are translated according to the temporal method. On the other hand, the functional currency of independent subsidiaries is the local currency. Currently, all consolidated foreign subsidiaries of Deutsche Telekom conduct their operations independently of the parent company; the currencies are therefore translated according to the modified current rate method. In the consolidated financial statements, the balance sheet items of foreign subsidiaries are translated from the local currencies into euros using middle rates at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses resulting from translation are taken directly to the cumulative translation adjustment account in equity. The income statements of foreign subsidiaries are translated at the average exchange rates.

The exchange rates of certain significant currencies changed as follows:

	Exchange rates				
	Annual average rate			Rate at balance sheet date	
	2003	2002	2001	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
€	€	€	€	€	
100 Swiss Francs (CHF)	65.76650	68.15990	66.20630	64.15200	68.73340
100 Czech Koruna (CZK)	3.14101	3.24851	2.90920	3.08873	3.18167
1 Pound Sterling (GBP)	1.44585	1.59101	1.60761	1.41663	1.53635
100 Croatian Kuna (HRK)	13.21220	13.49190	13.36850	13.11000	13.37340
1,000 Hungarian Forints (HUF)	3.94347	4.11657	3.90371	3.79407	4.23909
1,000 Japanese Yen (JPY)	7.64138	8.47821	9.16991	7.42171	8.03280
100 Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)	23.28190	27.93620	29.39340	20.89500	25.07720
100 Philippine Pesos (PHP)	1.63218	2.08452	2.19127	1.44055	1.79995
100 Polish Zloty (PLN)	22.73590	25.99300	27.22010	21.27500	24.99940
100 Russian Ruble (RUB)	2.88655	3.38456	3.82700	2.71500	2.98257
100 Singapore Dollars (SGD)	50.70260	59.22700	62.55940	46.72500	55.34030
100 Slovak Koruna (SKK)	2.41004	2.34284	2.30987	2.43000	2.41429
1 U.S. Dollar (USD)	0.88492	1.06158	1.11683	0.79340	0.95293

Accounting policies.

Net revenues contain all revenues from the ordinary business activities of Deutsche Telekom. For example, these include revenues from the rendering of services and the sale of goods and products that are typical for Deutsche Telekom. Net revenues are recorded net of value-added tax (VAT) and sales-related reductions. They are recognized in the accounting period concerned in accordance with the realization principle. Revenue was generated in the individual divisions as follows:

T-Com.

T-Com provides customers with narrow and broadband access to its fixed-line network. It also sells, leases, and services telecommunications equipment for its customers and provides other ancillary telecommunications services. T-Com recognizes service revenues when the services are provided in accordance with contract terms. The revenue and related expenses associated with the sale of telecommunications equipment and accessories are recognized when the products are delivered, provided there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement. Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized monthly as the fees accrue.

T-Mobile.

Mobile revenues include revenues from the provision of mobile services, customer activation fees, and sales of mobile handsets and accessories. Mobile services revenues include monthly recurring charges and charges for special features, airtime charges, and roaming charges billed to T-Mobile customers, as well as other mobile operators. Mobile services revenue is recognized based upon minutes of use and contracted fees, net of credits and adjustments for service discounts. The revenue and related expenses associated with the sale of mobile telephones, wireless data devices and accessories are recognized when the products are delivered, and accepted by the customer.

T-Systems.**Telecommunication Services.**

Telecommunication Services include Network Services, Carrier Services, Hosting and ASP Services, and Broadcast Services. Contracts for network services, which consist of the installation and operation of communication networks for customers, have an average duration of approximately three years. Revenues for voice, billed on a per-minute basis, and data services, billed on a bandwidth basis, are recognized under such contracts when used by the customer. Revenues from Carrier Services and Hosting and ASP Services are recognized as the services are provided.

Information Technology Services and Consulting.

The terms of information technology service contracts generally range from less than one year up to ten years. Revenue from outsourcing contracts reflects the extent of actual services delivered in the period in accordance with the terms of the contract. Revenue from time and material service contracts is recognized as the services are provided. Revenue from systems integration contracts requiring the delivery of unique products and/or services is generally covered by one of the following types of contracts: fixed price, milestone, or cost-related contracts. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is generally recognized when a project is completed and accepted by the customer. For milestone contracts, revenue is recognized at the time a milestone is achieved and approved by the customer. Revenue for cost-related contracts is recognized on a similar basis to time and material service contracts. Revenue from maintenance services is recognized over the contractual period or as the services are performed.

In some of the Company's services contracts, Deutsche Telekom performs the service prior to billing the customer. This situation may lead to unbilled accounts receivable for Computing Services and Telecommunication Services which are included as revenues in the consolidated statement of income.

Revenue from hardware sales or sales-type leases is recognized when the product is shipped to the customer, provided there are no unfulfilled company obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement. Any cost of these obligations is accrued when the corresponding revenue is recognized. Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized monthly as the fees accrue.

The Company enters into transactions that include multiple element arrangements, which may include any combination of hardware, services, or software. These arrangements and stand-alone software arrangements may also involve any combination of software maintenance, software support, or unspecified software upgrades. When some elements are delivered prior to others in an arrangement, revenue is deferred until the delivery of the last element.

T-Online.

T-Online revenues consist primarily of revenues from subscriber fees, and charges for advertising and e-commerce. Subscriber fees, consisting primarily of basic monthly charges for T-Online services and Internet access as well as use-related fees, are recognized as revenue in the period the service is provided. Advertising revenues are recognized in the period that the advertisements are exhibited. Transaction revenues are recognized upon notification from the customer that qualifying transactions have occurred and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

The **cost of sales** comprises the aggregate cost of products and services sold in the year under review. In addition to directly attributable costs, such as direct material and labor costs, it also includes indirect costs, including depreciation and amortization.

Selling costs comprise all costs of activities that do not directly increase the value of the Company's products and services, but serve to secure sales. Selling costs include the costs of all sales, advertising, and marketing departments.

General and administrative costs generally include all expenses attributable to the core administrative functions that cannot be allocated directly to the production or selling process.

Research and development costs are expensed in full as incurred.

Pension costs for defined benefit plans are actuarially computed using the projected unit credit method in accordance with SFAS No. 87, and are presented in accordance with SFAS No. 132 (as revised in 2003). This method is based on the total present value of the benefit obligations accumulated during the reporting period and takes into consideration the expected increases in wages and salaries and in retirement benefits. By contrast, the minimum accrual method in accordance with § 6a of the German Income Tax Act (Einkommensteuergesetz, EStG) is aimed at the recognition of the expense over the employees' entire working lives and does not take the expected increases in wages and salaries and retirement benefits into account (see Note on Accruals for pensions and similar obligations (28)).

Total pension costs for the current year include standard costs for benefit obligations acquired in the financial year (service cost), interest cost, and amortization of actuarial gains and losses, less the return on plan assets to cover pension obligations. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, if the measurement of pension obligations under SFAS No. 87 results in the need to disclose an additional minimum liability (AML), this special item is charged directly to other comprehensive income (OCI). The consolidated financial statements in accordance with German GAAP do not include an equivalent shareholders' equity line; changes in the additional minimum liability are expensed here.

Marketing expenses are expensed as incurred.

Income tax expense includes current income taxes payable as well as deferred taxes. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the expected future tax effects attributable to temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the tax accounts and in the financial statements, except for the effects of those differences that are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. Due to the minimum taxation provision in effect from the 2004 financial year, deferred taxes are recognized for only 40% of the differences in Deutsche Telekom AG's income tax consolidation group that are offset within the expected net operating loss carryforward periods. Such differences may arise at the individual taxable entity level as well as in the consolidated financial statements as a result of measurement and consolidation adjustments. Deferred taxes on temporary differences relating to Deutsche Telekom AG have not been included in the consolidated financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 1996 as Deutsche Telekom AG was not taxable prior to January 1, 1995, and benefited from an essentially complete exemption from tax in 1995.

Earnings per share for each period are calculated by dividing net income/loss by the weighted average number of ordinary bearer shares outstanding during that period. The weighted average number of ordinary bearer shares in 2001 was calculated after recognizing the effect of the issuance of shares as part of the acquisition of VoiceStream/Powertel and the start of trading in these shares on June 4, 2001 in Frankfurt/Main, including those shares that are held on a trust basis for later issue and later trading as registered ordinary shares or ADRs.

Purchased **intangible assets** including UMTS and U.S. mobile communications licenses are carried at acquisition cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Acquired goodwill, including goodwill resulting from capital consolidation, is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Deutsche Telekom tests the goodwill of subsidiaries for which a considerable level of goodwill is recorded for impairment. These tests are based on the calculation of the enterprise value of the respective company and are carried out using the discounted cash flow method.

As permitted by Postreform II, items of **property, plant, and equipment** transferred to Deutsche Telekom AG on January 1, 1995 were recorded in the opening balance sheet of Deutsche Telekom AG at their fair market values at that date. However, due to the short period of time that had elapsed since the measurement date for the items of property, plant, and equipment acquired since January 1, 1993, their carrying amount as of December 31, 1994 was recognized as the future historical cost basis. The remaining useful lives and the depreciation methods applicable to these assets were not changed. The fair market values shown in the opening balance sheet have been carried forward as the acquisition cost of these items of property, plant, and equipment.

Other items of property, plant, and equipment are carried at acquisition or production cost, less depreciation. Production cost includes directly attributable costs, an appropriate allocation of indirect material and labor costs, and interest accruing during construction. General and administrative costs are not capitalized.

Nonscheduled write-downs are charged where the carrying amount of the asset is impaired, because the decrease in the market value is not temporary. Events or circumstances which may lead to this situation include unfavorable developments in the economic environment and changes in the expectations originally associated with an investment.

As a rule, noncurrent assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method, based largely on the following useful lives:

Useful life	
	Years
Mobile communications licenses	
UMTS licenses	20 to 22
FCC licenses	20
GSM licenses	10 to 20
Goodwill	3 to 20
Other intangible assets	2 to 7
Buildings	25 to 50
Shop improvements and window displays	8
Telephone facilities and terminal equipment	3 to 10
Data communications equipment, telephone network and ISDN switching equipment, transmission equipment, radio transmission equipment and technical equipment for broadband distribution networks	4 to 10
Broadband distribution networks, outside plant networks, and cable conduit lines	15 to 35
Telecommunications power facilities and other	3 to 10
Other equipment, plant, and office equipment	3 to 23

Additions to limited-life real estate are depreciated ratably in the year of acquisition. For movable items of property, plant, and equipment acquired in the first half of a year, the full-year rate of depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and, for those assets acquired in the second half of the year, half the full-year rate of depreciation is charged.

Low-value asset additions are written off in full in the year of their acquisition and presented as disposals in the statement of noncurrent assets.

Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Noncurrent assets sold or otherwise disposed of are derecognized at their relevant carrying amount (cost less cumulative depreciation). A gain or loss is recognized in income in the amount of the difference between the proceeds from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset concerned.

Financial assets are carried at the lower of cost or market value. Low-interest or non-interest bearing loan receivables are discounted and carried at their net present value. Write-downs are charged only if the impairment of financial assets is assumed to be permanent. The market value is preferably based on stock exchange or market prices as well as other measurement methods, taking into account any available information about the company concerned. Loss absorption obligations are accrued and reported in net financial income/expense.

Raw materials and supplies, and **merchandise** purchased and held for resale, are measured at acquisition cost, while **work in process and finished goods** are carried at production cost. Based on normal capacity utilization, production cost includes directly attributable costs, such as direct material and labor costs, as well as special production costs, plus an appropriate pro rata allocation of indirect material and labor costs and straight-line depreciation. General and administrative, and selling costs, social amenities expenses, as well as voluntary benefits to personnel, including pensions, are not generally included in production costs. The carrying amount of inventories is reduced to the lower of cost or market value at the balance sheet date. Adequate write-downs are charged for inventory risks resulting from obsolescence or impaired marketability.

Receivables and other assets are carried at their nominal value. Identifiable individual risks are accounted for through appropriate individual valuation adjustments, and general credit risks through general valuation adjustments of receivables. Low-interest and non-interest bearing items with more than one year to maturity are discounted.

Marketable securities are carried at the lower of cost or market value at the balance sheet date.

Stock options granted in the course of a contingent capital increase are recognized at the date the options are exercised, and not at the grant date. At the time the options are exercised, the amount received by the Company is transferred to capital stock in the amount of the corresponding nominal capital increase and a value of an additional amount to additional paid-in capital in accordance with § 272 (2) No. 1 HGB.

Accruals for pensions and similar obligations are based on obligations to non-civil servants. They are calculated using actuarial methods in accordance with the internationally accepted projected unit credit method, which is consistent with U.S. GAAP (SFAS No. 87), and are presented in accordance with SFAS No. 132 (as revised in 2003).

Deutsche Telekom is obliged to make annual contributions to a special pension fund which makes pension payments to its active and former civil servant employees. The amounts of these contributions are set out by Postreform II, which came into force in 1995, and are therefore not subject to a separate actuarial calculation. The contributions are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Tax and other accruals, including those for contingent losses and environmental liabilities, are computed in accordance with prudent commercial practice. Sufficient allowance was made for all identifiable risks when measuring these accruals.

Deferred taxes are calculated for temporary differences between carrying amounts in the financial statements and the tax accounts, and for temporary differences arising from consolidation adjustments. Deferred taxes are offset and the balance is reported separately either as a deferred tax asset, or as a deferred tax liability reported under tax accruals. For purposes of computing deferred taxes, Deutsche Telekom uses a combined tax rate for domestic companies, covering German corporate income taxes, trade taxes (at an average German assessment national rate), and the solidarity surcharge (Solidaritätszuschlag); the respective local tax rate is used for foreign companies.

Cost accruals are only recognized by Deutsche Telekom when there is an obligation to recognize the corresponding liabilities under § 249 (1) HGB. These relate mainly to accruals for costs of maintenance work deferred in the financial year but carried out within the first three months of the following year.

No accruals are discounted, with the exception of pensions and similar obligations, Civil Service Health Insurance Fund accruals for future shortfalls, and accruals for long-term contingent losses.

Liabilities are carried at their repayment amount. In instances where the repayment amount of a liability is greater than the principal amount, the difference is recorded as an asset and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense over the term of the liability.

Unrealized losses relating to **derivative financial instruments** that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized when incurred, whereas unrealized gains are deferred until realized.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with German GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the closing date, as well as the amounts of revenues and expenses recognized during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the consolidated statement of income.

1 | Net revenue.

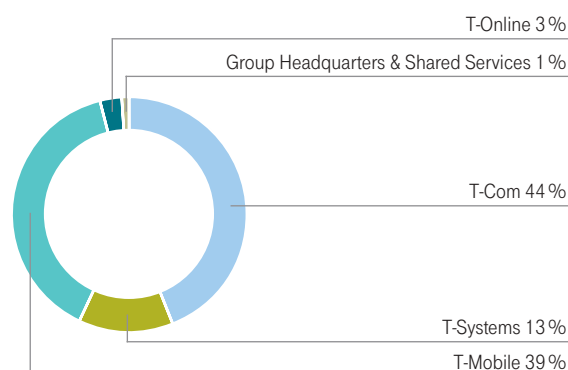
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
T-Com ¹	25,116	26,491	26,427
T-Mobile ¹	21,572	18,339	13,101
T-Systems ¹	7,184	6,895	7,121
T-Online ^{1,2}	1,662	1,391	1,027
Group Headquarters & Shared Services	304	573	633
	55,838	53,689	48,309

¹ Net revenue according to new structure (see Note on Segment reporting (36)).

² Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP, as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under IFRSs.

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Revenue by geographic area:			
Domestic	34,691	35,288	35,107
International	21,147	18,401	13,202
	55,838	53,689	48,309
Breakdown of international net revenue:			
European Union (excluding Germany)	7,962	6,836	6,088
Rest of Europe	5,118	5,067	3,787
North America	7,610	6,166	3,066
Latin America	69	74	85
Other	388	258	176
	21,147	18,401	13,202

The percentage of the individual revenue segments in relation to net revenue is as follows:



Net revenue rose by EUR 2,149 million or 4.0% year-on-year despite unfavorable exchange rate trends. This figure also includes the effect of changes in the composition of the consolidated group, which reduced net revenue by a total of EUR 86 million.

Regulatory decisions and a weak economic environment resulted in a decrease in revenue at T-Com. The drop in net revenue was exacerbated by the deconsolidation of the cable companies.

Sustained high growth in subscriber numbers was again the driving force behind the increased revenue at T-Mobile. Changes in the composition of the consolidated group (T-Mobile Netherlands) also had a positive effect on revenue growth.

Positive developments in the telecommunications sector pushed up revenue at T-Systems, more than offsetting the slight decline in the IT business. This increase in revenue was partially offset by the effect of deconsolidations, in particular of TELECASH and SIRIS.

Revenue growth at T-Online was driven primarily by an expanded customer base, especially for broadband services, coupled with stronger demand for content and services, and the resulting increase in time spent online.

2 | Cost of sales.

The cost of sales, which mainly relates to the T-Com and T-Mobile divisions, fell by EUR 13.1 billion year-on-year to EUR 31.4 billion. This is primarily due to a decrease in the amortization of mobile communications licenses that is included in the cost of sales. As a result of the strategic review carried out in 2002, the cost of sales was impacted by non-scheduled write-downs of mobile communications licenses held by T-Mobile USA and T-Mobile UK totaling EUR 11.6 billion.

Changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group in 2003 further reduced the cost of sales by EUR 0.1 billion.

3 | Selling costs.

Selling costs increased by EUR 0.2 billion year-on-year to EUR 13.5 billion, of which EUR 0.1 billion are attributable to changes in the composition of the Group. Based on net revenues generated, however, the ratio of selling costs to net revenues decreased from 24.7% to 24.2%.

The T-Mobile division accounts for the majority of selling costs and their year-on-year increase. This increase is attributable to the full-year consolidation of T-Mobile Netherlands for the first time and higher expenses for marketing and commissions. This is partially offset by lower losses on accounts receivable and provisions for doubtful accounts at T-Com in particular.

4 | General and administrative costs.

General and administrative costs decreased year-on-year by EUR 1.1 billion to EUR 5.0 billion. This is equivalent to a

17.9% reduction on the prior-year figure. The factors behind this development include efficiency improvements and a decrease in other taxes (see Note 12).

5 | Other operating income.

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Income from the disposition of noncurrent assets (including sale of investments)	1,464	818	1,584
Reversal of accruals	804	791	1,139
Income from the reversal of valuation adjustments (including asset-backed securities)	688	556	288
Cost reimbursements	367	388	255
Foreign currency transaction gains	291	222	533
Insurance compensation	63	77	46
Refund of value-added tax (§ 15a Value-Added Tax Act – UStG)	54	68	85
Income from disposition of marketable securities	2	1	1,967
Other income	825	980	722
	4,558	3,901	6,619

The increase in other operating income is due primarily to higher income from noncurrent asset dispositions amounting to approximately EUR 1.5 billion. EUR 0.4 billion of this amount is attributable to the disposal of the remaining cable activities, EUR 0.4 billion to the sale of shares in MTS, and approximately EUR 0.1 billion each to the sale of TELECASH, Globe Telekom, and Eutelsat.

Amounts reported here in the previous year relate in particular to the sale of Satelindo (EUR 0.2 billion) and the sale of T-Online shares (approximately EUR 0.3 billion).

The increase in income from the reversal of valuation adjustments relates primarily to the bonuses amounting to approximately EUR 0.1 billion collected for the first time by T-Systems from asset-backed securities (ABS) transactions.

Of the total amount of other operating income, EUR 2,680 million (2002: EUR 1,342 million; 2001: EUR 1,897 million) relates to other financial years.

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6 | Other operating expenses.

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Amortization of goodwill	2,521	13,108	3,663
Losses from the disposition of noncurrent assets (including sale of investments)	323	390	478
Foreign currency translation losses	307	310	333
Other expenses	1,933	1,107	604
	5,084	14,915	5,078

Other operating expenses decreased by EUR 9,831 million year-on-year to EUR 5,084 million. This considerable drop is attributable to the lower amortization of goodwill which, in 2002, consisted mainly of nonscheduled write-downs on the goodwill of T-Mobile USA (EUR 8.3 billion), T-Mobile Netherlands (EUR 1.0 billion), and SIRIS (EUR 0.5 billion) (at T-Systems) primarily as a result of the strategic review.

The increase of EUR 0.8 billion in other expenses is primarily the result of Vivento personnel costs at Deutsche Telekom AG.

Of the operating expenses, EUR 395 million (2002: EUR 463 million, 2001: EUR 534 million) relates to other accounting periods.

7 | Financial income/expense, net.

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Dividend income from investments	26	41	107
Results related to companies accounted for under the equity method (including amortization of goodwill)	(247)	(430)	(547)
Income/(loss) related to associated and related companies	(221)	(389)	(440)
Income from debt securities and long-term loan receivables	7	171	152
Other interest and similar income	703	1,781	408
Interest and similar expense	(4,486)	(6,000)	(4,698)
Net interest income/(expense)	(3,776)	(4,048)	(4,138)
Write-downs on financial assets and marketable securities	(34)	(1,585)	(770)
	(4,031)	(6,022)	(5,348)

Financial expense improved year-on-year by EUR 2.0 billion to EUR 4,031 million. The main factors with a negative impact on the level of net financial expense in the previous year were the share price-related write-downs of the net carrying amount of the shareholding in France Telecom amounting to EUR 0.6 billion, and valuation adjustments on investments in noncurrent securities totaling EUR 0.4 billion. Overall, the loss relating to associated and related companies and the net interest expense developed positively in the year under review. In particular the non-recurrence, due to consolida-

tion, of the expense relating to companies accounted for using the equity method in the previous year and the positive effect of the write-up of the net carrying amount of the stake in comdirect bank AG had a positive impact on loss relating to associated and related companies; expenses for Toll Collect totaling EUR 0.4 billion had an offsetting effect. The net interest expense decreased primarily as a result of the reduction in debt and the recognition of interest income from the reversal of interest rate derivatives that were no longer necessary.

8 | Income taxes.

Breakdown of income before income taxes:

Income before income taxes			
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Germany	4,270	712	2,946
International	(2,872)	(27,862)	(5,507)
	1,398	(27,150)	(2,561)

Breakdown of the Group's income taxes, Germany and international:

Group's income taxes			
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Current taxes			
Germany	(181)	132	686
International	257	190	91
Deferred taxes			
Germany	(357)	(150)	(30)
International	56	(3,019)	4
	(225)	(2,847)	751

As a result of the Flutopfersolidaritätsgesetz (German Flood Victims Act), Deutsche Telekom AG's combined statutory income tax rate for 2003 amounts to 40.4% (compared to 39.0% in the two previous years), comprising corporate income taxes at a rate of 26.5%, the solidarity surcharge of 5.5% on corporate income tax, and trade taxes at an average German national rate. The German Flood Victims Act led to a one-time increase in the corporate income tax rate in 2003 of 1.5 percentage points from 25% to 26.5%.

The results from ordinary business activities amounted to EUR 1.4 billion. Deutsche Telekom AG also had net operating loss carryforwards affecting corporate income tax and trade tax net operating loss carryforwards, with the result that no taxes were incurred in the tax consolidation group. EUR 361 million (income) of the current taxes reported relate to the 2002 corporate income tax of T-Mobile International AG & Co. KG as a result of the backdated change of the legal form of the company from a stock corporation to a partnership. This tax income is offset by tax expense relating to domestic and foreign shareholdings not included in the tax consolidation group.

Deferred taxes result primarily from temporary differences between income determined under German GAAP and under applicable tax law. Due to the minimum taxation provision that will come into effect from the 2004 financial year (which limits the deduction of net operating loss carryforwards to 60% of positive income), only 40% of the differences in Deutsche Telekom AG's income tax consolidation group that are offset in the period of utilization of the net operating loss carryforwards were recognized.

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The decrease in income from deferred taxes year-on-year is due to the fact that deferred tax liabilities had to be reversed in 2002 as a result of the strategic review and the ensuing non-scheduled write-down of FCC licenses (U.S. licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission). There were no comparable effects in the year under review.

Differences between total income taxes income of EUR 225 million (2002: income of EUR 2,847 million) and the imputed, "expected" corporate income tax expense (computed using the statutory corporate income tax rate for the parent company (combined income tax rate) of 40.4%) are as follows:

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Expected corporate income tax at the statutory income tax rate applicable for the parent company	565	(10,447)	(977)
Increase/(decrease) in income tax due to:			
Reduction of the Group's results without tax effect	3,136	11,027	2,896
Increase in the Group's results without tax effect	(1,001)	(435)	(966)
Group results not subject to the Group's rate of taxation	(44)	(2,878)	(491)
Permanent and semi-permanent differences between the carrying amounts in the tax accounts and in the financial statements	(1,809)	(34)	611
Off-balance sheet adjustments	(58)	(323)	0
Trade tax (e.g., long-term debt)	(10)	247	216
Effect of losses	61	386	(1,186)
Effects of changes in tax law/adjustments due to losses	(1,058)	(361)	676
Other	(7)	(29)	(28)
Income taxes	(225)	(2,847)	751
Effective income tax rate	(16%)	11%	30%

At December 31, 2003, the Deutsche Telekom Group had net operating loss carryforwards and similar net operating loss carryforwards affecting corporate income tax amounting to approximately EUR 17,686 million (2002: EUR 22,198 million) and trade tax net operating loss carryforwards amounting to approximately EUR 5,488 million (2002: EUR 6,448 mil-

lion). With the exception of net operating loss carryforwards of EUR 10,180 million, the utilization of which is limited to periods from 2005 to 2023, these net operating loss carryforwards have an unlimited carryforward period under German and local tax law.

9 | Income/losses applicable to minority shareholders.

Income/losses applicable to minority shareholders includes EUR 384 million (2002: EUR 390 million; 2001: EUR 322 million) in gains and EUR 14 million (2002: EUR 106 million,

2001: EUR 180 million) in losses. The gains in 2003 relate mainly to MATÁV, HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije, T-Mobile Czech Republic, and Slovak Telecom. The losses relate mainly to CAP Customer Advantage Program.

10 | Personnel costs/Average number of employees.

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Wages and salaries	10,571	10,467	9,313
Social security contributions and expenses for pension plans and benefits:			
Social security costs	1,406	1,340	1,147
Pension costs ¹	1,746	1,497	1,486
Health care expenses	194	176	168
	13,917	13,480	12,114

¹ Include the net periodic pension costs, plus the change in additional minimum liability (AML) and the expenses for Bundes-Pensions-Service für Post und Telekommunikation e.V. (BPS-PT).

Despite reduced staff levels, personnel costs increased by EUR 0.4 billion or 3.2% in the year under review to EUR 13.9 billion.

In addition to collectively agreed salary increases, this is attributable in particular to additional minimum liabilities (AML).

Number of employees (average for the year)			
	2003 Number	2002 Number	2001 Number
Civil servants	49,998	52,961	56,707
Non-civil servants	201,265	202,935	184,953
Total Deutsche Telekom Group	251,263	255,896	241,660
Trainees/student interns	9,958	9,869	8,147

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11 | Depreciation and amortization.

	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Amortization of intangible assets	4,678	27,355	5,743
of which: amortization of goodwill	2,521	13,108	3,663
of which: UMTS licenses and FCC licenses	1,113	13,244	1,414
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	8,206	9,525	9,478
	12,884	36,880	15,221

Depreciation and amortization decreased during the year under review by EUR 23,996 million or 65.1 % year-on-year to EUR 12,884 million. The decrease in the amortization of intangible assets is mainly the result of the non-recurrence of

nonscheduled write-downs of goodwill and mobile communications licenses as a result of the strategic review carried out in the third quarter of 2002. The reduction in amortization is a result of the lower amortization base due to the high level of nonscheduled write-downs charged in the previous year.

Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment fell by EUR 1,319 million (13.8 %) in the year under review. In addition to deconsolidation effects (in particular from the sale of the cable business) and the disposal of real estate, this is also due to the decrease in nonscheduled write-downs. In the previous year, property, plant, and equipment was written down by approximately EUR 0.8 billion, of which EUR 0.3 billion relates to real estate, EUR 0.2 billion to submarine cables, and EUR 0.3 billion to other technical assets. Nonscheduled write-downs only amounted to EUR 0.3 billion in the year under review; of this amount, EUR 0.2 billion relates to buildings for which no further business use is planned.

12 | Other taxes.

Other taxes included in the operating results amounted to EUR 162 million, compared with EUR 364 million in the previous year. The decrease in other taxes results in particular from the non-recurrence of a one-time expense in the prior year in connection with the Federal Fiscal Court ruling on the recognition of goodwill in Deutsche Telekom AG's tax accounts.

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet.

13 Intangible assets.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Concessions, industrial and similar rights and assets, and licenses in such rights and assets	20,606	23,837
of which: UMTS licenses	10,260	11,117
of which: FCC licenses	8,179	10,364
of which: GSM licenses	484	535
Goodwill	24,513	29,436
Advance payments	74	129
	45,193	53,402

The decline in intangible assets by EUR 8.2 billion to EUR 45.2 billion is due primarily to the effect of exchange rate losses on the translation of foreign group companies and to continued amortization, while the investment volume decreased by EUR 4.5 billion to EUR 0.8 billion. The decrease in 2003 has to be seen against the background of the high level of investments in the prior year, relating in particular to goodwill of EUR 2.7 billion as a result of the acquisition of the remaining shares in T-Systems ITS GmbH (formerly debis Systemhaus GmbH) and T-Mobile Netherlands accounting for EUR 1.7 billion.

As of the balance sheet date, Deutsche Telekom did not record any indefinite-lived intangible assets. The following remaining useful lives apply to the mobile communications licenses at December 31, 2003: UMTS licenses: 13.5 to 18.0 years, FCC licenses: 17.4 years, and GSM licenses 6.0 to 18.0 years.

The development of intangible assets is shown in the statement of noncurrent assets.

14 Property, plant, and equipment.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Land and equivalent rights and buildings including buildings on land owned by third parties	10,399	11,362
Technical equipment and machinery	32,792	38,034
Other equipment, plant, and office equipment	2,038	2,286
Advance payments and construction in progress	2,039	2,273
	47,268	53,955

Besides foreign currency effects, the EUR 6.7 billion decrease in the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment to EUR 47.3 billion is due primarily to the sale of the remaining cable businesses, sales of real estate relating to sale-and-lease-back transactions, and further depreciation charges, combined with a decline in the volume of new capital expenditure.

The development of property, plant and equipment is shown in the statement of noncurrent assets.

Rental and leasing obligations.

Minimum lease payments under leases expiring subsequent to December 31, 2003 are shown below (millions of €).

Financial year	Capital leases	Operating leases
2004	52	1,703
2005	48	1,515
2006	48	1,347
2007	47	1,125
2008	47	995
after 2008	432	5,052
Total minimum lease payments	674	11,737
Imputed interest	251	
Present value of net minimum lease payments	423	

Capital leases relate primarily to office buildings and have terms of up to 25 years.

15 | Financial assets.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	118	149
Loans to unconsolidated subsidiaries	1	58
Investments in associated companies	2,386	2,593
Other investments in related companies	496	1,021
Long-term loans to associated and related companies	25	3
Other investments in noncurrent securities	86	238
Other long-term loans	78	107
	3,190	4,169

The net carrying amount of associated companies decreased by EUR 207 million due to currency translation adjustments affecting PTC (Poland), GSM Facilities (United States), and MTS (Russia) in particular. The decline was also due to the sale of the 11.05 % shareholding in MTS. These factors were partly offset by the addition of shares in GSM Facilities, positive earnings contributions, and the write-up of the net carrying amount of the investment in comdirect bank AG.

The EUR 525 million decrease in other investments in related companies is due primarily to the sale of shares in Globe Telecom (EUR 320 million), Eutelsat (EUR 118 million), and Celcom (EUR 51 million).

Long-term loans to associated and related companies are mainly composed of shareholder loans. The additions relate mainly to loans to DeaSat.

The decrease in other investments in noncurrent securities is attributable in particular to the sale of securities from the portfolio of Deutsche Telekom Holding B.V., Amsterdam, and a valuation adjustment in Deutsche Telekom AG's securities portfolio.

The development of financial assets is shown in the statement of noncurrent assets. The list of investment holdings is filed with the Commercial Registry of the Bonn District Court (HRB 6794). The list is available upon request from Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn, Investor Relations.

Significant investments in associated companies are shown below:

Name	Dec. 31, 2003			Dec. 31, 2002		
	Deutsche Telekom share %	Net carrying amount millions of €	of which: embedded goodwill millions of €	Deutsche Telekom share %	Net carrying amount millions of €	of which: embedded goodwill millions of €
PTC	49.00	1,097	877	49.00	1,287	1,122
GSM Facilities	29.20	592	-	25.60	586	-
MTS ¹	25.15	330	5	36.20	455	11
Other		367	107		265	52
		2,386	989		2,593	1,185

¹ Proportional market value on December 31, 2003: EUR 1,647 million (December 31, 2002: EUR 1,277 million).

16 Inventories, materials, and supplies.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Raw materials and supplies	391	466
Work in process	307	350
Finished goods and merchandise	635	730
Advance payments	99	10
	1,432	1,556

Inventories, materials, and supplies decreased by EUR 124 million or 8.0% year-on-year. This figure includes reductions of EUR 15 million resulting from changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

Raw materials and supplies include spare parts for data communications equipment, transmission equipment, and other telecommunications spare parts, components, and cable. Work in process relates mainly to projects that have not yet been completed, such as the installation of telecommunications systems and the implementation of IT systems solutions.

Finished goods and merchandise relate mainly to inventories of terminal equipment held both for resale and leasing, as well as existing rights of use for submarine cables.

Advance payments relate primarily to orders for terminal equipment, replacement modules, and replacement components.

17 Receivables.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Trade accounts receivable	5,318	5,840
Receivables from unconsolidated subsidiaries	203	171
Receivables from associated and related companies	241	247
	5,762	6,258

The decrease in trade accounts receivable relates in particular to the first-time asset-backed securitization at T-Mobile. In November 2003, T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH sold cer-

tain trade accounts receivable to a special purpose vehicle in a global assignment of debts under an asset-backed securitization program. The contract strictly rules out the retransfer of the receivables sold. The credit risks assumed by the purchaser and the moral hazard remaining at the seller are compensated by a corresponding discount. The contract provides for a bonus for the discounts if the risks covered by the discounts are ultimately not realized to the detriment of the purchaser. The receivables sold are still collected by T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH on behalf of the purchaser.

All receivables are due within one year, with the exception of trade accounts receivables amounting to EUR 16 million.

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18 | Other assets.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Tax receivables	1,526	1,782
Accrued interest	408	390
Receivables from reimbursements and loans receivable	120	96
Receivables from employees	41	46
Miscellaneous other assets	1,067	1,078
	3,162	3,392

The decrease in other assets results mainly from the decrease in tax receivables, and relates to income taxes. The decrease in income tax receivables is attributable primarily to the refund of a corporate income tax receivable of Deutsche Telekom AG in June 2003. The claim for reimbursement amounting to EUR 550 million related to corporate income tax receivables from the external tax audit for the period 1997 to 1999.

19 | Marketable securities.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Treasury shares	7	7
Other marketable securities	166	406
	173	413

The shares are recorded in the balance sheet at an acquisition cost of EUR 2.56 per share. The shares not purchased by employees in 2000 (14,630) were initially shown in the balance sheet at their acquisition cost of EUR 0.9 million, and written down to the lower quoted price at the balance sheet date. Treasury shares account for a total of 0.07% of the capital stock.

The decrease in other marketable securities compared with the previous year is mainly attributable to the reduction of Deutsche Bundespost bonds held to maintain favorable trading conditions, and to the expiration of callable bonds.

At 2,670,828, the portfolio of treasury shares at the balance sheet date was unchanged year-on-year, and is comprised as follows:

Treasury shares	
1996 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	459,900
1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	5,185,278
Decrease as a result of the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	(2,988,980)
Shares acquired from KfW, not yet issued	14,630
	2,670,828

20 | Liquid assets.

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Checks	8	10
Cash-in-hand and deposits at the Bundesbank	33	42
Cash in banks	9,086	1,853
	9,127	1,905

	Dec. 31, 2003 Net carrying amount millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 Net carrying amount millions of €
Cash and cash equivalents		
Original maturity less than 3 months	8,686	1,712
Temporary cash investments (original maturity longer than 3 months)	441	193
	9,127	1,905

Cash and cash equivalents with original maturity of less than 3 months consist primarily of fixed-term bank deposits, cash-in-hand, deposits at the Bundesbank, and checks. Temporary cash investments (with maturities longer than three months) consist almost exclusively of fixed-term bank deposits. The development of cash and cash equivalents is shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

21 | Prepaid expenses and deferred charges.

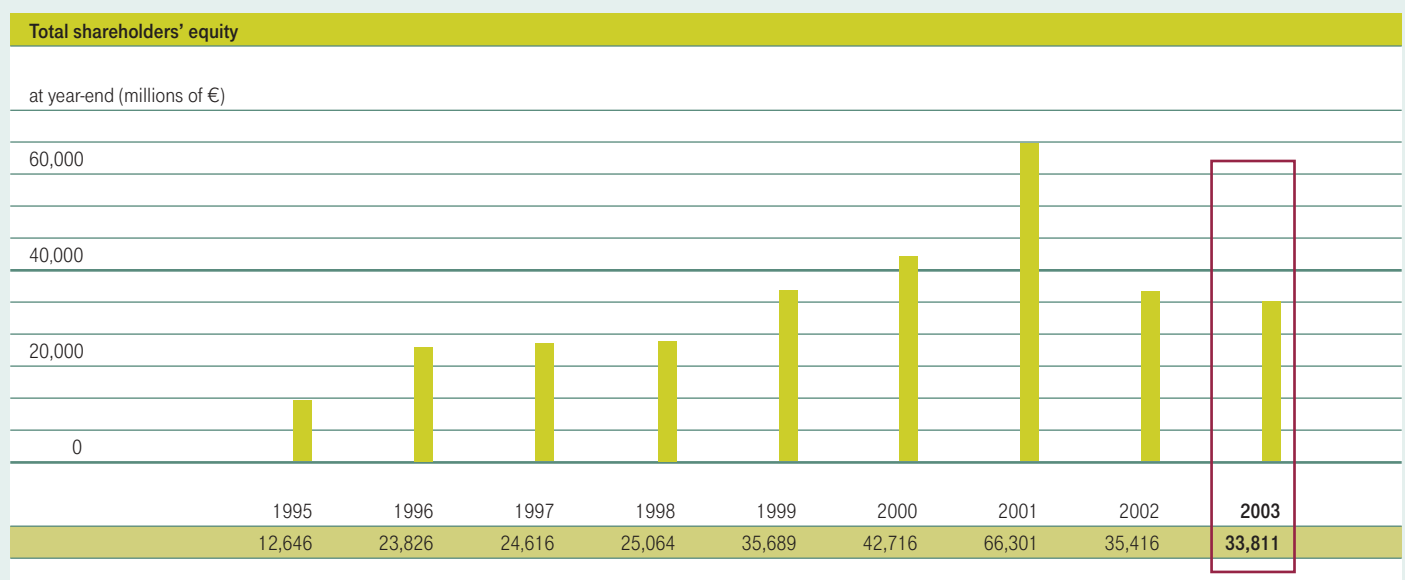
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges of EUR 772 million (Dec. 31, 2002: EUR 771 million) include discounts on loans of EUR 264 million (Dec. 31, 2002: EUR 295 million) which

are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective liabilities. Other prepaid expenses and deferred charges are also recognized for advance personnel costs and lease payments.

22 | Shareholders' equity.

A detailed account of the development of the consolidated shareholders' equity for the years 2001, 2002, and 2003 is

presented in a separate table before the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The development of the consolidated shareholders' equity from December 31, 1995 to December 31, 2003 is as follows (millions of €):



23 | Capital stock.

Deutsche Telekom AG's capital stock in accordance with § 5 (1) of its Articles of Incorporation totaled EUR 10,746 million as of December 31, 2003, and is composed of 4,197.8 million no-par value ordinary registered shares. Each share entitles the holder to one vote.

The Federal Republic's direct shareholding in Deutsche Telekom AG, represented by the Federal Agency, was 26.03 % at December 31, 2003; KfW's shareholding was 16.74 % at December 31, 2003. 1,093 million individual no-par value shares (EUR 2,797 million) of the capital stock were therefore held by the Federal Republic at December 31, 2003 and 703 million (EUR 1,799 million) by KfW. The remaining shares are in free float.

In the course of the acquisition of T-Mobile USA/Powertel, Deutsche Telekom AG granted options on Deutsche Telekom shares in exchange for the outstanding warrants between Deutsche Telekom and T-Mobile USA/Powertel at the time of the acquisition. As of December 31, 2003, the number of Deutsche Telekom shares lodged as collateral for the outstanding preemptive rights granted to T-Mobile USA/Powertel employees amounted to 22,539,480.

Authorized capital.

With the approval of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Management is authorized to increase the capital stock (share capital) by up to a nominal amount of EUR 3,865,093,163.52 by issuing up to 1,509,802,017 ordinary registered shares against noncash contributions in the period up to May 25, 2005. The authorization may be exercised in full or in part. Shareholders' preemptive rights are disapplied. The Board of Management is authorized to determine the rights accruing to the shares in future and the conditions for issuing shares, with the approval of the Supervisory Board. As of December 31, 2003, 1,168,148,391 of the 1,509,802,017 authorized no-par value shares had been issued in conjunction with the acquisition of T-Mobile USA and Powertel.

Contingent capital.

The capital stock has been contingently increased by up to EUR 500,000,000.00, composed of up to 195,312,500 shares (contingent capital I). The contingent capital increase will be implemented only to the extent that

- a. the holders and creditors of conversion rights or warrants attached to convertible bonds or bonds with warrants to be issued before May 28, 2006 by Deutsche Telekom AG or its direct or indirect majority shareholdings on the basis of the authorizing resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 29, 2001 exercise their conversion or option rights; or
- b. the holders and creditors of convertible bonds to be issued before May 28, 2006 by Deutsche Telekom AG or its direct or indirect majority shareholdings on the basis of the authorizing resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 29, 2001 who are obligated to convert the convertible bonds fulfill their conversion obligation.

The new shares carry dividend rights from the beginning of the financial year in which they arise through exercise of conversion rights or options, or the fulfillment of conversion obligations. Contingent capital I was used in 2003 to issue convertible bonds amounting to approximately EUR 2.3 billion that will be converted into shares of Deutsche Telekom AG common stock at maturity (June 1, 2006). The convertible bonds were issued by Deutsche Telekom's financing company in the Netherlands – Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. – and are guaranteed by Deutsche Telekom AG. The securities were issued at par with a coupon of 6.5 %. Depending on share price performance, the conversion ratio may fluctuate between 3,417.1679 to 4,237.2881 shares per bond (EUR 50,000 par value). The securities were placed with non-U.S. institutional investors outside the United States.

On the basis of the authorizing resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 29, 2001, the capital stock was contingently increased by up to EUR 307,200,000, composed of up to 120,000,000 new no-par value registered shares (contingent capital II). This contingent capital increase is exclusively for the purpose of granting stock options to members of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG, to members of Deutsche Telekom's second-tier management, and to other executives, managers, and specialists of Deutsche Telekom AG, and to members of the boards of management, members of management, and other executives, managers, and specialists of lower-tier group companies in

Germany and other countries as part of the Deutsche Telekom 2001 Stock Option Plan. It will be implemented only to the extent that the holders of stock options exercise these options. The new shares carry dividend rights from the beginning of the financial year in which they are issued. If new shares are issued after the end of a financial year but before the Company's shareholders' meeting that resolves the appropriation of net income for the preceding financial year, the new shares carry dividend rights from the beginning of the preceding financial year. No stock options granted under the 2001 Stock Option Plan had been exercised at December 31, 2003.

On the basis of the authorizing resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 25, 2000, in conjunction with the amending resolution by the shareholders' meeting on May 29, 2001, the capital stock was contingently increased by up to EUR 2,621,237.76, composed of up to 1,023,921 new no-par value registered shares (contingent capital III). This contingent capital increase is exclusively for the purpose of granting stock options to members of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG and executives of the Company, and to members of the boards of management, members of management, and other executives of lower-tier subsidiaries as part of the Deutsche Telekom 2000 Stock Option Plan established on the basis of a resolution by the shareholders' meeting on May 25, 2000. It will only be implemented if these beneficiaries exercise their stock options. The new shares carry dividend rights from the beginning of the financial year in which they are issued. If new shares are issued after the end of a financial year but before the Company's shareholders' meeting that resolves the appropriation of net income for the preceding financial year, the new shares carry dividend rights from the beginning of the preceding financial year. No stock options granted under the 2000 Stock Option Plan had been exercised at December 31, 2003.

Treasury shares.

The shareholders' meeting on May 20, 2003 rescinded the authorization of the Board of Management to acquire treasury shares resolved by the shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2002 with effect from the end of the shareholders' meeting on May 20, 2003. At the same time, the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG was authorized to acquire up to 419,775,242 shares, i.e., up to almost 10% of the capital stock, before November 19, 2004. The treasury shares acquired on the basis of this authorization may be resold on the stock exchange, used to list the Company's shares on foreign stock exchanges, offered to third parties in the course of business combinations or for the acquisition of compa-

nies, parts of companies, or interests in companies, withdrawn, offered to shareholders on the basis of a subscription offer made to all shareholders, or sold other than on the stock exchange or by way of an offer to all shareholders. The authorizations to acquire and utilize treasury shares may be exercised in full or in parts.

24 | Additional paid-in capital.

The additional paid-in capital of the Group exceeds Deutsche Telekom AG's additional paid-in capital of EUR 24,333 million by EUR 25,759 million. This is due in part to the recognition of the new Deutsche Telekom shares issued in the course of the acquisition of VoiceStream/Powertel at fair value (EUR 28,680 million) instead of at their par value (EUR 2,990 million), which is permitted in the consolidated financial statements. There were also other allocations to additional paid-in capital in 2003 at group level amounting to approximately EUR 1 million (2002: EUR 68 million) from the exercise of conversion options by former shareholders of T-Mobile USA/Powertel. The shares of Deutsche Telekom reserved for these conversion options in a trust were included in the single-entity financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG in 2001 at the time of the appropriation of the additional paid-in capital.

25 | Retained earnings.

In addition to the transfers made from Deutsche Telekom AG's net income from prior years, retained earnings include the consolidated group's share of the consolidated subsidiaries' net income or losses, provided they were generated by such subsidiaries since being included in the consolidated group, as well as a reserve for treasury shares held by the Company in accordance with § 272 (4) HGB. This item also includes the cumulative effects of consolidation adjustments from prior years.

26 | Minority interest.

Minority interest represents the minority shareholders' proportionate share of the equity of the consolidated subsidiaries and relates primarily to T-Online International AG, HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije, MATÁV, Slovak Telecom, and T-Mobile Czech Republic.

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27 | Stock-based compensation.

Deutsche Telekom AG. 2000 Stock Option Plan.

In the 2000 financial year, Deutsche Telekom granted stock options to members of the Board of Management and senior managers of Deutsche Telekom AG and to members of the boards of management and senior managers of Group companies within and outside Germany for the first time. On July 19, 2000, Deutsche Telekom granted 1,023,920.54 options for the purchase of 1,023,920.54 shares at an exercise price of EUR 62.69 to the beneficiaries of the 2000 Stock Option Plan on the basis of the resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting in May 2000. The closing price of Deutsche Telekom AG's common stock quoted in Xetra trading at Deutsche Börse AG, Frankfurt/Main, on the grant date was EUR 60.40 per share. The term of the options runs until July 20, 2005.

The options were not exercisable before the end of the lock-up period on July 19, 2002. The options may only be exercised if and when the absolute and relative performance targets have both been exceeded at least once in the period from July 20, 2002 to July 19, 2005.

The absolute performance target is achieved when the moving thirty-day average closing price of the T-Share in Xetra trading at Deutsche Börse AG, Frankfurt/Main, exceeds the exercise price of EUR 62.69 by more than 20 % at the end of the lock-up period.

The relative performance target is linked to share price performance relative to the performance of the Dow Jones Euro STOXX 50® Total Return Index. The options may only be exercised if, after the end of the two-year lock-up period, the share price performance adjusted for dividends, preemptive rights, and other special rights (total shareholder return) exceeds the performance of the Euro STOXX 50® Total Return Index measured on a moving thirty-day average basis.

Neither the absolute target nor the relative target had been exceeded at December 31, 2003.

Deutsche Telekom AG reserves the right, at its own discretion, to settle the options through the payment of a cash amount (stock appreciation rights – SARs) instead of issuing new shares. The exercise of an SAR cancels the related option, and the exercise of an option cancels the related SAR. As of December 31, 2003, no resolution on conversion had been passed to this effect.

As of December 31, 2003, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options from the 2000 Stock Option Plan was around 1.5 years.

The shareholders' meeting in May 2001 resolved that no further stock options would be granted on the basis of the 2000 Stock Option Plan. The contingent capital was reduced by the appropriate amount.

The activities relating to the stock options granted by Deutsche Telekom AG to beneficiaries of the 2000 Stock Option Plan are as follows:

	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)
Outstanding at beginning of year	994	62.69	1,001	62.69	1,022	62.69
Granted	0	-	0	-	0	-
Exercised	0	-	0	-	0	-
Forfeited	7	62.69	7	62.69	21	62.69
Outstanding at end of year	987	62.69	994	62.69	1,001	62.69
Exercisable at end of year under review	0	-	0	-	0	-

2001 Stock Option Plan.

For the 2001 Stock Option Plan, the shareholders' meeting in May 2001 resolved to increase the capital stock (share capital) of Deutsche Telekom AG by EUR 307,200,000 by issuing up to 120,000,000 new no-par value registered shares. This contingent capital increase is exclusively for the purpose of allowing up to 120,000,000 stock options to be issued to members of the Board of Management, other executives, and specialists of the Company and lower-tier subsidiaries as part of the Deutsche Telekom 2001 Stock Option Plan. In accordance with the resolution passed by the shareholders' meeting, the allocation of the total number of options to beneficiaries is as follows:

- a maximum of 15% to members of the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG,
- a maximum of 20% to members of Deutsche Telekom AG's second-tier management,
- a maximum of 15% to other executives, managers and specialists of Deutsche Telekom AG,
- a maximum of 15% to members of the boards of management of Group companies within and outside Germany,
- a maximum of 35% to other executives, managers and specialists of Group companies within and outside Germany.

The following conditions apply under the terms of the 2001 Stock Option Plan:

50% of the options granted to each beneficiary may only be exercised following the end of a lock-up period of two years, starting from the day on which the options are granted. The remaining 50% of the options granted to each beneficiary may be exercised at the earliest following the end of a lock-up period of three years, starting from the day on which the options are granted.

The exercise price is payable upon exercise of the options. The exercise price per share is 120% of the reference price. The reference price corresponds to the non-weighted average closing prices of Deutsche Telekom shares in Deutsche Börse AG's Xetra trading in Frankfurt/Main (or a successor system to the Xetra system) over the last thirty trading days before the grant of the options. If the average closing price cal-

culated by this method is lower than the closing price of Deutsche Telekom shares in Deutsche Börse AG's Xetra trading (or in a successor system) on the grant date of the options, this closing price shall be taken as the reference price. The exercise price may not be lower than the notional value of one share in the capital stock (share capital). The exercise price is also the performance target.

The options may not legally be sold, transferred, pledged, or otherwise disposed of except in the event of death, in which case the options are transferred to the heirs.

Deutsche Telekom AG reserves the right, at its own discretion, to settle the options through the payment of a cash amount (stock appreciation rights – SARs) instead of issuing new shares. The exercise of an SAR cancels the related option, and the exercise of an option cancels the related SAR. As of December 31, 2003, no resolution on conversion had been passed to this effect.

On August 13, 2001, Deutsche Telekom granted 8,220,803 options for the purchase of 8,220,803 shares at an exercise price of EUR 30.00 to the beneficiaries of the 2001 Stock Option Plan on the basis of the resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting in May 2001. The closing price of Deutsche Telekom's common stock quoted in Frankfurt in Xetra trading on the grant date was EUR 19.10 per share. The term of the options runs until August 12, 2011.

In the 2002 financial year, Deutsche Telekom granted additional stock options to certain employees. On July 15, 2002, Deutsche Telekom granted a further 3,927,845 options for the purchase of 3,927,845 shares at an exercise price of EUR 12.36 to the beneficiaries of the Stock Option Plan on the basis of the resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting in May 2001. The closing price of Deutsche Telekom's common stock quoted in Frankfurt in Xetra trading on the grant date was EUR 10.30 per share. The term of the options runs until July 14, 2012.

As of December 31, 2003, the weighted average remaining contractual life of all outstanding options from the 2001 Stock Option Plan was around 8.1 years.

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The activities relating to the stock options granted by Deutsche Telekom AG to beneficiaries of the 2001 Stock Option Plan are as follows:

2001 Stock Option Plan						
	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)
Outstanding at beginning of year	11,964	24.22	8,219	30.00	-	-
Granted	0	-	3,928	12.36	8,221	30.00
Exercised	0	-	0	-	0	-
Forfeited	196	25.89	183	29.16	2	-
Outstanding at end of year	11,768	24.25	11,964	24.22	8,219	30.00
Exercisable at end of year under review	3,964	30.00	0	-	0	-

At Deutsche Telekom AG, 5,360 SARs were additionally forfeited in the year under review by employees in countries in which it was not legally possible to issue stock options. As of December 31, 2003, 162,560 of the SARs granted between 2001 and 2003 were still outstanding.

T-Online International AG. 2000 Stock Option Plan.

In 2000, T-Online, for the first time, granted stock options to certain employees of T-Online International AG. On July 6, 2000, T-Online used its authority under shareholders' resolutions adopted in March 2000 to grant 214,473 options in respect of 214,473 shares of its stock to participants in its Stock Option Plan at an exercise price of EUR 37.65. The term of the options runs until July 6, 2005. In accordance with the resolution by the shareholders' meeting in March 2000, a total of 20,000,000 shares were reserved as contingent capital for future issuance under the 2000 Stock Option Plan. This contingent capital increase was reduced to EUR 214,473.00 at the shareholders' meeting on May 30, 2001.

No options granted under the 2000 Stock Option plan have yet been exercised, firstly because they were not exercisable until the end of the lock-up period on July 6, 2002 and, secondly, because the options are only exercisable when both the absolute and the relative performance targets have been exceeded at least once in the period between July 7, 2002 and July 6, 2005. The absolute performance target is deemed achieved when the moving thirty-day average closing price of the T-Online share in Xetra trading exceeds the exercise price by more than 40%. The relative performance target is linked to share price performance relative to the performance of the Dow Jones Euro STOXX Telecom® index. The options may only be exercised if, following expiration of the two year lock-up period, the performance of the shares, adjusted for dividends, options, and other special rights (total shareholder return), exceeds the performance of the Euro STOXX Telecom® index by more than 20% measured on a moving thirty-day average basis.

The weighted average remaining contractual life as of December 31, 2003 was 1.5 years.

The activities relating to the stock options granted by T-Online International AG to beneficiaries of the 2000 Stock Option Plan are as follows:

2000 Stock Option Plan						
	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)
Outstanding at beginning of year	112	37.65	117	37.65	177	37.65
Granted	0	-	0	-	0	-
Exercised	0	-	0	-	0	-
Forfeited	0	-	5	37.65	60	37.65
Outstanding at end of year	112	37.65	112	37.65	117	37.65
Exercisable at end of year under review	0	-	0	-	0	-

2001 Stock Option Plan.

The shareholders' meeting on May 30, 2001 contingently increased the capital stock of T-Online International AG by EUR 51,000,000 for the 2001 Stock Option Plan and authorized the Supervisory Board to issue preemptive rights to the members of the Board of Management of T-Online International AG, and authorized the Board of Management to issue preemptive rights to managers below the Board of Management. These include directors, senior managers, selected specialists at T-Online International AG, and members of the boards of management, members of the management and other directors, senior managers, and selected specialists at group companies within and outside Germany in which T-Online International AG directly or indirectly holds a majority shareholding.

The Stock Option Plan is structured as a "premium priced plan". The exercise price is payable upon exercise of the options. The exercise price per share is 125 % of the reference price. The reference price corresponds to the non-weighted average closing price of T-Online shares in Deutsche Börse AG's Xetra trading (or in a comparable successor system) on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange over the last thirty trading days before the day on which the options are granted. If the average price calculated using this method is lower than the closing price of T-Online shares in Deutsche Börse AG's Xetra trading (or in a successor system) on the grant date of the options, this closing price shall be taken as the reference price.

Options are granted in annual tranches for periods of five years; stock options can be granted for the last time in 2005.

50 % of the options granted may only be exercised after a two-year lock-up – calculated from the grant date of the options. The remaining 50 % of the options granted may only be exercised three years after the day the preemptive rights are issued. The options have a life of ten years from the date of granting, meaning that options granted in the first tranche in 2001 and the options granted in the second tranche in 2002 are forfeit without replacement or compensation at the latest on August 12, 2011 and July 14, 2012 respectively. As of December 31, 2003, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding options from the 2001 Stock Option Plan was around 8 years.

2,369,655 options were granted on August 13, 2001 in the first tranche on the basis of the resolution adopted by the shareholders' meeting in May 2001.

A further 2,067,460 options were granted in the second tranche on July 15, 2002. The exercise price, i.e., the performance target, for the first tranche is EUR 10.35 (125 % of the reference price of EUR 8.28) and for the second tranche EUR 10.26 (125 % of the reference price of EUR 8.21). The Board of Management decided not to issue the tranche for 2003.

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On this basis, 26,410 stock options have been exercised from the 2001 tranche since August 14, 2003.

The activities relating to the stock options granted by T-Online International AG to beneficiaries of the 2001 Stock Option Plan are as follows:

2001 Stock Option Plan						
	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)
Outstanding at beginning of year	4,415	10.31	2,348	10.35	0	-
Granted	0	-	2,067	10.26	2,369	10.35
Exercised	26	10.35	0	-	0	-
Forfeited	205	10.35	0	-	21	10.35
Outstanding at end of year	4,184	10.31	4,415	10.31	2,348	10.35
Exercisable at end of year under review	1,062	10.35	0	-	0	-

Stock Option Plan for the acquisition of Ya.com shares.

In connection with the acquisition of shares in Ya.com, employees of Ya.com were granted 1,863,886 options for T-Online shares, for which the capital stock of T-Online was increased by EUR 1,863,886 in accordance with a resolution adopted on September 22, 2000.

The activities relating to the stock options granted by T-Online International AG as part of the acquisition of shares are as follows:

Ya.com 2000 Option Plan						
	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (€)
Outstanding at beginning of year	366	0.00	1,084	0.00	1,864	0.00
Granted	0	-	0	-	0	-
Exercised	363	0.00	376	0.00	692	0.00
Forfeited	3	0.00	342	0.00	88	0.00
Outstanding at end of year	0	-	366	0.00	1,084	0.00
Exercisable at end of year under review	0	-	366	0.00	1,084	0.00

In its function as conversion trustee, Dresdner Bank holds 433,000 (2002: 430,000) forfeit options that may be sold upon the instructions of T-Online International AG. As the clearance of the forfeit T-Online shares is regarded as an

direct financial payment by Ya.com shareholders to T-Online International AG as a result of the issue of T-Online shares, the proceeds of the sale will be allocated upon sale as a premium to additional paid-in capital.

T-Mobile USA.

Before its acquisition on May 31, 2001, T-Mobile USA had granted stock options to its employees. On May 31, 2001, as a consequence of the acquisition, all unvested, outstanding options of T-Mobile USA employees were converted from T-Mobile USA options into Deutsche Telekom options at a conversion rate of 3.7647 per unvested, outstanding T-Mobile USA option. The Deutsche Telekom shares linked to these options are administered in a trust deposit account that has been established for the benefit of holders of T-Mobile USA stock options. The exercise price for each share of Deutsche Telekom AG common stock corresponds to the applicable exercise price per share of T-Mobile USA common stock divided by 3.7647. Furthermore, no more options will be granted under any other T-Mobile USA stock option plans.

At December 31, 2003, 22.5 million shares were available for outstanding options for the 1999 Management Incentive Stock Option Plan ("MISOP"), which was changed as a consequence of the acquisition on May 31, 2001. The MISOP provides for the issue of up to 8 million shares of Deutsche Telekom common stock, either as non-qualified stock options or as incentive stock options, plus the number of shares of common stock deliverable upon the exercise of the T-Mobile USA rollover options in accordance with the Agreement and Plan of Merger between Deutsche Telekom and T-Mobile USA. The vesting period and option term relating to the option plan are determined by the MISOP administrator. The options typically vest for a period of four years and have a term of up to 10 years.

The activities relating to the stock options granted since the acquisition of T-Mobile USA are as follows:

	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (USD)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (USD)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (USD)
Outstanding at beginning of year	24,980	16.41	22,090	16.21	24,278 ¹	15.36 ¹
Granted	865	12.86	5,964	13.35	0	-
Exercised	3,709	4.20	2,133	3.35	1,639	3.21
Forfeited	1,865	21.34	941	19.51	549	17.47
Outstanding at end of year	20,271	17.95	24,980	16.41	22,090	16.21
Exercisable at end of year under review	11,756	17.88	10,028	13.95	6,299	9.88

¹ Time of first-time consolidation.

Ranges of the exercise prices (USD)	Outstanding options as of Dec. 31, 2003			Exercisable options as of Dec. 31, 2003	
	Number in thousands	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (USD)	Number in thousands	Weighted average exercise price (USD)
0.02 - 7.60	2,750	4.2	2.79	2,840	2.79
7.60 - 15.20	7,673	7.3	12.22	2,551	11.00
15.20 - 22.80	58	5.8	17.50	58	17.50
22.80 - 30.39	8,604	6.3	26.30	5,412	26.88
30.39 - 37.99	1,186	6.1	30.97	895	30.97
0.02 - 37.99	20,271	6.4	17.95	11,756	17.88

Powertel.

Before its acquisition on May 31, 2001, Powertel had granted stock options to its employees. On May 31, 2001, as a consequence of the acquisition, all unvested, outstanding Powertel options were converted into Deutsche Telekom options at a conversion rate of 2.6353. The Deutsche Telekom AG shares linked to these options are administered in a trust deposit account established for the benefit of holders of Powertel stock options. The exercise price for each share of Deutsche Telekom common stock corresponds to the applicable exercise price per share of Powertel common stock divided by 2.6353. Furthermore, no more options will be granted under any other Powertel stock option plans.

The Powertel 2000 Stock Plan had 456,611 shares available at December 31, 2003. This plan was changed as a consequence of the acquisition. Under the terms of this plan, all employees, managers, directors, consultants, and advisors

may be eligible for the allocation of options, conditional share allocations, or other allocations within the framework of the 2000 Stock Plan.

A total of 962,118 shares were available for outstanding options at December 31, 2003 for the Powertel Employee Stock Option Plan in force since 1991 ("1991 Option Plan"). The Powertel Board of Directors has decided not to grant any further options under the 1991 Option Plan.

At December 31, 2003, there were no shares available for outstanding options for the Non-employee Stock Option Plan ("Non-employee Plan"). The Powertel Board of Directors has decided not to grant any further options under the Non-employee Plan.

The activities relating to the stock options granted since the acquisition of Powertel are as follows:

	2003		2002		2001	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (USD)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (USD)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (USD)
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,790	21.85	2,509	19.50	5,323 ¹	20.04 ¹
Granted	0	-	0	-	0	-
Exercised	171	5.05	446	5.39	1,200	6.29
Forfeited	201	28.65	273	27.27	1,614	31.42
Outstanding at end of year	1,418	22.79	1,790	21.85	2,509	19.50
Exercisable at end of year under review	1,100	20.62	891	16.93	883	8.76

¹ Time of first-time consolidation.

Ranges of the exercise prices (USD)	Outstanding options as of Dec. 31, 2003			Exercisable options as of Dec. 31, 2003	
	Number in thousands	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (USD)	Number in thousands	Weighted average exercise price (USD)
0.02 - 7.60	394	4.1	5.60	394	5.60
7.60 - 15.20	98	4.3	9.72	99	9.72
15.20 - 22.80	19	6.1	19.97	16	19.86
22.80 - 30.39	418	6.9	26.92	226	26.91
30.39 - 37.99	489	6.2	35.87	365	35.95
0.02 - 37.99	1,418	5.7	22.79	1,100	20.62

MATÁV.

On April 26, 2002, the shareholders' meeting of MATÁV approved the introduction of a new management stock option plan.

In order to satisfy the exercise of options granted, the annual shareholders' meeting of MATÁV authorized MATÁV's Board of Directors to purchase 17 million "A" series registered ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of HUF 100, as treasury shares.

On July 1, 2002, MATÁV used its authority under the shareholders' resolutions adopted in April 2002 to grant 3,964,600 options in respect of 3,964,600 shares of its stock to participants in its stock option plan at an exercise price of HUF 933 for the first tranche (exercisable 2003) and HUF 950 for the second tranche and third tranche (exercisable 2004/2005). The closing price of MATÁV common stock quoted on BET (Budapest Stock Exchange) on the grant date was HUF 833 per share. The options have a life of five years from the grant date, meaning that the options are forfeited without replacement or compensation on June 30, 2007. The remaining contractual life as of December 31, 2003 was 3.5 years.

The options with respect to the maximum of one-third of the shares that can be purchased under the relevant options (first tranche) may be exercised at any time from and including the first anniversary of the grant date of such options until the end of the term.

The options with respect to the maximum of a further one-third of the shares that can be purchased under the options (second tranche) may be exercised at any time from and including the second anniversary of the grant date of such options until the end of the term.

The options with respect to the rest of the shares that can be purchased under the options (third tranche) may be exercised at any time from and including the third anniversary of the grant date of such options until the end of the term.

The options may not be sold, transferred, assigned, charged, pledged, or otherwise encumbered or disposed of to any third person.

The activities relating to the share options granted by MATÁV are as follows:

2002 Stock Option Plan

	2003		2002	
	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (HUF)	Stock options in thousands	Weighted-average exercise price (HUF)
Outstanding, beginning of period	3,965	944	0	-
Granted	0	-	3,965	944
Exercised	0	-	0	-
Forfeited	310	944	0	-
Outstanding at end of year	3,655	944	3,965	944
Exercisable at end of year under review	1	944	0	-

28 | Accruals for pensions and similar obligations.

Deutsche Telekom's pension obligations for non-civil servants are provided for by a range of defined benefit plans; there are further obligations under Article 131 of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz – GG). Deutsche Telekom's indirect pension obligations were made to its employees via the Versorgungsanstalt der Deutschen Bundespost (VAP) and the Deutsche Telekom Betriebsrenten-Service e.V. (DTBS).

The VAP provides pension services for pensioners who were employed by Deutsche Telekom. The VAP benefits, which supplement statutory pension benefits up to the level specified by the pension benefits formula, are generally calculated on the basis of the level of employee compensation during specific periods of their employment. Within the scope of negotiations on the realignment of the company pension plan, the employer and the trade unions agreed in 1997 on arrangements for the protection of vested VAP benefits. Pursuant to this agreement, the benefit obligations due to retirees and employees approaching retirement will remain unchanged. For younger employees with vested benefits, the obligations have been converted into an initial amount based on the number of years of coverage to date, which was then credited to a capital account held by the employer (cash balance plan). Deutsche Telekom credits further amounts to this account; when the insured event occurs, the account balance will be paid out in full, in installments, or converted into a pension. If the relevant employees had not reached the age of 35 and had been insured for less than ten years, their benefit obligations are due directly from Deutsche Telekom. The DTBS was founded for processing the remaining obligations.

A new regulation of VAP benefits was made by collective agreement in the year 2000 without affecting obligations. The pensioners covered by this collective agreement no longer receive their pension payments directly from the VAP as the indirect provider of pension services, but, since November 2000, directly and with a legal claim from Deutsche Telekom. VAP's obligations are therefore suspended (parallel obligation). Pension accruals are recognized for financial reporting purposes for the now direct pension obligations in accordance with U.S. GAAP (SFAS No. 87). Due to the direct nature of the parallel obligation, these pension accruals must

also be shown in the tax accounts, measured according to § 6a of the Income Tax Act (EStG). Those pensioners remaining in the VAP continue to receive their benefits directly from the VAP as the provider of pension services. Pursuant to the VAP's business plan, Deutsche Telekom will to a certain extent continue to be assigned additional obligations and the corresponding assets on a pro rata basis.

Benefits relating to other direct pension plans are generally determined on the basis of salary levels and years of service; these benefit obligations are also usually determined by the amounts credited by Deutsche Telekom to its capital accounts.

The following table shows the composition of pension obligations:

Pension obligations		
	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Pension obligations		
– Direct	3,163	2,927
– Indirect	1,286	1,007
Obligations in accordance with Article 131 GG	7	8
	4,456	3,942

The obligation amounts shown contain an “additional minimum liability” for individual pension plans. An additional minimum liability is a step-up amount for pension obligations relating to individual pension plans; this is recognized in income under German GAAP, but directly in equity under U.S. GAAP. Excluding the additional minimum liability, the accrual for pensions amounts to EUR 3,553 million (2002: EUR 3,465 million).

	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Actuarial present value of benefits		
Vested benefit obligation	4,455	3,978
Nonvested benefit obligation	486	409
Accumulated benefit obligation	4,941	4,387
Effect of projected future salary increases	91	85
Projected benefit obligation	5,032	4,472
Plan assets at fair value	(489)	(412)
Projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets	4,543	4,060
Unrecognized net (losses) gains	(990)	(595)
Unfunded accrued pension cost (+)/prepaid pension cost (-)	3,553	3,465
Additional minimum liability	903	477
Total obligation	4,456	3,942

Calculation of pension accruals:

	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Unfunded accrued pension cost	3,555	3,467
Prepaid pension cost	(2)	(2)
Accrual for pensions	3,553	3,465

Taking into consideration the assets transferred to other entities, the pension obligations were accounted for in full. The carrying amount of the corresponding pension accruals measured in accordance with § 6a EStG is EUR 3,674 million (2002: EUR 3,474 million). The amount of pension obligations was determined using actuarial principles that are consistent with U.S. GAAP (SFAS No. 87), and using the assumptions at the respective balance sheet dates as shown in the following table:

Assumptions for the measurement of benefit obligations as of Dec. 31			
	2003 %	2002 %	2001 %
Discount rate	5.25	5.75	6.00
Projected salary increase	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.50
Projected pension increase	1.50	1.50	1.50

Assumptions for determining the net periodic pension cost for years ending Dec. 31			
	2003 %	2002 %	2001 %
Discount rate	5.75	6.00	6.25
Projected salary increase	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.50
Expected return on assets	6.00	6.00	6.00–6.50
Projected pension increase	1.50	1.50	1.50

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Development of the projected benefit obligation:

Projected benefit obligation		
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year (January 1)	4,472	4,164
Service cost	140	155
Interest cost	251	241
Change in obligations	24	(59)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	395	201
Total benefits actually paid	(250)	(230)
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	5,032	4,472

Development of plan assets at fair value:

Plan assets at fair value		
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €
Plan assets at fair value, beginning of year	412	405
Actual return on plan assets	14	(20)
Contributions by employer	87	79
Benefits actually paid through pension funds	(58)	(52)
Change in obligations	34	0
Plan assets at fair value, end of year	489	412

Information on pension plans with accumulated benefit obligation exceeding assets:

	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Projected benefit obligation	1,813	1,533
Accumulated benefit obligation	1,754	1,474
Transferred assets	489	412

Breakdown of transferred assets:

	Dec. 31, 2003 %	Dec. 31, 2002 %
Equity securities	18	20
Debt securities	43	47
Real estate	0	0
Other	39	33

Investment strategy:

Deutsche Telekom's investment strategy is conservative and concentrates on safeguarding liquidity and on investments in the euro region; no derivative instruments are used. Most investments are made in deposits and fixed-rate notes. Unless regulated by the requirements of § 54 of the Insurance Supervision Act, the investment strategy is determined by investment committees which regularly review investment decisions made.

Net periodic pension cost is summarized as follows:

Pension cost			
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €	2001 millions of €
Service cost	140	155	144
Interest cost	251	241	228
Return on plan assets	(27)	(24)	(24)
Distribution amounts (payback)	13	7	0
Net periodic pension cost	377	379	348

Expected amounts for subsequent years:

Years starting after Dec. 31		
	2003 millions of €	2002 millions of €
Expected contributions by employer	87	80

Civil servant retirement arrangements.

Until the 2000 financial year, Deutsche Telekom AG maintained a special pension fund (Unterstützungskasse) for its active and former civil servants, which was merged with the special pension funds of Deutsche Post AG and Deutsche Postbank AG by notarized agreement on December 7, 2000 to form the joint pension fund Bundes-Pensions-Service für Post und Telekommunikation e.V. (BPS-PT). On January 11, 2001, the fund was entered in the Register of Associations with retroactive effect from July 1, 2000. The BPS-PT works for the fund of all three companies and also handles financial administration for the Federal Republic on a trust basis. It carries out all transactions for pension and allowance payments in respect of civil servants for Deutsche Post AG, Deutsche Postbank AG, and Deutsche Telekom AG.

In accordance with the provisions of the Posts and Telecommunications Reorganization Act (Postneuordnungsgesetz – PTNeuOG), BPS-PT makes pension and allowance payments to retired employees and their surviving dependents who are entitled to pension payments as a result of civil servant status. The level of Deutsche Telekom AG's payment obligations to its special pension fund is defined under § 16 of the Law concerning the Legal Provisions for the former Deutsche Bundespost Staff (PostPersRG). Since 2000, Deutsche Telekom AG has been legally obliged to make an annual contribution to the special pension fund amounting to 33% of the pensionable gross emoluments of active civil servants and the notional pensionable gross emoluments of civil servants on leave of absence. This contribution is recognized as an ongoing expense in the respective year, and amounted to EUR 809 million in the year under review (2002: EUR 838 million) (see Note on Guarantees and commitments, and other financial obligations (34)).

Under PTNeuOG, the Federal Republic compensates the special pension fund for differences between the ongoing payment obligations of the special pension fund, amounts received from Deutsche Telekom AG and returns on assets, and guarantees that the special pension fund is always in a position to fulfill the obligations it has assumed. The Federal Republic cannot require reimbursement from Deutsche Telekom AG for amounts paid by it to the special fund.

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29 | Other accruals.

	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Taxes	1,762	2,086
Provisions for deferred taxes	919	1,646
Accruals other than taxes		
Employee benefits		
Civil Service Health Insurance Fund	1,358	1,101
Personnel restructuring	566	558
Other obligations	1,231	1,080
	3,155	2,739
Outstanding invoices	1,849	2,540
Unused telephone units	524	500
Investment risks	399	126
Advertising cost subsidies/commissions	300	351
Restoration commitments	265	303
Loss contingencies	243	426
Refunds to be granted	230	168
Risks related to real estate	220	227
Litigation risks	209	164
Deferred maintenance	67	55
Other accruals	1,105	824
	8,566	8,423
	11,247	12,155

The Civil Service Health Insurance Fund (PBeaKK) provides services for its members mainly in cases of illness, birth, or death and calculates the allowances. When Postreform II came into effect, the PBeaKK was closed to new members. Due to the aging of the group of people insured, there is an expected shortfall between the fund's sources of regular income and benefits paid. The present value of this future deficit has been determined on the basis of actuarial principles, based on the new "1998 life expectancy tables" by Prof. Dr. Klaus Heubeck ("Richttafeln 1998"), which primarily reflect the increase in average life expectancy. Deutsche Telekom is required to cover part of this deficit, and has recognized an accrual for its share. The expense for the addition to this accrual was EUR 271 million in the year under review (2002: EUR 44 million; 2001: EUR 70 million), in particular as a result of the decrease in the discount rate.

Deutsche Telekom had, in response to competition, announced its intention to reduce its workforce by approximately 60,000 to 170,000 full-time equivalent employees by the end of the year 2000 (excluding employees of subsidiaries first consolidated after January 1, 1995) through natural attrition, early retirement, and other programs. The planned reductions included an estimated 38,300 non-civil servants expected to leave under voluntary separation agreements. The personnel restructuring program has now been completed. There are, however, still contracts originating from this time which have to be fulfilled. In particular collective agreements are still used for bridging allowances and old-age part-time work and lead to the establishment of new accruals when a concrete contractual relationship is entered into.

Non-civil servants accepted severance offers in the year under review. By contrast, natural attrition does not lead to any financial burden for Deutsche Telekom AG.

The personnel restructuring accruals, other HR obligations, and other accruals include accruals of EUR 662 million for restructuring measures, which developed as follows in the 2003 financial year:

Type of measure	Accruals as of Jan. 1, 2003 millions of €	Change recognized in income millions of €	Accruals realized millions of €	Accruals as of Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €
Personnel restructuring	558	192	184	566
Contracts terminated prematurely	62	49	30	81
Other	16	13	14	15
	636	254	228	662

Personnel restructuring accruals mainly relate to Deutsche Telekom AG (EUR 390 million) and T-Systems CDS (EUR 24 million). Restructuring accruals for premature termination of contracts consist primarily of accruals at T-Systems CDS of EUR 68 million.

The decrease in accruals for loss contingencies in 2003 is primarily due to the non-recurrence of prior-year accruals for debt premiums at T-Mobile USA amounting to EUR 150 million. These accruals were the result of the difference between

the repayment amount and the higher fair value of bonds. The repurchase of the bonds issued reduced the accrual to EUR 1 million in 2003.

The accruals for unused telephone units are recognized for charges for telephone services as yet not rendered but which have already been recognized as income.

The increase in accruals for investment risks relates primarily to our investment in Toll Collect.

30 | Liabilities.

Liabilities								
(millions of €)	Dec. 31, 2003				Dec. 31, 2002			
	Total	of which due			Total	of which due		
		within one year	in one to five years	after five years		within one year	in one to five years	after five years
Debt								
Bonds and debentures	51,613	12,295	22,336	16,982	56,752	8,535	29,243	18,974
Liabilities to banks	3,798	806	1,928	1,064	6,292	1,341	3,534	1,417
	55,411	13,101	24,264	18,046	63,044	9,876	32,777	20,391
Other liabilities								
Advances received	402	402			414	228	186	
Trade accounts payable	4,175	4,143	32		3,833	3,807	26	
Liabilities on bills accepted and drawn	4	4						
Payables to unconsolidated subsidiaries	198	198			158	157	1	
Payables to associated and related companies	213	213			147	147		
Other liabilities	5,459	4,264	179	1,016	5,989	4,436	448	1,105
of which: from taxes	(1,091)	(1,091)			(1,159)	(1,159)		
of which: from social security	(100)	(100)			(153)	(153)		
	10,451	9,224	211	1,016	10,541	8,775	661	1,105
Total liabilities	65,862	22,325	24,475	19,062	73,585	18,651	33,438	21,496

The main items under bonds and debentures relate to old bonds issued by Deutsche Bundespost amounting to EUR 9.2 billion, and bonds issued by Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V., Amsterdam, between 2000 and 2003 at the following conditions:

Structure of the 2000 global bond				
Tranche	Nominal amounts in currency	Nominal amounts €	Nominal interest rate	Maturity
EUR	2,250,000,000	2,250,000,000	6.625 %	2005
EUR	750,000,000	750,000,000	7.125 %	2010
GBP	625,000,000	885,394,532	7.625 %	2005
GBP	300,000,000	424,989,375	7.625 %	2030
USD	3,000,000,000	2,380,196,792	8.250 %	2005
USD	3,000,000,000	2,380,196,792	8.500 %	2010
USD	3,500,000,000	2,776,896,223	8.750 %	2030
JPY	90,000,000,000	667,953,888	2.000 %	2005

Structure of the 2001 eurobond

Tranche	Nominal amounts in currency	Nominal amounts €	Nominal interest rate	Maturity
EUR	4,500,000,000	4,500,000,000	6.375 %	2006
EUR	3,500,000,000	3,500,000,000	7.125 %	2011

After the downgrading by Moody's from A3 to Baa1 in March 2002, and by Standard & Poor's from A- to BBB+ in April 2002, the coupons of the 2000 global bond and the 2001 eurobond increased by 0.5 %. The change in the interest rate has already been included in the tables. If Deutsche Telekom is upgraded to at least an A- grade by both agencies, the coupons will be reduced again by 0.5 %.

Structure of the 2002 global bond

Tranche	Nominal amounts in currency	Nominal amounts €	Nominal interest rate	Maturity
EUR	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	8.125 %	2012
EUR	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	7.500 %	2007
USD	500,000,000	396,699,460	9.250 %	2032

The coupons of the 2002 global bond will increase by 0.5 % if Deutsche Telekom is downgraded by Standard & Poor's and Moody's to below Baa1/BBB+ respectively.

Structure of the 2003 USD bond

Tranche	Nominal amounts in currency	Nominal amounts €	Nominal interest rate	Maturity
USD	750,000,000	595,049,190	3.875 %	2008
USD	1,250,000,000	991,748,651	5.250 %	2013

A EUR 2.3 billion mandatory convertible bond with a term up to 2006 and a nominal coupon of 6.500 % was also issued by Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V., Amsterdam, in 2003.

Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG, and its bond issuances are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Deutsche Telekom AG.

Breakdown of bonds and debentures (millions of €):

Due in	Effective interest rate					Total
	up to 6 %	up to 7 %	up to 8 %	up to 9 %	over 9 %	
2004	2,757	3,233	6,212	93		12,295
2005	2,091	2,417	886	2,380		7,774
2006	453	4,500	2,288			7,241
2007	500	500	2,500		80	3,580
2008	3,741					3,741
after 2008	1,004	1,569	6,844	7,157	408	16,982
	10,546	12,219	18,730	9,630	488	51,613

Liabilities to banks (mainly loan notes and short-term loans) due in the next five years and thereafter are as follows (millions of €):

Due in	Amounts
2004	806
2005	1,444
2006	123
2007	119
2008	242
after 2008	1,064
	3,798

The average effective interest rate of total debt is as follows:

Bonds and debentures	6.82 % p.a. (2002: 6.69 % p.a.)
Liabilities to banks	6.12 % p.a. (2002: 5.74 % p.a.)

Deutsche Telekom has agreements with a number of banks pursuant to which it can draw on credit facilities of up to EUR 18.1 billion. These include syndicated loan facilities entered into by Deutsche Telekom AG and T-Mobile UK (formerly One 2 One) for EUR 9.0 billion (Deutsche Telekom syndicated loan) and EUR 3.9 billion (T-Mobile UK syndicated loan). Deutsche Telekom AG serves as guarantor of the T-Mobile UK syndicated loan. The level of the interest rates depends on Deutsche Telekom's rating, the amount of the syndicated loan, and the LIBOR rate to be applied, plus a margin ranking of between 0.275 and 0.500 %.

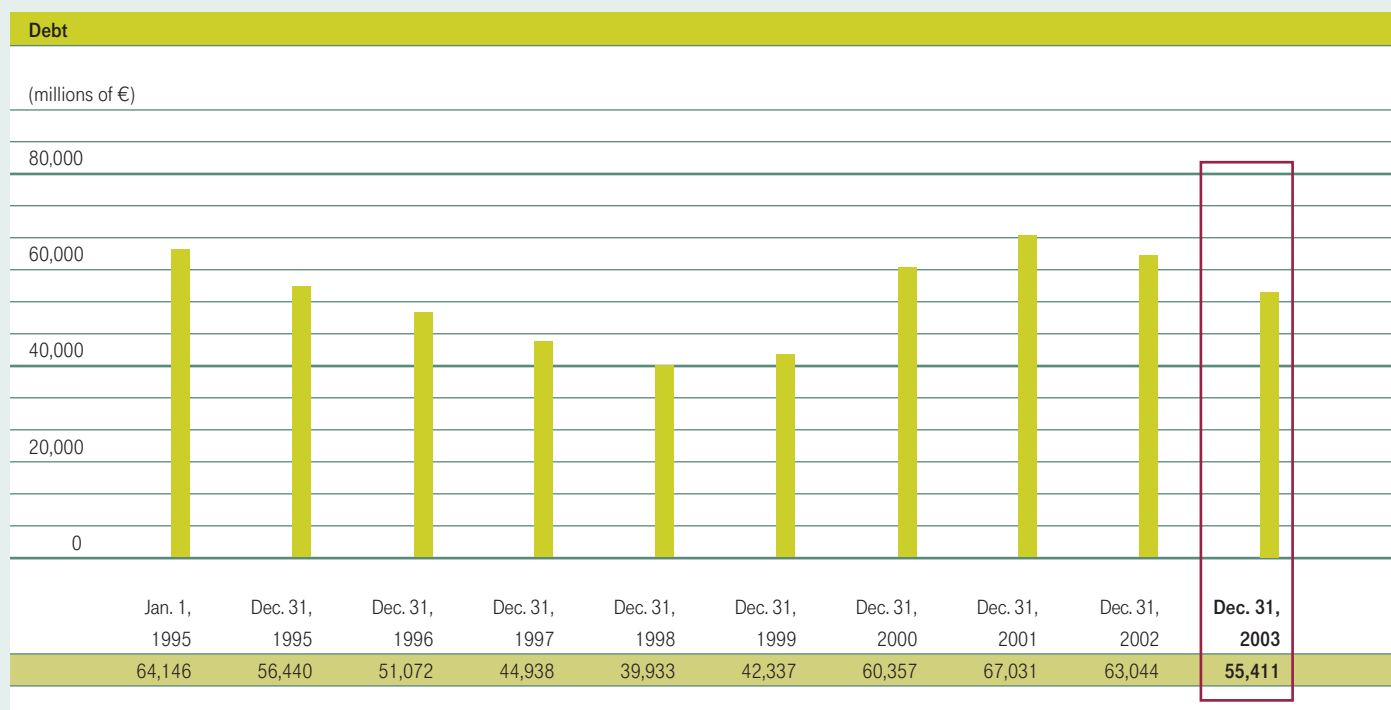
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The loan commitment fee is between 0.050 and 0.200 % and also depends on Deutsche Telekom's rating. EUR 1.0 billion of the T-Mobile UK syndicated loan has been drawn down at December 31, 2003. This drawdown has an interest rate of 4.22 %, excluding the loan commitment fee.

Part of the syndicated loan serves as collateral for Deutsche Telekom's commercial paper program. Deutsche Telekom may not draw on the syndicated loan in the amount of commercial paper drawdowns. Deutsche Telekom had not issued any

commercial paper at December 31, 2003. There were no additional outstanding debts relating to the Deutsche Telekom syndicated loan at the end of 2003. Deutsche Telekom's credit facilities continue to include bilateral bank lines amounting to EUR 5.2 billion, of which EUR 0.3 billion had been used at the end of 2003 for short-term drawings and EUR 0.2 billion for guarantees.

The development of debt over time is shown below:



The Company's original debt was raised principally to finance the development of the communications networks in Eastern Germany.

The increase in debt in 2001 was primarily a result of the acquisition and first-time consolidation of T-Mobile USA (formerly VoiceStream/Powertel).

Debt decreased by around EUR 4 billion in 2002, despite the acquisition of the remaining shares in debis Systemhaus and T-Mobile Netherlands, mainly because of cash generated from operations, divestitures of real estate and financial assets, and positive foreign currency effects.

In 2003, cash generated from operations, sales of assets, and positive foreign currency effects were the main drivers behind the further reduction in debt. New debt resulted from the issuance of a U.S. dollar bond and a convertible bond, for example.

Financial liabilities include borrowings of EUR 17,261 million (2002: EUR 20,777 million) in foreign currencies.

Other liabilities.

	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Interest	1,698	1,556
Rental and leasing obligations	425	573
Loan notes	799	842
Liabilities to employees	162	164
Other	2,375	2,854
	5,459	5,989

Other liabilities include taxes of EUR 1,091 million (Dec. 31, 2002: 1,159 million) and social security liabilities of EUR 100 million (Dec. 31, 2002: EUR 153 million).

Liabilities in the amount of EUR 5 million (Dec. 31, 2002: EUR 7 million) payable by subsidiary companies to banks and third parties are collateralized by the assignment of receivables and other collateral assignments. Deutsche Telekom AG has provided no collateral for its liabilities.

In accordance with Postreform II (§ 2 (4) of the Stock Corporation Transformation Act - Postumwandlungsgesetz), the Federal Republic is guarantor of all Deutsche Telekom AG's liabilities which were outstanding at January 1, 1995. At December 31, 2003, this figure was EUR 11.6 billion.

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Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The consolidated statement of cash flows has been prepared in conformity with International Accounting Standard (IAS) No. 7, Cash Flow Statements. Besides IAS 7, German Accounting Standard (GAS) No. 2, Cash Flow Statements, as approved by the German Standardization Council (DSR), is also used in preparing the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Liquid assets and short-term investments with original maturities of less than 3 months at the date of purchase are considered cash equivalents in drawing up the consolidated statement of cash flows. These current cash and cash equivalents increased by EUR 7.0 billion to EUR 8.7 billion in the year under review.

This is a result of the following developments:

31 | Net cash provided by operating activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in the year under review by EUR 1.8 billion to EUR 14.3 billion.

In addition to tax refunds and lower net interest payments, this is due in particular to the improvement in operational business.

32 | Net cash used for investing activities.

Net cash used for investing activities amounted to EUR 2.1 billion. This includes primarily investments of EUR 6.4 billion in noncurrent assets and EUR 0.3 billion in shares of fully consolidated companies. This is partially offset in particular by cash inflows from the disposal of noncurrent assets amounting to EUR 2.6 billion and the sale of shares of fully consolidated companies amounting to EUR 1.5 billion. As a result, net cash used for investing activities decreased by EUR 8.0 billion from EUR 10.1 billion in the prior year.

Investing activities declined year-on-year primarily due to lower investments in property, plant, and equipment of EUR 1.3 billion and shares of fully consolidated companies amounting to EUR 6.1 billion, in particular from the acquisitions of T-Systems ITS (EUR 4.7 billion) and T-Mobile Netherlands (EUR 1.7 billion) in the previous year. In addition, cash inflows from the sale of financial assets increased year-on-year (EUR 0.4 billion), as did cash inflows from the disposal of subsidiaries (EUR 0.8 billion). EUR 1.7 billion of these relates to the sale of the Kabel Deutschland companies, and EUR 0.1 billion to the sale of T-Systems companies (mainly TELECASH); this was offset by outflows of liquid assets amounting to EUR 0.3 billion.

33 | Net cash used for financing activities.

Net cash used for financing activities totaled EUR 5.2 billion in the 2003 financial year, a year-on-year increase of EUR 1.8 billion.

This is due to a reduction in debt of EUR 5.1 billion compared with EUR 1.8 billion in 2002 resulting mainly from the repayment of U.S. dollar bonds, the reduction of a syndicated loan, and the repayment of bonds. New debt was generated by the issuance of the convertible bond and a U.S. dollar bond.

In addition, the previous year's figure included a dividend payment amounting to EUR 1.6 billion; in the year under review, this contrasts with dividend payments to minority shareholders only amounting to EUR 0.1 billion.

Other disclosures.

34 | Guarantees and commitments, and other financial obligations.

	Dec. 31, 2003 millions of €	Dec. 31, 2002 millions of €
Guarantees	28	47
Liabilities arising from warranty agreements	2,199	927
	2,227	974

The increase in liabilities arising from warranty agreements is due primarily to loan collateral guarantees by Deutsche Telekom AG for T-Mobile. This increase was partially offset by a decline in T-Mobile International AG's obligation under a QTE (Qualified Technology Equipment) lease, which decreased by EUR 140 million year-on-year to EUR 768 million due to exchange rate effects.

Deutsche Telekom AG (45 %), DaimlerChrysler Services AG (45 %), and Compagnie Financière et Industrielle des Autoroutes S.A. (Cofiroute; 10 %) – collectively the consortium – entered into an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing (Federal Ministry of Transport), “on the collection of toll charges for the use of German autobahns by heavy vehicles, and the creation and operation of a toll system for the collection of autobahn toll charges for heavy vehicles (operating agreement)”, dated September 2002 and last amended in November 2002, under the terms of which they are obligated to set up and operate a system for the electronic collection of toll charges for heavy vehicles; this is to be performed by a project company with the legal form of a limited liability company under German law (GmbH) – Toll Collect GmbH. In addition, the parties of the consortium have undertaken, on a joint and several basis, in agreement with the Federal Republic, to maintain an equity ratio in the project company of 20 % of the balance sheet total (calculated based on the German GAAP single-entity financial statements of the limited liability company) until August 31, 2004, and 15 % thereafter; the total risk for Cofiroute arising from the Toll Collect project is limited to EUR 70 million.

Under the terms of the “Equity Maintenance Undertaking”, the parties of the consortium are obliged to inject additional capital in the event of negative developments within the Toll Collect project. As Deutsche Telekom AG did not expect any future injection of additional capital to be repaid during the project by any corresponding dividend from Toll Collect GmbH, accruals were recognized at December 31, 2003 for anticipated losses relating to the project (see Note 29). The calculation of the accruals is based on the assumption that the system will start operation on January 1, 2005; correspondingly, foreseeable losses of income and expenses, such as contractual penalties for a delayed start of operations, were also taken into consideration.

Additional contractual penalties shall be payable if the start of operations is postponed beyond December 31, 2004. In addition, the agreement includes provisions for further contractual penalties after the approved start of operations (issuance of the preliminary operating permit) if the performance of the system is not adequate. The Federal Republic is asserting claims for damages from the parties of the consortium of EUR 156 million per month for the period September 1 to December 31, 2003 and EUR 180 million per month from January 1, 2004 for lost toll revenues. In addition, the Federal Republic is enforcing contractual penalties of EUR 680 million because the members of the consortium did not seek the necessary agreement of the Federal Ministry of Transport before concluding certain subcontractor agreements. Deutsche Telekom AG believes the claims of the Federal Republic are unfounded. Under the terms of the agreement, the Federal Republic may resort to arbitral proceedings for clarification of the legal position. The maximum future obligations arising from the Toll Collect project cannot be quantified with adequate certainty; it is therefore not possible to express this in figures under guarantees and commitments.

In addition, Deutsche Telekom AG has given a guarantee for bank loans to Toll Collect GmbH amounting to EUR 312 million; these are included in the table above.

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Other financial obligations.

(millions of €)	Dec. 31, 2003			Dec. 31, 2002		
	Total	of which due		Total	of which due	
		in the following financial year	from the second year after the balance sheet date		in the following financial year	from the second year after the balance sheet date
Present value of payments to special pension fund	9,000	950	8,050	9,001	831	8,170
Purchase commitments for interests in other companies	763	254	509	826	218	608
Obligations under rental and lease agreements	11,737	1,703	10,034	10,050	1,813	8,237
Purchase commitment from capital projects in progress	1,924	1,634	290	1,213	1,141	72
Commitments arising from transactions not yet settled	869	783	86	475	364	111
Other financial obligations	12	3	9	0	0	0
Total other financial obligations	24,305	5,327	18,978	21,565	4,367	17,198

The present value of payments that Deutsche Telekom is required to make in accordance with Postreform II to the Company's special pension fund for civil servants, or its successor, on the basis of the 1998 life expectancy tables prepared by Prof. Klaus Heubeck, amounted to EUR 9.0 billion at December 31, 2003.

The purchase commitments for interests in other companies relate mainly to Deutsche Telekom AG (EUR 510 million). The slight decrease in the commitments is marked by offsetting effects. An arbitration panel decided that T-Mobile's obligation to purchase additional shares of PTC no longer applies (2002: EUR 128 million). In addition, T-Online no longer has an obligation to contribute to a venture fund due to the inclusion of the company in the Group. New obligations result from the announcement by T-Online International AG that it will buy shares of Scout24 AG (EUR 180 million).

The increase in obligations under rental and lease agreements is mainly attributable to new and prolonged leases for real estate and radio towers. The majority of the lease obligations are attributable to Group Headquarters & Shared Services, and to T-Mobile.

The purchase commitments for capital projects in progress are primarily attributable to Deutsche Telekom AG (EUR 1.0 billion), T-Systems (EUR 0.4 billion), and T-Mobile (EUR 0.3 billion). A large number of different purchase commitments, most of which are short-term in nature, have been entered into by Deutsche Telekom AG. T-Systems has entered into commitments relating in particular to license agreements and software projects. T-Mobile's commitments include commitments to purchase network and UMTS equipment. There are detailed agreements covering the purchase quantities and periods.

The commitments arising from transactions not yet settled relate primarily to short-term purchase commitments at T-Mobile (EUR 0.8 billion). The increase in commitments is due in particular to new contracts for mobile terminals at T-Mobile Deutschland and T-Mobile UK. There are detailed agreements covering the purchase quantities and periods.

Deutsche Telekom is a party to a number of lawsuits and other proceedings arising out of the general conduct of its business, including proceedings under laws and regulations related to environmental and other matters. Litigation accruals include the costs of litigation and any probable losses. The Company does not believe that any additional costs will have a material adverse effect on the net worth, financial position, and results of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

35 | Financial instruments.**Fair value.**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction

between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following is a summary of the estimated fair value of Deutsche Telekom's financial instruments:

	Dec. 31, 2003		Dec. 31, 2002	
	Fair value millions of €	Net carrying amount millions of €	Fair value millions of €	Net carrying amount millions of €
Assets				
Other investments in related companies	750	496	1,169	1,021
Other long-term loans	77	78	109	107
Other investments in noncurrent assets	80	86	238	238
Accounts receivable	5,874	5,874	6,258	6,258
Liquid assets	9,127	9,127	1,905	1,905
Other investments in marketable securities	175	173	413	413
Liabilities				
Bonds and debentures	56,151	51,613	60,144	56,752
Liabilities to banks	3,730	3,798	6,368	6,292
Other liabilities	10,666	10,666	10,541	10,541
Derivative financial instruments¹				
Interest rate swaps	(74)	(194)	67	(230)
Cross-currency interest rate swaps sold	(712)	(231)	(488)	(190)
Foreign currency forward contracts	(80)	(16)	12	28
Foreign currency options	1	0	0	0

¹ Non-bracketed amounts represent assets, bracketed amounts represent liabilities.

Fair values were determined as follows:

The fair value of other investments in noncurrent securities and in marketable securities is based on quoted market prices for those instruments or similar instruments. The net carrying amount of other investments in marketable securities is adjusted to market value where market value is less than the original investment. The net carrying amounts of trade accounts receivable approximate their fair values, due to the short period to maturity. The net carrying amounts of liquid assets also reflect reasonable estimates of fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments.

The fair value of debt which is publicly traded, primarily bonds and debentures, is estimated based on quoted market prices at year end. The carrying amounts of liabilities to banks and other liabilities approximate their fair values. The fair value of off-balance sheet financial instruments generally reflects the

estimated amount the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date, thereby taking into account the current unrealized gains and losses of open contracts. The estimated fair values of derivatives used to hedge or modify the Company's risk will vary substantially with future changes in interest rates or with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. These changes in fair values should not be viewed in isolation, but rather in relation to adverse changes in the values of the underlying hedged transactions.

The fair values of other investments in related companies as well as loans to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies, which have carrying amounts of EUR 523 million and EUR 1,082 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002 respectively, could not be determined, except for the investments in VocalTec and SES Global S.A., because they are not publicly traded. VocalTec and SES Global S.A. are measured at their fair values, based on share prices.

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Derivative financial instruments.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging interest rate and currency exposures that arise from its ongoing business operations. The top priority in all cases in which derivatives are used is to limit the risk of the underlyings. Derivatives may therefore only be used to eliminate risk exposures, and may never be used to create new risks for speculative reasons. Derivative financial instruments are subject to internal controls.

Derivatives classified as hedging instruments are those entered into for the purpose of matching or eliminating risk from potential movements in interest rates and foreign exchange rate inherent in the Company's assets and liabilities. A derivative is designated as a hedge where there is an offset between the effects of potential movements in the derivative and designated underlying asset, liability, or position being hedged. Such derivatives are reviewed regularly for their effectiveness as hedge instruments. Derivative instruments designated as hedges are accounted for on the same basis as the hedged item.

The main interest rate instruments used are interest rate swaps. These are entered into with the aim of transforming the coupons on bonds, and the interest rates on loans and financial assets, in accordance with a mix of fixed and floating rate interest instruments that is laid down once a year. Interest rate swaps are designated as hedging instruments for specific liabilities or groups of similar liabilities. Cross-currency interest rate swaps usually swap foreign currency bonds or medium-term notes in required target currencies.

Gains or losses related to changes in the value of interest rate swaps are generally not recognized. Interest rate swaps which are not designated as hedging instruments for balance sheet assets and liabilities (which are mainly hedges of planned future transactions) are marked to market and resultant negative values are accrued and included as a component of net interest expense; gains are recognized upon realization. Unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value are netted currency for currency and assigned to portfolios, and the resultant net loss is accrued. The interest differential to be paid or received on interest rate swaps is recognized in the statement of income, as incurred, as a component of net interest expense. Gains or losses on interest rate swaps released prior to their maturity are recognized immediately in net interest expense.

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency options purchased as well as cross-currency interest rate swaps to eliminate fluctuations in foreign currency cash flows related to capital expenditures and financial liabilities. Foreign currency forward contracts hedging firm commitments to invest in or sell a foreign entity are not recognized at the balance sheet date. Such firm commitments are recognized using the foreign exchange rate fixed by the foreign currency forward contract. Where the Company uses call options to hedge firm commitments to invest in a foreign entity, the option is carried in other assets and is not measured until exercised or expiration. The option premium is included in the purchase cost of the investment when its addition is recorded, and in the proceeds from the sale when the selling price is received. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency forward contracts, cross-currency interest rate swaps, and foreign currency financing which relate to the net investments in foreign entities are recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment account.

Foreign currency forward contracts hedging other payments and receipts are assigned to foreign currency portfolios categorized by foreign currency type with the related financial instruments. These portfolios are marked to market at the balance sheet date and resulting negative portfolio values are accrued under other liabilities. Measurement gains and losses are netted portfolio for portfolio. An accrual for loss contingencies is established for each portfolio for the amount of the excess loss. Net gains are not recognized.

The following is a summary of the contract or notional principal amounts outstanding and the average interest paid/received at December 31, 2003 and 2002:

	Dec. 31, 2003				Dec. 31, 2002			
	Maturity	Notional amount millions of €	Average interest rate paid	Average interest rate received	Maturity	Notional amount millions of €	Average interest rate paid	Average interest rate received
Interest rate swaps (EUR)								
Receive fixed, pay variable	2004-2010	13,664	2.12 %	3.96 %	2003-2010	12,019	3.26 %	4.44 %
Forward receive fixed, pay variable	2007-2008	2,000	EURIBOR6M	3.86 %	2005	820	EURIBOR6M	4.21 %
Receive variable, pay fixed	2005-2010	2,555	5.80 %	2.20 %	2003-2010	4,652	5.23 %	3.07 %
Interest rate swaps (USD)								
Receive fixed, pay variable	2005-2007	2,539	1.23 %	2.31 %	2003-2008	1,144	2.11 %	8.00 %
Forward receive fixed, pay variable	2007	793	USDL6M	3.22 %	-	-	-	-
Receive variable, pay fixed	2007	793	4.65 %	1.22 %	-	-	-	-
Forward receive variable, pay fixed	2007-2008	3,015	4.70 %	USDL6M	2007	2,859	5.07 %	USDL6M
Interest rate swaps (GBP)								
Receive fixed, pay variable	2005	283	4.18 %	3.84 %	-	-	-	-
Receive variable, pay fixed	2005-2006	779	5.80 %	3.83 %	2003-2006	1,575	5.91 %	3.94 %
Forward receive variable, pay fixed	-	-	-	-	2005	307	6.04 %	GBPL6M
Interest rate swaps (JPY)								
Receive fixed, pay variable	2005	668	0.31 %	1.50 %	2005	723	0.32 %	1.50 %
Interest rate swaps (CZK)								
Receive fixed, pay variable	-	-	-	-	2004	13	3.18 %	8.14 %
Interest rate swaps (HUF)								
Receive variable, pay fixed	2006	241	9.25 %	9.61 %	-	-	-	-
Forward receive variable, pay fixed	-	-	-	-	2006	269	9.25 %	BUBOR6M
Interest rate caps/collars								
	-	-	-	-	2003	38	-	-
Cross currency interest rate swaps								
	2004-2032	4,883	5.25 %	2.57 %	2003-2032	6,437	5.29 %	3.05 %
Forward cross currency interest rate swaps								
	-	-	-	-	2006	252	BUBOR6M	EURIBOR6M
Foreign currency forward contracts								
Forward purchases	2004-2008	1,190	-	-	2003-2008	1,955	-	-
Forward sales	2004-2006	982	-	-	2003-2006	2,917	-	-
Currency options	2004-2005	5	-	-	2003	4	-	-

The notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments do not generally represent amounts exchanged by the parties, but are merely the basis for measuring these amounts. They do not reflect the risk exposure of the financial derivatives.

The amounts exchanged are calculated by reference to the notional amounts and by the other terms of the derivatives, such as interest rates, exchange rates, or other indices.

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36 | Segment reporting.

Deutsche Telekom applies Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131 "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" (SFAS 131) and the German Accounting Standard No. 3, Segment Reporting, (GAS 3) for the calculation of segment information. These require companies to disclose information on their operational segments in accordance with their internal reporting structures. Under SFAS No. 131 and GAS 3, Deutsche Telekom has the following operational segments for which reporting is required: T-Com, T-Mobile, T-Systems, and T-Online. The segments for which reporting is required are strategic divisions which differ in their products and services, their relevant sub-markets, the profile of their customers, and their regulatory environment.

The measurement methods used for the Group segment reporting correspond mainly to those used in the German consolidated financial statements. Deutsche Telekom evaluates the segments' performance based on the income before income taxes; the operational figures EBIT and EBITDA are also used. Based on income before taxes, EBIT does not include extraordinary income/losses or net financial income/expense. EBITDA additionally excludes depreciation and amortization. The first-time application of the cost-of-sales method at Deutsche Telekom from January 1, 2003 led to a change in the composition of income before taxes, which now includes other taxes. As no extraordinary items arose in any of the periods, the income before income taxes reported here corresponds to results from ordinary business activities.

Revenues generated and goods and services exchanged between segments are, as far as possible, calculated on the basis of market prices. With the exception of depreciation and amortization, additions to and reversal of accruals, no major noncash items are shown in the segments. The income/loss related to associated and related companies relates to income from investments and associated companies, as well as write-downs of financial assets and other investments in marketable securities.

Segment assets under segment reporting include the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment, intangible assets, and financial assets. Segment investments are defined as increases in these areas. In addition, the segment assets and segment investments are shown by geographical region; assignment to the individual regions is generally determined by the location of the asset. Please refer to (1) in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the presentation of revenue by regions. In accordance with GAS 3, liabilities have been assigned to the segments since the 2000 financial year. As part of Group segment reporting, these include debt and other liabilities, excluding tax liabilities.

The structure of the segments was adapted to the adjusted reporting structure at the T-Com and T-Online divisions in the first quarter of 2003. DeTeMedien is no longer included under T-Online, but has been reported under T-Com since January 1, 2003. In the same way, subsequent measurement resulting from the inclusion of new shareholders at T-Online, which affects the income/loss related to associated and related companies, as well as depreciation and amortization, is no longer reported under the T-Online segment but in the reconciliation to consolidated amounts. In addition, the direct allocation of the agency business from the T-Systems segment to the T-Com and T-Mobile segments has led to a redistribution of intersegment revenue and net revenues which does not affect income. To facilitate comparison, prior-year figures have been adjusted in accordance with the aforementioned changes.

		Net revenue	Revenue between segments	Depreciation and amor- tization	Net interest income/ (expense)	Income/ (loss) related to associated and related companies	Income/ (loss) before income taxes	Segment assets	Segment invest- ments	Segment liabilities	Employees ²
(millions of €)											
T-Com¹	2003	25,116	4,090	(5,169)	(315)	(412)	4,247	29,030	2,324	4,549	139,548
	2002	26,491	4,068	(5,539)	(562)	(304)	3,604	33,782	3,273	13,120	153,065
	2001	26,427	3,401	(5,444)	(346)	(509)	4,673	-	-	-	-
T-Mobile¹	2003	21,572	1,206	(5,196)	(992)	97	831	50,025	3,813	17,617	41,767
	2002	18,339	1,396	(27,285)	(1,005)	(427)	(23,754)	57,655	5,766	20,224	38,943
	2001	13,101	1,536	(6,324)	(3,008)	(204)	(6,441)	-	-	-	-
T-Systems¹	2003	7,184	3,430	(1,499)	(39)	(4)	(138)	5,665	708	4,314	42,108
	2002	6,895	3,594	(2,616)	(98)	(20)	(1,990)	6,646	3,551	5,268	43,482
	2001	7,121	3,700	(1,372)	102	13	(389)	-	-	-	-
T-Online^{1,3}	2003	1,662	189	(430)	110	90	104	1,532	116	212	2,637
	2002	1,391	193	(435)	128	(265)	(471)	1,797	170	119	2,536
	2001	1,027	113	(416)	164	(381)	(820)	-	-	-	-
Group Headquarters & Shared Services	2003	304	3,964	(881)	(2,874)	(3)	(4,071)	10,631	455	41,334	25,203
	2002	573	3,838	(1,298)	(2,510)	(1,093)	(4,690)	12,978	551	34,539	17,870
	2001	633	4,481	(1,447)	(1,102)	(375)	402	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation¹	2003	0	(12,879)	291	334	(23)	425	(1,232)	(349)	(3,255)	-
	2002	0	(13,089)	293	(1)	135	151	(1,332)	(149)	(844)	-
	2001	0	(13,231)	(218)	52	246	14	-	-	-	-
Group	2003	55,838	0	(12,884)	(3,776)	(255)	1,398	95,651	7,067	64,771	251,263
	2002	53,689	0	(36,880)	(4,048)	(1,974)	(27,150)	111,526	13,162	72,426	255,896
	2001	48,309	0	(15,221)	(4,138)	(1,210)	(2,561)	-	-	-	-

¹ According to new structure (see Note on Segment reporting (36)).

² Average number of employees for the year.

³ Figures are calculated in accordance with the provisions of German GAAP, as applied throughout the Deutsche Telekom Group, and differ from those published in the reports of T-Online International AG under the IFRSs.

Segments by geographic area.

(millions of €)	Segment assets		Segment investments	
	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2002
Germany	46,065	51,707	3,201	6,883
European Union (excluding Germany)	16,459	20,370	824	2,694
Rest of Europe	10,878	12,006	986	1,173
North America	21,815	26,448	2,033	2,228
Other	434	995	23	184
Group	95,651	111,526	7,067	13,162

T-Com.

The T-Com segment is responsible in particular for Deutsche Telekom's fixed-network business, where it is one of Europe's largest operators. In the upstream market, T-Com provides network-related services to all of Deutsche Telekom's divisions, as well as around 200 telecommunications companies. In Germany, T-Com serves residential and business customers with a broad range of products and services. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) benefit from T-Com's end-to-end, integrated IT and telecom solutions. Shareholdings in MATÁV (Hungary), HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije (Croatia), and Slovak Telecom (Slovakia) (formerly Slovenské Telekomunikácie) have given T-Com a foothold in Central and Eastern European markets. The DeTeMedien business previously shown under T-Online has been reported at T-Com since January 1, 2003. T-Com has had its own brand identity under the umbrella of the Deutsche Telekom Group since August 1, 2003.

Net revenue decreased in the year under review by EUR 1,375 million to EUR 25,116 million. This is largely attributable to the reduction in revenue as a result of the sale and ensuing deconsolidation of the subsidiaries of Kabel Deutschland. In addition, regulatory decisions, further interconnection of carriers, and the weak economic environment also had an impact on revenue. By contrast, revenue in the local loop in Germany continued to grow as a result of higher access charges, the continued migration of customers from analog to more advanced ISDN lines, and the roll-out of DSL lines, slightly more than offsetting the decline in call revenues driven by the level of regulation and competition. Lower revenues from data communications as a result of the economic situation and from terminal equipment also had a negative impact on net revenue. Revenue generated in Eastern Europe is at the same level as in the previous year.

Revenue from business with other segments amounting to EUR 4,090 million relates mainly to network and support services billed by T-Com to other segments, and to the provision of fixed-network terminal equipment for other segments. This year's figure is on a par with the previous year.

In the year under review, depreciation and amortization decreased by EUR 370 million year-on-year to EUR 5,169 million. This is primarily due to the reduced volume of depreciation following the disposal of property, plant, and equipment as part of the sale of the remaining cable business at the beginning of 2003. The reduction in capital expenditure at T-Com in Germany also had an impact on the level of depreciation and amortization. The net interest expense reflects the level of financial liabilities assigned to the segment. The decrease in the net interest expense by EUR 247 million from EUR 562 million to EUR 315 million relates in particular to the sharp decline in T-Com's debt in the year under review. By contrast, the loss related to associated and related companies increased. In the year under review, the loss related to associated and related companies was more heavily impacted than in 2002, primarily due to expenses arising from minority interests, in particular for the interest in Toll Collect; the prior-year figure was affected by valuation adjustments on loans to associated companies of Kabel Deutschland.

Despite a decline in net revenues, income before income taxes increased by EUR 643 million to EUR 4,247 million in the year under review. In addition to the reasons indicated above, this increase is due to improved efficiency relating to operating expenses: in particular, decreases were achieved in rental and lease expenses, losses on accounts receivable, expenses for domestic and international upstream telecommunications services, raw materials and supplies, as well as

advertising, travel and consulting expenses. In addition, income from the sale of the remaining cable companies helped to increase income before income taxes. These proceeds were partly offset, however, by expenses for transfers to accruals, mainly for restructuring and increased additions to pension accruals.

The reduction in segment assets to EUR 29,030 million is due in particular to the decline in property, plant, and equipment in connection with the sale of the remaining cable companies, as well as the depreciation of property, plant, and equipment. As in the previous year, the investments in T-Com's segment assets were mainly made in technical equipment and advance payments as well as construction in progress. These investments were driven by the expansion and upgrading of the local loop, the roll-out of the new transmission platform SDH200+, and the increasing number of DSL lines. Capital expenditure decreased further in comparison with previous years. Segment liabilities consist mainly of financial liabilities. This decrease reflects the positive development of the net worth, financial position, and results of T-Com.

T-Mobile.

In the first quarter of 2003, T-Mobile International AG and therefore all the subsidiaries and investments of T-Mobile International AG were transferred to Deutsche Telekom AG's wholly owned subsidiary "T-Mobile International Holding GmbH". T-Mobile International Holding's mobile communications companies, which are now consolidated in the T-Mobile segment, account for all the activities of the T-Mobile International group. Via these subsidiaries, T-Mobile operates a transatlantic GSM mobile communications network and thus offers the advantages of a standardized technical platform for a broad range of customers mainly in Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, Austria, the Czech Republic, and the Netherlands. T-Mobile also holds substantial minority interests in mobile communications companies, particularly in Poland and Russia. In addition to T-Mobile International Holding as the parent company, the companies that are fully consolidated as operational subsidiaries primarily include T-Mobile Deutschland, T-Mobile UK, T-Mobile USA, T-Mobile Austria, T-Mobile Czech Republic, and T-Mobile Netherlands.

The increase in net revenue by EUR 3,233 million to EUR 21,572 million reflects in particular the considerable increase in the number of subscribers in almost all the mobile communications networks under T-Mobile's majority control. In 2003, T-Mobile's mobile communications subsidiaries in Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, and the Netherlands recorded a substantial increase in subscribers; even in Austria, customer levels remained stable despite a fiercely competitive environment. T-Mobile succeeded in increasing its revenue once more in 2003 despite unfavorable exchange rate trends. The full-year consolidation of T-Mobile Netherlands also had a positive effect on net revenue in 2003. The company was only consolidated over three months in 2002.

Revenue of EUR 1,206 million from business with other segments was primarily generated within Germany through network interconnection services (so-called "mobile terminated calls").

Depreciation and amortization decreased by EUR 22,089 million year-on-year, mainly due to the non-recurrence of the need for nonscheduled write-downs of licenses and goodwill totaling EUR 20,795 million that was identified as part of the strategic review carried out in 2002. In 2003, on the other hand, the T-Mobile group merely charged nonscheduled write-downs totaling EUR 61 million, as well as regular depreciation and amortization. In addition, the first-time full consolidation of T-Mobile Netherlands increased depreciation and amortization in the year under review.

The net interest expense amounting to EUR 992 million is almost on a par with the previous year, whereas the loss related to associated and related companies in 2002 improved by EUR 524 million, resulting in income of EUR 97 million. In contrast to the 2003 financial year, the prior-year loss related to associated and related companies was impacted for nine months in the amount of EUR 292 million by the negative contribution of T-Mobile Netherlands, which was only fully consolidated from September 30, 2002. The write-down in full of the minority interest in the Canadian company Microcell also had a negative effect amounting to EUR 51 million on this figure in 2002.

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The loss before income taxes of the T-Mobile segment in 2002 was turned around by an improvement of EUR 24,585 million, resulting in an income of EUR 831 million in 2003. On the one hand, this turnaround is attributable to the non-recurrence of the nonscheduled write-downs of goodwill and licenses in the previous year. On the other hand, the proceeds from the sale of part of the interest in the Russian company MTS amounting to around EUR 352 million, as well as tangible economies of scale and synergy effects, made a key contribution to improving operating performance.

Segment assets amounting to EUR 50,025 million continue to consist mainly of intangible assets, in particular mobile communications licenses and goodwill. The decline in the segment's intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment is due primarily to the exchange rate effects caused by translating the currencies of foreign subsidiaries – in particular T-Mobile USA and T-Mobile UK – and to continued amortization. In 2003, investments focused in particular on property, plant, and equipment as a result of the construction of the UMTS network in Europe, as well as the further expansion of the U.S. network. Segment liabilities consist primarily of debt; the decline is mainly attributable to the debt reduction in 2003.

T-Systems.

T-Systems provides the Deutsche Telekom Group's national and international key accounts with tailored information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. T-Systems provides the infrastructure needed to do this, implements customer solutions, and operates end-to-end business processes based on these solutions if required. T-Systems is represented in over 20 countries by branch offices and its own national companies.

Net revenue increased in the year under review by EUR 289 million to EUR 7,184 million. This was primarily due to the continued positive development of the Telecommunications (TC) unit which, in turn, was largely attributable to the implementation of measures designed to improve quality in domestic and international network services business. This was offset by the decline in net revenues in the Information Technology (IT) unit as well as the sale of interests in T-Systems SIRIS, T-Systems MultiLink, TELECASH Kommunikations-Service GmbH, and T-Systems CS in 2003.

In contrast, revenues generated with other segments fell by EUR 164 million year-on-year to EUR 3,430 million.

The decrease of EUR 1,117 million in depreciation and amortization to EUR 1,499 million is particularly attributable to the nonscheduled write-downs on goodwill and property, plant, and equipment in the previous year amounting to EUR 600 million and a nonscheduled write-down on submarine cables in the North Atlantic and the Pacific. There were no comparable activities in the year under review. The net financial expense improved in the year under review from EUR 118 million to EUR 43 million, primarily as a result of debt reduction.

In addition, the decrease of EUR 1,852 million in the loss before income taxes to EUR 138 million in 2003 is mainly attributable to the comprehensive measures implemented as part of the Triple-E program to increase efficiency and quality. Operating expenses decreased considerably in 2003 as a result of improved business processes and consistent cost management. In addition, the proceeds from the sale of T-Systems SIRIS and TELECASH Kommunikations-Service GmbH had an impact in the period under review. These were offset by expenses to the same amount, mainly as a result of losses and transaction costs relating to the sale of other subsidiaries. Factors affecting the loss before income taxes in the previous year included restructuring expenses.

Segment assets amounting to EUR 5,665 million consist mainly of intangible assets, which essentially comprise goodwill relating to the former T-Systems ITS. In 2003, segment assets decreased in particular as a result of goodwill amortization. Segment liabilities consist mainly of financial liabilities.

T-Online.

T-Online is one of the leading Internet service providers in Germany. T-Online operates a combined business model within the Deutsche Telekom Group, consisting of the access business as well as content, services, e-commerce, and advertising. The segment is represented by subsidiaries in France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Switzerland. The DeTeMedien business previously shown under T-Online has been managed by the T-Com segment since January 1, 2003.

The net revenue of the T-Online segment increased further in the year under review by EUR 271 million to EUR 1,662 million and thus continued the upward trend of the previous years. This development is due, in particular, to the increase in subscriber numbers in Germany, as well as the growth in demand for content and services, and the resulting increase in time spent online.

Net revenue from the internal provision of services between segments was on a par with the previous year.

Depreciation and amortization mainly consists of goodwill amortization and remained almost unchanged year-on-year at EUR 430 million. Net interest income declined year-on-year to EUR 110 million as a result of changes in the development of the capital market. By contrast, the loss related to associated and related companies of EUR 265 million in 2002 was turned around by an improvement of EUR 355 million, resulting in an income of EUR 90 million in 2003. This is primarily the result of a write-up of the shareholding in comdirect bank in the year under review due to its positive development, and the non-recurrence of nonscheduled write-downs on goodwill, also relating to the shareholding in comdirect bank, from the previous year.

The turnaround of the loss before income taxes in 2002 to an income of EUR 104 million in 2003 after an improvement of EUR 575 million is mainly due to increased net revenues and the fact that positive income related to associated and related companies was recorded in 2003, after a loss in 2002.

The assets of the T-Online segment consist mainly of intangible assets, primarily goodwill. The decrease in segment assets in the year under review is due in particular to the amortization of goodwill. The year-on-year decline in investing activities relates mainly to investments in property, plant, and equipment, and financial assets. The increase in segment liabilities is attributable to short-term liabilities to Deutsche Telekom AG.

Group Headquarters & Shared Services.

"Group Headquarters & Shared Services" (GHS) includes all group units which cannot be allocated to an individual segment. Deutsche Telekom completed its reorganization to create a virtual Strategic Management Holding in the 2003 financial year. As part of this reorganization, the unit reported as "Other" until the first quarter of 2003 has been renamed "Group Headquarters & Shared Services". Group Headquarters now focuses on strategic and cross-divisional management functions. All other operating functions not directly related to the segments' core businesses are now the responsibility of Shared Services. In particular, these include the real estate business, billing services, fleet management by DeTeFleetServices GmbH, and Vivento.

GHS's net revenue amounting to EUR 304 million consists largely of the revenues generated by the real estate companies. The year-on-year decrease is mainly due to lower revenues from project development.

The increase in revenue from the internal provision of services between segments by EUR 126 million to EUR 3,964 million relates mainly to changes in the composition of the Deutsche Telekom Group. Revenue generated by DeTeFleetServices GmbH in the 2003 financial year is set against net revenues from only six months in the previous year. This was offset by passing on cost savings in customer billing as well as price reductions at the Real Estate shared service to the operational segments.

The decrease of EUR 417 million in depreciation and amortization to EUR 881 million reflects in particular the lower amortization base as a result of the continued reduction of real estate assets. The increase of EUR 364 million in the net interest expense is due to a decline in internal net interest income. In addition, the loss related to associated and related companies decreased substantially by EUR 1,090 million to EUR 3 million in 2003. One of the main reasons for this was the valuation adjustments included in the previous year on the shares held in France Telecom (EUR 613 million) and on other investments in noncurrent securities (EUR 384 million). There were no comparable valuation adjustments in the year under review.

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The loss before income taxes of EUR 4,071 million was positively impacted by gains on the sale of minority interests in Eutelsat (EUR 65 million), the joint venture UMC (Ukrainian Mobile Communications), (EUR 54 million), Celcom (EUR 20 million), Globe Telecom (EUR 72 million), and Inmarsat (EUR 32 million), as well as transfer payments for T-Com staff transferred to Vivento amounting to EUR 131 million. The loss before income taxes in 2002 included higher proceeds from the sale of T-Online shares and PT Satelindo. Furthermore, additions to Civil Service Health Insurance Fund accruals due to the adjustment of the discount rate applied, increased additions to accruals for pensions and employee severance payments, and personnel costs for employees transferred to Vivento also had a negative impact in the period under review. This contrasts with expenses in the previous year arising from the sale of receivables as well as from the launch of a uniform brand for individual mobile communications companies.

The reduction in segment assets to EUR 10,631 million is attributable in particular to the decrease in property, plant, and equipment and in financial assets. This resulted primarily from the sale of further tranches of real estate assets and the sale of shares in various minority interests and other investments in noncurrent securities. GHS's investing activities in the 2003 financial year were on a par with the previous year.

Reconciliation.

The items to be reconciled relate mainly to consolidation measures. As in the previous year, the reconciliation does not include any additional items for the year under review. In 2001, this included a final nonscheduled write-down in the form of a general valuation adjustment amounting to EUR 466 million, made as part of Deutsche Telekom's strategy to dispose more rapidly of a considerable proportion of its real estate portfolio. This valuation adjustment, which does not affect the operational segments, has no effect on the internal operation of the segments; it is almost exclusively an element of the depreciation and amortization shown in the reconciliation.

37 | Related party disclosures.

Federal Republic of Germany and majority shareholdings.

Deutsche Telekom has numerous business relationships with the Federal Republic of Germany and the companies in which it holds majority shareholdings. All relationships are conducted on an arm's length basis. Key related parties include Deutsche Post AG and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW).

In the 2003 financial year, Deutsche Telekom purchased goods and services amounting to EUR 0.7 billion from the **Deutsche Post World Net** group. These mainly relate to postage charges for letters and packages. In the same period, Deutsche Post World Net group purchased goods and services totaling EUR 0.5 billion from Deutsche Telekom. This amount primarily consists of IT products and services.

In addition, Deutsche Telekom AG and Deutsche Postbank AG have entered into a master credit agreement in the amount of EUR 0.2 billion. In the 2003 financial year, this credit line was drawn down to a maximum of EUR 0.1 billion. This agreement is initially valid until May 30, 2004.

Deutsche Telekom AG also has a credit facility with Deutsche Postbank AG as part of the EUR 9 billion multi-currency syndicated loan amounting to EUR 0.3 billion, which however was not utilized in the 2003 financial year.

The Company's Dutch financing subsidiary, Deutsche Telekom Finance, has taken out three loans of GBP 150 million each with **Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau** (total volume EUR 637 million). The loans were extended at the normal market rate of interest which is based on Deutsche Telekom AG's current rating, among other things. The loans are due in one, four, and six years.

Associated companies.

Deutsche Telekom also has business relationships with numerous associated companies. All delivery and service relationships involving these companies were also conducted on an arm's length basis. Key associated companies include Virgin Mobile Telecoms and Toll Collect.

The Company's British mobile communications subsidiary, T-Mobile UK, generated revenue from the joint venture **Virgin Mobile Telecoms** amounting to EUR 0.3 billion. This figure relates to call charges and interconnection fees. At the same time, the contractually agreed allowance for marketing expenses, which amounted to EUR 0.2 billion in the year under review, was reimbursed to Virgin Mobile Telecoms.

T-Systems generated revenues of EUR 0.1 billion from business with the **Toll Collect** joint venture. This amount consists mainly of services for the integration and implementation of hardware and software components for the toll collection system.

Natural persons.

No transactions have taken place between Deutsche Telekom and persons in key management positions.

38 Compensation of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board.

Under the terms of their service contracts, the members of the Group Board of Management are entitled to fixed and variable, performance-related compensation components. The compensation of the members of the Board of Management is in line with market levels.

Performance-related compensation is determined on the basis of the targets agreed between the Supervisory Board General Committee and the members of the Board of Management, and the level of target achievement as determined by the General Committee at the end of the financial year.

In observance of the requirements of German commercial and accounting legislation, a total of EUR 12,996,215.92 is reported as compensation for the members of the Board of Management for the past financial year. This figure includes EUR 928,386.75 of noncash compensation which is treated as noncash benefits. EUR 82,052.83 of the accruals recognized in 2002 was reversed in conjunction with the payment in the 2003 financial year of the variable compensation for the 2002 financial year.

Subject to the condition that the financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG are approved in their current form, the members of the Board of Management shall receive the following total compensation for the 2003 financial year (fixed annual salary, variable compensation, and long-term incentives):

Amounts (€)	Fixed annual salary in 2003	Variable compensation for 2003	Long-term incentive: Stock options granted for 2003
Name			
Kai-Uwe Ricke	1,250,000.00	1,375,000.00	0
Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick	937,500.00	1,031,250.00	0
Dr. Heinz Klinkhammer	900,000.00	660,000.00	0
Josef Brauner	900,000.00	546,000.00	0
René Obermann	700,000.00	770,000.00	0
Konrad F. Reiss (pro rata since appointment)	711,694.00	898,438.00	0
Thomas Holtrop	700,000.00	770,000.00	0
Total	6,099,194.00	6,050,688.00	0

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As in the previous year, no stock options from the 2001 Stock Option Plan were granted to the members of the Board of Management in the 2003 financial year.

There was no increase in compensation for the 2003 financial year.

Compensation paid to former members of the Board of Management and their surviving dependents totaled EUR 1,106,105.31. The accruals set up for ongoing pensions and pension entitlements amounted to EUR 41,000,962.00. Indirect pension obligations for former members of the Board of Management resulting from pensions for civil servants via the Deutsche Telekom special pension fund in accordance with § 15 (1) of the Act concerning the Legal Provisions for the former Deutsche Bundespost Staff (PostPersRG) amounted to EUR 3,393,899.00. No accruals were recognized for these obligations.

Deutsche Telekom has not granted any loans to current or former members of the Board of Management.

The compensation received by the members of the Supervisory Board is specified under § 13 of the Articles of Incorporation. The members of the Supervisory Board receive EUR 25,000.00 per year. The Chairperson of the Supervisory Board receives double, and the Deputy Chairperson one and a half times that amount. Members of the Supervisory Board who were not in office for the entire financial year shall receive one twelfth of the remuneration for each month or part thereof that they hold a seat. Members of the Supervisory Board receive an attendance fee amounting to EUR 200.00 for each meeting of the Supervisory Board or its committees that they have attended. The Company reimburses value-added tax payable on remuneration and expenses.

Compensation totaling EUR 593,625.02 was paid to the members of the Supervisory Board in the 2003 financial year; individually, the members received the following amounts:

Member of the Supervisory Board	Compensation (€)
Becker, Gert	11,416.67
Brandl, Monika	27,200.00
Falbisoner, Josef	27,000.00
Dr. von Grünberg, Hubertus	27,200.00
Holzwarth, Lothar	27,200.00
Dr. Hundt, Dieter	26,800.00
Dr. Leysen, André	0.00 ¹
Litzenberger, Waltraud	26,800.00
Löffler, Michael	27,200.00
Dr. Overhaus, Manfred	29,600.00
Reich, Hans W.	26,400.00
Dr. Schinzler, Hans-Jürgen	17,066.67
Dr. Schlede, Klaus G.	18,466.67
Schmitt, Wolfgang	28,400.00
Schulze, Rüdiger ²	21,550.00
Prof. Dr. Sihler, Helmut	11,616.67
Sommer, Michael	26,600.00
Steinke, Ursula	27,000.00
Prof. Dr. Stolte, Dieter	26,800.00
Tremel, Franz ³	19,708.33
Walter, Bernhard	27,800.00
Wegner, Wilhelm	30,600.00
Dr. Wiedeking, Wendelin	17,266.67
Dr. Winkhaus, Hans-Dietrich	19,066.67
Dr. Zumwinkel, Klaus	44,866.67
Total	593,625.02

¹ Dr. Leysen waived compensation for his Supervisory Board activities.

² Mr. Schulze received Supervisory Board compensation of EUR 7,900.00 from T-Mobile International AG, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG, for the 2003 financial year for a mandate as a member of the Supervisory Board of this company.

³ Mr. Tremel received Supervisory Board compensation of EUR 12,271.00 from DeTeImmobilen, Deutsche Telekom Immobilien und Service GmbH, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG, for the 2003 financial year for a mandate as a member of the Supervisory Board of this company.

39 | Proposal for appropriation of net income/loss of Deutsche Telekom AG.

The statement of income for the 2003 financial year reports net income of EUR 4,069,084,823.20. Of this net income, EUR 2,034,000,000.00 has been transferred to retained earnings in accordance with § 19 (3) of the Articles of Incorporation. After deducting the amount transferred to retained earn-

ings, this results in cumulative unappropriated net income of EUR 2,035,084,823.20.

The Board of Management and the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG will propose to the shareholders' meeting to transfer the unappropriated net income to retained earnings.

40 | Declaration of conformity with the German Corporate Governance Code in accordance with § 161 AktG.

In accordance with § 161 AktG, the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board submitted the mandatory declaration of conformity, and made it available to shareholders on Deutsche Telekom's website on December 16, 2003.

The declaration of conformity by the publicly traded subsidiary T-Online International AG has been made available to shareholders on T-Online International AG's website.

Bonn, March 11, 2004

Deutsche Telekom AG
Board of Management

Kai-Uwe Ricke

Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick

Josef Brauner

Thomas Holtrop

Dr. Heinz Klinkhammer

René Obermann

Konrad F. Reiss

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Auditors' report.

We have audited the consolidated financial statements (consisting of the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity, the segment reporting, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements) and the group management report of Deutsche Telekom AG, which is combined with the management report of the Company, for the financial year from January 1 to December 31, 2003. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report in accordance with German commercial law is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB and the generally accepted German standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with German principles of proper accounting and in the combined management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Company and evaluations of possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the annual financial statements of the companies included in consolidation, the determination of the companies to be included in consolidation, the accounting and consolidation principles used and significant estimates made by the Company's Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position, and results of operations of the Group in accordance with German principles of proper accounting. On the whole the combined management report provides a suitable understanding of the Group's position and suitably presents the risks of future development.

Stuttgart/Frankfurt am Main, March 11, 2004

Ernst & Young
Deutsche Allgemeine Treuhand AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Stuttgart

(Prof. Dr. Pfitzer)	(Hollweg)
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer

PwC Deutsche Revision
Aktiengesellschaft
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Frankfurt am Main

(Frings)	(Laue)
Wirtschaftsprüfer	Wirtschaftsprüfer

Summary of differences between German GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

Our results as reported under German GAAP differ from our results as reconciled to U.S. GAAP, as summarized below. A more detailed discussion and quantification of significant differences between German GAAP and U.S. GAAP applicable to our consolidated financial statements are described in notes 41 et seq. of our consolidated financial statements contained in our annual report on Form 20-F, which can be found on our website at <http://www.deutschetelekom.com>.

The differences between German GAAP and U.S. GAAP that have a significant impact on net income/(loss) and shareholders' equity are summarized below. Other differences may arise in future years, resulting from new transactions and/or the adoption of new accounting standards.

Differences in bases of long-lived assets.

Adjustments to valuation of fixed assets – Under German GAAP, we previously wrote-down fixed assets primarily relating to our real estate holdings. This write-down was not required under U.S. GAAP for real estate classified as held and used. This results in a difference in the carrying basis of land and buildings between U.S. GAAP and German GAAP. This basis difference results in higher depreciation expenses to be recorded under U.S. GAAP than under German GAAP. In addition, these bases differences will affect the gains or losses to be recognized upon sale of real estate, to the extent these differences in carrying values relate to assets sold.

Real estate sale and leaseback – In 2002 and 2003, we entered into a series of sale and leaseback transactions underlying our real estate holdings. These leasebacks generally qualify as off-balance-sheet operating leases under German GAAP. However, these transactions have been accounted for as financings under U.S. GAAP due to our continuing involvement. This results in interest expense and the continuation of depreciation expense for U.S. GAAP, as compared with gains/losses on sales of real estate and rent expense for German GAAP.

	2003 billions of €	2002 billions of €	2001 billions of €
Net income/(loss) – German GAAP	1.3	(24.6)	(3.5)
Net income/(loss) – U.S. GAAP	2.9	(22.0)	0.5
Shareholders' equity – German GAAP	33.8	35.4	66.3
Shareholders' equity – U.S. GAAP	45.0	45.4	73.7

Differences in valuations of goodwill and other assets –

The differences between German GAAP and U.S. GAAP in the determination of total purchase consideration in purchase business combinations has resulted in differences in the initial valuation of goodwill and other intangible and tangible assets. Purchase price differences between German and U.S. GAAP have been generated from business combinations due to net assets acquired, valuation of shares and stock options issued (including subsidiary shares issued in a business combination), valuation of underlying assets and liabilities (including deferred taxes), dates used to calculate consideration paid as well as the date at which an acquisition is considered consummated. These differences have resulted in differences in depreciation and amortization expenses. In 2002, the U.S. GAAP accounting for goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets changed, resulting in these intangibles no longer being amortized, but rather subject to an annual impairment test.

Capitalization and amortization of mobile communication licenses –

Under German GAAP, we begin to amortize our communication licenses, primarily European UMTS licenses, upon acquisition and continue to amortize these licenses through their expected period of use. Under U.S. GAAP, amortization begins at the time the network is placed into service. In addition, interest on mobile network construction related to debt is expensed under German GAAP, whereas under

U.S. GAAP this interest is capitalized during the period the mobile network is being constructed, and is subsequently amortized over the expected period of use. This results in deferrals of interest and amortization expenses for U.S. GAAP, and a higher carrying basis of our mobile network fixed assets. Once the networks are in use, capitalization of these costs will cease and related costs capitalized will be amortized into earnings over the remaining expected period of use.

Differences in equity transactions by our subsidiaries.

Effects of dilution gains – Transactions conducted by our consolidated subsidiaries or associated companies, using their common equity as currency, directly results in a reduction of our ownership percentage. Under German GAAP, we recognize “dilution gains” from share issuances by subsidiary or associated companies for cash, but do not recognize gains for shares issued in non-cash transactions (for example, as consideration for a business acquisition). Under U.S. GAAP, we recognize dilution gains both for cash and non-cash transactions.

Differences in revenue recognition.

Deferred income – Under German GAAP, we recognize revenues in the period when earned by the delivery of goods or the rendering of services. Under U.S. GAAP, we defer certain activation and one-time fees and related direct costs (to the extent of revenues deferred), and amortize these revenues and expenses over the expected duration of our customer relationship. We expense any excess costs as customer acquisition expense. Additionally, we deferred revenues on certain other contracts under U.S. GAAP, and are amortizing these revenues over their contract lives.

Differences in income taxes.

Deferred taxes – Under German GAAP, deferred taxes have not been recognized for temporary differences that arose during tax-free periods, temporary differences that are not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future and temporary differences that are expected to reverse during future periods in which net operating losses are expected to be available to offset income taxes that would otherwise be payable. Under U.S. GAAP, deferred taxes generally are recognized for all temporary differences, including temporary differences during tax-free periods. In addition, in contrast to German GAAP, U.S. GAAP requires the recognition of deferred taxes attributable to net operating losses.

Other differences.

Other differences in our financial results between German GAAP and U.S. GAAP consist primarily of the accounting for capitalization of internally developed software, unrealized gains on marketable securities, deferral of gains on divestitures, valuation of residual interests in asset backed securitizations, hedge accounting from derivatives, additions to pension liabilities and investments in equity investees, which historically are recurring differences. In 2003, other differences also includes differences resulting from the adoption of a new U.S. GAAP accounting standard for asset retirement obligations.

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Perfection.

Define quality. Demand quality.
Quality and drive for perfection enhance efficiency.





Supervisory board seats of the members of Deutsche Telekom AG's Board of Management.

Kai-Uwe Ricke.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- T-Online International AG, Darmstadt (since 10/2001), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 9/2002)
- T-Mobile International AG, Bonn (since 11/2002), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 12/2002)
- T-Mobile USA, Inc., Bellevue (U.S.), Board of Directors (since 5/2001)
- T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 1/2003)

Dr. Karl-Gerhard Eick.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- GMG Generalmietgesellschaft mbH, Münster (since 1/2000), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 5/2002)
- Sireo Real Estate Asset Management GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 5/2001)
- DeTe Immobilien, Deutsche Telekom Immobilien und Service GmbH, Münster (since 2/2002)
- DFMG, Deutsche Funkturm GmbH, Münster, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 1/2002)
- T-Mobile International AG, Bonn (since 3/2000)
- T-Mobile USA, Inc., Bellevue (U.S.), Board of Directors (since 5/2001)
- T-Online International AG, Darmstadt (since 2/2000)
- T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (since 6/2002)

Member of the supervisory boards of other companies or institutions:

- Dresdner Bank Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg, Board of Directors (since 1/2001)

Josef Brauner.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- T-Mobile International AG, Bonn (since 5/2003)
- T-Online International AG, Darmstadt (from 2/2000 to 5/2003)
- T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (since 11/2000)
- Deutsche Telekom Network Projects & Services GmbH, Bonn (since 5/2003)
- CAP Customer Advantage Program GmbH, Cologne, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 4/2002)

Member of the supervisory boards of other companies or institutions:

- FC Bayern München AG, Munich (since 4/2003)
- Karstadt Warenhaus AG, Essen (since 4/2003)

Thomas Holtrop.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- T-Online France S.A.S., Paris (France), Member of the Conseil d'administration (Board of Directors) (from 4/2001 to 7/2003)
- T-Online France S.A.S., Paris (France), Chairman of the Conseil d'administration (since 7/2003)
- Club Internet S.A.S., Paris (France), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 4/2001 to 7/2003)
- Ya.com Internet Factory, S.A.U., Madrid (Spain), Presidente del Consejo de Administración (Chairman of the Board of Directors) (since 5/2001)
- T-Online Travel AG, Darmstadt, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 4/2002 to 6/2003)

Dr. Heinz Klinkhammer.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- DeTe Immobilien, Deutsche Telekom Immobilien und Service GmbH, Münster (since 2/2002), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 4/2002)
- GMG Generalmietgesellschaft mbH, Münster (since 6/1996)
- Sireo Real Estate Asset Management GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (since 5/2001)
- T-Mobile International AG, Bonn (since 5/2003)
- T-Online International AG, Darmstadt (since 2/2003)
- T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (since 11/2000)

Member of the supervisory boards of other companies or institutions:

- Federal Posts and Telecommunications Agency, Bonn, Administrative Board (since 2000)

René Obermann.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (from 6/2002 to 1/2003)
- T-Mobile Austria GmbH, Vienna (Austria) (from 9/2001 to 4/2004), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 4/2002 to 1/2003)
- T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH, Bonn, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 6/2002)
- Ben Nederland Holding B.V., Amsterdam (Netherlands), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 10/2001 to 1/2003)
- T-Mobile UK Ltd., Borehamwood (UK) (from 9/2001 to 1/2004)

Konrad F. Reiss.

Member of the supervisory boards of the following subsidiaries, associated and related companies:

- DETECON International GmbH, Bonn (since 2/2003), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 3/2003)
- Deutsche Telekom Network Projects & Services GmbH, Bonn, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 5/2003)

Other supervisory board seats of the members of Deutsche Telekom AG's Supervisory Board.

Dr. Klaus Zumwinkel.

Member of the Supervisory Board since March 7, 2003
Chairman of the Supervisory Board since March 14, 2003
Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Post AG

- Allianz Versicherungs-AG, Munich (from 1/2001 to 12/2003)
- Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Cologne (since 6/1998)
- Deutsche Postbank AG, Bonn, Chairman of the Supervisory Board* (since 1/1999)
- Karstadt Quelle AG, Essen (since 5/2003)
- Tchibo Holding AG, Hamburg (from 7/1997 to 8/2003)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

- C.V. International Post Corp. U.A., Amsterdam (Netherlands), Deputy Chairman of the Board of IPC* (since 4/1990)
- Danzas Holding AG, Switzerland, Chairman of the Board of Directors* (from 3/1999 to 12/2003)
- Deutsche Post Ventures GmbH, Bonn, Investment Committee* (from 5/2000 to 5/2003)
- DHL Worldwide Express B.V., Netherlands, Board of Directors* (from 7/1998 to 11/2003)
- Morgan Stanley, New York (U.S.), Board of Directors (since 1/2004)

Franz Tremel.

Member of the Supervisory Board since July 8, 2003
Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board since August 21, 2003
Deputy Chairman of ver.di trade union

- DeTeImmobilien, Deutsche Telekom Immobilien und Service GmbH, Münster, Deputy Chairman (since 3/2000)
- DBV-Winterthur – Leben, Wiesbaden (since 4/2000)

Gert Becker.

Member of the Supervisory Board from January 1, 1995 to May 20, 2003
Former Chairman of the Board of Management of Degussa AG, Düsseldorf

- Bankhaus Metzler KGaA, Frankfurt/Main, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 1/1997)
- Bilfinger Berger AG, Mannheim, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 7/1983)

Monika Brandl.

Member of the Supervisory Board since November 6, 2002
Member of the Central Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn

- no other seats –

Josef Falbisoner.

Member of the Supervisory Board since October 2, 1997
Head of ver.di District of Bavaria

- PSD Bank Munich eG, Augsburg office (since 6/1994)

Dr. Hubertus von Grünberg.

Member of the Supervisory Board since May 25, 2000
Member of the Supervisory Board at Continental Aktiengesellschaft, Hanover, et al.

- Allianz Versicherungs-AG, Munich (since 5/1998)
- Continental AG, Hanover (since 6/1999)
- MAN Aktiengesellschaft, Munich (since 2/2000)
- SAI Automotive, Frankfurt/Main (from 8/2002 to 6/2003)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

- Schindler Holding AG, Hergiswil (Switzerland), Board of Directors (since 5/1999)

Lothar Holzwarth.

Member of the Supervisory Board since November 6, 2002
Chairman of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Business Customer Branch Office, Southwestern District, Stuttgart

- PSD Bank RheinNeckarSaar eG (since 1/1996), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 7/2000)

Dr. sc. techn. Dieter Hundt.

Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995
Managing Shareholder of Allgaier Werke GmbH, Uhingen and President of the Confederation of German Employers' Associations (BDA), Berlin

- EvoBus GmbH, Stuttgart (since 5/1995)
- Stauferkreis Beteiligungs-AG, Göppingen, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 1/1999)
- Stuttgarter Hofbräu AG, Stuttgart (since 4/1993)
- Stuttgarter Hofbräu Verwaltungs-AG, Stuttgart (since 5/1999), Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 9/2003)
- Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Administrative Board (since 1/1999)

Dr. h.c. André Leysen.

Member of the Supervisory Board from January 1, 1995 to February 28, 2003
Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gevaert NV, Mortsel/Antwerp (Belgium)

- E.ON AG, Düsseldorf (from 1993 to 4/2003)
- Schenker AG, Essen (from 1972 to 5/2003)

* Supervisory board seats in companies that are members of the same group, as defined in § 100 (2), Sentence 2 AktG (German Stock Corporation Act).

Waltraud Litzenberger.

Member of the Supervisory Board since June 1, 1999

Member of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Technical Customer Service Branch Office, Central District, Mainz

- PSD Bank Koblenz eG, Koblenz (since 9/1998)

Michael Löffler.

Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995

Member of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Networks Branch Office, Dresden

- no other seats –

Dr. Manfred Overhaus.

Member of the Supervisory Board since November 28, 2002

State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, Berlin

- Deutsche Post AG, Bonn (since 1/1995)
- GEBB mbH, Cologne (since 8/2000)

Hans W. Reich.

Member of the Supervisory Board since May 27, 1999

Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors, KfW Bankengruppe, Frankfurt/Main

- Aareal Bank AG, Wiesbaden (since 6/2002)
- ALSTOM GmbH, Frankfurt/Main (from 8/1999 to 11/2003)
- HUK-COBURG Haftpflicht-Unterstützungs-Kasse kraftfahrender Beamter Deutschlands a. G., Coburg (since 7/2000)
- HUK-Coburg-Holding AG, Coburg (since 7/2000)
- IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG, Düsseldorf (since 9/1999)
- RAG AG, Essen (since 11/2000)
- Thyssen Krupp Steel AG, Duisburg (since 7/2000)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

- DePfa Bank plc., Dublin (Ireland), Board of Directors (since 3/2002)

Dr. jur. Hans-Jürgen Schinzler.

Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2003

Member of the Supervisory Board of Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG, Munich (Chairman of the Board of Management of Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG until December 31, 2003)

- Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, Munich (since 3/2003), Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 1/2004)
- ERGO Versicherungsgruppe AG, Düsseldorf, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 1/1998 to 12/2003)
- MAN AG, Munich, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 1/1993 to 6/2003)
- Metro AG, Düsseldorf (since 5/2002)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

- Aventis S.A., Schiltigheim, (France) (since 12/1999)

Dr. Klaus G. Schlede.

Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2003

Member of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Cologne

- Deutsche Postbank AG, Bonn (since 4/2000)
- Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Cologne (since 8/1998)
- Gerling-Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-AG, Cologne (from 10/1991 to 12/2003)
- Thomas Cook AG, Oberursel (from 12/1997 to 11/2003)

Wolfgang Schmitt.

Member of the Supervisory Board since October 2, 1997

Executive Vice President, Deutsche Telekom AG, Business Customer Branch Office, Southwestern District, Stuttgart

- PSD Bank RheinNeckarSaar eG (since 1993)

Rüdiger Schulze.

Member and Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board between March 29, 1999 and June 30, 2003

Former Head of Department 9 at ver.di trade union, Berlin

- T-Mobile Deutschland GmbH, Bonn, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 3/1999 to 7/2003)

Prof. Dr. Helmut Sihler.

Member of the Supervisory Board from July 1, 1996 to May 20, 2003

Chairman of the Supervisory Board from July 1, 1996 to May 25, 2000

Vice President of the Board of Directors of Novartis AG, Basle (Switzerland)

- Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche AG, Stuttgart, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 1/1993)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

- Novartis AG, Basle (Switzerland), Vice President of the Board of Directors (since 4/1996)

Michael Sommer.

Member of the Supervisory Board since April 15, 2000

Chairman of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), Berlin

- Deutsche Postbank AG, Bonn, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 11/1997)

Ursula Steinke.

Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995
Chairwoman of the Works Council at T-Systems CDS GmbH, Northern District Branch Office, Kiel

– no other seats –

Prof. Dr. h.c. Dieter Stolte.

Member of the Supervisory Board since January 1, 1995
Publisher of the "Welt" and "Berliner Morgenpost" newspapers, Berlin

– Out of home Media AG, Cologne (since 10/2002)
– ZDF Enterprises GmbH, Mainz (since 1992)

Bernhard Walter.

Member of the Supervisory Board since May 27, 1999
Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main

– Bilfinger Berger AG, Mannheim (since 7/1998)
– DaimlerChrysler AG, Stuttgart (since 5/1998)
– Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf (since 5/1998)
– mg technologies ag, Frankfurt/Main (since 3/1993)
– Staatliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Meißen GmbH, Meißen (since 1/2001)
– Thyssen Krupp AG, Düsseldorf (since 3/1997)
– Wintershall AG, Kassel, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 2/2001)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

– Joint-stock company "Sibirsko-Uralskaya Neftegazohimicheskaya Companiya" (AK "Sibur"), Moscow (Russia) (from 4/2002 to 2/2003)

Wilhelm Wegner.

Member of the Supervisory Board since July 1, 1996
Chairman of the Central Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn

– VPV Allgemeine Versicherungs-AG, Cologne (since 8/1995)
– VPV Holding AG, Stuttgart (since 1/2002)
– Vereinigte Postversicherung VVaG, Stuttgart (since 7/1998)
– PSD Bank Düsseldorf eG, Düsseldorf (from 8/2000 to 8/2003)

Dr. Wendelin Wiedeking.

Member of the Supervisory Board since May 20, 2003
Chairman of the Board of Management of Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche AG, Stuttgart

– Sachsen LB, Leipzig (from 5/1998 to 5/2003)

Member of comparable supervisory bodies of companies in Germany or abroad:

– Novartis AG, Basle (Switzerland)
– Eagle-Picher Industries Inc., Phoenix, Arizona (U.S.)*
– Porsche Business Services Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (U.S.)*
– Porsche Cars Great Britain Ltd., Reading (UK)*
– Porsche Cars North America Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (U.S.)*
– Porsche Deutschland GmbH, Bietigheim-Bissingen*
– Porsche Engineering Group GmbH, Weissach*
– Porsche Enterprises Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (U.S.)*
– Porsche Financial Services GmbH, Bietigheim-Bissingen*
– Porsche Financial Services Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (U.S.)*
– Porsche Iberica S.A., Madrid (Spain)*
– Porsche Italia S.p.A., Padua (Italy)*
– Porsche Japan K.K., Tokyo (Japan)*
– Porsche Lizenz- und Handelsgesellschaft mbH, Bietigheim-Bissingen*

Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus.

Member of the Supervisory Board from May 27, 1999 to May 20, 2003
Chairman of the Supervisory Board from May 25, 2000 to March 14, 2003
Member of the Shareholders' Committee of Henkel KgaA, Düsseldorf

– BMW AG, Munich (since 5/1999)
– Degussa AG, Düsseldorf (since 3/1999)
– Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Cologne (since 6/1998)
– ERGO Versicherungsgruppe AG, Düsseldorf (since 5/1998)
– Schwarz Pharma AG, Monheim, (since 6/1998), Chairman of the Supervisory Board (since 5/2000)

* Supervisory board seats in companies that are members of the same group, as defined in § 100 (2), Sentence 2 AktG (German Stock Corporation Act).

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Glossary.

ADS

Short for American Depositary Share (sometimes also American Depositary Receipt = ADR). A bearer certificate being traded on a U.S. stock exchange (such as the New York Stock Exchange, for example) in representation of a number of foreign shares.

The buyer of ADSs acquires the same rights and obligations that apply to the holder of ordinary shares in terms of a claim on pro rata share in annual profits, a right to be given information, voting rights and participation in the annual general meeting.

One ADS of Deutsche Telekom commercially equals one Deutsche Telekom no par value share. The ratio of shares to ADS is 1:1.

ASP

Short for Application Service Provider (or Provision). This refers to the principle of software being leased via the Internet.

Call-by-call selection of a telephone company

Dialing procedure that enables a telephone customer to use the carrier (long-distance operator) of his or her choice for long-distance and international calls (i.e., the customer can change carriers for each call).

Call center

A company, or department of a company, that offers operator-supported voice services. A large number of operators handle inbound calls via a hotline, with outbound calls being part of direct marketing efforts.

Carriers' carrier

A network operator who provides network services to other telecommunications companies.

Desktop services

Our Global Desktop Services product features a variety of support services including outsourcing of whole IT networks. Deutsche Telekom offers an integrated IT service portfolio for corporate customers, providing everything from the server infrastructure and PC workstations through to application management and call center services for user support.

Downstream

Communication of data from the Internet server to the user's PC.

DRSC

Short for Deutsches Rechnungslegungs Standards Committee e.V. (German Accounting Standards Committee). National body that develops recommendations for corporate accounting standards and their practical application.

Earnings per share

This key figure shows the Group's net income or loss per share. It is computed by dividing net income/loss for the year as reported in the consolidated statement of income by the weighted average of outstanding shares.

EITO

Short for European Information Technology Observatory. The establishment of this institution, which is unique in Europe, is the result of a widely-based initiative for gathering comprehensive information and data about the overall European IT and telecom (ICT) market. The Observatory also provides specific services for companies from this sector and for users and public organizations.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess amount that results if the purchase consideration of an acquisition is higher than the pro-rata shareholders' equity of the acquisition in the balance sheet. Goodwill is as a rule recorded as an asset in Deutsche Telekom's consolidated financial statements and amortized over its estimated useful life (between 3 and 20 years) with a net impact on results.

GPRS – General Packet Radio Service

A technology allowing higher data transmission rates in GSM networks.

GSM – Global System for Mobile Communications

A pan-European mobile communications standard for the 900-MHz frequency range.

Hosting

Provision of storage capacity via the Internet.

Interconnection

Term used for the linking of networks of different providers, as regulated by the German Telecommunications Act.

Internet/intranet

The Internet is a worldwide IP-based computer network that has no central network management. Intranets, on the other hand, are managed IP networks that can be accessed only by specific user groups.

IP – Internet Protocol

Nonproprietary transport protocol in layer 3 of the OSI reference model for inter-network communications.

Multimedia

Term used for real-time integration of text with still images and graphics, video and sound.

Portal site

Central point of entry to the Internet with an intelligent and personalized user interface that helps online customers navigate the content offered.

Preselection

Preselection of a telephone company. Procedure in which the customer selects a certain provider – known as the long-distance carrier – for all of his or her long-distance and international calls.

Roaming

A feature of cellular mobile communications networks. Activated mobile stations remain accessible, regardless of location, in all radio cells of the entire area served by the network. Roaming can also include similar networks of different network operators, as is the case with international roaming in the pan-European GSM system.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement forms the liquidity-related part of business accounting. It records cash flows during the financial year in terms of value by comparing inflows and outflows within the period under review, thus showing the change in cash and cash equivalents at year-end.

T-DSL

Deutsche Telekom's asymmetrical digital subscriber line (ADSL) service.

T-ISDN

Deutsche Telekom's integrated services digital network (ISDN).

T-Net

Deutsche Telekom's digitized telephone network.

Treasury

The treasury unit operates at the financial markets and is responsible for the management of cash assets and investments in securities, for leasing arrangements and the refinancing of the Deutsche Telekom Group through a variety of financial arrangements, including, among others, bank loans and other credits, as well as the raising of credits in the capital markets, the handling of payments and clearing transactions, and money market and foreign exchange dealings.

UMTS – Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

International third-generation mobile communications standard that integrates mobile multimedia and telematics services in the 2-GHz range.

VOIP – Voice Over Internet Protocol

Technology for establishing telephone calls via the Internet. There are three methods: PC to PC, PC to Phone, Phone to Phone.

WAP – Wireless Application Protocol

Enables content to be made visible on the mobile phone display.

WLAN – Wireless Local Area Network

A wireless network for highly flexible data communication in the in-house area or on campus. Can serve as an extension or alternative to a wired LAN. WLAN data links offer users the greatest degree of flexibility for call set-up and a high level of mobility.

Financial calendar.

2004/2005 financial calendar	
Annual press conference on the 2003 financial year and analysts' meeting	March 10, 2004
Publication of the 2003 Annual Report	March 30, 2004
Group Report Jan. 1 to March 31, 2004 and conference call	May 13, 2004
2004 shareholders' meeting	May 18, 2004
2004 Group half-year report	August 12, 2004
Group Report Jan. 1 to September 30, 2004	November 11, 2004
Annual press conference on the 2004 financial year and analysts' meeting	March 3, 2005
Publication of the 2004 Annual Report*	March 15, 2005
2005 shareholders' meeting	April 26, 2005

* planned.

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements that reflect the current views of Deutsche Telekom management with respect to future events. The words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "plan", "project" and "should" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current plans, estimates, and projections, and therefore you should not place too much reliance on them. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond Deutsche Telekom's control, including, without limitation, those factors set forth in "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" contained in Deutsche Telekom's annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC. If these or other risks and uncertainties materialize, or if the assumptions underlying any of these statements prove incorrect, Deutsche

Telekom's actual results may be materially different from those expressed or implied by such statements. Deutsche Telekom does not intend or assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

This Annual Report contains a number of non-GAAP figures, such as EBITDA and EBITDA adj. for special factors, EBITDA margin adj., capex, adj. net income, free cash flow, and gross and net debt. These non-GAAP figures should not be viewed as a substitute for our GAAP figures. Our non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to non-GAAP measures used by other companies. To interpret the non-GAAP measures, please refer to the chapter "Reconciliation of pro forma figures" of this Annual Report (posted on Deutsche Telekom's Investor relations link under www.telekom.de).

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