

This document constitutes two prospectuses for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 November 2003, as amended (the "**Prospectus Directive**"): (i) the prospectus of Deutsche Telekom AG in respect of non-equity securities within the meaning of Art. 22 No. 6 (4) of the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 of 29 April 2004, as amended ("**Non-Equity Securities**") and (ii) the prospectus of Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. in respect of Non-Equity Securities (together, the "**Prospectus**").



Deutsche Telekom AG

Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

as Issuer and as Guarantor for Notes issued by

Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.

a private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*) incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands and having its corporate seat (*statutaire zetel*) in Maastricht, The Netherlands as Issuer

EUR 25,000,000,000

Debt Issuance Programme

(the "**Programme**")

Application has been made to the Luxembourg *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**"), which is the Luxembourg competent authority for the purpose of the Prospectus Directive, for its approval of this Prospectus.

Application has been made to list Notes to be issued under the Programme on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to trade Notes on the regulated market "*Bourse de Luxembourg*". The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market is a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004, as amended, (the "**Regulated Market**"). Notes issued under the Programme may also not be listed at all.

Each Issuer has requested the CSSF to provide the competent authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany ("**Germany**"), The Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and the Republic of Austria, with a certificate of approval attesting that the Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the *Loi relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières* (the "**Luxembourg Law**") which implements the Prospectus Directive into Luxembourg law ("**Notification**"). Each Issuer may request the CSSF to provide competent authorities in additional host Member States within the European Economic Area with a Notification. By approving a prospectus, the CSSF shall give no undertaking as to the economic and financial soundness of the operation or the quality or solvency of the issuer pursuant to Article 7(7) of the Luxembourg Law.

See "*Risk Factors*" for a discussion of certain factors which should be considered by prospective investors in connection with an investment in any of the Notes

Arranger

Deutsche Bank

Dealers

Barclays	BNP PARIBAS	Citigroup
Deutsche Bank	DZ BANK AG	Goldman Sachs International
J.P. Morgan	Morgan Stanley	Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking
The Royal Bank of Scotland		UniCredit Bank

This Prospectus has been filed with the CSSF and will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) and the website of Deutsche Telekom AG (<http://www.telekom.com/bonds>). This Prospectus replaces the Prospectus dated 29 April 2015 pertaining to the Programme.

Responsibility Statement

Deutsche Telekom AG ("**Deutsche Telekom AG**", the "**Guarantor**" or the "**Company**" and together with its consolidated subsidiaries, "**Deutsche Telekom**", the "**Group**" or "**Deutsche Telekom Group**") with its registered office in Bonn and Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. ("**Finance**") with its registered office in Maastricht (each an "**Issuer**" and together the "**Issuers**") are solely responsible for the information given in this Prospectus and for the information which will be contained in the Final Terms (as defined herein),

provided that:

Finance is not responsible for the description of Deutsche Telekom.

Each Issuer hereby declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this Prospectus for which it is responsible is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Notice

This Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with any supplement thereto and with any document incorporated herein by reference (the "**Reference Documents**"). Full information on each Issuer and any tranche of Notes (as hereinafter defined) is only available on the basis of the Prospectus as supplemented, together with the Reference Documents and the relevant final terms (the "**Final Terms**").

Each Issuer has confirmed to the dealers set forth on the cover page and any additional dealer appointed from time to time under the Programme (each a "**Dealer**" and together the "**Dealers**") that this Prospectus contains, as of the date hereof, all information with regard to the Issuers and the Notes which is material in the context of the Programme and the issue and offering of Notes thereunder; that the information contained herein with respect to the Issuers and the Notes is accurate in all material respects and is not misleading; that any opinions and intentions expressed herein are honestly held and based on reasonable assumptions; that there are no other facts, the omission of which would make any statement, whether fact or opinion, in this Prospectus misleading in any material respect; and that all reasonable enquiries have been made to ascertain all facts and to verify the accuracy of all statements contained herein.

No person has been authorised to give any information which is not contained in or not consistent with this Prospectus or any other document entered into in relation to the Programme or any information supplied by any Issuer or such other information as in the public domain and, if given or made, such information must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuers, the Guarantor, the Dealers or any of them.

Neither the Arranger nor any Dealer nor any other person mentioned in this Prospectus, excluding the Issuers, is responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus or any supplement thereof, or any Final Terms or any other Reference Document, and accordingly, and to the extent permitted by the laws of any relevant jurisdiction, none of these persons accepts any responsibility as to the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in any of these documents.

This Prospectus is valid for 12 months after its approval and this Prospectus and any supplement hereto as well as any Final Terms reflect the status as of their respective dates of issue. The delivery of this Prospectus as supplemented or any Final Terms and the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes may not be taken as an implication that the information contained in such documents is accurate and complete subsequent to their respective dates of issue or that there has been no adverse change in the financial condition of each of the Issuers since such date or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is accurate at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

Each of the Issuers has undertaken with the Dealers to supplement this Prospectus or publish a new Prospectus at any time after submission of the Prospectus for approval to the Commission if and when the information herein should become materially inaccurate or incomplete or in the event of any significant new factor, that is capable of affecting the assessment of the Notes by potential Investors.

The Notes will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and will include Notes in bearer form that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to U.S. persons, see "*Selling Restrictions*".

The distribution of this Prospectus and any Final Terms and the offering, sale and delivery of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Final Terms comes are required by the Issuers and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of this Prospectus or any Final Terms and other offering material relating to the Notes, see "*Selling Restrictions*".

This Prospectus is drawn up in the English language. The German versions of the English language Terms and Conditions and Guarantee are shown in the prospectus for additional information. As to form and content, and all rights and obligations of the Holders and the Issuer under the Notes to be issued, German is the controlling legally binding language if so specified in the relevant Final Terms. In respect of the Guarantee, the German language version is always controlling and legally binding as to form and content, and all rights and obligations of the Holders and the Guarantor thereunder. The Issuers accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus and confirm that the non-binding translation of the Terms and Conditions, either in the German or English language, correctly and adequately reflects the respective binding language version.

This Prospectus may only be used for the purpose for which it has been published.

Each Dealer and/or each further financial intermediary subsequently reselling or finally placing Notes issued under the Programme is entitled to use the Prospectus as set out in "*Consent to the Use of the Prospectus*" below.

This Prospectus and any Final Terms must not be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes under the Programme, the Dealer(s) who is(are) specified in the relevant Final Terms as the stabilising manager(s) (or persons acting on its(their) behalf) may overallot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that such stabilising manager (or persons acting on its behalf) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin at any time after the adequate public disclosure of the final terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the Issue Date and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilising action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant stabilising manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilising manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

All terms not otherwise defined in this Prospectus shall have the meaning as set out in the "Terms and Conditions" of the Notes.

Any websites included in the Prospectus, except for the website www.bourse.lu, are for information purposes only and do not form part of the Prospectus

Forward-Looking Statements

This Prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements. A forward-looking statement is a statement that does not relate to historical facts and events. They are based on analyses or forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable or foreseeable. These forward-looking statements are identified by the use of terms and phrases such as "*anticipate*", "*believe*", "*could*", "*estimate*", "*expect*", "*intend*", "*may*", "*plan*", "*predict*", "*project*", "*will*" and similar terms and phrases, including references and assumptions. This applies, in particular, to statements in this Prospectus containing information on future earning capacity, plans and expectations regarding Deutsche Telekom Group's business and management, its growth and profitability, and general economic and regulatory conditions and other factors that affect it.

Forward-looking statements in this Prospectus are based on current estimates and assumptions that the Issuers make to the best of their present knowledge. These forward-looking statements are

subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual results, including Deutsche Telekom Group's financial condition and results of operations, to differ materially from and be worse than results that have expressly or implicitly been assumed or described in these forward-looking statements. Deutsche Telekom Group's business is also subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause a forward-looking statement, estimate or prediction in this Prospectus to become inaccurate. Accordingly, investors are strongly advised to read the following sections of this Prospectus: "*Risk Factors*", "*Deutsche Telekom AG*" and "*Deutsche Telekom Finance International B.V.*". These sections include more detailed descriptions of factors that might have an impact on Deutsche Telekom's business and the markets in which it operates.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, future events described in this Prospectus may not occur. In addition, neither the Issuers nor the Dealers assume any obligation, except as required by law, to update any forward-looking statement or to conform these forward-looking statements to actual events or developments.

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Summary

Summaries are made up of disclosure requirements known as "*Elements*". These elements are numbered in Sections A – E (A.1 – E.7).

This summary (the "**Summary**") contains all the Elements required to be included in a summary for this type of Notes and Issuer. Because some Elements are not required to be addressed, there may be gaps in the numbering sequence of the Elements.

Even though an Element may be required to be inserted in the Summary because of the type of Notes and Issuer, it is possible that no relevant information can be given regarding the Element. In this case, a short description of the Element is included in the Summary with the mention of "*not applicable*".

[The Summary contains options, characterised by square brackets or typesetting in italics (other than the respective translations of specific legal terms), and placeholders regarding the Notes to be issued under the Programme. The summary of the individual issue of Notes will include the options relevant to this issue of Notes as determined by the applicable Final Terms and will contain the information, which had been left blank, as completed by the applicable Final Terms.]¹

Element	Section A – Introduction and warnings	
A.1	Warnings	Warning that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ this Summary should be read as an introduction to the Prospectus; ▪ any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on consideration of the Prospectus as a whole by the investor; ▪ where a claim relating to the information contained in the Prospectus is brought before a court, the plaintiff investor might, under the national legislation of the Member State, have to bear the costs of translating the Prospectus, before the legal proceedings are initiated; and ▪ civil liability attaches only to the Issuer which has tabled the Summary including any translation thereof, but only if the Summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of the Prospectus or it does not provide, when read together with the other parts of the Prospectus, key information in order to aid investors when considering whether to invest in the Notes.
A.2	Consent to the use of the Prospectus	[Each Dealer and/or each further financial intermediary subsequently reselling or finally placing the Notes is entitled to use the Prospectus for the subsequent resale or final placement of the Notes during the offer period for the subsequent resale or final placement of the Notes from [●] to [●], provided however, that the Prospectus is still valid in accordance with Article 11(2) of the Luxembourg Law relating to prospectuses for securities (<i>Loi relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières</i>), as amended, which implements Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the

¹ To be deleted for the summary of an individual issue of Notes.

		<p>Council of 4 November 2003 (as amended).</p> <p>The Prospectus may only be delivered to potential investors together with all supplements published before such delivery. Any supplement to the Prospectus is available for viewing in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) and on the website of Deutsche Telekom AG (http://www.telekom.com/investor-relations/debt-market/dip-mtn-program/64276).</p> <p>When using the Prospectus, each Dealer and/or relevant further financial intermediary must make certain that it complies with all applicable laws and regulations in force in the respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>In the event of an offer being made by a Dealer and/or a further financial intermediary the Dealer and/or the further financial intermediary shall provide information to investors on the terms and conditions of the Notes at the time of that offer.] [Not applicable. No consent has been given.]</p>
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Element	Section B – [Issuer] [Guarantor]	
B.1	Legal and commercial name	Deutsche Telekom AG (" Deutsche Telekom AG ").
B.2	Domicile / Legal form / Legislation / Country of incorporation	Deutsche Telekom AG is a private stock corporation organised under German law registered with the local court (<i>Amtsgericht</i>) of Bonn in the country of incorporation, Federal Republic of Germany. The registered office is located at Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 53113 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
B.4b	Known trends affecting the Issuer and the industries in which it operates	<p>Intense competition in all areas of Deutsche Telekom's business, which could lead to reduced prices for its products and services.</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom Group remains subject to sector-specific market regulation. The national regulatory authorities have extensive powers to intervene in product design and pricing, with significant effects on operations.</p>
B.5	Description of the Group and the Issuer's position within the Group	Deutsche Telekom AG is the parent company of the Deutsche Telekom Group (" Deutsche Telekom Group ").
B.9	Profit forecast or estimate	Not applicable. No profit forecast or estimate are included.
B.10	Nature of any qualifications in the audit report on historical financial information	Not applicable. The auditors' reports on the audited consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Telekom AG for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 do not include any qualifications.

B.12

Selected historical key financial information of Deutsche Telekom Group

		2015	2014
	Change -compared to prior year percent ^a	billions of EUR	billions of EUR
REVENUE AND EARNINGS			
Net revenue	10.5	69.2	62.7
Of which: domestic ^a	percent (3.7)	36.2	39.9
Of which: international ^a	percent 3.7	63.8	60.1
Profit (loss) from operations (EBIT)	(3.0)	7.0	7.2
Net profit (loss)	11.3	3.3	2.9
Net profit (loss) (adjusted for special factors) ^e	69.8	4.1	2.4
EBITDA ^{b,c}	3.2	18.4	17.8
EBITDA (adjusted for special factors) ^{b,c,e}	13.3	19.9	17.6
EBITDA margin (adjusted for special factors) ^{a,e}	percent 0.8	28.8	28.0
PROFITABILITY			
ROCE	percent (0.7)	4.8	5.5
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Total assets	11.3	143.9	129.4
Shareholders' equity	12.0	38.2	34.1
Equity ratio ^a	percent 0.2	26.5	26.3
Net debt ^c	11.9	47.6	42.5
Relative debt (Net debt/EBITDA (adjusted for special factors)) ^{a,b,e}	n.a.	2.4	2.4
CASH FLOWS			
Net cash from operating activities	12.0	15.0	13.4
Cash capex	(23.4)	(14.6)	(11.8)
Free cash flow (before dividend payments, spectrum investment) ^d	9.8	4.5	4.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(39.5)	(15.0)	(10.8)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	74.5	(0.9)	(3.4)
EMPLOYEES			
Average number of employees (full-time equivalents, without trainees)	thousands (0.8)	226	228
Revenue per employee ^a	thousands of EUR 11.4	305.9	274.5

^a Calculated on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision. Changes to percentages expressed as percentage points.

^b Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as profit/loss from operations before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.

	<p>^c EBITDA, EBITDA adjusted for special factors, net debt, and free cash flow are non-GAAP figures not governed by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). They should not be viewed in isolation as an alternative to profit or loss from operations, net profit or loss, net cash from operating activities, the liabilities reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, or other Deutsche Telekom key performance indicators presented in accordance with IFRS.</p> <p>^d Deutsche Telekom has defined free cash flow as cash generated from operations less interest paid and net cash outflows for investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant and equipment.</p> <p>^e Special factors mainly comprise staff-related measures, non-staff-related restructuring, effects on earnings from business combinations and other transactions and impairment losses.</p>				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No Material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer</td> <td>There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Telekom AG since 31 December 2015.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Significant change in the financial and trading position</td> <td>Not applicable. There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of Deutsche Telekom AG since 31 December 2015.</td> </tr> </table>	No Material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer	There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Deutsche Telekom AG since 31 December 2015.	Significant change in the financial and trading position	Not applicable. There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of Deutsche Telekom AG since 31 December 2015.
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B.13	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Recent events</td> <td>On 5 February 2015, Deutsche Telekom and the French telecommunications operator Orange reached an agreement with the British telecommunications operator BT on the sale of the EE joint venture. The transaction was approved by the United Kingdom's Competition and Markets Authority (cma) in January 2016, unconditionally and without remedies. Deutsche Telekom and Orange consummated the transaction on 29 January 2016 at an adjusted purchase price of GBP 13.2 billion. In return for its stake in the EE joint venture, Deutsche Telekom received a financial stake of 12 percent in BT and a cash payment of GBP 25.7 million. Since closing Deutsche Telekom is the largest shareholder in BT.</td> </tr> </table>	Recent events	On 5 February 2015, Deutsche Telekom and the French telecommunications operator Orange reached an agreement with the British telecommunications operator BT on the sale of the EE joint venture. The transaction was approved by the United Kingdom's Competition and Markets Authority (cma) in January 2016, unconditionally and without remedies. Deutsche Telekom and Orange consummated the transaction on 29 January 2016 at an adjusted purchase price of GBP 13.2 billion. In return for its stake in the EE joint venture, Deutsche Telekom received a financial stake of 12 percent in BT and a cash payment of GBP 25.7 million. Since closing Deutsche Telekom is the largest shareholder in BT.		
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B.15	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Principal activities</td> <td> <p>Deutsche Telekom Group, in which Deutsche Telekom AG is the parent company, is one of the world's leading service providers in the telecommunications and information technology industry and offers its customers a wide variety of products and services for connected life and work. In addition to the core business (traditional fixed-network and mobile access), Deutsche Telekom Group is tapping new growth areas with investments in intelligent networks and its portfolio of IT, Internet, and network services.</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom Group has four operating segments whose business activities are assigned in three segments by region (Germany, Europe and the United States) and in one segment by customer and product.</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom AG's business activities relate primarily to all areas of telecommunications, information technology, multimedia, information and entertainment.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Principal activities	<p>Deutsche Telekom Group, in which Deutsche Telekom AG is the parent company, is one of the world's leading service providers in the telecommunications and information technology industry and offers its customers a wide variety of products and services for connected life and work. In addition to the core business (traditional fixed-network and mobile access), Deutsche Telekom Group is tapping new growth areas with investments in intelligent networks and its portfolio of IT, Internet, and network services.</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom Group has four operating segments whose business activities are assigned in three segments by region (Germany, Europe and the United States) and in one segment by customer and product.</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom AG's business activities relate primarily to all areas of telecommunications, information technology, multimedia, information and entertainment.</p>		
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B.16	Controlling Persons	The holders of more than 3 percent of Deutsche Telekom AG's ordinary shares and their percentage of ownership, based on information supplied to Deutsche Telekom AG by such holders are as follows: KfW: 17.45 percent Federal Republic of Germany: 14.34 percent Blackrock: 5.10 percent
B.17	Credit ratings of the Issuer or its debt securities	Deutsche Telekom AG is rated by the rating agencies Fitch ^{1,2} , Moody's ^{3,2} and Standard & Poor's ^{4,2} at BBB+/Baa1/BBB+ ⁵ . The outlook from all three rating agencies is 'stable'.
[B.18]	Nature and scope of the Guarantee	Notes issued by Finance will have the benefit of a guarantee provided by Deutsche Telekom AG (the " Guarantee " and the " Guarantor ", respectively). The Guarantee constitutes an irrevocable, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of the Guarantor ranking <i>pari passu</i> with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor. The terms of the Guarantee contain a negative pledge undertaking of the Guarantor. The Guarantee is governed by German law. The Guarantee constitutes a contract for the benefit of Holders from time to time as third party beneficiaries pursuant to § 328 paragraph 1 of the German Civil Code (<i>Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – BGB</i>).]

[Element]	Section B – Issuer	
B.1	Legal and commercial name	Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. (" Finance ").
B.2	Domicile / Legal form / Legislation / Country of incorporation	Finance is incorporated and operates under the laws of the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability with its statutory seat in Maastricht, The Netherlands and its registered office located at Stationsplein 8-K, 6221 BT Maastricht, The Netherlands.
B.4b	Known trends affecting the Issuer and the industries in	Finance acts solely to finance the Deutsche Telekom Group and its ability to raise funding depends primarily on the guarantee provided by Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn,

¹ Fitch is established in the European Community and is registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies, as amended (the "**CRA Regulation**").

² The European Securities and Markets Authority publishes on its website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/Listregistered-and-certified-CRAs>) a list of credit rating agencies registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation. That list is updated within five working days following the adoption of a decision under Article 16, 17 or 20 CRA Regulation. The European Commission shall publish that updated list in the Official Journal of the European Union within 30 days following such update.

³ Moody's is established in the European Community and is registered under the CRA Regulation.

⁴ Standard & Poor's is established in the European Community and is registered under the CRA Regulation.

⁵ A credit rating assesses the creditworthiness of an entity and informs an investor therefore about the probability of the entity being able to redeem invested capital. It is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

	which it operates	Germany (" Deutsche Telekom AG "). The trends affecting Deutsche Telekom AG therefore also affect Finance. For more information on trends affecting Deutsche Telekom AG please see Deutsche Telekom AG - B.4b.																																	
B.5	Description of the Group and the Issuer's position within the Group	Finance is wholly owned by Deutsche Telekom AG and has no subsidiaries of its own.																																	
B.9	Profit forecast or estimate	Not applicable. No profit forecast or estimate are included.																																	
B.10	Nature of any qualifications in the audit report on historical financial information	Not applicable. The auditor's reports on the audited unconsolidated financial statements of Finance for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 do not include any qualifications.																																	
B.12	<p>Selected historical key financial information</p> <p>Statement of financial position</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>thousands of EUR</th> <th>Dec. 31, 2015</th> <th>Dec. 31, 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Assets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current assets</td> <td>3,213,763</td> <td>4,236,215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-current assets</td> <td>19,892,871</td> <td>21,462,548</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Assets</td> <td>23,106,634</td> <td>25,698,763</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Liabilities and shareholder's equity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current liabilities</td> <td>3,191,384</td> <td>4,199,068</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-current liabilities</td> <td>19,601,792</td> <td>21,192,044</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liabilities</td> <td>22,793,176</td> <td>25,391,112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shareholder's equity</td> <td>313,458</td> <td>307,651</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Liabilities and shareholder's equity</td> <td>23,106,634</td> <td>25,698,763</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		thousands of EUR	Dec. 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Assets			Current assets	3,213,763	4,236,215	Non-current assets	19,892,871	21,462,548	Total Assets	23,106,634	25,698,763	Liabilities and shareholder's equity			Current liabilities	3,191,384	4,199,068	Non-current liabilities	19,601,792	21,192,044	Liabilities	22,793,176	25,391,112	Shareholder's equity	313,458	307,651	Total Liabilities and shareholder's equity	23,106,634	25,698,763
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	No material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer	There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of Finance since 31 December 2015.																																	
	Significant change in the financial and trading position	Not applicable. There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of Finance since 31 December 2015.																																	

B.13	Recent events	Not applicable. There are no recent events since the date of the last published audited financial statements (31 December 2015) particular to Finance which are to a material extent relevant to the solvency of Finance.
B.14	Please see Element B.5	
	Statement of dependency upon other entities within the group	Finance is wholly owned by Deutsche Telekom AG.
B.15	Principal activities	Finance is the financing company of Deutsche Telekom Group. In this position, Finance issues debt instruments in the capital market on its own (but guaranteed by Deutsche Telekom AG) on the basis of the capital needs within Deutsche Telekom Group.
B.16	Controlling Persons	Deutsche Telekom AG (100 percent). Finance is a wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG.
B.17	Credit ratings of the Issuer or its debt securities	Not applicable. No own credit ratings.
B.19	Summary information about the Guarantor	Please see Deutsche Telekom AG B.1 to B. 18
		In the case of an issue of Notes by Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. insert the information under Deutsche Telekom AG - B.1 to B.18 into the summary of the individual issue of Notes under this Element B.19 and number the Elements about Deutsche Telekom AG as Guarantor as follows: B.19 B.1., etc.]

Element	Section C – Securities	
C.1	Class and type of the Notes / Security Identification Number	Class The Notes are unsecured.
		[Fixed Rate Notes] The Notes bear interest at a fixed rate throughout the entire term of the Notes.]
		[Floating Rate Notes] The Notes will bear interest at a rate determined [(and as adjusted for the applicable margin)] on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service.]
		ISIN [•] Common Code

		<p>[•]</p> <p>WKN</p> <p>[•]</p>
C.2	Currency	The Notes are issued in [•].
C.5	Restrictions on free transferability	Not applicable. The Notes are freely transferable.
C.8	Rights attached to the Notes (including ranking of the Notes and limitations to those rights)	<p>Governing law</p> <p>The Notes will be governed by German law.</p>
		<p>Status of the Notes</p> <p>The obligations under the Notes constitute unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer ranking <i>pari passu</i> among themselves and <i>pari passu</i> with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.</p>
		<p>Negative pledge</p> <p>The Terms and Conditions of the Notes contain a negative pledge provision of the Issuer.</p>
		<p>[Early redemption in the case of fixed rate Notes]</p> <p>The Notes can be redeemed prior to their stated maturity [at the option of the] [Issuer,] [and] [or] [the holders of the Notes (the "Holders")], for taxation reasons and upon the occurrence of an event of default.]</p>
		<p>[Early redemption in the case of floating rate Notes]</p> <p>The Notes can be redeemed prior to their stated maturity [at the option of the Issuer,] for taxation reasons and upon the occurrence of an event of default.]</p>
		<p>[Early Redemption at the option of the [Issuer] [and] [or] [the Holders] at specified redemption amount(s)]</p> <p>The Notes can be redeemed at the option of the [Issuer] [and] [or] [the Holders] upon giving notice within the specified notice period to [the Holders] [or] [the Issuer][, as the case may be,] on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at the specified redemption amount(s) together with accrued interest to, but excluding, the relevant redemption date.]</p>
<p>Early redemption for taxation reasons</p> <p>Early Redemption of the Notes for reasons of taxation will be permitted, if as a result of any change in, or amendment to the laws or regulations (including any amendment to, or change in, an official interpretation or application of such laws</p>		

		<p>or regulations), of [<i>in the case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom AG – the Federal Republic of Germany</i>] [<i>in case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. – The Netherlands or the Federal Republic of Germany</i>] or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereto or therein affecting taxation or the obligation to pay duties of any kind, the Issuer [<i>in case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. or the Guarantor.</i>] will become obligated to pay additional amounts on the Notes.</p>
		<p>Early redemption in an event of default (including the cross default)</p> <p>The Notes provide for events of default (including the cross default) entitling Holders to demand immediate redemption of Notes at their principal amount together with accrued interest to, the date of repayment.</p>
C.9	Please see Element C.8.	
	Interest rate	[<i>In the case of fixed rate Notes</i> [●] percent <i>per annum</i>]
		[<i>In the case of floating rate Notes</i> [EURIBOR][LIBOR for the specified currency] [[plus] [minus] the [applicable] margin [of [●] percent <i>per annum</i> for each interest period]. [The minimum interest rate is [●] percent.] [The maximum interest rate is [●] percent.]]
	Interest commencement date	[The issue date of the Notes.]
	Interest payment dates	[●]
	Underlying on which interest rate is based	[<i>In the case of fixed rate Notes</i> Not applicable. The interest rate is not based on an underlying.]
		[<i>In the case of floating rate Notes</i> [EURIBOR][LIBOR for the specified currency]]
	Maturity date including repayment procedures	[<i>In the case of fixed rate Notes</i> [●].]
		[<i>In the case of floating rate Notes</i> The interest payment date falling in [the redemption month].]
Payment of principal in respect of Notes shall be made to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the accounts of the relevant account holders of the Clearing System.		
Indication of yield	[<i>In the case of fixed rate Notes</i> [●] percent <i>per annum</i>]	
	[<i>In the case of floating rate Notes</i> Not applicable. No yield is calculated.]	
Name of representative of the Holders	Not applicable. No Holders' Representative has been designated in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.	

C.10	Please see Element C.9.	
	Explanation how the value of the investment is affected in the case the Notes have a derivative component in the interest payment	Not applicable. The interest payment has no derivative component.
C.11	Admission to trading on a regulated market or equivalent market	[Regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.] [Not applicable. It is not intended to admit the Notes to trading on a regulated market.]

Element	Section D - Risks	
	Risks specific to Deutsche Telekom AG as [Issuer] [Guarantor]	
D.2	Key information on the key risks that are specific to the Issuer	<p>General Economic Development</p> <p>The economic development and outlook are positive for most of Deutsche Telekom's markets. The European economies are profiting from strong consumption, low oil and energy prices, an expansive monetary policy, and favorable euro exchange rates. However, an economic downturn, an intensification of the European debt crisis, a considerably slowdown in consumer spending or radical escalation of current or future geopolitical crises, resulting for example from the increased terror threat or large numbers of refugees, could adversely affect Deutsche Telekom's customers' purchases of products and services in each of the operating segments, which could have a negative impact on the operating results and financial condition of Deutsche Telekom. Government austerity measures, could have negative effects on demand for telecommunications services – caused by reduced public demand or lower disposable incomes in the private sector.</p> <p>On account of national efforts at consolidation, Deutsche Telekom's operational business also faces the risk of further, unannounced tax rises or special taxes, in particularly in the Southern and Eastern European markets. Furthermore, the risks arising from the sovereign debt crisis also gives rise to volatile exchange rates.</p> <p>Decisions of Regulatory Authorities</p> <p>Because Deutsche Telekom operates in heavily regulated business environments, decisions that regulatory authorities impose on Deutsche Telekom restrict flexibility in managing its business and may force it to offer services to competitors or reduce the prices it charges for products and services, either of which could have a material negative impact on Deutsche Telekom's revenues, profits and market shares.</p> <p>Intense Business Competition</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom faces intense competition in all areas of its business, which could lead to reduced prices for its</p>

	<p>products and services and a decrease in market share in certain service areas, thereby adversely affecting Deutsche Telekom's revenues and net profit.</p> <p>Non-Realisation of Expected Revenues</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom may not realise either the expected level of demand for its new/existing products and services or the expected level and timing of revenues generated by those products and services, on account of the lack of market acceptance or technological change, which could adversely affect Deutsche Telekom's cash flows.</p> <p>Uncertainties for strategic transformations and integration</p> <p>A substantive or temporal deviation from planned measures for strategic transformations and integration may reduce its benefits and could have a negative impact on Deutsche Telekom's business situation, financial position and results of operations.</p> <p>Uncertainty of Meeting Restructuring Goals</p> <p>Failure to achieve the planned reduction and restructuring of personnel or the human resources-related cost-savings goals could negatively affect the reputation and achievement of Deutsche Telekom's financial objectives and profitability.</p> <p>Return of Civil Servants</p> <p>As a result of dispositions of certain non-core businesses in Germany, there is an increased risk of return of civil servants transferred out of Deutsche Telekom Group, which could have a negative impact on the staff and cost reduction objectives.</p> <p>Health Risks of Wireless Communications Devices</p> <p>Alleged health risks of wireless communications devices have led to litigation affecting markets with Deutsche Telekom's mobile telecommunications operations subsidiaries and could lead to decreased wireless communications usage or increased difficulty in obtaining sites for base stations and, as a result, adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of Deutsche Telekom's wireless services business.</p> <p>Risks in Connection with Implementation of IT- and NT-Programs</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom regularly engages in large-scale programs to reshape the information technology ("IT") and network infrastructure ("NT") to adapt to changing customer needs and organisational and accounting requirements. The implementation of any of these programs may require substantial investments and a failure to effectively plan and monitor them could lead to misallocations of resources and impaired processes with negative consequences for Deutsche Telekom's operations.</p> <p>System Failures and Disruptions</p> <p>System failures due to natural or man-made disruptions and loss of data could result in reduced user traffic and reduced revenues and could harm Deutsche Telekom's reputation</p>
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		<p>and results.</p> <p>Shortcomings in Supply or Procurement</p> <p>Shortcomings in Deutsche Telekom's supply and procurement process could negatively affect its product portfolio, revenues and profits.</p> <p>Litigations</p> <p>Deutsche Telekom is continuously involved in disputes and litigation with government agencies, competition authorities, competitors and other parties. The ultimate outcome of such legal proceedings is generally uncertain. When finally concluded, they may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Telekom's results of operations and financial condition.</p> <p>Liquidity and credit risk and changes in Currency Exchange Rates, Interest rates, Rating and Tax statutory provisions</p> <p>Liquidity, credit, currency, interest rate risks, rating risks and tax risks have had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on Deutsche Telekom's revenue and cost development.</p> <p>Potential Breaches of Compliance Requirements</p> <p>Potential breaches of compliance requirements or the identification of material weaknesses in Deutsche Telekom's internal control over financial reporting may have an adverse impact on Deutsche Telekom's corporate reputation, financial condition and the trading price of its securities.</p> <p>Brand, communication, and reputation</p> <p>An unforeseeable negative media report on products and services or corporate activities and responsibilities of Deutsche Telekom Group can have a huge impact on the reputation, the standing and the brand image of Deutsche Telekom Group.</p> <p>General Developments in Telecommunication Sector</p> <p>Developments in the telecommunications sector have resulted, and may in the future result, in substantial write-downs of the carrying value of certain of Deutsche Telekom Group's assets.</p>
	Risks specific to Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. as Issuer	
D.2	Key information on the key risks that are specific to the Issuer	<p>Payment of principal of and interest on notes issued by Finance are guaranteed by Deutsche Telekom AG. Therefore the risks in respect of Finance substantially correspond with the ones of Deutsche Telekom AG. For the risks specific to Deutsche Telekom AG please see "Section D.2 – Risks specific to Deutsche Telekom AG".</p>
	Risks specific to the Securities	
D.3	Key information on the key risks that are specific to the	<p>Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors</p> <p>Each potential investor in Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances.</p>

	<p>securities</p>	<p>Liquidity Risk</p> <p>There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market for the Notes will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue. In an illiquid market, an investor might not be able to sell his Notes at any time at fair market prices. The possibility to sell the Notes might additionally be restricted by country specific reasons.</p> <p>Market Price Risk</p> <p>The Holder of Notes is exposed to the risk of an unfavourable development of market prices of its Notes, which materialises if the Holder sells the Notes prior to the final maturity of such Notes.</p> <p>Risk of Early Redemption</p> <p>A Holder of Notes is exposed to the risk that due to early redemption his investment will have a lower than expected yield. Also, the Holder may only be able to reinvest on less favourable conditions as compared to the original investment.</p> <p>[Currency Risk</p> <p>A Holder of Notes denominated in a foreign currency is exposed to the risk, that changes in currency exchange rates may affect the yield of such Notes.]</p> <p>[Fixed Rate Notes</p> <p>A Holder of Fixed Rate Notes is exposed to the risk that the price of such Notes falls as a result of changes in the market interest rate.]</p> <p>[Floating Rate Notes</p> <p>A Holder of Floating Rate Notes is exposed to the risk of fluctuating interest rate levels and uncertain interest income. Fluctuating interest rate levels make it impossible to determine the profitability of Floating Rate Notes in advance.]</p>
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Element	Section E – Offer of the Securities	
E.2b	Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds when different from making profit and/or hedging certain risks	[•]
E.3	A description of the terms and conditions of the offer	<p>[No public offer is being made or contemplated]</p> <p>The total amount of the [issue] [offer] is [•].</p> <p>[The offer period commences on [•] and ends on [•].]</p> <p>[The minimum subscription amount is [•].]</p> <p>[The maximum subscription amount is [•].]</p> <p>[The expected price at which the Notes will be offered is [•].]</p> <p>[•]</p>

E.4	Any interest that is material to the issue/offer including conflicting interests	[•]
E.7	Estimated expenses charged to the investor by the issuer or the offeror	[•]

German Translation of the Summary Zusammenfassung

Zusammenfassungen sind zusammengesetzt aus Offenlegungspflichten, die als "*Punkte*" benannt sind. Diese Punkte sind in die Abschnitte A – E (A.1 – E.7) nummeriert.

Diese Zusammenfassung (die "**Zusammenfassung**") enthält alle Punkte, die in eine Zusammenfassung für diese Art von Schuldverschreibungen und die Emittenten aufzunehmen sind. Da einige Punkte nicht zu berücksichtigen sind, kann die Nummerierung Lücken aufweisen.

Auch wenn ein Punkt wegen der Art der Schuldverschreibungen und der Emittenten in die Zusammenfassung aufgenommen werden muss, ist es möglich, dass bezüglich dieses Punktes keine relevante Information gegeben werden kann. In einem solchen Fall ist in der Zusammenfassung eine kurze Beschreibung des Punktes unter Bezeichnung als "*nicht anwendbar*" enthalten.

[Die Zusammenfassung enthält durch eckige Klammern oder Kursivschreibung gekennzeichnete Optionen und Leerstellen bezüglich der Schuldverschreibungen, die unter dem Programm begeben werden können. Die Zusammenfassung der einzelnen Emission der Schuldverschreibungen wird die nur für diese Emission von Schuldverschreibungen relevanten Optionen, wie durch die Endgültigen Bedingungen festgelegt, und die ausgelassenen, durch die Endgültigen Bedingungen vervollständigten Leerstellen beinhalten.]¹

Punkt	Abschnitt A – Einleitung und Warnhinweise	
A.1		<p style="text-align: center;">Warnhinweis, dass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ die Zusammenfassung als Einleitung zum Prospekt verstanden werden sollte; ▪ sich der Anleger bei jeder Entscheidung in die Schuldverschreibungen zu investieren, auf den Prospekt als Ganzen stützen sollte; ▪ ein Anleger, der wegen der in dem Prospekt enthaltenen Angaben Klage einreichen will, nach den nationalen Rechtsvorschriften der Mitgliedstaaten möglicherweise für die Übersetzung des Prospekts aufkommen muss, bevor das Verfahren eingeleitet werden kann; und <p>zivilrechtlich nur die Emittentin haftet, die die Zusammenfassung samt etwaiger Übersetzungen vorgelegt und übermittelt haben, und dies auch nur für den Fall, dass die Zusammenfassung verglichen mit den anderen Teilen des Prospekts irreführend, unrichtig oder inkohärent ist oder verglichen mit den anderen Teilen des Prospekts wesentliche Angaben, die in Bezug auf Anlagen in die betreffenden Wertpapiere für die Anleger eine Entscheidungshilfe darstellen, vermissen lassen.</p>
A.2		<p>[Jeder Platzeur und/oder jeder weitere Finanzintermediär, der die emittierten Schuldverschreibungen nachfolgend weiter verkauft oder endgültig platziert, ist berechtigt, den Prospekt für den späteren Weiterverkauf oder die</p>

¹ Für die Zusammenfassung einer einzelnen Emission von Schuldverschreibungen zu löschen.

		<p>endgültige Platzierung der Schuldverschreibungen während der Angebotsperiode für den späteren Weiterverkauf oder die endgültige Platzierung vom [●] bis [●] zu verwenden, vorausgesetzt jedoch, dass der Prospekt in Übereinstimmung mit Artikel 11 Absatz 2 des Luxemburger Wertpapierprospektgesetzes (<i>Loi relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières</i>), in der jeweils geltenden Fassung, welches die Richtlinie 2003/71/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 4. November 2003 (in der jeweils geltenden Fassung) umsetzt, noch gültig ist.</p> <p>Der Prospekt darf potentiellen Investoren nur zusammen mit sämtlichen bis zur Übergabe veröffentlichten Nachträgen übergeben werden. Jeder Nachtrag zum Prospekt kann in elektronischer Form auf der Internetseite der Wertpapierbörse Luxemburg (www.bourse.lu) und der Internetseite der Deutsche Telekom AG (http://www.telekom.com/investor-relations/debt-market/dip-mtn-program/64276) eingesehen werden.</p> <p>Bei der Nutzung des Prospektes hat jeder Platzeur und/oder jeweiliger weiterer Finanzintermediär sicherzustellen, dass er alle anwendbaren, in den jeweiligen Jurisdiktionen geltenden Gesetze und Rechtsvorschriften beachtet.</p> <p>Für den Fall, dass ein Platzeur und/oder weiterer Finanzintermediär ein Angebot macht, informiert dieser Platzeur und/oder weiterer Finanzintermediär die Anleger zum Zeitpunkt der Angebotsvorlage über die Angebotsbedingungen der Schuldverschreibungen.] [Nicht anwendbar. Die Zustimmung wurde nicht erteilt.]</p>
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Punkt	Abschnitt B – [Emittentin] [Garantin]	
B.1	Gesetzliche und kommerzielle Bezeichnung	Deutsche Telekom AG (" Deutsche Telekom AG ").
B.2	Sitz / Rechtsform / geltendes Recht / Land der Gründung	Deutsche Telekom AG ist eine nach dem Recht der Bundesrepublik Deutschland gegründete Aktiengesellschaft, eingetragen im Amtsgericht Bonn, im Land der Gründung, Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Der eingetragene Sitz der Gesellschaft lautet Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 53113 Bonn, Bundesrepublik Deutschland.
B.4b	Bereits bekannte Trends, die sich auf den Emittenten und die Branchen, in denen er tätig ist, auswirken	<p>Intensiver Wettbewerb in allen Geschäftsfeldern der Deutschen Telekom, der zu einem Preiserückgang für ihre Produkte und Services führen kann.</p> <p>Die Deutsche Telekom Gruppe unterliegt der sektorspezifischen Marktregulierung. Die nationalen Regulierungsbehörden haben umfassende Eingriffsbefugnisse in die Produkt- und Preisgestaltung, mit erheblichen Auswirkungen auf das operative Geschäft.</p>
B.5	Beschreibung der Gruppe und der Stellung des Emittenten innerhalb	Deutsche Telekom AG ist die Muttergesellschaft der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe (die " Deutsche Telekom Gruppe ").

	dieser Gruppe			
B.9	Gewinnprognosen oder -schätzungen	Nicht anwendbar. Es wurden keine Gewinnprognosen oder -schätzungen aufgenommen.		
B.10	Art etwaiger Einschränkungen im Bestätigungsvermerk zu den historischen Finanzinformationen	Nicht anwendbar. Die Bestätigungsvermerke in Bezug auf die Konzernabschlüsse der Deutschen Telekom AG für die zum 31. Dezember 2015 und 31. Dezember 2014 endenden Geschäftsjahre enthalten keine Einschränkungen.		
B.12	Ausgewählte wesentliche historische Finanzinformationen der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe			
			2015	2014
		Veränderung zum Vorjahr in %^a	Mrd. EUR	Mrd. EUR
	UMSATZ UND ERGEBNIS			
	Umsatzerlöse	10,5	69,2	62,7
	davon: Inlandsanteil ^a	%	(3,7)	36,2
	davon: Auslandsanteil ^a	%	3,7	63,8
	Betriebsergebnis (EBIT)	(3,0)	7,0	7,2
	Konzernüberschuss/(-fehlbetrag)	11,3	3,3	2,9
	Konzernüberschuss/(-fehlbetrag) (bereinigt um Sondereinflüsse) ^e	69,8	4,1	2,4
	EBITDA ^{b,c}	3,2	18,4	17,8
	EBITDA (bereinigt um Sondereinflüsse) ^{b,c,e}	13,3	19,9	17,6
	EBITDA-Marge (bereinigt um Sondereinflüsse) ^{a,e} %	0,8	28,8	28,0
	RENTABILITÄT			
	ROCE	%	(0,7)	4,8
	BILANZ			
	Bilanzsumme	11,3	143,9	129,4
	Eigenkapital	12,0	38,2	34,1
	Eigenkapitalquote ^a %	0,2	26,5	26,3
	Netto-Finanzverbindlichkeiten ^c	11,9	47,6	42,5
	Relative Verschuldung (Netto-Finanzverbindlichkeiten / EBITDA (bereinigt um Sondereinflüsse) ^{a,b,e}	n.a.	2,4	2,4
	CASHFLOW			
	Cashflow aus Geschäftstätigkeit	12,0	15,0	13,4
	Cash Capex	(23,4)	(14,6)	(11,8)
	Free Cashflow (vor Ausschüttung, Investitionen in Spektrum) ^d	9,8	4,5	4,1
	Cashflow aus Investitionstätigkeit	(39,5)	(15,0)	(10,8)
	Cashflow aus Finanzierungstätigkeit	74,5	(0,9)	(3,4)

	MITARBEITER			
	Anzahl der Beschäftigten im Jahresdurchschnitt (Vollzeitkräfte ohne Auszubildende)	Tsd.	(0,8)	226
	Umsatz je Mitarbeiter ^a	Tsd. EUR	11,4	305,9
				228
				274,5
	<p>^a Berechnet auf Basis der genaueren Millionenwerte. Veränderungen von Prozentwerten sind in Prozentpunkten dargestellt.</p> <p>^b Die Deutsche Telekom definiert das EBITDA als Betriebsergebnis vor Abschreibungen auf immaterielle Vermögenswerte und Sachanlagen.</p> <p>^c EBITDA, EBITDA bereinigt um Sondereinflüsse, Netto-Finanzverbindlichkeiten und Free Cashflow sind sog. "Pro-forma-Kennzahlen", die nicht Bestandteil der internationalen Rechnungslegungsvorschriften nach den International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) sind. Sie sollten nicht isoliert als Alternative zum Betriebsergebnis, Konzernüberschuss, Cashflow aus Geschäftstätigkeit sowie den in der Konzern-Bilanz ausgewiesenen Schulden oder sonstigen nach IFRS ausgewiesenen Kenngrößen der Deutschen Telekom betrachtet werden.</p> <p>^d Die Deutsche Telekom definiert den Free Cashflow als den operativen Cashflow abzüglich gezahlter Zinsen und Nettozahlungen für Investitionen in immaterielle Vermögenswerte (ohne Goodwill) und Sachanlagen.</p> <p>^e Sondereinflüsse umfassen im Wesentlichen Personalrestrukturierungen, sachbezogene Restrukturierungen, Ergebniseffekte aus Unternehmens- und sonstigen Transaktionen sowie Wertminderungen.</p>			
	Keine wesentliche Verschlechterung der Aussichten des Emittenten	Seit dem 31. Dezember 2015 gab es im Geschäftsausblick der Deutsche Telekom AG keine wesentliche Verschlechterung.		
	Signifikante Veränderungen in der Finanz- bzw. Handelsposition	Nicht anwendbar. Seit dem 31. Dezember 2015 hat es keine signifikanten Veränderungen in der Finanz- bzw. Handelsposition der Deutsche Telekom AG gegeben.		
B.13	Letzte Ereignisse	Am 5. Februar 2015 hat die Deutsche Telekom und der französische Telekommunikationsanbieter Orange mit der britischen BT eine Vereinbarung über den Verkauf des Joint Ventures EE geschlossen. Die Transaktion wurde im Januar 2016 von der britischen Wettbewerbsbehörde Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) ohne Auflagen genehmigt. Die Deutsche Telekom und Orange haben die Transaktion am 29. Januar 2016 zu einem angepassten Kaufpreis von GBP 13,2 Milliarden vollzogen. Im Gegenzug für ihren Anteil am Joint Venture EE erhielt die Deutsche Telekom insgesamt 12% der Anteile an der BT sowie eine Barkomponente in Höhe von GBP 25,7 Millionen. Seit dem Abschluss der Transaktion ist die Deutsche Telekom größter Aktionär von BT.		
B.14	Bitte siehe Element B.5			
	Angabe zur Abhängigkeit von anderen Unternehmen innerhalb der Gruppe	Nicht anwendbar. Die Deutsche Telekom AG ist nicht von anderen Unternehmen innerhalb der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe abhängig.		
B.15	Haupttätigkeiten	Die Deutsche Telekom Gruppe, von der die Deutsche Telekom AG die Muttergesellschaft ist, ist weltweit eines der führenden Dienstleistungsunternehmen in der Telekommunikations- und Informationstechnologiebranche und bietet ihren Kunden ein weites Spektrum an Produkten und Dienstleistungen rund um das vernetzte Leben und Arbeiten an. Neben dem Stammgeschäft (dem klassischen Anschlussgeschäft im Festnetz und im Mobilfunk)		

		<p>erschließt die Deutsche Telekom Gruppe mit Investitionen in Intelligente Netze, mit IT-Services sowie mit Internet und Netzwerk Diensten gezielt neue Wachstumsfelder.</p> <p>Die Deutsche Telekom Gruppe hat vier operative Segmente, deren Geschäftstätigkeit sich bei drei Segmenten nach Regionen (Deutschland, Europa und die USA) und bei einem Segment nach Kunden und Produkten aufteilt.</p> <p>Die Deutsche Telekom AG ist hauptsächlich in den Bereichen Telekommunikation, Informationstechnologie, Multimedia und Unterhaltung tätig.</p>						
B.16	Beherrschungsverhältnis	<p>Gemäß den zur Verfügung gestellten Informationen halten die folgenden Parteien mehr als 3% der Stammaktien der Deutsche Telekom AG:</p> <table> <tr> <td>KfW:</td> <td>17,45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bundesrepublik Deutschland:</td> <td>14,34%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blackrock:</td> <td>5,10%</td> </tr> </table>	KfW:	17,45%	Bundesrepublik Deutschland:	14,34%	Blackrock:	5,10%
KfW:	17,45%							
Bundesrepublik Deutschland:	14,34%							
Blackrock:	5,10%							
B.17	Kreditratings der Emittentin oder ihrer Schuldtitel	<p>Die Deutsche Telekom AG ist durch die Ratingagenturen Fitch,^{1,2} Moody's^{3,2} und Standard & Poor's^{4,2} mit BBB+/Baa1/BBB+⁵ eingestuft. Der Ausblick der Agenturen ist jeweils stabil.</p>						
[B.18	Art und Umfang der Garantie	<p>Die von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen profitieren von einer Garantie der Deutschen Telekom AG (entsprechend die "Garantie" und die "Garantin"). Die Garantie begründet eine unwiderrufliche, nicht besicherte und nicht nachrangige Verpflichtung der Garantin, die mit allen sonstigen unbesicherten und nicht nachrangigen Verpflichtungen der Garantin wenigstens im gleichen Rang steht. Die Bedingungen der Garantie enthalten eine Negativverpflichtung der Garantin. Die Garantie unterliegt deutschem Recht. Die Garantie ist ein Vertrag zu Gunsten der Gläubiger der Schuldverschreibungen als begünstigte Dritte gemäß § 328 Absatz 1 BGB.]</p>						

¹ Fitch hat seinen Sitz in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und ist gemäß der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1060/2009 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 16. September 2009 über Ratingagenturen, in der jeweils geltenden Fassung (die "**Ratingagentur-Verordnung**") registriert.

² Die Europäische Wertpapier- und Marktaufsichtsbehörde veröffentlicht auf ihrer Webseite (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/Listregistered-and-certified-CRAs>) ein Verzeichnis der nach der Ratingagentur-Verordnung registrierten Ratingagenturen. Dieses Verzeichnis wird innerhalb von fünf Werktagen nach Annahme eines Beschlusses gemäß Artikel 16, 17 oder 20 der Ratingagentur-Verordnung aktualisiert. Die Europäische Kommission veröffentlicht das aktualisierte Verzeichnis im Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach der Aktualisierung.

³ Moody's hat seinen Sitz in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und ist gemäß der Ratingagentur-Verordnung registriert.

⁴ Standard & Poor's hat seinen Sitz in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und ist gemäß der Ratingagentur-Verordnung registriert.

⁵ Ein Kreditrating ist eine Einschätzung der Kreditwürdigkeit einer Rechtsperson und informiert den Anleger daher über die Wahrscheinlichkeit mit der die Rechtsperson in der Lage ist, angelegtes Kapital zurückzuzahlen. Es ist keine Empfehlung Wertpapiere zu kaufen, zu verkaufen oder zu halten und kann jederzeit durch die Ratingagentur geändert oder zurückgenommen werden

[Punkt]	Abschnitt B – Emittentin		
B.1	Gesetzliche und kommerzielle Bezeichnung	Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. (" Finance ").	
B.2	Sitz / Rechtsform / geltendes Recht/ Land der Gründung	Die Finance wurde als eine private Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung nach dem Recht der Niederlande gegründet unter dessen Recht sie agiert. Der Sitz von Finance ist in Maastricht, den Niederlanden und die Geschäftsadresse der Gesellschaft lautet Stationsplein 8-K, 6221 BT Maastricht, den Niederlanden.	
B.4b	Bereits bekannte Trends, die sich auf den Emittenten und die Branchen, in denen er tätig ist, auswirken	Die Tätigkeit von Finance besteht ausschließlich in der Finanzierung der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe und ihre Fähigkeit zur Aufnahme von Finanzierungen beruht maßgeblich auf der Garantie der Deutschen Telekom AG, Bonn, Deutschland (" Deutsche Telekom AG "). Die Trends, die sich auf Deutsche Telekom auswirken, beeinflussen deshalb auch Finance. Für weitere Informationen zu den Trends, die sich auf Deutsche Telekom AG auswirken, siehe Deutsche Telekom B.4b.	
B.5	Beschreibung der Gruppe und der Stellung des Emittenten innerhalb dieser Gruppe	Finance ist eine 100%ige Tochter der Deutsche Telekom AG und verfügt selbst über keine eigenen Tochtergesellschaften.	
B.9	Gewinnprognosen oder -schätzungen	Nicht anwendbar. Es wurden keine Gewinnprognosen oder -schätzungen aufgenommen.	
B.10	Art etwaiger Einschränkungen im Bestätigungsvermerk zu den historischen Finanzinformationen	Nicht anwendbar. Die Bestätigungsvermerke in Bezug auf die Jahresabschlüsse der Finance für die zum 31. Dezember 2015 und 31. Dezember 2014 endenden Geschäftsjahre enthalten keine Einschränkungen.	
B.12	in TEUR	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
	Aktiva		
	Kurzfristige Vermögenswerte	3.213.763	4.236.215
	Langfristige Vermögenswerte	19.892.871	21.462.548
	Bilanzsumme	23.106.634	25.698.763
	Passiva		
	Kurzfristige Schulden	3.191.384	4.199.068
	Langfristige Schulden	19.601.792	21.192.044
	Schulden	22.793.176	25.391.112
	Eigenkapital	313.458	307.651

	Bilanzsumme	23.106.634	25.698.763
	Keine wesentliche Verschlechterung der Aussichten des Emittenten	Seit dem 31. Dezember 2015 gab es keine wesentliche Verschlechterung der Aussichten von Finance.	
	Signifikante Veränderungen in der Finanz- bzw. Handelsposition	Nicht anwendbar. Seit dem 31. Dezember 2015 gab es keine wesentliche Änderung der Finanz- bzw. Handelsposition von Finance.	
B.13	Letzte Ereignisse	Nicht anwendbar. Es gibt keine Ereignisse aus der jüngsten Zeit der Geschäftstätigkeit der Finance seit dem letzten veröffentlichten geprüften Jahresabschluss (31. Dezember 2015), die für die Bewertung der Zahlungsfähigkeit der Finance in hohem Maße relevant sind.	
B.14	Bitte siehe Element B.5		
	Angabe zur Abhängigkeit von anderen Unternehmen innerhalb der Gruppe	Finance ist eine 100%ige Tochter der Deutschen Telekom AG.	
B.15	Haupttätigkeiten	Finance ist die Finanzierungsgesellschaft der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe. In dieser Position emittiert Finance eigenständig (jedoch garantiert durch die Deutsche Telekom AG) Schuldtitel auf dem Kapitalmarkt auf Basis des Kapitalbedarfs innerhalb der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe.	
B.16	Beherrschungsverhältnis	Deutsche Telekom AG (100%). Finance ist eine 100%ige Tochtergesellschaft der Deutschen Telekom AG.	
B.17	Kreditratings der Emittentin oder ihrer Schuldtitel	Nicht anwendbar. Keine eigenen Kreditratings.	
B.19	Zusammenfassende Informationen in Bezug auf die Garantin	<p>Deutsche Telekom AG - Siehe B.1 bis B.18</p> <p>Im Falle einer Emission von Schuldverschreibungen durch die Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V., die Informationen unter Deutsche Telekom AG – B.1 bis B.18 in die emissionspezifische Zusammenfassung unter diesem Element B.19 einfügen und die Elemente in Bezug auf Deutsche Telekom AG als Garantin wie folgt nummerieren: B.19 B.1 etc.]</p>	

Punkt	Abschnitt C – Wertpapiere	
C.1	Gattung und Art der Schuldverschreibungen / Wertpapierkennnummer	<p>Gattung</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen sind nicht besichert.</p> <p>[Fest verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen</p>

		<p>Die Schuldverschreibungen werden mit einem festen Zinssatz über die gesamte Laufzeit der Schuldverschreibungen verzinst.]</p> <p>[Variabel verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen werden mit einem Zinssatz verzinst [(angepasst um die anwendbare Marge)], der auf der Basis eines Referenzzinssatzes bestimmt wird, der auf der vereinbarten Bildschirmseite eines Kursdienstes angezeigt wird.]</p> <p>ISIN</p> <p>[•]</p> <p>Common Code</p> <p>[•]</p> <p>WKN</p> <p>[•]</p>
C.2	Währung	Die Schuldverschreibungen sind in [•] begeben.
C.5	Beschränkungen der freien Übertragbarkeit	Nicht anwendbar. Die Schuldverschreibungen sind frei übertragbar.
C.8	Rechte, die mit den Schuldverschreibungen verbunden sind (einschließlich Rang der Schuldverschreibungen und Beschränkungen dieser Rechte)	<p>Anwendbares Recht</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen unterliegen deutschem Recht.</p>
		<p>Status der Schuldverschreibungen</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen begründen nicht besicherte und nicht nachrangige Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin, die untereinander und mit allen anderen nicht besicherten und nicht nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin gleichrangig sind.</p>
		<p>Negativklärung</p> <p>Die Bedingungen der Schuldverschreibungen enthalten eine Negativverpflichtung der Emittentin.</p>
		<p>[Vorzeitige Rückzahlung im Fall von festverzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen sind vor Ablauf ihrer festgelegten Laufzeit [nach Wahl] [der Emittentin[,] [und] [oder] [der Gläubiger,], aus steuerlichen Gründen, und bei Eintritt eines Kündigungsereignisses rückzahlbar.]</p>
		<p>[Vorzeitige Rückzahlung im Fall von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen sind vor Ablauf ihrer festgelegten Laufzeit [nach Wahl der Emittentin,], aus</p>

		<p>steuerlichen Gründen, und bei Eintritt eines Kündigungsereignisses rückzahlbar.]</p>
		<p>[Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl der [Emittentin] [und/oder] [der Gläubiger] zu dem(n) festgelegten Rückzahlungsbetrag(beträgen)]</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen sind nach Wahl der [Emittentin] [und/oder] [der Gläubiger] unter Einhaltung der festgelegten Kündigungsfrist durch Kündigung gegenüber [den Gläubigern] [oder] [der Emittentin] rückzahlbar, und zwar zu dem(n) festgelegten Zeitpunkt(en) vor der angegebenen Fälligkeit und zu dem(n) festgelegten Rückzahlungsbetrag(beträgen) nebst etwaigen bis zum jeweiligen Rückzahlungstag (ausschließlich) aufgelaufener Zinsen.]</p>
		<p>Vorzeitige Rückzahlung aus Steuergründen</p> <p>Die vorzeitige Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen aus steuerlichen Gründen ist zulässig, falls als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Gesetze oder Vorschriften (einschließlich einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Anwendung oder der offiziellen Auslegung dieser Gesetze oder Vorschriften) <i>[im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von der Deutsche Telekom AG begeben werden – der Bundesrepublik Deutschland]</i> <i>[im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von der Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. begeben werden – der Niederlande oder der Bundesrepublik Deutschland]</i> oder deren politischen Untergliederungen oder Steuerbehörden, die Emittentin <i>[im Falle von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. begeben werden, oder die Garantin]</i> zur Zahlung zusätzlicher Beträge auf die Schuldverschreibungen verpflichtet ist, wie im Einzelnen in den Anleihebedingungen der Schuldverschreibungen dargelegt.</p>
		<p>Vorzeitige Rückzahlung bei Eintritt eines Kündigungsereignisses (einschließlich Drittverzug)</p> <p>Die Schuldverschreibungen sehen Kündigungsgründe (einschließlich einer Kündigung im Fall eines Drittverzugs (<i>Cross-Default</i>)) vor, die die Gläubiger berechtigen, die unverzügliche Rückzahlung ihrer Schuldverschreibungen zum Nennbetrag nebst etwaigen bis zum jeweiligen Rückzahlungstag aufgelaufener Zinsen zu verlangen.</p>
<p>C.9</p>	<p>Bitte siehe Element C.8.</p>	<p>Zinssatz</p> <p>[[•]]% per annum im Fall von fest verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen]</p> <p>[Im Fall von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen der [EURIBOR] [LIBOR für die festgelegte Währung] [[zuzüglich] [abzüglich] die [anwendbare] Marge [in Höhe</p>

		von [•]% <i>per annum</i> für jede Zinsperiode]]. [Der Mindestzinssatz beträgt [•]%.] [Der Höchstzinssatz beträgt [•]%.]
	Verzinsungsbeginn	[Begebungstag der Schuldverschreibungen.]
	Zinszahlungstage	[•]
	Basiswert auf dem der Zinssatz basiert	[Nicht anwendbar <i>im Fall von fest verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</i> . Der Zinssatz basiert nicht auf einem Basiswert.]
		[[EURIBOR] [LIBOR für die festgelegte Währung] <i>im Fall von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</i>]
	Fälligkeitstag einschließlich Rückzahlungsverfahren	[[•] <i>im Fall von fest verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</i>]
		[<i>Im Fall von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</i> am in den [Rückzahlungsmonat] fallenden Zinszahlungstag.]
		Zahlungen auf Kapital in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen erfolgen an das Clearing System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift auf den Konten der jeweiligen Kontoinhaber des Clearing Systems.
	Rendite	[[•]% <i>per annum im Fall von festverzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</i> .]
		[Nicht anwendbar <i>im Fall von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen</i> . Es wird keine Rendite berechnet.]
	Name des Vertreters der Inhaber der Schuldverschreibungen	Nicht anwendbar. Es ist kein gemeinsamer Vertreter in den Anleihebedingungen der Schuldverschreibungen bestellt.
C.10	Bitte siehe Element C.9.	
	Erläuterung wie der Wert der Anlage beeinflusst wird, falls die Schuldverschreibungen eine derivative Komponente bei der Zinszahlung aufweisen	Nicht anwendbar. Die Zinszahlung weist keine derivative Komponente auf.
C.11	Einführung in einen regulierten Markt oder einem gleichwertigen Markt	[Regulierter Markt der Luxemburger Wertpapierbörse.] [Nicht anwendbar. Es ist nicht beabsichtigt, dass die Schuldverschreibungen in einen regulierten Markt eingeführt werden].

Punkt	Abschnitt D – Risiken	
	Risiken, die der Deutsche Telekom AG als [Emittentin] [Garantin] eigen sind	
D.2	<p>Zentrale Angaben zu den zentralen Risiken, die dem Emittenten eigen sind</p>	<p>Allgemeine konjunkturelle Entwicklung</p> <p>Die konjunkturelle Entwicklung und die Aussichten für die meisten Märkte, in denen die Deutsche Telekom tätig ist, sind positiv. Die europäischen Volkswirtschaften profitieren vom starken Konsum, von niedrigen Öl- und Energiepreisen, einer expansiven Geldpolitik und vorteilhaften Euro-Wechselkursen. Jedoch könnten ein wirtschaftlicher Abschwung, eine Intensivierung der europäischen Schuldenkrise, deutlich rückläufige Verbraucherausgaben oder eine radikale Eskalation der aktuellen oder zukünftigen geopolitischen Krisen, zum Beispiel infolge der erhöhten Terrorgefahr oder einer großen Zahl von Flüchtlingen, zur Zurückhaltung der Kunden für Käufe von Produkten und Dienstleistungen der Deutschen Telekom in jedem der Segmente führen, was sich negativ auf die operativen Ergebnisse und die finanzielle Lage der Deutschen Telekom auswirken könnte. Daneben könnten auch staatliche Sparmaßnahmen negative Auswirkungen auf die Nachfrage nach Telekommunikationsdienstleistungen haben – als Folge einer reduzierten Staatsnachfrage oder eines verringerten verfügbaren Einkommens im Privatsektor. Wegen staatlicher Konsolidierungsanstrengungen droht für das operative Geschäft der Deutschen Telekom zudem das Risiko unangekündigter und weiterer Steuererhöhungen bzw. Sondersteuern, speziell in den süd- und osteuropäischen Märkten.</p> <p>Darüber hinaus resultieren aus den Risiken der Staatsschuldenkrise weiterhin volatile Wechselkursbewegungen.</p> <p>Entscheidungen von Aufsichtsbehörden</p> <p>Da die Deutsche Telekom in stark regulierten Wirtschaftssektoren tätig ist, schränken Entscheidungen, die ihr von Aufsichtsbehörden auferlegt werden, ihre Flexibilität im Geschäftsmanagement ein und könnten sie dazu zwingen, ihren Mitbewerbern Dienstleistungen anzubieten oder die Preise für ihre Produkte und Dienstleistungen zu senken. Beides könnte die Umsätze, Gewinne und Marktanteile der Deutschen Telekom sehr nachteilig beeinflussen.</p> <p>Intensiver Wettbewerb</p> <p>Die Deutsche Telekom ist in allen ihren Geschäftsfeldern mit intensivem Wettbewerb konfrontiert, was zu Preissenkungen für ihre Produkte und Dienstleistungen und einem rückläufigen Marktanteil in bestimmten Dienstbereichen führen und damit ihre Umsatz- und Gewinnsituation nachteilig beeinflussen könnte.</p> <p>Nicht-Realisierung von erwarteten Einnahmen</p> <p>Es ist möglich, dass die Deutsche Telekom weder die erwartete Nachfrage für ihre neuen/existierenden Produkte</p>

	<p>und Dienstleistungen noch die erwartete Höhe und den Zeitpunkt der mit diesen Produkten und Dienstleistungen generierten Umsätzen aufgrund eines Mangels an Marktakzeptanz oder technologischer Veränderung realisieren kann, was sich nachteilig auf ihre Cash-Flows auswirken könnte.</p> <p>Unsicherheiten in Verbindung aus strategischen Transformationen und Integration</p> <p>Eine inhaltliche oder zeitliche Abweichung von geplanten Maßnahmen für strategischen Transformationen und Integration kann deren Nutzen verringern und sich negativ auf die Geschäfts-, Vermögens-, Finanz- und Ertragslage der Deutschen Telekom auswirken.</p> <p>Unsicherheiten in Verbindung mit Personalabbau</p> <p>Sollte es der Deutschen Telekom nicht gelingen, ihre geplanten Maßnahmen für den Personalabbau und –umbau bzw. ihre personalbezogenen Kostensparziele umzusetzen, könnte sich dies negativ auf das Ansehen und auf die Erreichung ihrer Finanzzielsetzungen und Profitabilität auswirken.</p> <p>Rückkehr von Beamten</p> <p>Aufgrund von Veräußerungen bestimmter, nicht zum Kerngeschäft gehörender Unternehmen in Deutschland besteht ein erhöhtes Risiko der Rückkehr von aus der Deutsche Telekom Gruppe ausgegliederten Beamten, was einen negativen Einfluss auf die Personal- und Kostensenkungsziele der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe haben könnte.</p> <p>Gesundheitsrisiken drahtloser Kommunikationsgeräte</p> <p>Vermeintliche Gesundheitsrisiken drahtloser Kommunikationsgeräte haben zu Gerichtsverfahren geführt und die Märkte im Mobilfunkgeschäft der Deutschen Telekom beeinträchtigt. Dies könnte einen Rückgang der Mobilfunknutzung nach sich ziehen oder die Beschaffung von Standorten für Basisstationen erschweren, was wiederum negative Auswirkungen auf die Finanzlage und operativen Ergebnisse des Mobilfunkgeschäfts der Deutschen Telekom Gruppe haben könnte.</p> <p>Risiken in Verbindung mit Implementierung von IT- und NT-Programmen</p> <p>Im Rahmen groß angelegter Programme zur Neugestaltung ihrer Informationstechnologie ("IT") und Netzinfrastruktur ("NT") ist die Deutsche Telekom stets darum bemüht, immer neuen Kundenbedürfnissen, organisatorischen und buchhalterischen Anforderungen Rechnung zu tragen. Die Umsetzung dieser Programme erfordert erhebliche Investitionen und wenn diese Aktivitäten nicht effektiv geplant und überwacht werden, kann dies eine falsche Ressourcenzuweisung sowie eine Behinderung von Prozessen mit negativen Konsequenzen für ihren Geschäftsbetrieb nach sich ziehen.</p> <p>Systemausfälle und Störungen</p> <p>Systemausfälle aufgrund naturbedingter oder menschlich</p>
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		<p>verursachter Störungen und Datenverluste könnten zu Verkehrseinbußen und rückläufigen Umsätzen führen und das Ansehen der Deutschen Telekom und ihre Ergebnisse schädigen.</p> <p>Defizite im Versorgungs- und Beschaffungsprozess</p> <p>Defizite im Versorgungs- und Beschaffungsprozess der Deutschen Telekom könnten sich negativ auf ihr Produktportfolio, ihre Umsätze und Gewinne auswirken.</p> <p>Rechtsstreitigkeiten</p> <p>Die Deutsche Telekom befindet sich laufend mit staatlichen Aufsichts- und Wettbewerbsbehörden, Mitbewerbern und anderen Parteien im Rechtsstreit. Das Endergebnis solcher Gerichtsverfahren ist generell ungewiss. Nach deren endgültigem Abschluss können sie erhebliche nachteilige Auswirkungen auf die operativen Ergebnisse der Deutschen Telekom und ihre Finanzlage haben.</p> <p>Liquiditäts- und Kreditrisiken sowie Veränderungen von Wechselkursen-, Zinsen, des Ratings- und der Steuergesetzgebung</p> <p>Liquiditäts-, Kredit-, Währungs-, Zins-, Rating- und Steuer-Risiken haben nachteilige Auswirkungen auf die Umsatz- und Kostenentwicklung der Deutschen Telekom gehabt und werden dies möglicherweise auch in Zukunft haben.</p> <p>Potenzielle Nichterfüllung von Compliance-Anforderungen</p> <p>Die potenzielle Nichterfüllung von Compliance-Anforderungen oder die Ermittlung wesentlicher Schwächen der internen Kontrolle der Finanzberichterstattung der Deutschen Telekom könnten einen negativen Einfluss auf den Ruf des Unternehmens, auf seine Finanzlage und die Kurse seiner Wertpapiere haben.</p> <p>Marke, Kommunikation und Reputation</p> <p>Eine unvorhersehbare negative mediale Berichterstattung über die Produkte und Dienstleistungen oder unternehmerische Tätigkeit und Verantwortung der Deutschen Telekom kann einen großen Einfluss auf die Reputation, den Ruf und das Marken-Image der Deutschen Telekom haben.</p> <p>Allgemeine Entwicklungen im Telekommunikationssektor</p> <p>Entwicklungen im Telekommunikationssektor resultierten in der Vergangenheit und könnten auch zukünftig in umfangreichen Abschreibungen des Buchwertes bestimmter Vermögenswerte resultieren.</p>
	<p>Risiken, die der Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. als Emittentin eigen sind</p>	
<p>D.2</p>	<p>Zentrale Angaben zu den zentralen Risiken, die dem Emittenten eigen</p>	<p>Zahlung von Kapital und Zinsen unter den durch Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen sind durch die Deutsche Telekom AG garantiert. Deshalb entsprechen die Risiken, die der Finance eigen sind, denjenigen die die</p>

	sind	Deutsche Telekom AG betreffen. Für die zentralen Risiken der Deutschen Telekom siehe " Abschnitt D.2 – Risiken, die der Deutschen Telekom AG als Emittentin oder Garantin eigen sind ".
	Risiken, die den Wertpapieren eigen sind	
D.3	Zentrale Angaben zu den zentralen Risiken, die den Wertpapieren eigen sind	<p>Schuldverschreibungen als nicht für alle Investoren geeignetes Investment</p> <p>Jeder potentielle Anleger in Schuldverschreibungen muss die Geeignetheit dieser Investition unter Berücksichtigung seiner eigenen Lebensverhältnisse einschätzen.</p> <p>Liquiditätsrisiko</p> <p>Es besteht keine Gewissheit, dass ein liquider Sekundärmarkt für Schuldverschreibungen entstehen wird, oder sofern er entsteht, dass er fortbestehen wird. In einem illiquiden Markt könnte es sein, dass ein Anleger seine Schuldverschreibungen nicht jederzeit zu angemessenen Marktpreisen veräußern kann. Die Möglichkeit, Schuldverschreibungen zu veräußern, kann darüber hinaus aus landesspezifischen Gründen eingeschränkt sein.</p> <p>Marktpreisrisiko</p> <p>Der Gläubiger von Schuldverschreibungen ist dem Risiko nachteiliger Entwicklungen der Marktpreise seiner Schuldverschreibungen ausgesetzt, welches sich verwirklichen kann, wenn der Gläubiger seine Schuldverschreibungen vor End-fälligkeit veräußert.</p> <p>Risiko der vorzeitigen Rückzahlung</p> <p>Der Gläubiger von Schuldverschreibungen ist dem Risiko ausgesetzt, dass infolge der vorzeitigen Rückzahlung seine Kapitalanlage eine geringere Rendite als erwartet aufweisen wird. Außerdem besteht die Möglichkeit, dass der Gläubiger der Schuldverschreibungen eine Wiederanlage nur zu schlechteren als den Bedingungen des ursprünglichen Investments tätigen kann.</p> <p>[Währungsrisiko</p> <p>Der Gläubiger von Schuldverschreibungen, die auf eine fremde Währung lauten ist dem Risiko ausgesetzt, dass Wechselkursschwankungen die Rendite solcher Schuldverschreibungen beeinflussen können.]</p> <p>[Festverzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen</p> <p>Der Gläubiger von festverzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen ist dem Risiko ausgesetzt, dass der Kurs einer solchen Schuldverschreibung infolge von Veränderungen des aktuellen Marktzinssatzes fällt.]</p> <p>[Variabel verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen</p> <p>Der Gläubiger von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen ist dem Risiko eines schwankenden Zinsniveaus und ungewisser Zinserträge ausgesetzt. Ein schwankendes Zinsniveau macht es unmöglich, die Rendite von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen im Voraus zu bestimmen.]</p>

Punkt	Abschnitt E – Angebot von Wertpapieren	
E.2b	Gründe für das Angebot und Zweckbestimmung der Erlöse, sofern diese nicht in der Gewinnerzielung und/oder der Absicherung bestimmter Risiken liegen.	[•]
E.3	Beschreibung der Angebotskonditionen	[Ein öffentliches Angebot findet nicht statt und wird nicht in Betracht gezogen.] Die Gesamtsumme [der Emission] [des Angebots] beträgt [•]. [Die Angebotsfrist beginnt am [•] und endet am [•].] [Der Mindestzeichnungsbetrag beträgt [•].] [Der Höchstzeichnungsbetrag beträgt [•].] [Der Preis zu dem die Schuldverschreibungen voraussichtlich angeboten werden ist [•].] [•]
E.4	Beschreibung aller für die Emission/das Angebot wesentlichen, auch kollidierenden Interessen.	[•]
E.7	Schätzung der Ausgaben, die dem Anleger vom Emittenten oder Anbieter in Rechnung gestellt werden.	[•]

Risk Factors

Prospective investors should consider all information provided in this Prospectus and the Reference Documents and consult with their own professional advisers if they consider it necessary. In addition, investors should be aware that the risks described may combine and thus accumulate.

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

Risk Factors regarding the Issuers

The following is a disclosure of risk factors that are material to each Issuer and that may affect each Issuer's ability to fulfill its obligations under the Notes or the Guarantee, as the case may be. Prospective investors should consider these risk factors before deciding to purchase Notes issued under the Programme.

Risk Factors regarding Deutsche Telekom AG

The risk related to Deutsche Telekom AG's ability to fulfill its obligations as Issuer of debt securities is described by reference to the ratings assigned to Deutsche Telekom AG. Deutsche Telekom AG is rated by Fitch Ratings CIS Limited ("**Fitch**")^{1,2} Moody's Investors Service España SA ("**Moody's**")^{3,2} and by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("**S&P**")^{4,2} together with Fitch and Moody's, the "**Rating Agencies**".

As of the publication date of the Prospectus, the ratings assigned to Deutsche Telekom by the Rating Agencies were as follows:

by Fitch:	long-term rating:	BBB+ ⁵
	short-term rating:	F2 ⁵

Fitch defines:

BBB: "BBB" ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

F2: Indicates satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

by Moody's:	long-term rating:	Baa1 ⁵
	short-term rating:	P-2 ⁵

¹ Fitch is established in the European Community and is registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies, as amended (the "**CRA Regulation**").

² The European Securities and Markets Authority publishes on its website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/Listregistered-and-certified-CRAs>) a list of credit rating agencies registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation. That list is updated within five working days following the adoption of a decision under Article 16, 17 or 20 CRA Regulation. The European Commission shall publish that updated list in the Official Journal of the European Union within 30 days following such update.

³ Moody's is established in the European Community and is registered under the CRA Regulation.

⁴ S&P is established in the European Community and is registered under the CRA Regulation.

⁵ A credit rating assesses the creditworthiness of an entity and informs an investor therefore about the probability of the entity being able to redeem invested capital. It is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

incomes in the private sector. On account of national efforts at consolidation, Deutsche Telekom's operational business also faces the risk of further, unannounced tax rises or special taxes, in particular in the Southern and Eastern European markets. Furthermore, the risks arising from the sovereign debt crisis also gives rise to volatile exchange rates.

Because Deutsche Telekom operates in heavily regulated business environments, decisions that regulatory authorities impose on Deutsche Telekom restrict flexibility in managing its business and may force it to offer services to competitors, or reduce the prices it charges for products and services, either of which could have a material negative impact on Deutsche Telekom's revenues, profits and market shares.

Deutsche Telekom AG and its international companies remain subject to sector-specific market regulation. The national regulatory authorities have extensive powers to intervene in product design and pricing, with significant effects on operations. Deutsche Telekom can only to a limited extent anticipate such regulatory interventions, which may additionally intensify existing price and competitive pressure.

Furthermore, the European Commission is issuing recommendations which are not directly binding but do have to be taken into account by the national regulatory authorities.

There are concerns that regulatory interventions in Germany and other European countries may continue to impact the revenue trend in the fixed-network and mobile market in the medium and long term.

In the following section, the main regulatory and political risks are described that, from today's perspective, have an influence on the results of operations, financial position or cash flows and / or reputation.

Awarding of frequencies.

In terms of risks and opportunities regarding spectrum regulation and policy, particular note should be made of the spectrum allocation processes currently in preparation or being planned in some countries. The allocation procedures mainly relate to the auctioning of spectrum in the 0.8 GHz, 1.8 GHz, and 2.6 GHz ranges.

Risks could arise from the fact that inappropriate auction rules and frequency usage requirements, excessive launch price demands and disproportionately high annual spectrum fees can jeopardise the acquisition of Deutsche Telekom's target spectrum. By contrast, there is an opportunity in the fact that via such spectrum allocation procedures, mobile operators can acquire sufficient spectrum that is ideal for their purposes. Allocation procedures are currently being prepared in Albania, Greece, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, which are expected to take place in the first half of 2016. In addition, according to current estimates, frequency auctions will also be held in the medium term in the United Kingdom, Montenegro, Hungary, and the United States.

Consumer protection

In February 2014, the German Federal Network Agency presented a draft regulation designed to achieve more transparency and greater cost control in telecommunications services. The extensive requirements will give consumers and other end users the opportunity to check their Internet speeds in the mobile and fixed network on request, for example. At present, these new regulations mean substantial modification costs for Telekom Deutschland. In the main part, the draft regulation takes up the EU regulations on the single market for electronic communications, which entered into force at the end of November 2015 with a transposition period until the end of April 2016. Since the Federal Network Agency's draft regulation is expected to be adopted by the end of the first quarter of 2016 following agreement with the relevant ministries, the Federal Network Agency has already begun to develop a measuring system to be used throughout Germany to show available access line bandwidths. The regulation will enter into force after a six-month transposition period. An extended transposition period of twelve months is envisaged for individual rules.

Retrospective new ruling on rate approvals

In Germany, in addition to the general regulatory risks already described, there are also uncertainties arising from the fact that administrative courts can reverse rate rulings made by the national regulatory authority. The regulatory authority then has to decide again on the rates for past periods. It is generally

not clear at all, whether, to what extent, and in which direction rates will be revised.

At EU level, the relevant regulatory framework is largely determined by regulations to be applied directly by the member states, by directives to be transposed into national law by the member states, and by recommendations by the European Commission that, while not directly binding, must be taken into account by the national regulatory authorities. The further development of the European legal framework in the form of new EU regulations or guidelines could have additional regulatory restrictions.

As part of a strategy for the digital single market, the European Commission announced its upcoming European regulation initiatives in early May 2015. These include, for example, a complete review of the applicable EU legal framework for telecommunications, initiated in fall of 2015 with a public consultation. The process comprises a review of the current ex-ante regulation for network access, a reform of service regulation whose aims include more equal treatment of telecommunications services and Internet-based (communications) services, as well as a renewed initiative to create a more harmonised framework for the awarding of mobile spectrum. Furthermore, the Commission announced a review of the role of Internet platforms in the digital economy with a view to potential legislative measures. The review began in fall 2015 with a consultation. All these initiatives offer the opportunity to achieve more balanced competitive conditions between telecommunications and Internet companies. At the same time, risks arise for additional obligations, for example in the area of customer protection or universal service.

Deutsche Telekom faces intense competition in all areas of its business, which could lead to reduced prices for its products and services and a decrease in market share in certain service areas, thereby adversely affecting Deutsche Telekom's revenues and net profit.

Competitive pressure will increase further, especially in the fixed network in Germany and Europe. In the broadband market, Deutsche Telekom continues to observe a growing dominance of cable network operators in the new customer business, especially in Germany. Furthermore, regional telecommunications carriers will further increase their market coverage. In certain regions, Deutsche Telekom competitors are extending their own fiber-optic network to the home so that they are independent of Deutsche Telekom's network in the local loop too. Another competitive risk lies in the fact that Deutsche Telekom is increasingly faced with competitors who are not part of the telecommunications sector as such but rather major players in the Internet and consumer electronics industries. Deutsche Telekom continues to be exposed to the risk of a further loss of market share and falling margins.

Deutsche Telekom also expects prices in mobile voice telephony and mobile data services to decline further, which could adversely affect on the mobile revenue. Among the main reasons for the decrease in prices are providers that are pursuing aggressive pricing policies (MVNOs) and expanding in Germany and other European markets.

Pure eSIM smartphone offerings could put even more downward pressure on prices for mobile voice telephony and mobile data services. Deutsche Telekom national companies in Europe continue to operate in a highly competitive environment. Even though partnerships and consolidations, e.g., in Austria, are providing impetus for stabilisation, competition remains intense. This is due to new players entering the market through frequency auctions and wholesale agreements, in particular in mobile communications. In addition, the risk remains that smaller competitors will take unforeseen, aggressive pricing measures.

Deutsche Telekom's relative market position in the United States entails particular risks, especially in connection with its market shares, brand positioning, network coverage - including in roaming agreements -, and network quality. Deutsche Telekom expect joint ventures, mergers, acquisitions and strategic business combinations in the U.S. mobile industry to result in increased competition in the U.S. market. Thanks to their market position and market shares, Deutsche Telekom's three strongest competitors (Verizon Wireless, AT&T, Sprint) can react faster and more effectively to market opportunities and invest more in customer acquisition. In the future, Deutsche Telekom will require additional spectrum in order to meet the rising demand for capacity. If spectrum is not acquired, risks primarily include a deterioration in the quality of services due to saturated frequency capacities.

Deutsche Telekom Systems Solutions operating segment also faces challenges; after all, the information and communications technology market is dominated by continued strong competition,

persistent price erosion, long sales cycles, and restraint in the awarding of projects. This creates a potential risk of revenue losses and declining margins at T-Systems.

Deutsche Telekom may not realise either the expected level of demand for its new/existing products and services, or the expected level and timing of revenues generated by those products and services, on account of the lack of market acceptance or technological change, which could adversely affect Deutsche Telekom's cash flows.

There is a risk that Deutsche Telekom will not succeed in making customers sufficiently aware of existing and future value-added services or in creating customer acceptance of these services at the prices Deutsche Telekom would want to charge. In addition, market acceptance for these new products and services could be negatively affected by an unwillingness to pay for additional features. These risks exist, in particular, with respect to Deutsche Telekom's anticipated future growth drivers in the mobile and the fixed-line telecommunications area.

Ever shorter innovation cycles confront the telecommunications sector with the challenge of bringing out new products and services at shorter and shorter intervals. New technologies are superseding existing technologies, products, or services in part, in some cases even completely. This could lead to lower prices and revenues in both voice and data traffic. These substitution risks could impact Deutsche Telekom's revenue and earnings in particular in the Europe and United States operating segments.

A substantive or temporal deviation from planned measures for strategic transformation and integration may reduce its benefits and this could negatively impact Deutsche Telekom's business situation, financial position and results of operations.

Deutsche Telekom is in a continuous process of strategic adjustments and cost-cutting initiatives. If Deutsche Telekom is unable to implement these projects as planned, they will be exposed to risks. This means the benefits could be less than originally estimated or they could arrive later than expected or not at all. Each of these factors, on their own or combined with others, could have a negative impact on Deutsche Telekom's business situation, financial position and results of operations.

Failure to achieve the planned reduction and restructuring of personnel or the human resources-related cost-savings goals could negatively affect the reputation and achievement of Deutsche Telekom's financial objectives and profitability.

In 2015, Deutsche Telekom once again used socially responsible measures to restructure the workforce in the Group, essentially by means of voluntary redundancies, partial and early retirement, and employment opportunities for civil servants and employees offered by Vivento/Telekom Placement Services, especially in the public sector. Staff restructuring will continue in the coming financial year. If it is not possible to implement the measures as planned or at all, this may have negative effects on Deutsche Telekom's financial targets.

As a result of dispositions of certain non-core businesses in Germany, there is an increased risk of return of civil servants transferred out of Deutsche Telekom Group, which could have a negative impact on the staff and cost reduction objectives.

When Group entities that employ civil servants are disposed of, it is generally possible to continue to employ them at the Group entity to be sold, provided the civil servant agrees or submits an application to be employed at the respective unit in future. However, there is a risk that they may return to Deutsche Telekom from a sold entity, for instance after the end of their temporary leave from civil servant status, without the Company being able to offer them jobs.

There are currently around 2,138 civil servants who are entitled to return to Deutsche Telekom in this way (as of 31 December 2015). On the assumption that all these civil servants return to Deutsche Telekom, the direct maximum risk would be around EUR 0.13 billion per year. The maximum risk is calculated as an average cost per civil servant, based on the assumption that adequate productive deployment is no longer possible (worst case scenario). This risk could be reduced by compensation payments, for example, but not completely eliminated.

Alleged health risks of wireless communications devices have led to litigation affecting markets with Deutsche Telekom's mobile telecommunications operations subsidiaries, and could lead to decreased wireless communications usage or increased difficulty in obtaining sites for base stations and, as a result, adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of Deutsche Telekom's wireless services business.

Mobile communications, or the electromagnetic fields used in mobile communications, regularly give rise to concerns among the general population about potential health risks. There is intense public, political, and scientific debate of this issue. Acceptance problems among the general public concern both mobile communications networks and the use of mobile handsets. In mobile communications, this affects projects like the build-out of mobile networks and the use of mobile terminal devices. In the fixed network, it affects sales of traditional DECT (digital cordless) phones and devices that use WiFi technology. There is a risk of regulatory interventions, such as reduced EMF thresholds or the implementation of precautionary measures in mobile communications, e.g., amendments to building law or labeling requirements for handsets.

Over the past few years, recognised expert organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) have repeatedly reviewed the current limit values for mobile communications and confirmed that - if these values are complied with - the use of mobile technology is safely based on current scientific knowledge. ICNIRP regularly reviews the recommendations for the limit values based on current scientific knowledge.

Deutsche Telekom is convinced that mobile communications technology is safe if specific threshold values are complied with. It is supported in this conviction by the assessment of recognised bodies. The basis of Deutsche Telekom's responsible management of mobile communications is its EMF Policy. With this policy, Deutsche Telekom is committing itself to more transparency, information, participation and financial support of independent research on mobile communications, far beyond that which is stipulated by legal requirements. Deutsche Telekom aims to overcome uncertainty among the general public by pursuing an objective, scientifically well-founded and transparent information policy. Thus, Deutsche Telekom remains committed to maintaining its trust-based, successful communication with local authorities over and above the statutory requirements. This also applies after many years of collaboration with municipalities with regard to building out the mobile network were enshrined in law in 2013; previously, this collaboration was based on voluntary self-commitments by the network operators.

Deutsche Telekom regularly engages in large-scale programs to reshape the information technology ("IT") and network infrastructure ("NT") to adapt to changing customer needs and organisational and accounting requirements. The implementation of any of these programs may require substantial investments and a failure to effectively plan and monitor them could lead to misallocations of resources and impaired processes with negative consequences for Deutsche Telekom's operations.

Deutsche Telekom's IT and network resources and infrastructure represents its organisational and technical backbone. This infrastructure is the basis for innovative telecommunications products and services that Deutsche Telekom offers or plans to offer in the future.

Deutsche Telekom implemented comprehensive programs to adapt its IT systems and infrastructure to changing customer needs and its new organisational structure resulting from the consolidation of its fixed-line and mobile networks in Germany.

Deutsche Telekom is replacing the various architectures, access types and services with a standardised architecture. Risks could arise in this area relating to all IT systems and products that require Internet access.

Due to the enormous complexity of the implementation of this IT initiative, malfunctions, connectivity issues, implementation delays, inadequate planning and management and other unforeseen problems could result in costly process impairments and remediation and possible extended down-times of IT processes. These problems could result in revenue losses and may hamper the attainment of Deutsche Telekom's goals in terms of cost savings and quality improvements.

In addition, one of Deutsche Telekom's most important IT programs deals with the long-term development and implementation of a comprehensive IP platform that will support both fixed-line and

mobile telephony services. This means that the traditional platform will be completely replaced by an IP-based system. Upon implementing this joint IP platform, Deutsche Telekom will be subject to risks inherent in all IT systems connected to the Internet, such as hacker attacks, "spam calls" and other disruptions. These risks could lead to a temporary interruption of Deutsche Telekom's IT resources and, as a result, impair the performance of Deutsche Telekom's technical infrastructure.

Deutsche Telekom is exposed to risks in relation to its existing IT architecture: The Systems for sales and service have become less efficient over time, leading to interruptions or outages. For as long as it takes to upgrade their IT systems, they will have to continue to expect limitations in the sales process and service.

Future viability of the IT architecture: If Deutsche Telekom is not ready in time to exploit the benefits of technological advances, they will have reason to fear a decline in demand for their services. System failures, security breaches, data protection violations, disruption of operations and unauthorised use or impairment of Deutsche Telekom network and other systems could damage Deutsche Telekom's reputation and adversely impact its financial situation. In the United States, Deutsche Telekom is in the process of transferring its customer billing systems from its existing third-party vendor to a new third-party vendor. Any unanticipated difficulties, disruption or significant delays could have adverse operational, financial and reputational effects on its business.

System failures due to natural or man-made disruptions and loss of data could result in reduced user traffic and reduced revenues and could harm Deutsche Telekom's reputation and results.

Deutsche Telekom has a complex information/network technology (IT/NT) infrastructure, which Deutsche Telekom constantly expands and upgrades to ensure the best customer experience and consolidate Deutsche Telekom technology leadership. Outages in the current and also future technical infrastructure cannot be completely ruled out and could in individual cases result in revenue losses or increased costs. After all, Deutsche Telekom IT/NT resources and structures are the key organisational and technical platform for Deutsche Telekom operations.

Risks could arise in this area relating to all IT/NT systems and products that require Internet access. For instance, faults between newly developed and existing IT/NT systems could cause interruptions to business processes, products and services, such as smartphones and Entertain. In order to avoid the risk of failures, e.g., arising from natural disasters or fire, Deutsche Telekom uses technical early warning systems and duplicate IT/NT systems. The Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) at T-Systems provides security for corporate customers' servers. In cloud computing, all data and applications are stored at a data centre. Deutsche Telekom's data centres have security certification and meet strict legal data protection provisions and EU regulations. All data relating to companies and private persons are protected from external access. Constant maintenance and automatic updates keep the security precautions up to date at all times. Based on a standardised Group-wide Business Continuity Management process, Deutsche Telekom is also taking organisational and technical measures to prevent or reduce any damage. Furthermore, Deutsche Telekom has Group-wide insurance cover for insurable risks.

Data privacy and data security.

Deutsche Telekom's products and services are subject to risks in relation to data privacy and data security, especially in connection with unauthorised access to customer, partner or employee data.

The security and privacy of this data are always Deutsche Telekom's top priority. This also applies to the growing cloud computing business, which is subject to the same rigorous requirements for security and data privacy as all other products of Deutsche Telekom. In order to maintain these high standards and largely exclude risks, Deutsche Telekom welcomes the European General Data Protection Regulation, which has laid the foundation for the same rules to apply for all companies offering their services on the European market. Thus consumers have the same rights and there is a level playing field all over Europe.

With regard to IT security, Deutsche Telekom is faced with numerous new challenges. In recent years, the focus has shifted from prevention to analysis. This is where Deutsche Telekom's early warning system comes in: It detects new sources and types of cyber attack, analyses the behaviour of the attackers while maintaining strict data privacy, and identifies new trends in the field of security. Along with the honeypot systems, which simulate weaknesses in IT systems, Deutsche Telekom's early

warning system includes alerts and analytical tools for spam mails, viruses, and Trojans. Deutsche Telekom exchanges the information it receives from all these systems with public and private bodies to enable new attack patterns to be detected and new protection systems to be developed.

Cyber crime and industrial espionage are on the rise. Deutsche Telekom is addressing these risks with comprehensive security concepts. In order to create greater transparency and thus be better able to tackle the threats, Deutsche Telekom is increasingly engaging in partnerships, e.g., with public and private organisations. With the Security by Design principle Deutsche Telekom have established security as a fixed component in its development process for new products and information systems. In addition, Deutsche Telekom carries out intensive and mandatory digital security tests.

Shortcomings in Deutsche Telekom's supply and procurement process could negatively affect its product portfolio, revenues and profits.

As a service provider and an operator and provider of telecommunications and IT products, Deutsche Telekom cooperate with a variety of suppliers of technical components, such as software, hardware, transmission systems, switching systems, outside plant, and terminal equipment.

Supply risks cannot be entirely ruled out. Delivery bottlenecks, price increases, changes in the prevailing economic conditions or suppliers' product strategies may have a negative impact on Deutsche Telekom's business processes and results. Risks may result from the dependence on individual suppliers or from individual vendors' defaulting. Deutsche Telekom employs organisational, contractual, and procurement strategy measures to counteract such risks.

Deutsche Telekom is continuously involved in disputes and litigation with government agencies, competition authorities, competitors and other parties. The ultimate outcome of such legal proceedings is generally uncertain. When finally concluded, they may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Telekom's results of operations and financial condition.

Deutsche Telekom is subject to numerous risks relating to legal and regulatory proceedings, in which Deutsche Telekom is currently a party or which could develop in the future. Litigation and regulatory proceedings, including patent infringement lawsuits, are inherently unpredictable. Legal or regulatory proceedings in which Deutsche Telekom is or comes to be involved (or settlements thereof) may have a material adverse effect on Deutsche Telekom's results of operations or financial condition.

Liquidity, credit, currency, interest rate risks, rating risks and tax risks have had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on Deutsche Telekom's revenue and cost development.

With regard to its assets, liabilities and planned transactions, Deutsche Telekom Group is particularly exposed to liquidity risks, credit risks, and the risk of changes in exchange and interest rates. Deutsche Telekom's financial risk management aims to contain these risks through ongoing operational and finance activities.

To ensure the Group's and Deutsche Telekom AG's solvency and financial flexibility at all times, Deutsche Telekom maintains a liquidity reserve in the form of credit lines and cash as part of its liquidity management. This liquidity reserve is to cover the capital market maturities of the next 24 months at any time. For medium- to long-term financing, Deutsche Telekom primarily use bonds issued in a variety of currencies and jurisdictions.

Through Deutsche Telekom's operating business and certain financing activities, Deutsche Telekom is exposed to a credit risk, i. e., the risk that a counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. As a rule, Deutsche Telekom only conclude transactions with regard to financing activities with counterparties that have at least a credit rating of BBB+/Baa1; this is connected with an operational credit management system.

Deutsche Telekom is exposed to currency risks from its investing, financing, and operating activities. Risks from foreign currency fluctuations are hedged if they affect the Group's cash flows (i.e., if the cash flow is not denominated in the functional currency of the respective Group company). Foreign-currency risks that do not influence the Group's cash flows (i.e., the risks resulting from the translation of statements of assets and liabilities of foreign operations into the Group's reporting currency) are generally not hedged, however. Deutsche Telekom may nevertheless also hedge this foreign-currency risk under certain circumstances.

Deutsche Telekom's interest rate risks mainly result from interest-bearing liabilities and exist primarily in the euro zone and the United States. To minimise the effects of interest rate fluctuations in these regions, Deutsche Telekom manages the interest rate risk for net debt denominated in euros and U.S. dollars separately. Once a year, the Board of Management stipulates the desired mix of fixed- and variable-interest net debt for a planning period of at least three years. Taking account of the Group's existing and planned debt structure. Treasury uses interest rate derivatives to adjust the interest structure for the net debt of the composition specified by the Board of Management.

In many countries, Deutsche Telekom is subject to the applicable legal tax provisions. Risks can arise from changes in local taxation laws or case law and different interpretations of existing provisions. As a result, they can affect on Deutsche Telekom tax expense and benefit as well as tax receivables and liabilities.

Deutsche Telekom's credit rating with Moody's is Baa1, while Fitch and Standard & Poor's rate Deutsche Telekom BBB+. All three agencies give Deutsche Telekom a "stable" outlook. A lower rating would result in interest rate rises for some of the bonds issued.

As of 31 December 2015, the Federal Republic and KfW Bankengruppe jointly held approximately 31.8 percent in Deutsche Telekom AG. It is possible that the Federal Republic will continue its policy of privatisation and sell further equity interests in a manner designed not to disrupt the capital markets and with the involvement of KfW Bankengruppe. There is a risk that the sale of a significant volume of Deutsche Telekom AG shares by the Federal Republic or KfW, or any speculation to this effect, could have a negative impact on the price of the T-Share.

Developments in the telecommunications sector have resulted, and may in the future result, in substantial write-downs of the carrying value of certain of Deutsche Telekom's assets.

The value of the assets of Deutsche Telekom AG and its subsidiaries is reviewed periodically. In addition to the regular annual measurements, specific impairment tests may be carried out, for example where changes in the economic, regulatory, business or political environment suggest that the value of goodwill, intangible assets or property, plant and equipment might have decreased. These tests may lead to the recognition of impairment losses that do not, however, result in cash outflows. This could impact to a considerable extent on Deutsche Telekom's results, which in turn may negatively affect the T-Share price.

Potential breaches of compliance requirements or the identification of material weaknesses in Deutsche Telekom's internal control over financial reporting may have an adverse impact on Deutsche Telekom's corporate reputation, financial condition and the trading price of its securities.

In general, compliance requirements for publicly-traded companies and, in particular, the investigation of potential breaches and corporate misconduct are increasing and leading to major financial implications for the companies concerned. At the same time, the legal framework governing the monitoring of companies is becoming more comprehensive, which increases the liability risks for executive bodies and associated costs.

While Deutsche Telekom believes that it has established an appropriate compliance organisation to detect, assess, reduce and manage these risks, the global and diverse nature of Deutsche Telekom's operations means that these risks and their related consequences will continue to exist. Although Deutsche Telekom intends to take prompt measures to remediate any identified shortcomings in its internal controls over financial reporting, activities of this kind may involve significant effort and expense, and disclosure of any failures, material weakness or other conditions, may result in a deterioration of Deutsche Telekom's corporate image and negative market reactions.

An unforeseeable negative media report on products and services or corporate activities and responsibilities of Deutsche Telekom Group can have a huge impact on the reputation, the standing and the brand image of Deutsche Telekom Group.

An unforeseeable negative media report on products and services or corporate activities and responsibilities of Deutsche Telekom can have a huge impact on the reputation of the Company, the standing and the brand image. Social networks have made it possible that such information and opinions can spread much more quickly and extensively than they could just a few years ago.

Ultimately, negative reports can impact on revenue and brand value. In order to avoid this, Deutsche Telekom engage in a constant, intensive and constructive dialog, in particular with Deutsche Telekom's customers, the media, and the financial world. For Deutsche Telekom, the top priority is to take as balanced a view as possible of the interests of all stakeholders and thereby uphold Deutsche Telekom's reputation as a reliable partner. .

Risk Factors regarding Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.

Payment of principal of and interest on notes issued by Finance are guaranteed by Deutsche Telekom AG. Therefore the risks in respect of Finance substantially correspond with the ones of Deutsche Telekom AG.

Risk Factors regarding the Notes

The following is a disclosure of risk factors that are material to the Notes issued under the Programme in order to assess the market risk associated with these Notes. Prospective investors should consider these risk factors before deciding to purchase Notes issued under the Programme.

Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation and the investment(s) it is considering, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Notes, including where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of financial markets; and
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Liquidity Risk

Application has been made to list Notes to be issued under the Programme on the official list of and to admit such Notes to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. In addition, the Programme provides that Notes may not be listed at all. Regardless of whether the Notes are listed or not, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market for the Notes will develop or, if it does develop, that it will continue. The fact that the Notes may be listed does not necessarily lead to greater liquidity than if they were not listed. If the Notes are not listed on any exchange, pricing information for such Notes may, however, be more difficult to obtain which may affect the liquidity of the Notes adversely. In an illiquid market, an investor might not be able to sell his Notes at any time at fair market prices. The possibility to sell the Notes might additionally be restricted by country specific reasons.

Market Price Risk

The development of market prices of the Notes depends on various factors, such as changes of market interest rate levels, the policy of central banks, overall economic developments, inflation rates or the lack of or excess demand for the relevant type of Note. The holder of a Note is therefore exposed to the risk of an unfavourable development of market prices of its Note which materialises if the holder sells the Notes prior to the final maturity of such Notes.

Currency Risk

A holder of a Note denominated in a foreign currency is exposed to the risk of changes in currency exchange rates which may affect the yield of such Notes. Changes in currency exchange rates result from various factors such as macro-economic factors, speculative transactions and interventions by central banks.

A change in the value of any currency other than euro against the euro, for example, will result in a corresponding change in the euro value of a Note denominated in a currency other than euro and the euro value of interest and principal payments made in accordance with the terms of such Note. If the underlying exchange rate falls and the value of the euro correspondingly rises, the price of the Note

and the value of interest payments made thereunder expressed in euro falls.

Risk of Early Redemption

The applicable Final Terms will indicate whether an Issuer may have the right to call the Notes prior to maturity (optional call right) on one or several dates determined beforehand or whether the Notes will be subject to early redemption upon the occurrence of an event specified in the applicable Final Terms (early redemption event). In addition, each Issuer will always have the right to redeem the Notes if the relevant Issuer is required to pay additional amounts (gross-up payments) on the Notes for reasons of taxation as set out in the Terms and Conditions. If the relevant Issuer redeems the Notes prior to maturity or the Notes are subject to early redemption due to an early redemption event, a holder of such Notes is exposed to the risk that due to such early redemption his investment will have a lower than expected yield. The Issuer can be expected to exercise his optional call right if the yield on comparable Notes in the capital market has fallen which means that the investor may only be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in comparable Notes with a lower yield. On the other hand, the Issuer can be expected not to exercise his optional call right if the yield on comparable Notes in the capital market has increased. In this event an investor will not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in comparable Notes with a higher yield. It should be noted, however, that the relevant Issuer may exercise any optional call right irrespective of market interest rates on a call date.

Fixed Rate Notes

A holder of a Fixed Rate Note is exposed to the risk that the price of such Note falls as a result of changes in the market interest rate. While the nominal interest rate of a Fixed Rate Note as specified in the applicable Final Terms is fixed during the life of such Note, the current interest rate on the capital market ("**market interest rate**") typically changes on a daily basis. As the market interest rate changes, the price of a Fixed Rate Note also changes, but in the opposite direction. If the market interest rate increases, the price of a Fixed Rate Note typically falls, until the yield of such Note is approximately equal to the market interest rate of comparable issues. If the market interest rate falls, the price of a Fixed Rate Note typically increases, until the yield of such Note is approximately equal to the market interest rate of comparable issues. If the holder of a Fixed Rate Note holds such Note until maturity, changes in the market interest rate for comparable issuers are without relevance to such holder as the Note will be redeemed at the principal amount of such Note.

Floating Rate Notes

A holder of a Floating Rate Note is exposed to the risk of fluctuating interest rate levels and uncertain interest income. Fluctuating interest rate levels make it impossible to determine the profitability of Floating Rate Notes in advance.

A Floating Rate Note may include caps or floors. In such case, their market value may be more volatile than those for Floating Rate Notes that do not include these features. The effect of a cap is that the amount of interest will never rise above and beyond the predetermined cap, so that the holder will not be able to benefit from any actual favourable development beyond the cap. The yield could therefore be considerably lower than that of similar Floating Rate Notes without a cap.

Neither the current nor the historical value of the relevant floating rate should be taken as an indication of the future development of such floating rate during the term of any Notes.

Deutsche Telekom AG as Issuer and Guarantor

STATUTORY AUDITORS

The statutory auditor of Deutsche Telekom AG for the financial year ended on 31 December 2015 and the financial year ended on 31 December 2014 was PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft ("**PwC**"), Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 35-37, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. PwC is a member of the chamber of public accountants (*Wirtschaftsprüferkammer*).

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DEUTSCHE TELEKOM

Introduction

The legal and commercial name of the Company is Deutsche Telekom AG. Deutsche Telekom AG is a private stock corporation organised under German law registered with the local court (*Amtsgericht*) of Bonn under the number HRB 6794 in the country of incorporation, the Federal Republic of Germany. The registered office is located at Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 53113 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, and its telephone number is +49 (228) 181-0.

Corporate Purpose

According to Article 2 of the Articles of Association (*Satzung*) of Deutsche Telekom AG its object is activity in all areas of telecommunications, information technology, multimedia, information and entertainment, security services, sales and brokerage services, e-banking, e-money, collection, factoring and reception and surveillance services as well as any services connected with these areas, and also in related areas in Germany and abroad. Deutsche Telekom AG is entitled to enter into all other transactions and take all other measures deemed appropriate to serve this object. It may also set up, acquire and participate in other undertakings of the same or similar kind in Germany and abroad, as well as run such undertakings or confine itself to the administration of its participation. It may spin off its operations wholly or partly to affiliated undertakings, provided that applicable legal requirements, such as requisite shareholder resolutions, are satisfied.

Historical Background

Deutsche Telekom is an integrated telecommunications provider offering its customers around the world a comprehensive portfolio of state-of-the-art services in the areas of telecommunications and IT. The provision of public telecommunications services in Germany was long a state monopoly, as formerly provided in the constitution of Germany. In 1989, Germany began to transform the postal, telephone and telegraph services administered by the former monopoly provider of such services into market-oriented businesses, and ordered the former monopoly into three distinct entities along their lines of business, one of which was Deutsche Telekom's predecessor, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom. At the same time, Germany also began the liberalisation of the German telecommunications market. Deutsche Telekom was transformed into a private stock corporation effective 1 January 1995. The operation of networks (including cable networks) for all telecommunications services, other than public fixed-line voice telephony, was opened to competition in Germany on 1 August 1996, when the new legal framework for the regulation of the telecommunications sector in Germany, the Telecommunications Act, became effective. As required by the Telecommunications Act, and mandated by the directives of the E.U. Commission, the telecommunications sector in Germany was further liberalised on 1 January 1998, through the opening of the public fixed-line voice telephony services to competition. Since then, Deutsche Telekom has faced intense competition and has been required, among other things, to offer competitors access to its fixed-line network at regulated interconnection rates.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Group Organisation

Overview of Business Activities

Deutsche Telekom is an integrated telecommunications company with around 156 million mobile customers, 29 million fixed-network and around 18 million broadband lines. Deutsche Telekom provides fixed-network/broadband, mobile communications, Internet, and internet-based TV products

and services for consumers, and ICT solutions for business customers and corporate customers. Deutsche Telekom has an international focus and is represented in more than 50 countries. In the 2015 financial year, Deutsche Telekom generated around than 64 percent of net revenue, i.e., EUR 44.2 billion outside Germany. Overall, Deutsche Telekom employs around 225,200 people (31 December 2015).

The fixed-network business encompasses all voice and data communications activities based on fixed-network and broadband technology. This includes the sale of terminal equipment and other hardware, as well as the sale of services to resellers.

The mobile communications business offers mobile voice and data services to consumers and business customers. When marketing these services, Deutsche Telekom also sells mobile handsets and other hardware. In addition, Deutsche Telekom also sells mobile services to resellers and to companies that buy network services and market them independently to third parties (mobile virtual network operator, or MVNOs).

Drawing on a global infrastructure of data centers and networks, T-Systems, the Group's corporate customer arm, operates information and communication technology ("**ICT**") systems for multinational corporations and public sector institutions.

Deutsche Telekom is broken down into four operating segments whose business activities are assigned in three segments by region and in one segment by customer and product.

The **Germany** operating segment comprises all fixed-network and mobile activities in Germany. In addition, it provides wholesale telecommunications services for the Group's other operating segments.

The **United States** operating segment combines all mobile activities in the U.S. market.

The **Europe** operating segment comprises all fixed-network and mobile operations of the national companies in Greece, Romania, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Croatia, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Austria, Albania, the F.Y.R.O. Macedonia, and Montenegro.

In addition to consumer business, most of Deutsche Telekom's national companies also offer ICT solutions to business customers. The Europe operating segment also comprises the units International Carrier Sales & Solutions (ICSS), Group Technology, and the Global Network Factory (GNF): ICSS primarily provides wholesale telecommunications services for the other operating segments in the Group; Group Technology ensures efficient and customised provision of technologies, platforms, and services for mobile and fixed-network communications. GNF designs and operates a global network for providing wholesale customers with voice and data communication.

Drawing on a global infrastructure of data centers and networks, the **Systems Solutions** operating segment operates ICT systems for multinational corporations and public sector institutions. But the operating segment also offers ICT solutions tailored to the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises. The offering primarily includes services from the cloud, M2M and security solutions, complementary, highly standardised mobile and fixed-network products, as well as solutions for virtual collaboration and IT platforms. They form the basis for the digital business models of corporate customers.

The Systems Solutions operating segment comprises two business areas: Market Unit and Telekom IT. The Market Unit mainly comprises business with external customers. Telekom IT focuses on the Group's internal national IT projects.

Group Headquarters & Group Services comprises all Group units that cannot be allocated directly to one of the operating segments. Group Headquarters sets the direction and provides momentum. It defines strategic aims for the Group, ensures they are met, and becomes directly involved in selected Group projects. Group Services provides services to the entire Group: in addition to typical services such as financial accounting, human resources services, and operational procurement, Group Services also includes Vivento, the Group's personnel service provider. Vivento is in charge of securing external employment opportunities for civil servants and employees predominantly in the public sector. In addition, Vivento also seeks to strategically place employees internally, with the aim of retaining professional expertise within the Group, so as to reduce the use of external staff. Further units are Group Real Estate Management and MobilitySolutions, full-service providers for fleet management and mobility services. The Digital Business Unit, Deutsche Telekom's central innovation unit is responsible for the development of new business areas and products in dialog with the

operating segments.

START-UP FUNDING

In May 2012, Deutsche Telekom opened an incubator, a start-up support center, of its own in Berlin under the name "hub:raum". The object is to support young companies with new ideas for telecommunications and Internet services during the start-up phase. Deutsche Telekom uses hub:raum to regularly monitor over 1,000 start-ups and maintain close contact with them.

In order to improve networking and support among the start-ups and help them in their internationalisation efforts, Deutsche Telekom set up a Telecom Start-up Alliance. It includes the French partners from Orange with their Fab incubator, the Spanish colleagues from Telefónica with Wayra and Singtel from Singapore with Innov8. Besides this, Deutsche Telekom cooperated with Intel and Cisco to launch the first ChallengeUp IoT Accelerator program in 2015. The core task is to help IoT/IoE start-ups on the way to a faster market launch.

Deutsche Telekom plans to greatly expand and restructure its commitment in the areas of venture capital and technology innovation for the subsequent phases, the early/late or growth phases, with Deutsche Telekom Capital Partners ("**DTCP**"), a company Deutsche Telekom formed at the beginning of 2015. DTCP is Deutsche Telekom's investment management group and is positioned at the center of the redesigned investment concept. DTCP offers growth capital for the early and late growth phases, investments in SMEs and mature companies, and strategic consulting in the technology, media, and telecommunications sectors. Deutsche Telekom plans to invest a total of EUR 500 million over the next five years via DTCP. Although DTCP also has a strategic focus, its investments will have a strong financial drive. DTCP aims to acquire shares in companies, to see these companies grow, and to sell the shareholdings again at a profit.

In cooperation with DTCP, Deutsche Telekom launched the new Deutsche Telekom Strategic Investment unit ("**DTSI**") at the end of October 2015 to handle investments that are primarily strategically motivated. DTSI focuses its investment activities not only on external start-ups that are identified as being of major strategic relevance but also supports and implements in-house ventures as spin-offs. In this case, ideas from Deutsche Telekom are spun off as young companies, making greater entrepreneurial freedom and shorter decision paths possible. Additionally, DTSI manages the existing portfolio of DTVF (Deutsche Telekom Venture Funds GmbH), which was closed for new investments, with the object of supporting the further development of around 90 existing shareholdings (including follow-up investments) and divesting them at a profit.

CORPORATE TRANSACTIONS

On 5 February 2015, Deutsche Telekom and the French telecommunications operator Orange reached an agreement with the British telecommunications operator BT on the sale of the EE joint venture. The transaction was approved by the United Kingdom's Competition and Markets Authority (cma) in January 2016, unconditionally and without remedies. Deutsche Telekom and Orange consummated the transaction on January 29, 2016 at an adjusted purchase price of GBP 13.2 billion. In return for its stake in the EE joint venture, Deutsche Telekom received a financial stake of 12.0 percent in BT and a cash payment of GBP 25.7 million. Since closing Deutsche Telekom is the largest shareholder in BT with a financial stake of 12 percent.

On 19 May 2015 Deutsche Telekom signed a purchase agreement for the acquisition of the remaining 49 percent of shares in Slovak Telekom which Deutsche Telekom did not yet own, for a purchase price of EUR 0.9 billion. Previously, the shares had been held by the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic. As part of the agreement, EUR 0.1 billion of the purchase price was paid into a trust account for a certain period to hedge certain risks. The transaction was closed on 18 June 2015. It did not require approval from the supervisory authorities.

In connection with the initial public offering of Scout24 AG on 1 October 2015, Deutsche Telekom sold a total of 13.3 million shares in the company at EUR 30.00 per share, for which Deutsche Telekom received around EUR 0.4 billion in cash.

On 14 April 2016, Deutsche Telekom has placed another 2.6 million shares in Scout24 AG in an accelerated book-building process at a price of EUR 30.00 per share. Deutsche Telekom received gross proceeds of about EUR 79 million. Following the sale Deutsche Telekom still holds a stake of approximately 10.9 percent in Scout24 AG.

On 2 November 2015, Deutsche Telekom consummated the sale of the online platform t-online.de and the digital marketing company InteractiveMedia to Ströer. The transaction took the form of a capital increase of Ströer in return for the non-cash contribution by Deutsche Telekom of the online platform t-online.de and InteractiveMedia. In return, Deutsche Telekom received newly issued shares in Ströer worth some EUR 0.3 billion: This corresponded to a stake of around 11.6 percent of the increased share capital after all closing conditions had entered into force.

INVESTMENTS IN NETWORKS AND NEW SPECTRUM

Deutsche Telekom increased fiber-optic coverage in Germany from over 44 percent to just under 55 percent in 2015, which corresponds to around 23 million households. Deutsche Telekom's LTE network now covers 90 percent of the population and the number of LTE customers is now more than 8 million. Deutsche Telekom has also picked up the pace in the IP transformation: At the end of 2015, 9.5 million fixed-network lines (retail and wholesale) were already IP-based, which corresponds to a rate of 40 percent.

In June 2015, Deutsche Telekom participated in the frequency auction in Germany. Of the total 270 MHz from four ranges between 0.7 and 1.8 GHz that the Federal Network Agency put up for auction, Deutsche Telekom secured 100 MHz at a price of just under EUR 1.8 billion. Deutsche Telekom paid a deposit of EUR 0.6 billion to the Federal Network Agency in the course of the frequency auction and a further payment of EUR 1.0 billion was made at the end of June 2015. The remaining amount of EUR 0.2 billion is scheduled to be paid by mid-2017 in accordance with the award rules.

In the Europe operating segment, Deutsche Telekom increased the reach of its LTE coverage to 71 percent as of the end of 2015; overall, Deutsche Telekom now reaches around 92 million inhabitants. In total, investments of some EUR 29 million were made in spectrum, primarily in Albania. The T-Mobile US 4G/LTE network covered 304 million people at the end of the 2015, up from 265 million at the end of 2014. Wideband LTE was already available in 268 market regions as of the end of 2015.

In January 2015, the U. S. Federal Communications Commission ("**FCC**") announced that T-Mobile US was the winning bidder of AWS-3 spectrum licenses covering approximately 97 million people for an aggregate bid price of EUR 1.6 billion. T-Mobile US paid the FCC EUR 1.3 billion for the AWS spectrum licenses in the first quarter of 2015, which is in addition to a deposit of EUR 0.3 billion provided in connection with the auction in 2014. The FCC formally assigned the AWS-3 frequencies acquired at auction to T-Mobile US on 8 April 2015.

In January 2016, T-Mobile US acquired spectrum licenses covering nearly 20 million people in seven major metropolitan markets for approximately USD 0.6 billion in cash. In January 2016, T-Mobile US entered into agreements with third parties for the exchange and acquisition of spectrum licenses covering approximately 23 million people in seven major metropolitan markets. The closing of the exchange transaction is expected to occur in mid-2016, subject to regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions.

At the spectrum auction in Poland which ended in October 2015, T-Mobile Polska was the highest bidder, acquiring spectrum of some EUR 0.5 billion, which was paid at the start of February 2016. T-Mobile Polska is also in negotiations with the Polish regulatory authority UKE to accept additional spectrum amounting to around EUR 0.5 billion. This was offered to T-Mobile Polska by UKE after the highest bidder had declined to accept the spectrum. In accordance with the rules of the auction, T-Mobile Polska was offered the spectrum for purchase as the second highest bidder. T-Mobile Polska submitted an application for the allocation of this spectrum block on 8 February 2016. The final allocation is expected until the end of the second quarter in 2016.

Spectrum allocation procedures are currently being prepared in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Montenegro as well as in Albania, Greece, Slovakia and the United Kingdom. In the United States of America, the so-called incentive auction for the 600 MHz band has already started.

Deutsche Telekom is pursuing a pot financing structure. Funding is not triggered by specific projects but depends on the overall liquidity need of Deutsche Telekom Group. The main sources of external funding are bonds and bank loans (including *Schuldscheindarlehen*). In addition, off-balance sheet financing transactions, such as factoring, could be used as well.

Markets and Regulation

Telecommunications Market

Worldwide, the market for information and communications technologies ("**ICT**") grew by 3.8 percent in 2015 to EUR 2.81 trillion. This increase was due to strong demand for telecommunications equipment and services, especially in India, China, and the United States. The high-tech association BITKOM (Federal Association for Information Technology, Telecommunications and New Media) and the EITO (European Information Technology Observatory) expect the telecommunications market segment to record an increase of 4.3 percent to EUR 1.62 trillion and the information technology (IT) market segment to record an increase of 3.1 percent for 2015. The global market for telecommunications services increased by 2.2 percent.

In Europe, however, telecommunications service revenues declined for the seventh year in a row. According to ETNO (European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association) and IDATE (a leading European ICT market research institute), revenue for the entire European telecommunications market (including Turkey, excluding Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia) stood at EUR 240 billion in 2015, down 1.1 percent against the prior-year figure of EUR 243 billion. This decline is attributable in part to regulatory interventions such as the reduction in roaming and termination charges. In addition, the substitution of traditional voice and messaging services with OTT players had a negative impact on the European telecommunications markets.

The digitisation of the economy and society changes on the one hand the existing market structures, and on the other, the market realities of many industries that have previously been analog. Use of data services is growing exponentially. Demand is also rising for more speed - for both download and upload, for fixed and mobile networks. New technologies, like the Internet of Things, Industry 4.0, big data or cloud computing place high demands on network infrastructure: ubiquitous connectivity and high performance standards and security are critical to success for many applications. In a market environment in which the network infrastructure needs to be substantially upgraded and a broad ecosystem of rival market players has developed.

Consolidation pressure remains high in the European telecommunications industry, primarily as a result of declining revenues due to growing competition. At the same time, high investments are needed for the network build-out. In light of this, the failed consolidation plan in Denmark has given rise to continued uncertainty in the industry: In September 2015, Telenor and TeliaSonera canceled their merger plans after the companies were unable to agree suitable terms with the EU Commission. It remains to be seen what impact this decision will have on current and future consolidation plans in the European Union. Talks are currently taking place, for example, between Orange and Bouygues Telecom in France. Furthermore, the UK Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) approved the acquisition of EE by BT in January 2016, unconditionally and without remedies. Moves towards consolidation can also be seen in Italy, where VimpelCom and Hutchison are planning to merge their mobile activities. The EU Commission is also reviewing the planned mergers between Hutchison 3G and O2 in the United Kingdom, and Liberty Global and BASE in Belgium.

European regulatory environment

In December 2015 an informal agreement was reached between the European Commission, the EU Council, and the European Parliament on the European General Data Protection Regulation; this reform of data protection is part of the strategy for the digital single market. The Regulation will enter into force in May or June 2016 and will be applicable from 2018 after a two-year transposition period. With this new data privacy law, the EU is closing a large gap in regulation relevant for service providers outside of the EU and essentially imposing the same rules for all market players operating in the EU. The Regulation ensures a high level of data protection in Europe and enables new digital business models.

In a judgment on 6 October 2015, the European Court of Justice ("**ECJ**") declared the European Commission's Safe Harbor Decision to be void. Safe Harbor refers to an agreement between the European Commission and the U. S. Department of Commerce, which enabled the personal data of EU citizens to be stored and processed in the United States. The ECJ reasoned that the level of protection for personal data in the United States were inadequate: The data of European customers were not sufficiently protected from access by U. S. security agencies; in addition, legal protection in the United States for the affected European citizens were not ensured. The European Commission Directorate-General for Justice has just negotiated the EU-US Privacy Shield agreement with the United States. Details of this agreement still need to be worked out over the coming months. The agreement will only become effective once all member states have approved it.

Work on the new Payment Service Directive 2 at EU level is complete. The Directive will replace Payment Directive 1 from 2007 and must be implemented by the member states by the start of 2018. Under the new rules, billing models for voice and non-voice services will cap the amounts that can be charged for third-party services through telephone bills (max. EUR 200 per month and EUR 50 per transaction), unless a payment service license is in place. Depending on the transposition into national law, this will lead to restrictions in business models for billing third-party services and to costs for implementing compliance with the thresholds. Furthermore, there will be additional obligations in terms of reporting to the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin).

Germany

According to BITKOM, revenue from IT products and services, telecommunications and the entertainment industry increased by some 1.9 percent to around EUR 156 billion in Germany in 2015. Information technology in particular recorded strong growth of more than 3 percent. After declining for the last two years, telecommunications revenue (telecommunications services, terminal devices, and infrastructure systems) increased by 0.9 percent to around EUR 66 billion in 2015, according to BITKOM's estimate. Revenue from telecommunications services decreased slightly by 0.3 percent – hence less sharply than in prior years. Clear growth in revenue from terminal equipment and infrastructure offset the slight decline in revenue from telecommunications services.

The German broadband market grew by more than 3.5 percent in 2015. There are some 31 million broadband lines in Germany. The main benefactors of the market growth were cable network operators, but the telecommunications operators, as well as traditional resellers and regional providers, who use the (V)DSL network, also gained. More and more lines with high bandwidths/transmission rates are being marketed, both in the cable network and in the VDSL/vectoring network; the products offered also include hybrid line technologies, which combine fixed-network and mobile communications. The availability of high bandwidths in Germany is also accelerating IPTV customer growth in the market (10 percent), driven in particular by wide-ranging HD content and video-on-demand services. The trend towards integrated offers continued in Germany in 2015. The telecommunications providers are constantly developing their offering further, for example, in the areas of connected home, security services, mobile payment, cloud, and IT services.

In the German mobile market, mobile service revenues decreased slightly by around 0.6 percent to approximately EUR 18 billion in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly due to regulatory effects, for example in connection with roaming and termination, and the improvement of the existing customer base in response to strong competition. The use of data services in the mobile Internet is growing exponentially, the percentage of voice and data rate plans is rising steadily. Traditional voice and text messaging services are increasingly being replaced by free IP messaging services like WhatsApp and social networks like Facebook; use of these services requires use of the mobile Internet and typically data flat rates. The growing popularity of connected products such as smartphones and tablets, but as of recently also watches, shoes, bicycles, etc., is pushing up demand for mobile broadband speeds and for growing data volumes in the rate plan portfolios.

Digitisation continues to make progress and is taking hold in industry and in production processes. Connecting machines and production facilities requires extensive IT and cloud solutions. This market segment grew by 18 percent in 2015. Forward-looking business models that drive more market growth are also being established in the M2M (machine-to-machine) segment.

United States

The mobile communications market in the United States continues to be divided between four major nationwide providers – and various regional network operators – AT&T, Verizon Wireless, Sprint, and T-Mobile US. In addition there are a number of mobile virtual network operators, which rely on the networks of one or more of the four national carriers to transport their mobile and data traffic. The two largest national network operators are AT&T and Verizon Wireless. The market continues to be very dynamic. A takeover attempt of Time Warner Cable by Comcast was prohibited. In July 2015, AT&T received permission for a USD 48.5 billion transaction to acquire DirecTV. The Dutch company Altice announced in September 2015 an acquisition of Cablevision Systems Corp. in the range of around USD 17.7 billion. The consolidation of the U. S. telecommunications market is expected to continue.

Growth has slowed as a result of the high market penetration. Voice revenues continued to decline slightly in 2015. However, the persistent data revenue surplus could more than compensate the decline. Mobile data usage remains at a high level, in line with the rapid development of LTE networks

and the high use of smartphones, which now account for around 80 percent of all handsets. Data revenue is growing steadily year after year and is accompanied by tough price competition from the main market players.

The fierce competition is accompanied by regulatory announcements of the "**FCC**" (Federal Communications Commission). In June 2015, the FCC's Open Internet Order entered into force, updating the net neutrality rules it first established in 2010. The provisions define a standard, which in the future is to apply to the conduct of the affected companies. For the first time, this also includes interconnection agreements between Internet service providers (ISPs) and third parties. The FCC reserves the right to carry out case-by-case reviews with regard to the conduct of the -affected companies.

The Broadcast Incentive Auctions for frequencies initiated by the FCC will be held in 2016. The underlying intention is for television providers to voluntarily hand back their licensed frequencies in exchange for a portion of the proceeds from the auction of the returned spectrum to mobile providers. In 2015, T-Mobile US has brought about a significant operational turnaround and intensified competition in the U. S. mobile market. This is mainly due to the improvements in their network, as well as the successful implementation of the Un-carrier initiatives.

Europe

The traditional communications markets in the Europe operating segment remained more or less stable overall in 2015. The fixed network business is still declining. The positive trend in broadband and pay TV lines could not fully offset the declines in fixed-network telephony. The mobile markets recorded slight year-on-year growth overall, primarily due to a small decrease in regulation-induced termination charges and increased mobile data usage as a result of the continued fast-growing popularity of smartphones, especially in Eastern Europe. This growth in mobile data usage comes at the expense of traditional voice telephony and text messages. Special taxes levied on telecommunications services, in Croatia and Romania for example, and the costs of spectrum auctions, for instance in Albania, impacted on the telecommunications industry in a number of Deutsche Telekom's footprint countries in 2015.

Competition and price pressure persisted in the markets of the Europe operating segment in 2015 – despite business combinations and partnerships. This is due in part to an intensified FMC trend in Europe: Providers are positioning themselves through cut-price bundled products and MVNOs are using aggressive pricing, e. g., RCS and RDS in Romania, Play in Poland, or Ziggo in the Netherlands. Added to this, products offered by OTT players such as WhatsApp are increasingly replacing traditional voice and text messaging solutions. In countries where Deutsche Telekom already has a fixed-network and mobile infrastructure, Deutsche Telekom has been able to position itself with fixed-mobile-conversion (FMC) offerings. Even the mobile-centric national companies are moving towards convergence and aiming for integrated business models. Corresponding measures have been put in place and some are already being implemented, such as the integration of GTS in the business customer segment.

The conversion from traditional switching to Internet technology continues to progress in the Europe operating segment: Deutsche Telekom had already completed the migration from PSTN lines to IP in four countries by the end of 2015. In mobile communications and fixed networks, the trend towards broadband build-out continued unabated. In many countries, Deutsche Telekom is consolidating its strong position with considerable investments in the roll-out of LTE and optical fiber. With Pan-Net – the pan-European all-IP network – Deutsche Telekom is building a single, international network architecture in Europe, which will efficiently produce and provide virtualised, centralised services for all national companies. Due to the ongoing trend towards IP-based TV offerings, Deutsche Telekom is constantly renewing and acquiring exclusive broadcasting rights (e. g., UEFA Champions League in the F. Y. R. O. Macedonia, Hollywood channels in Greece) and collaborating with OTT TV providers (Netflix in Austria, Pickbox in the Czech Republic, Montenegro, and the F. Y. R. O. Macedonia).

Systems Solutions

The volume in the information and communication technology (ICT) market in Western Europe addressed by the Systems Solutions operating segment and the T-Systems brand, increased by 2.8 percent, from EUR 170 billion in 2014 to EUR 175 billion in 2015. However, this general trend impacted the individual business areas in very different ways.

In the telecommunications (TC) segment, the market was dominated by continued price erosion in telecommunications services and by intense competition, while the economic recovery had relatively little impact. The focus here remains on substituting parts of the portfolio, but also on demand for stable, intelligent network solutions with ever expanding bandwidths. Growth in cyber security, cloud computing, and Unified Communications is leading to stable growth in the long term. The substitution effects (e. g., within data/Internet Protocol (IP), between fixed network and mobile communications) continue to increase. The migration to "all-IP" solutions (e. g., the combination of Internet access, Voice over IP, IP VPN) and Unified Communications solutions has increased.

In terms of IT services, demand has grown for cloud services and cyber security services, as has the importance of digitisation, intelligent networks, the Internet of Things (including Industry 4.0), and communication between machines (M2M). The move to cloud solutions is also transforming demand in the systems integration business. Traditional project business (application development and integration) has seen a slight decline of 0.3 percent. By contrast, the market for consultation and integration services, infrastructure and platforms in "as-a-Service" models grew by 35 percent.

The market for outsourcing business in the computing and desktop services (CDS) segment fell by 0.4 percent in 2015 to EUR 59 billion. There are two contrary trends in particular at work here. On the one hand, there was a 6-percent decline in long-term, more traditional outsourcing agreements, and on the other, an 18-percent increase in the business in the cloud computing environment (the provision of IT services over the Internet).

Competitive and price pressure persisted in all submarkets of the Systems Solutions operating segment. In addition to the known competitors such as BT, OBS, and NTT in the telecommunications market and IBM, HP, and Capgemini in the IT segment, the latter in particular came under price pressure from cloud providers such as Amazon Web Services, Google, and Salesforce. This pressure was further intensified by providers of services rendered primarily offshore. In this environment, Deutsche Telekom is positioning itself against these competitors as a player who focuses on quality, data security, and overall responsibility for transformation, integration and the operation of ICT services (end-to-end responsibility). But Deutsche Telekom is also continuing to enter increasingly into strategic partnerships with its competitors so as to offer its customers solutions.

Major Regulatory Decisions

Deutsche Telekom's business activities are largely subject to national and European regulation, which is associated with extensive powers to intervene in its product design and pricing. Deutsche Telekom was again subject to extensive regulation in the mobile and fixed-network businesses in 2015.

The focus was mainly on the regulation of services for wholesale customers and the corresponding charges as well as the award of mobile frequencies.

Regulation of Services for Wholesale Customers

On 23 February 2015, Deutsche Telekom applied to the Federal Network Agency to be exempted from the obligation to give competitors access to the main distribution frames for the provision of VDSL lines. On 7 April 2016, the Federal Network Agency notified a draft decision to the European Commission. Similar to the Federal Network Agency's consultation draft, the draft decision largely grants Deutsche Telekom exclusive rights to local-area roll-out, although competitors are now granted additional rights to local-area vectoring roll-out by themselves compared to the earlier version of the draft decision.

If the authority approves Deutsche Telekom's request, Deutsche Telekom can create the necessary conditions to provide approximately 6 million more households with Internet surfing speeds of up to 100 Mbit/s. Going forward, transmission rates of up to 250 Mbit/s (super vectoring) will even be possible. By the end of 2018, high-speed access would be available to around 80 percent of households in Germany.

Comments by the European Commission are due until the beginning of May 2016. If the commission does not have serious concerns, the regulatory process is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2016. However, the regulatory requirements for actual implementation will not be met until the reference offer has been adjusted, which is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2016.

On 28 October 2015, the Federal Network Agency issued the regulatory decision for the bitstream

market. In addition to the current ex-post regulation for Layer 3 bitstream access products, this decision requires an ex-ante license for Layer 2 bitstream products, although it does not require cost-based regulation of charges. Deutsche Telekom plans to offer a Layer 2 bitstream access product by 1 July 2016 at the latest.

Since the start of 2015, Deutsche Telekom has been offering MagentaZuhause Hybrid rate plans to retail customers that combine fixed-network capacities (DSL) with mobile communications (LTE) in a single access product on the basis of innovative network technology. On 6 July 2015, 1&1 Telecom GmbH initiated proceedings with the Federal Network Agency for a review of Deutsche Telekom's MagentaZuhause Hybrid rate plans with the aim of being provided with a corresponding wholesale product. The Federal Network Agency rejected 1&1's applications in rulings dated 30 October 2015 and 23 December 2015.

Regulation of Pricing and Special Taxes

In the first quarter of 2016, Deutsche Telekom has submitted a rate application for the new Layer 2 BSA to the Federal Network Agency: The main rates Deutsche Telekom will apply for are the monthly charges for a VDSL retail line and for the handover point on the Broadband Network Gateway (BNG). A preliminary decision in the rates approval proceedings is expected at the start of the second quarter of 2016. This will then be followed by national and EU consultations, such that final approval of the rates can be expected as of 1 July 2016.

Deutsche Telekom submitted an application for monthly charges for unbundled local loop lines (ULLs) at the start of February 2016. Deutsche Telekom expects the consultation draft for the rate ruling to be available in April 2016. This will be followed by national and international consultations. The new rates will apply from 1 July 2016.

On 1 April and 24 April 2015, the Federal Network Agency published its final rulings on fixed-network and mobile termination rates, thereby finally setting the charges that had already been provisionally approved as of 1 December 2014.

In addition to the already known special taxes, e. g., in Greece, Hungary, Romania, and Croatia, a tax on mobile masts is currently being discussed in Austria. However, positive signs are currently coming out of Hungary, where the government has held out the prospect of a reduction in VAT and telecommunications tax.

DEVELOPMENT OF DEUTSCHE TELEKOM'S BUSINESS

Potential Investors should read the following discussion in conjunction with Deutsche Telekom's annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015, including the notes to those consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Deutsche Telekom's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS are dependent upon and sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that Deutsche Telekom uses as bases for the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. The strategies and expectations referred to in the following discussions are considered forward-looking statements and may be strongly influenced or changed by shifts in market conditions, new initiatives Deutsche Telekom implements and other factors. Deutsche Telekom cannot provide assurance that the strategies and expectations referred to in these discussions will come to fruition.

Forward-looking statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections, and therefore, potential investors should not place too much reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and Deutsche Telekom undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in light of new information or future events. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and are generally beyond Deutsche Telekom's control. Deutsche Telekom cautions you that a number of important factors could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. Please refer to "*Forward-Looking Statements*" and "*Risk Factors*" for descriptions of some of the factors relevant to these discussions and other forward-looking statements in this Prospectus.

Consolidated Income Statement of Deutsche Telekom

The following table presents information concerning Deutsche Telekom's consolidated income statements for the periods indicated.

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
NET REVENUE	69,228	62,658
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	27,253	24,119
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS (EBIT)	7,028	7,247
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	(2,250)	(2,897)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	4,778	4,350
PROFIT (LOSS)	3,502	3,244
PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO		
Owners of the parent (net profit (loss))	3,254	2,924
Non-controlling interests	248	320

Results of Operations of the Group

Net Revenue

In 2015, Deutsche Telekom generated net revenue of EUR 69.2 billion, which was above the prior-year level with growth of EUR 6.6 billion. In addition to exchange rate effects, the business development of the United States operating segment contributed substantially to this positive trend: T-Mobile US' successful Un-carrier initiatives gave a strong boost to the number of new customers. By contrast, terminal equipment revenue was adversely affected. In connection with the device leasing business model introduced by T-Mobile US in June 2015, customers are increasingly choosing to lease high-value terminal equipment. The Germany operating segment performed well, especially in the mobile market, and generated a small increase in revenue of 0.7 percent. In the Europe operating segment there was a decline in revenue of 2.0 percent; although the trend was an improvement on the prior year. Despite the consistent focus of the national companies on growth areas, revenue decreased due to decisions by regulatory authorities and competition-related price reductions, especially in mobile communications. In the Systems Solutions operating segment, the revenue increase at the Market Unit, i.e., essentially business with external customers, largely offset the planned decline in revenue at Telekom IT, which deals with internal IT project. Revenue from the Group Headquarters & Group Services segment decreased compared with 2014, mainly due to the continued efforts to optimise the use of land and buildings; added to this was the revenue lost in connection with the sale of 70 percent of the shares in the Scout24 group, which was consummated in February 2014, and the sale of the online platform t-online.de and the digital marketing company InteractiveMedia in November 2015.

Excluding the positive exchange rate effects of EUR 4.5 billion in total – in particular from the translation of U. S. dollars into euros – and positive effects of changes in the composition of the Group of EUR 0.1 billion, revenue increased by EUR 2.0 billion or 3.0 percent year-on-year.

Contribution of the segments to net revenue. millions of EUR				
	2015	2014	Change	Change percent
NET REVENUE	69,228	62,658	6,570	10.5
Germany	22,421	22,257	164	0.7
United States	28,925	22,408	6,517	29.1

Europe	12,718	12,972	(254)	(2.0)
Systems Solutions	8,592	8,601	(9)	(0.1)
Group Headquarters & Group Services	2,275	2,516	(241)	(9.6)
Intersegment revenue	(5,703)	(6,096)	393	6.4

At 41.8 percent, the United States operating segment provided the largest contribution to net revenue of the Group, increasing its share of net revenue by 6.0 percentage points compared with the previous year, partly due to the continued strong customer growth. By contrast, the contribution to net revenue by the Germany, Europe, and Systems Solutions operating segments and the Group Headquarters & Group Services segment declines. The proportion of net revenue generated internationally continued to increase, up from 60.1 percent in 2014 to 63.8 percent in 2015.

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA

The EBITDA increased by EUR 0.6 billion to EUR 18.4 billion in 2015 compared to 2014; this included negative net special factors of EUR 1.5 billion. They mainly comprised expenses incurred in connection with staff-related measures and non-staff related restructuring expenses of EUR 1.6 billion, which on a netted basis were EUR 0.4 billion higher than in 2014. In addition, expenses from the decommissioning of the MetroPCS CDMA network of around EUR 0.4 billion had a negative impact; in 2014, these expenses amounted to EUR 0.3 billion. Income from the sale of part of Deutsche Telekom's share package in Scout24 AG had an offsetting effect: The IPO of Scout24 AG was completed on 1 October 2015; in this connection, Deutsche Telekom sold a share package with a total of 13.3 million shares in the company for some EUR 0.3 billion. The sale of the online platform t-online.de and the digital content marketing company InteractiveMedia in November 2015 also generated income of EUR 0.3 billion from the divestitures. In 2014, special factors included income of EUR 1.7 billion from the disposal of the Scout24 group and EUR 0.4 billion from a spectrum transaction concluded between T-Mobile US and Verizon Communications.

Excluding special factors, adjusted EBITDA increased by EUR 2.3 billion to EUR 19.9 billion in 2015 compared to 2014. This development was primarily driven by the United States operating segment, which recorded an increase in its adjusted EBITDA contribution of EUR 2.4 billion, mainly as a result of its Un-carrier initiatives. The revenue effects from device leasing also contributed to the increase in adjusted EBITDA as the related costs were depreciated over the lease term and thus were excluded from adjusted EBITDA. Exchange rate effects, primarily from the translation of U. S. dollars into euros, had a positive overall effect of EUR 0.9 billion on development. The agreement to settle an ongoing complaints procedure under anti-trust law resulted in income of EUR 175 million in the Group Headquarters & Group Services segment.

	2015 millions of EUR	Proportion of adjusted Group EBITDA percent	2014 millions of EUR	Proportion of adjusted Group EBITDA percent	Change millions of EUR	Change percent
EBITDA (ADJUSTED FOR SPECIAL FACTORS) IN THE GROUP	19,908	100.0	17,569	100.0	2,339	13.3
Germany	8,790	44.2	8,810	50.1	(20)	(0.2)
United States	6,654	33.4	4,296	24.5	2,358	54.9
Europe	4,288	21.5	4,432	25.2	(144)	(3.2)
Systems Solutions	782	3.9	835	4.8	(53)	(6.3)
Group Headquarters & Group Services	(552)	(2.8)	(667)	(3.8)	115	17.2
Reconciliation	(54)	(0.2)	(137)	(0.8)	83	90.6

EBIT

Group EBIT stood at EUR 7.0 billion in 2015, down EUR 0.2 billion against 2014. Apart from the effects described under EBITDA, reasons for the decrease include the increase of EUR 0.8 billion in depreciation and amortisation compared with 2014, primarily in connection with the build-out of the 4G/LTE network and the launch of the device leasing program in the United States operating segment.

Profit/loss before income taxes

Profit before income taxes increased by EUR 0.4 billion to EUR 4.8 billion in 2015 compared to 2014, due to the decrease of EUR 0.6 billion in the loss from financial activities. This is attributable in particular to the dividend payments of EUR 0.4 billion received from the EE joint venture. These dividend payments recognised in profit or loss related to the reclassification in December 2014 of the stake in the joint venture as non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale. Remeasurement effects resulting primarily from the subsequent measurement of embedded derivatives at T-Mobile US had an offsetting effect. These remeasurement losses were mainly attributable to the increase in the share price of T-Mobile US.

Net profit/loss

Net profit increased by EUR 0.3 billion or 11.3 percent to EUR 3.3 billion. Tax expense for the 2015 financial year amounted to EUR 1.3 billion and was thus EUR 0.2 billion higher than in 2014.

Profit attributable to non-controlling interests decreased only slightly compared with 2014.

Financial Position of the Group

millions of EUR			
	31 Dec. 2015	Change	31 Dec. 2014 ^a
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS	32,184	2,386	29,798
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	111,736	12,174	99,562

TOTAL ASSETS	143,920	14,560	129,360
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES	33,548	5,350	28,198
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	72,222	5,126	67,096
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	38,150	4,084	34,066
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	143,920	14,560	129,360

Financial liabilities

millions of €				
	31 Dec. 2015			
	Total	Due within ≤ 1 year	Due >1 year ≤ 5 years	Due > 5 years
Bonds and other securitised liabilities	47,766	7,583	14,410	25,773
Liabilities to banks	4,190	1,864	945	1,381
	51,956	9,447	15,355	27,154
Finance lease liabilities	1,927	311	878	738
Liabilities to non-banks from promissory notes	934	413	239	282
Liabilities with the right of creditors to priority repayment in the event of default	1,822	18	73	1,731
Other interest-bearing liabilities	3,009	2,399	465	145
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	1,798	1,667	129	2
Derivative financial liabilities	934	184	413	337
	10,424	4,992	2,197	3,235
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	62,380	14,439	17,552	30,389

At the end of 2015, the average interest rate for financial liabilities was 5.1 percent (2014: 5.8 percent). This decrease is primarily due to the considerably lower interest level for refinancing in 2015.

millions of EUR			
	31 Dec. 2015	Change	31 Dec. 2014
Financial liabilities (current)	14,439	3,881	10,558
Financial liabilities (non-current)	47,941	3,272	44,669

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	62,380	7,153	55,227
Accrued interest	(1,014)	83	(1,097)
Other	(857)	181	(1,038)
GROSS DEBT	60,509	7,417	53,092
Cash and cash equivalents	6,897	(626)	7,523
Available-for-sale financial assets/Financial assets held for trading	2,877	2,588	289
Derivative financial assets	2,686	1,343	1,343
Other financial assets	479	(958)	1,437
NET DEBT	47,570	5,070	42,500

Net debt increased by EUR 5.1 to EUR 47.6 billion at the end of 2015 compared to 2014. Factors positively influencing net debt were the positive Free cash flow of EUR 4.5 billion and the sale of a share package in Scout24 group of EUR 0.4 billion. Spectrum acquisition increased net debt by EUR 3.8 billion, as well as Dividend payments including non-controlling interests (EUR 1.3 billion). Additional effects leading to higher net debt were exchange rate effects (EUR 1.9 billion), the acquisition of the remaining shares of Slovak Telecom (EUR 0.9 billion), the allocation under the contractual trust agreement on pension commitments (EUR 0.3 billion) and other effects (EUR 1.8 billion). Other effects include financing options under which the payments for trade payables from investing and operating activities become due at a later point in time by involving banks in the process.

In addition to the assets recognised in the statement of financial position, Deutsche Telekom uses off-balance sheet assets. This primarily relates to leased property.

Off-balance-sheet financial instruments mainly relate to the sale of receivables by means of factoring. Total receivables sold as of 31 December 2015 amounted to EUR 3.5 billion (31 December 2014: EUR 1.4 billion). This mainly comprises the renewed conclusion in 2015 of a factoring agreement in the Germany operating segment that was terminated in 2014 and a new factoring agreement concluded in the United States operating segment. The agreements are mainly used for active receivables management.

Furthermore, in 2015, Deutsche Telekom chose financing options totaling EUR 0.7 billion (2014: EUR 0.6 billion) which extended the period of payment for trade payables from operating and investing activities by involving banks in the process and which upon payment are shown under cash flows used in/from financing activities.

In 2015, Deutsche Telekom primarily leased network equipment for a total of EUR 0.6 billion, which is recognised as a finance lease.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	14,997	13,393
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	14,997	13,393
Cash outflow for investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill and before spectrum investment) and	(10,818)	(9,534)

property, plant and equipment (CASH CAPEX)		
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant and equipment	367	281
FREE CASH FLOW (BEFORE DIVIDEND PAYMENTS AND SPECTRUM INVESTMENT)	4,546	4,140
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(15,015)	(10,761)
NET CASH (USED IN) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(876)	(3,434)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	267	323
Changes in cash and cash equivalents associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	1	32
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(626)	(447)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,897	7,523

Free cash flow of the Group before dividend payments and spectrum investment grew from EUR 4.1 billion in 2014 to EUR 4.5 billion in 2015. On the one hand, net cash from operating activities increased by EUR 1.6 billion. On the other hand, cash outflows for investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill and before spectrum investment) and property, plant and equipment also increased by EUR 1.3 billion.

The increase in net cash from operating activities was mainly attributable to the positive business development of the United States operating segment. In 2015, Deutsche Telekom concluded factoring agreements concerning monthly revolving sales of trade receivables, which resulted in a positive effect of EUR 0.8 billion on net cash from operating activities. This mainly comprises a renewed conclusion in 2015 of a factoring agreement in the Germany operating segment that was terminated in 2014 and a new factoring agreement concluded in the United States operating segment. The effect from factoring agreements in 2014 totaled EUR 0.2 billion. Cash inflows of EUR 0.2 billion also resulted from an agreement to settle an ongoing complaints procedure under anti-trust law. Offsetting effects included payments made in 2015 in connection with the European Commission proceedings against Slovak Telekom and Deutsche Telekom. The dividend payment received for the first time from Scout24 AG of EUR 0.1 billion and an increase of EUR 0.1 billion in the dividend payments from the EE joint venture increased net cash from operating activities.

The increase in cash capex from 2014 to 2015 primarily relate to the United States and Germany operating segments where cash capex increased as a result of the investments made in connection with the network build-out and the network modernisation.

Research and Development

Expenditure and investment in research and development

Research and development expenditure includes pre-production research and development, such as the search for alternative products, processes, systems, and services. By contrast, Deutsche Telekom does not class as research and development expenditure the costs of developing system and user software which is designed to improve productivity and make the business processes more effective. In 2015, research and development expenditure in the Deutsche Telekom Group amounted to EUR 108.1 million, above the level of 2014. As the parent company, Deutsche Telekom AG bears part of the Group's research and development expenditure. At EUR 86 million, this amount lay above the prior-year level (2014: EUR 60 million). However, this figure may not be viewed in isolation from

the three-pronged innovation strategy of in-house developments, innovations from external partners and start-up funding.

Deutsche Telekom's investments in internally generated intangible assets to be capitalised were EUR 101.3 million in 2015, compared with EUR 93.2 million in 2014. These investments predominantly relate to internally developed software, mainly in the Systems Solutions operating segment. In 2015, some 2,800 employees (2014: around 2,900) were involved in projects and activities to create new products and market them more efficiently.

Development of Business in the Operating Segments

GERMANY

Development of operations

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
TOTAL REVENUE	22,421	22,257
Consumers	12,095	11,970
Business Customers	5,781	5,726
Wholesale	3,755	3,775
Value-Added Services	226	242
Other	564	544
Profit from operations (EBIT)	4,490	4,663
EBIT margin percent	20.0	21.0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(3,755)	(3,893)
EBITDA	8,245	8,556
Special factors affecting EBITDA	(545)	(254)
EBITDA (ADJUSTED FOR SPECIAL FACTORS)	8,790	8,810
EBITDA margin (adjusted for special factors) percent	39.2	39.6
CASH CAPEX	(5,609)	(3,807)

Total revenue

Revenue increased by 0.7 percent in 2015 compared to 2014. This development was mainly driven by revenue from mobile business, which grew by 4.8 percent, especially in non-contract terminal equipment business, and the ongoing positive revenue trend recorded for Deutsche Telekom's second brand "congstar". Increased TV, IT, and terminal equipment revenues had a positive impact on fixed-network revenue development. However, this was not sufficient to completely offset declines in other areas. As a result, revenue in the fixed-network business decreased by 2.1 percent.

Revenue from Consumers increased by 1.0 percent in 2015 compared with 2014. Volume- and price-related revenue decreases continued to dominate traditional fixed-network business, which declined by 2.7 percent. Revenue from broadband business continued to grow, increasing by 0.3 percent in 2015. The 5.8-percent revenue growth in mobile business more than compensated for the losses in

the fixed-network business. The increase was primarily attributable to increased terminal equipment revenue from the marketing of smartphones. Mobile service revenues edged up 0.5 percent in 2015. Data revenue grew by 5.9 percent. By contrast, there was a negative trend in prepay revenues, especially from the Telekom brand.

Revenue from Business Customers increased by 1.0 percent, mainly due to growing mobile revenues, which were up 2.8 percent. This increase was primarily driven by terminal equipment revenues. The decline in fixed-network revenue from traditional voice telephony had an offsetting effect; the growth in IT revenues was not sufficient to compensate for this in full.

Wholesale revenue declined slightly by 0.5 percent in 2015, mainly due to lower volumes of minutes and regulation-induced reductions in prices for interconnection calls (from 1 December 2014), as well as falling numbers of unbundled local loop lines. This decline was partially offset by the positive trend in unbundled lines, mainly due to the contingent model.

Revenue from Value-Added Services decreased by 6.6 percent, primarily as a result of expiring business models such as public phones and directory inquiries as well as decreased use of premium rate numbers.

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA adjusted for special factors decreased slightly by 0.2 percent to EUR 8.8 billion in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly due to higher personnel costs in connection with collectively agreed pay increases and the increased use of personnel for the network build-out and the IP migration. The adjusted EBITDA margin of 39.2 percent, is slightly short of the target level of 40 percent. EBITDA amounted to EUR 8.2 billion in 2015, a decline of 3.6 percent against 2014, due in particular to higher special factors for expenses in connection with staff restructuring.

EBIT

Profit from operations decreased by 3.7 percent to EUR 4.5 billion in 2015 compared with 2014. This was mainly attributable to higher expenses incurred in connection with staff-related measures and non-staff-related restructuring expenses. Offsetting effects resulted from a 3.5-percent-decrease in depreciation and amortisation.

Cash capex

Cash capex increased by EUR 1.8 billion in 2015 compared to 2014, due in particular to the spectrum auction in June 2015. Excluding spectrum investment, cash capex increased slightly compared with 2014. During 2015 Deutsche Telekom made significant investments in the vectoring and fiber-optic cable roll-out, IP transformation, and LTE infrastructure as part of the integrated network strategy.

UNITED STATES

Development of operations

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
TOTAL REVENUE	28,925	22,408
Profit (loss) from operations (EBIT)	2,454	1,405
EBIT margin percent	8.5	6.3
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(3,775)	(2,839)
EBITDA	6,229	4,244
Special factors affecting EBITDA	(425)	(52)
EBITDA (ADJUSTED FOR SPECIAL FACTORS)	6,654	4,296

EBITDA margin (adjusted for special factors) percent	23.0	19.2
CASH CAPEX	(6,381)	(5,072)

Total revenue

Total revenue for the United States operating segment of EUR 28.9 billion in 2015 increased by 29.1 percent compared to EUR 22.4 billion in 2014 substantially due to fluctuations in the currency exchange rate. In U. S. dollars, T-Mobile US' total revenues increased by 8.1 percent in 2015 due primarily to service revenue growth resulting from increases in the customer base from the continued success of T-Mobile US' Un-carrier initiatives and strong customer response to promotional activities targeting families. Equipment revenues decreased primarily attributable to a lower average revenue per device sold, due in part to the impact of customers shifting to leasing higher-end, partially offset by growth in the number of devices and accessories sold.

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA margin

Adjusted EBITDA increased by 54.9 percent to EUR 6.7 billion compared to EUR 4.3 billion in 2014. In U. S. dollars, adjusted EBITDA increased by 29.5 percent in 2015. Adjusted EBITDA was positively impacted by increased branded postpaid and prepay service revenues resulting from the success of Un-carrier initiatives and strong customer response to promotional activities. Revenues from the impact of customers shifting to leasing devices also contributed to the increase in adjusted EBITDA as the related handset costs are depreciated over the lease term and are excluded from adjusted EBITDA. Additionally, synergies realised from the decommissioning of the MetroPCS CDMA network and focused cost control contributed to the adjusted EBITDA increase during 2015. These effects were partially offset by higher employee-related costs, an increased loss on equipment sales due to higher volumes of smartphone sales, higher promotional costs and increases in bad debt expense and losses on sales of receivables. The adjusted EBITDA margin increased from 19.2 percent in 2014 to 23.0 percent in 2015 due to the factors described above.

Adjusted EBITDA in 2015 excludes EUR 0.4 billion special factors primarily relating to the decommissioning of the MetroPCS CDMA network and stock-based compensation costs. Overall, EBITDA increased by 46.8 percent to EUR 6.2 billion in 2015 compared to EUR 4.2 billion in 2014.

EBIT

EBIT increased by 74.7 percent to EUR 2.5 billion in 2015 compared to EUR 1.4 billion in 2014. This was driven by higher adjusted EBITDA partially offset by higher depreciation expense and the recognition of costs associated with the decommissioning of the MetroPCS CDMA network. The build-out of the T-Mobile US 4G/LTE network and the launch of the device leasing program resulted in increased depreciation for 2015.

Cash capex

Cash capex increased to EUR 6.4 billion in 2015 compared to EUR 5.1 billion in 2014 due primarily to the build-out of the 4G/LTE network. Additionally, in 2015, T-Mobile US purchased AWS and 700 MHz A-Block spectrum licenses totaling EUR 2.2 billion, of which the majority was related to the AWS spectrum licenses acquired through the U. S. FCC auction in January 2015.

EUROPE

Development of operations

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
TOTAL REVENUE	12,718	12,972
Greece	2,878	2,869
Romania	984	1,002
Hungary ^a	1,541	1,492
Poland ^a	1,544	1,492
Czech Republic ^a	958	862
Croatia	909	905
Netherlands	1,394	1,551
Slovakia	783	768
Austria	829	815
Other ^{a, b}	1,136	1,442
Profit from operations (EBIT)	1,450	1,704
EBIT margin percent	11.4	13.1
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(2,619)	(2,597)
EBITDA	4,069	4,301
Special factors affecting EBITDA	(219)	(131)
EBITDA (ADJUSTED FOR SPECIAL FACTORS)	4,288	4,432
Greece	1,118	1,138
Romania	205	266
Hungary ^a	485	445
Poland ^a	580	579
Czech Republic ^a	390	362
Croatia	367	365
Netherlands	500	630
Slovakia	296	310
Austria	259	211

Other ^{a, b}	90	125
EBITDA margin (adjusted for special factors) percent	33.7	34.2
CASH CAPEX	(1,652)	(2,101)

The contributions of the national companies correspond to their respective unconsolidated financial statements and do not take consolidation effects at operating segment level into account.

^a As of 1 January 2015, the entities of the GTS Central Europe group in Poland and the Czech Republic were integrated in the respective national companies.

The integration in Hungary became effective as of 1 April 2015.

^b Other: national companies of Albania, the F.Y.R.O. Macedonia, and Montenegro, as well as ICSS (International Carrier Sales & Solutions), the ICSS/GNF business of the Local Business Units, GNF (Global Network Factory), GTS Central Europe group in Romania, Europe Headquarters, and Group Technology.

Total revenue

The Europe operating segment generated total revenue of EUR 12.7 billion in 2015, a decrease of 2.0 percent compared to 2014. In organic terms, i. e., assuming full inclusion of the GTS Central Europe group in the 2014 period as well as constant exchange rates, segment revenue decreased by 3.0 percent.

Decisions by regulatory authorities continue to have a substantial impact on revenue. Reduced mobile termination rates and roaming regulations in many countries of the operating segment accounted for most of the organic revenue decline. In addition, revenue continued to come under pressure from persistently intense competition in the telecommunications markets in the national companies. Given Deutsche Telekom's strategy of gradually withdrawing from the Voice Hubbing business (termination of international calls), there was a negative trend in wholesale business, as expected. Excluding Voice Hubbing revenues and regulatory effects, organic revenue remained essentially stable year-on-year.

Because the national companies consistently focused on growth areas, Deutsche Telekom partially compensated the negative revenue effects at segment level. As of 31 December 2015, growth areas accounted for as much as 29 percent of segment revenue. Revenue from mobile data business increased by 9.7 percent adjusted for exchange rate effects to EUR 1.7 billion in 2015 compared to 2014, with all countries of the operating segment contributing, in particular the Netherlands, Greece, and the Czech Republic. The largest share of revenue from mobile data business was attributable to consumers. Attractive rate plans combined with a broad portfolio of terminal equipment resulted in a substantial further increase in the usage of data services, especially among contract customers. In 2015, broadband/TV revenue increased by 7.3 percent (adjusted for exchange rate effects), such that it now accounts for a quarter of fixed-network revenue. Greece, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, in particular, contributed to this growth. In addition to the acquisition of the GTS Central Europe group in 2014, the expanded product and service portfolio contributed to higher revenue in B2B/ICT business with business customers compared with 2014, especially in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland. The energy resale business in Hungary also recorded revenue growth.

In addition to the growth areas, revenues from sales of mobile devices increased by 4.8 percent. The alternative model launched in some of Deutsche Telekom's footprint countries (whereby the customer concludes separate contracts for the service and the device) developed at the same level as in 2014.

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA

The Europe operating segment generated adjusted EBITDA of EUR 4.3 billion in 2015, a decrease of 3.2 percent compared to 2014. Assuming full inclusion of the GTS Central Europe group in 2014 and constant exchange rates, adjusted EBITDA declined by 4.1 percent. Overall, the decrease in organic revenue at segment level in particular had a negative impact on the development of the adjusted EBITDA. Furthermore, changes in legislation, taxes and duties, national austerity programs, and regulatory decisions put additional pressure on earnings.

EBITDA decreased by 5.4 percent to EUR 4.1 billion, mainly due to higher special factors, such as expenses for staff-related measures and the expense to settle a claim for damages against Slovak Telekom in the first quarter of 2015.

EBIT

EBIT in the Europe operating segment totaled EUR 1.5 billion in 2015, down 14.9 percent compared

to 2014, mainly due to the decline in EBITDA. Goodwill impairment losses of EUR 43 million were recognised in Hungary in the reporting year. Depreciation and amortisation in 2015 were at around the same level as in 2014.

Cash capex

In 2015, the Europe operating segment reported cash capex of EUR 1.7 billion, i. e., down by 21.4 percent, mainly due to the acquisition of mobile licenses in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia in 2014. Deutsche Telekom acquired mobile spectrum in 2015, in particular in Albania, but to a lesser extent. Adjusted for the effects of spectrum acquisition, cash capex in 2015 was almost unchanged compared to 2014.

SYSTEMS SOLUTIONS

Development of operations

Total revenue

Total revenue in the Systems Solutions operating segment in 2015 amounted to EUR 8.6 billion, almost the same level as in 2014. The revenue increase in the Market Unit largely offset the planned decline in revenue in the Telekom IT unit.

Revenue of the Market Unit, i. e., essentially business with external customers, was up 2.6 percent compared with 2014 to EUR 7.1 billion in 2015; with international revenue in particular increasing by 3.7 percent compared with 2014. The general downward price trend in ICT business was more than offset by the revenue from new contracts, especially in cloud business. Furthermore, exchange rate effects had a positive impact on the Market Unit's revenue.

In the Telekom IT business unit, which mainly pools the Group's domestic internal IT projects, revenue was down 11.0 percent to EUR 1.5 billion in 2015 compared to 2014. This decrease is primarily due to lower internal revenues from the licensing of the Group-wide ERP system and, in particular, the Group's planned savings in IT costs.

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
Total revenue	8,592	8,601
Loss from operations (EBIT)	(516)	(422)
Special factors affecting EBIT	(716)	(549)
EBIT (adjusted for special factors)	200	127
EBIT margin (adjusted for special factors) percent	2.3	1.5
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(649)	(717)
EBITDA	133	295
Special factors affecting EBITDA	(649)	(540)
EBITDA (adjusted for special factors)	782	835
EBITDA margin (adjusted for special factors) percent	9.1	9.7
Cash Capex	(1,169)	(1,171)

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA in the Systems Solutions operating segment decreased by EUR 53 million or 6.3 percent in 2015 due to a substantially lower contribution from Telekom IT. The upward trend in

adjusted EBITDA continued in the Market Unit, which contributed 3.5 percent more to earnings than in 2014. The reasons for this include improved customer profitability and the effects resulting from cost-cutting and efficiency enhancement measures. These positive effects were partially impaired by necessary expenses in connection with the realignment of the business model with the aim of ensuring sustainably profitable growth. The adjusted EBITDA margin of the Systems Solutions operating segment decreased from 9.7 percent in 2014 to 9.1 percent in 2015.

EBITDA declined by 54.9 percent to EUR 133 million, due to the effects described under adjusted EBITDA in connection with the realignment of the business model. Special factors were higher than in 2014, mainly due to restructuring programs, the settlement of differences, and the optimisation of transactions.

EBIT, adjusted EBIT

Adjusted EBIT in 2015 improved by EUR 73 million against 2014. The key factors were the effects described under adjusted EBITDA and lower depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, especially in connection with the licensing of the Group-wide ERP system. The adjusted EBIT margin improved from 1.5 to 2.3 percent in 2015 compared to 2014.

Cash capex

At EUR 1.2 billion, cash capex remained in 2015 at the same level as in 2014. The level of investment remains high and is attributable to the realignment of the business model, which Deutsche Telekom is developing further in line with the increasing digitisation of enterprises. For this reason, Deutsche Telekom is investing in growth areas such as connected car and healthcare, as well as in digital innovation areas like cloud computing and cyber security. Enhanced efficiency, for example as a result of the standardisation of the ICT platforms and the consolidation of data centers, had an offsetting effect.

GROUP HEADQUARTERS & GROUP SERVICES

Total revenue

Total revenue in the Group Headquarters & Group Services segment in 2015 decreased by 9.6 percent compared to 2014. Efficiency enhancement measures, in particular the continued efforts to optimise the use of land and buildings, resulted in a decline in intragroup revenue. Further reasons for the decline include the revenue lost in connection with the sale of 70 percent of the shares in the Scout24 group, which was consummated in early February 2014, with the sale of the online platform t-online.de and the digital marketing company InteractiveMedia in November 2015, and with the realignment of the Group Innovation unit.

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA at Group Headquarters & Group Services increased by EUR 115 million in 2015 compared with 2014, primarily due to income of EUR 175 million resulting from an agreement to settle an ongoing complaints procedure under anti-trust law in the first quarter of 2015. Lower personnel costs as a result of the continued staff restructuring as well as increased income from the real estate sales also had a positive impact on earnings. By contrast, adjusted EBITDA was negatively affected by the following factors: efficiency gains achieved through continued cost management and passed on to the operating segments; the loss of the contribution to earnings of the Scout24 group, and lower income at Vivento due to a decrease in headcount and order volume.

Overall, positive special factors of EUR 0.3 billion affected EBITDA in 2015; they resulted in particular from the IPO of Scout24 AG, in which Deutsche Telekom sold a share package of a total 13.3 million shares, resulting in income of EUR 0.3 billion. The sale of the online platform and the digital marketing company InteractiveMedia also generated income of some EUR 0.3 billion. EBITDA was negatively affected by expenses – in particular in connection with socially responsible staff restructuring – of EUR 0.3 billion. In 2014, special factors were dominated in particular by income from the disposal of the Scout24 group.

EBIT

The decline in EBIT in 2015 compared to 2014 is primarily attributable to income from the disposal of the Scout24 group recognised in 2014. The improvement in adjusted EBITDA had a positive effect in 2015.

Cash capex

Cash capex decreased by EUR 39 million in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly due to the set-up of the new Group Innovation unit and a decrease in the purchase of software licenses. This was partially offset by the procurement of more vehicles.

millions of EUR		
	2015	2014
Total revenue	2,275	2,516
Loss from operations (EBIT)	(860)	(109)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(627)	(671)
EBITDA	(233)	562
Special factors affecting EBITDA	319	1,229
EBITDA (adjusted for special factors)	(552)	(667)
Cash capex	(342)	(381)

Outlook

Market Expectations

Germany

Deutsche Telekom expects the telecommunications market in Germany to be still on a slight downward trend in 2016; positive growth is forecast from 2017. EITO (European Information Technology Observatory) expects a market decline of 0.6 percent for 2016, with the growth in mobile and stationary data services almost completely compensating the clear revenue decline in traditional and mobile voice telephony as a result of changes in the EU roaming regulation. Innovative, integrated products and attractive solutions offered together with partners play an ever greater role for positioning in competition. Other important differentiators include the available download and upload bandwidths and the data volumes included in rate plans. At the level of products and services, Deutsche Telekom expects consumer business to grow, especially in market segments like television and Smart Home, and both business customer and consumer business to grow in terms of cloud services and data security.

While the infrastructure in the mobile market has a comparable structure and now the majority of the population also has access to high-speed mobile Internet with 4G/LTE, the market for fixed-network broadband is characterised by a large number of competitors and different infrastructures. Deutsche Telekom expects continued growth not only for cable network operators, but also for providers with DSL- or fiber-optic-based networks.

In terms of a broader-based ICT market that includes IT services as well as telecommunications, EITO even expects slight growth of a little over 1 percent in Germany for 2016. This is attributable to growth of 2.5 percent in the IT market, driven above all by strong growth in services for business customers, e. g., outsourcing, projects, and consulting, as well as in software.

United States

The U. S. mobile market continues to be characterised by intense competition among mobile carriers. Competitive factors within the U. S. mobile market include dynamic changes in pricing, voice market saturation, service and product offerings, customer experience, network quality, development and deployment of technologies, availability of spectrum licenses, and regulatory changes. The mobile postpaid market in the United States is embracing device financing options, such as T-Mobile US' equipment installment plans and device leasing, allowing customers to subscribe for wireless services separately without the purchase of or payment for a bundled device. Additionally, data services continue to be a growth driver, and despite the high level of competition, the U. S. mobile market is expected to grow from mobile broadband data services in 2016 and 2017 further supporting network investment by mobile carriers in the U. S. mobile market.

Europe

The European markets will continue to be dominated in 2016 and 2017 by intense competition between market players from the traditional telecommunications industry, alternative broadband providers, such as cable and fiber-optic network operators, and providers of Internet-based services such as short messaging (e. g., WhatsApp) and Internet TV (e. g., Netflix).

In Europe, the trend towards convergent products comprising fixed-network and mobile (FMC) offerings continued to accelerate in 2015. Deutsche Telekom expects most market players to move towards an integrated business model in the future. As a result, consolidation pressure will continue to grow in the telecommunications market, especially on non-integrated providers, and at the same time, the already high competitive and price pressure will increase.

Deutsche Telekom expects the macro-economic framework conditions in most of the European markets to continue improving. Fiscal interventions again had a negative impact on telecommunications markets, in Croatia and Romania, for example. Furthermore, Deutsche Telekom expects decisions by national regulatory authorities and the European Union, which will put the markets under pressure and have a negative impact on mobile revenues in future, such as the EU roaming regulation. Overall, Deutsche Telekom expects the decline in revenue in the telecommunications markets in the individual countries of the Europe operating segment to be less pronounced in 2016 than in 2015 and to stabilise from 2017. This is due to the fact that the reduction in termination rates is lower than in prior years and the propagation of smartphones with mobile broadband is growing, especially in Eastern Europe, as is demand for broadband and pay-TV lines in the fixed network.

Systems Solutions

Deutsche Telekom expects the global economic recovery to hold such that the growth trend in the ICT market intensifies again over the next two years. In Deutsche Telekom's view, the ICT market will be shaped by digitisation, ongoing cost pressure, and strong competition. Digitisation is leading to greater demand for solutions from the areas of cloud services, big data, intelligent network services like Industry 4.0, the Internet of Things, and M2M, as well as the mobilisation of business processes.

Deutsche Telekom expects the ICT markets in both of its market segments to develop in different ways:

- A range of factors are leading to new challenges in the intensely contested telecommunications market. Innovative change, the high intensity of competition, and persistent price erosion, as well as interventions by national regulatory authorities result in a steady market decline, even though business with mobile data services will continue to grow over the next few years.
- After clear growth in the 2015, Deutsche Telekom expects the market for IT services to grow steadily in 2016 and 2017. The IT services market is undergoing major change, however, brought about by progressive standardisation, demand for intelligent services, changes in outsourcing business caused by cloud services, and new challenges posed by issues such as ICT security, big data, and increasing mobility. Traditional ICT business will only grow slightly due to price competition, whereas growth in areas such as cloud services, mobility, and cyber security may even reach double digits. Deutsche Telekom will continue to increase investments in growth markets such as cloud services, cyber security, and intelligent network solutions for the healthcare sector or the automotive industry.

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Management and Supervision

The management and supervisory structures, as well as the compensation system for the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board, are oriented toward the long-term performance of the Group and follow the recommendations of the German Corporate Governance Code.

In the period since submission of the most recent Declaration of Conformity pursuant to § 161 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*) on 30 December 2014, Deutsche Telekom AG has complied with the recommendations of the Government Commission on the German Corporate Governance Code, published by the Federal Ministry of Justice and for Consumer Protection in the official section of the Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) on 30 September 2014, without exception.

In addition, Deutsche Telekom AG has complied with the recommendations of the Government Commission on the German Corporate Governance Code, published by the Federal Ministry of Justice and for Consumer Protection in the official section of the Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) on 12 June 2015, without exception.

There are no potential conflicts of interest of the members of the Board of Management and the members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG between their respective duties to Deutsche Telekom AG and their private interests or other duties.

The business address of each member of the Board of Management or Supervisory Board is Deutsche Telekom AG, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 53113 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

The Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board advises the Board of Management and oversees its management of business. In accordance with the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*) and the German Co-Determination Act of 1976 (*Mitbestimmungsgesetz*), Deutsche Telekom AG's Supervisory Board consists of twenty members, ten of whom represent its shareholders and ten of whom represent its employees. Members of the Supervisory Board may be elected for a term of up to five years and re-election is permitted. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are elected by the Supervisory Board in accordance with the rules of the German Co-Determination Act.

Supervisory Board members representing Deutsche Telekom AG's shareholders are elected at the annual shareholders' meeting. The terms of office of the shareholder representatives expire at the end of the shareholders' meeting at which the shareholders discharge the Supervisory Board members in respect of the fourth financial year following the member's commencement of tenure of office. The financial year in which tenure of office commences is not counted for this purpose.

Supervisory Board members representing Deutsche Telekom AG's employees are elected by its employees in accordance with the provisions of the German Co-Determination Act. Employees elect ten representatives, made up of workers, regular employees, at least one senior management employee and three union representatives. Under the laws that governed Deutsche Telekom AG's privatisation, civil servants, who are not otherwise covered by the German Co-Determination Act, are included in these groups of employee representatives for purposes of these elections.

A member of the Supervisory Board elected by Deutsche Telekom AG's shareholders may be removed by a shareholders' resolution by simple majority of the votes cast. A member of the Supervisory Board elected by Deutsche Telekom AG's employees may be removed by a majority of at least three-quarters of the votes cast by the relevant class of employees or union representatives who elected the relevant Supervisory Board members in accordance with the German Co-Determination Act.

The Supervisory Board is required by law to meet at least twice every six months. To achieve a quorum, at least ten of the members of the Supervisory Board must be present or cast their votes in writing. Except in situations in which a different majority is required by law, such as the appointment of Management Board members or the election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, the Supervisory Board makes decisions by simple majority of the votes cast. If, in the event of a deadlock, a second vote again results in a tie, the chairman of the Supervisory Board can cast the deciding vote.

The Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG advises the Board of Management and oversees its management of business. It is composed of 20 members, ten of whom represent the shareholders and the other ten the employees.

The current members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG and their principal occupations are listed below:

Shareholder representatives

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner, Member of the Shareholders' Committee of Henkel AG & Co. KGaA, Düsseldorf, Chairman of the Supervisory Board,

Sari Baldauf, Non-Executive Director and Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of Fortum Oyj, Espoo, Finland

Dr. Wulf H. Bernotat, Managing Director and partner of Bernotat & Cie. GmbH, Essen; former

Chairman of the Board of Management of E.ON AG, Düsseldorf

Johannes Geismann, State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance, Berlin

Dr. Hubertus von Grünberg, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, Sapinda Holding B. V., Schiphol, Netherlands

Lars Hinrichs, CEO of Cinco Capital GmbH, Hamburg

Prof. Dr. Michael Kaschke, CEO & President of Carl Zeiss AG, Oberkochen

Dagmar P. Kollmann, Entrepreneur; Deputy Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board, Deutsche Pfandbriefbank AG, Unterschleißheim; former CEO of Morgan Stanley Bank, Frankfurt/Main

Dr. Ulrich Schröder, Chairman of the Board of Managing Directors of KfW, Frankfurt/Main

Karl-Heinz Streibich, CEO of Software AG, Darmstadt

Employee representatives

Josef Bednarski, Chairman of the Group Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn and Chairman of the Central Works Council at Deutsche Telekom Kundenservice GmbH, Bonn

Monika Brandl, Chairwoman of the Central Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn

Klaus-Dieter Hanas, Chairman of the Works Council at Deutsche Telekom Kundenservice GmbH, Central-Eastern District, Bonn

Sylvia Hauke, Member of the Central Works Council's executive committee at Telekom Deutschland GmbH, Bonn

Hans-Jürgen Kallmeier, Chairman of the Central Works Council at T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main

Nicole Koch, Deputy Chairwoman of the Group Works Council at Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn; Chairwoman of the Works Council at Telekom Shop Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, Bonn

Petra Steffi Kreusel, Senior Vice President, Strategic Development and Support at T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main; Deputy Chairwoman of the Group Executive Staff Representation Committee of Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn; Deputy Chairwoman of the Executive Staff Representation Committee of T-Systems International GmbH, Frankfurt/Main

Lothar Schröder, Member of the ver.di National Executive Board, Berlin, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Michael Sommer, Trade Union Secretary, former Chairman of the German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB), Berlin

Sibylle Spoo, Lawyer, Trade Union Secretary at the ver.di Federal Administration, Berlin

The members of the Board of Management are appointed and discharged in accordance with § 84 and § 85 of the German Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz – AktG*) and § 31 of the German Codetermination Act (*Mitbestimmungsgesetz – MitbestG*).

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation are made pursuant to §§ 179 and 133 AktG and § 18 of the Articles of Incorporation. According to § 21 of the Articles of Incorporation, the Supervisory Board is authorised, without a resolution by the shareholders' meeting, to adjust the Articles of Incorporation to comply with new legal provisions that become binding for the Company and to amend the wording of the Articles of Incorporation.

Amongst others the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Telekom AG has set up an audit committee. The Audit Committee's area of responsibility is essentially defined by German legislation and the German Corporate Governance Code. Amongst other things, it monitors accounting activities and supervises the effectiveness of the internal control system, the risk management system, and the internal auditing system. The committee also handles matters relating to the audit of Deutsche Telekom AG's financial statements, verifies the independence of the external auditors, and monitors any additional services provided by the external auditors as well as compliance and data privacy issues. After thorough discussion, the Audit Committee issued a recommendation to the Supervisory Board about the external auditors to be nominated by the 2016 shareholders' meeting.

Dagmar P. Kollmann is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The other Committee members are Josef Bednarski, Johannes Geismann, Hans-Jürgen Kallmeier, Michael Kaschke and Petra Steffi Kreusel.

The Board of Management

The Board of Management responsibilities were distributed across seven Board departments. Four of these cover cross-functional management areas:

- Chairman of the Board of Management and the Board departments
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Data Privacy, Legal Affairs and Compliance

In addition, there are three segment-based Board departments:

- Germany
- Europe & Technology
- T-Systems

Composition of the Board of Management

Members of the Board of Management	Department	Principal outside functions
Timotheus Höttges	Chairman of the Board of Management (CEO)	Member of supervisory board of FC Bayern München AG, Munich, Germany Member of the Board of Directors, BT Group plc, London, United Kingdom
Reinhard Clemens	T-Systems	none
Niek Jan van Damme	Germany	none
Thomas Dannenfeldt	Finance (CFO)	none
Christian P. Illek	Human Resources	none
Dr. Thomas Kremer	Data Privacy, Legal Affairs and Compliance	none
Claudia Nemat	Europe & Technology	Member of supervisory board of Lanxess AG, Leverkusen, Germany

Basis of Board of Management compensation

On 24 February 2010, the Supervisory Board resolved on a new system for the compensation of the Board of Management members, taking into account the provisions specified in the German Act on the Appropriateness of Management Board Remuneration (Gesetz zur Angemessenheit der Vorstandsvergütung – VorstAG) that has been in effect since 5 August 2009. The shareholders' meeting of Deutsche Telekom AG on 3 May 2010 approved this new system.

The compensation of Board of Management members comprises various components. Under the terms of their service contracts, members of the Board of Management are entitled to an annual fixed remuneration and annual variable performance-based remuneration, a long-term variable remuneration component, as well as fringe benefits and deferred benefits based on a company pension entitlement. The Supervisory Board defines the structure of the compensation system for the Board of Management and reviews this structure and the appropriateness of compensation at regular intervals.

The fixed remuneration is determined for all Board of Management members based on market conditions in accordance with the requirements of stock corporation law. It is ensured that Board of Management compensation is oriented toward the sustained development of the Company and that there is a multi-year measurement base for the variable components.

The variable remuneration of the members of the Board of Management is divided into Variables I and II. Variable I contains both short-term and long-term components consisting of the realisation of

budget figures for specific performance indicators, the implementation of the strategy and adherence to the Group's Guiding Principles. Variable II is oriented solely toward the long term. This ensures that the variable remuneration is oriented toward the sustained development of the Company and that there is a predominantly long-term incentive effect. The variable compensation elements include clear upper limits, while the amount of compensation was capped overall.

At its discretion and after due consideration, the Supervisory Board may also reward extraordinary performance by individual or all Board of Management members in the form of a special bonus.

In accordance with market-oriented and corporate standards, the Company grants all members of the Board of Management additional benefits under the terms of their service contracts, some of which are viewed as non-cash benefits and taxed accordingly. This mainly includes being furnished with a company car and accident and liability insurance, and reimbursements in connection with maintaining a second household. Sideline employment generally requires prior approval. Generally, no additional compensation is paid for being a member of the management or supervisory board of other Group entities.

In the event of temporary incapacity for work caused by illness, accident, or any other reason for which the respective Board of Management member is not responsible, the fixed basic remuneration continues to be paid; in the event of an uninterrupted period of absence due to illness of more than one month, claims to variable remuneration are reduced pro rata in line with the uninterrupted period of absence. The continued payment of remuneration ends at the latest after an uninterrupted period of absence of six months, or for a maximum of three months following the end of the month in which the Board of Management member's permanent incapacity for work is established.

Employees

Deutsche Telekom Group's headcount decreased slightly by 1.1 percent in 2015 compared with the end of 2014. The operating segments showed countervailing trends to some extent. In the Germany operating segment, the headcount decreased slightly by 0.2 percent in 2015 compared with the end of 2014 with the staff taken on for network build-out offset by the staff downsizing measures implemented primarily in shared functions. The total number of employees in the United States operating segment increased by 11.5 percent due to an increase in retail, customer support and administrative employees to support the growing T-Mobile U.S. customer base. In the Europe operating segment, staff levels decreased by 4.5 percent in 2015 compared with 31 December 2014, due in particular to efficiency enhancement measures in several countries in the operating segment. Headcount in the Systems Solutions operating segment declined by 3.7 percent, largely due to staff restructuring measures in Germany and abroad. The number of employees in the Group Headquarters & Group Services segment was down 14.7 percent in 2015 compared with the end of 2014, mainly due to the continued staff restructuring program – including the placement of employees within the Group – and the sale of the online platform t-online.de and the digital content marketing company InteractiveMedia in November 2015.

Headcount development.		
	31 Dec. 2015	31 Dec. 2014
Employees in the Group		
TOTAL	225,243	227,811
Of which: Deutsche Telekom AG	26,205	28,569
Of which: civil servants (in Germany, with an active service relationship)	18,483	19,881
Germany operating segment	68,638	68,754
United States operating segment	44,229	39,683
Europe operating segment	49,638	51,982

Headcount development.		
Systems Solutions operating segment	45,990	47,762
Group Headquarters & Group Services	16,747	19,631

Civil Servants

Although no employees hired after 1 January 1995 have been granted civil servant status, Deutsche Telekom employs a substantial number of civil servants. Pursuant to the law governing Deutsche Telekom's privatisation, its civil servant employees retained their civil servant status. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of their employment and the benefits owed to them continue to be governed by German regulations regarding civil servants. In particular, civil servant salaries are set by statute and not by Deutsche Telekom or by collective bargaining agreements. In addition, civil servants are tenured employees and may not be unilaterally terminated except in extraordinary, statutorily defined circumstances. Civil servants are not permitted to participate in work-related actions such as strikes, but are permitted to join labor unions. Although Deutsche Telekom is authorised, pursuant to the law governing its privatisation, to exercise generally the rights and duties of Germany as the employer of civil servants, the Federal Postal and Telecommunication Agency (*Bundesanstalt für Post und Telekommunikation* or the Federal Agency) has a right of consultation in the implementation of certain aspects of the terms under which Deutsche Telekom employs civil servants.

Under the German Postal Employees Act (*Postpersonalrechtsgesetz*), which governs the legal position of civil servants at Deutsche Telekom AG, Deutsche Telekom has been given greater flexibility with respect to its relationship with its civil servants. The agreement provides the option of assigning tasks in companies within or outside the Group to active civil servants. The civil servants' compensation, healthcare and pension entitlements have been maintained. Under certain circumstances, civil servants may also be transferred, even without their consent, to companies in which Deutsche Telekom AG has a direct or indirect majority shareholding. However, there is a risk that civil servants temporarily without civil servant status may return to Deutsche Telekom AG, for example, after the completion of their work at one of Deutsche Telekom's subsidiaries. Although Deutsche Telekom attempts to reduce this risk through compensation payments from the subsidiaries to Deutsche Telekom AG, Deutsche Telekom cannot eliminate it completely.

Civil servants employed by Deutsche Telekom are entitled to pension benefits provided by the German federal government pursuant to the German Civil Servants' Benefits Act (*Beamtenversorgungsgesetz*). Pursuant to the law governing its privatisation, Deutsche Telekom is required to make annual contributions to a special pension fund established to fund such pension obligations. The special pension fund was merged in 2000 with the special pension funds of Deutsche Post AG and Deutsche Postbank AG to form a joint pension fund, the Federal Pension Service for Post and Telecommunication (*Bundes-Pensions-Service für Post und Telekommunikation e.V.*, the "**BPS-PT**"). The BPS-PT works for the funds of all three companies and also handles financial administration for Germany on a trust basis. All transactions for pension and allowance payments to employees are made by BPS-PT for the companies Deutsche Post AG, Deutsche Postbank AG and Deutsche Telekom AG.

Provisions for Civil Servants in the Group

On 16 November 2006, the "Second Bill to Amend the Act for the Improvement of the Staff Structure at the Residual Special Asset of the Federal Railways and the Successor Companies of the Former Deutsche Bundespost" (*Zweites Gesetz zur Änderung des Gesetzes zur Verbesserung der personellen Struktur beim Bundeseisenbahnvermögen und in den Unternehmen der Deutschen Bundespost*) entered into force. Among other things, this Act was intended to help correct the negative consequences of a structural feature of the successor companies to Deutsche Bundespost (Deutsche Telekom AG, Deutsche Post AG, Deutsche Postbank AG). These successor companies employ a high proportion of civil servants in Western Germany, while staff covered by collective agreements make up the majority of the workforce in Eastern Germany. On the basis of the 2006 law, Deutsche Telekom became able to include civil servants in staff restructuring measures. Civil servants of all service grades, who are working in areas where there is a surplus of staff and for whom employment in another area is not possible or cannot reasonably be expected in line with civil service legislation,

have been able to apply for early retirement from the age of 55. The Board of Management has resolved to make use of this provision for 2016.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Below the holders of more than 3 percent of Deutsche Telekom's ordinary shares and their percentage of ownership, based on information supplied to Deutsche Telekom AG by such holders.

KfW:	17.45 percent
Federal Republic of Germany:	14.34 percent
Blackrock:	5.10 percent

The Federal Republic of Germany administers its shareholdings and exercises its rights as a shareholder of Deutsche Telekom AG through the German Finance Ministry. In their capacities as shareholders, the Federal Republic of Germany and KfW may exercise only those rights that they have under the Stock Corporation Act and Deutsche Telekom AG's Articles of Incorporation, which are the same for all of Deutsche Telekom AG's shareholders.

At present, the Finance Ministry and KfW each have one representative on Deutsche Telekom AG's Supervisory Board.

Major Shareholders do not have different voting rights from any of Deutsche Telekom AG's other shareholders.

KfW is 80 percent owned by the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany has publicly stated its intention to reduce its holdings of Deutsche Telekom AG shares. Deutsche Telekom AG does not expect that a reduction in the holdings of Deutsche Telekom AG's shares by the Federal Republic of Germany or KfW will have a material negative effect on Deutsche Telekom AG's governance or business.

Share Capital

As of 31 December 2015 the share capital of Deutsche Telekom AG amounted to EUR 11,793,028,787.20 divided into 4,606,651,870 registered ordinary shares without par value (*Stückaktien*). All shares have been issued and are fully paid.

Voting Rights

Each share entitles the holder to one vote. These voting rights are restricted, however, in relation to treasury shares and shares allocable to Deutsche Telekom in the same way as treasury shares (at 31 December 2015: around 20 million in total).

Capital increase

The resolution on the dividend payout of EUR 0.50 per share for the 2014 financial year gave shareholders the choice between payment in cash or having their dividend entitlement converted into Deutsche Telekom AG shares. Dividend entitlements of Deutsche Telekom AG shareholders amounting to EUR 1.1 billion for shares from authorised capital (2013 authorised capital) were contributed in June 2015 and thus did not have an impact on cash flows. Deutsche Telekom AG carried out an increase in issued capital of EUR 0.2 billion against contribution of dividend entitlements for this purpose in June 2015. This increased capital reserves by EUR 0.8 billion, the number of shares by 71,080,623.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEUTSCHE TELEKOM'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES

Auditing of historical annual financial information

Deutsche Telekom's consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (EU) as well as with the regulations under commercial law as set forth in § 315a(1) HGB (*Handelsgesetzbuch* - German Commercial Code). PwC has audited Deutsche Telekom's consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 and an unqualified auditors' report has been issued in each case.

Selected Financial data of Deutsche Telekom

			2015	2014
		Change -compared to prior year percent ^a	billions of EUR	billions of EUR
REVENUE AND EARNINGS				
Net revenue		10.5	69.2	62.7
Of which: domestic ^a	percent	(3.7)	36.2	39.9
Of which: international ^a	percent	3.7	63.8	60.1
Profit (loss) from operations (EBIT)		(3.0)	7.0	7.2
Net profit (loss)		11.3	3.3	2.9
Net profit (loss) (adjusted for special factors) ^e		69.8	4.1	2.4
EBITDA ^{b,c}		3.2	18.4	17.8
EBITDA (adjusted for special factors) ^{b,c,e}		13.3	19.9	17.6
EBITDA margin (adjusted for special factors) ^{a,e}	percent	0.8	28.8	28.0
PROFITABILITY				
ROCE	percent	(0.7)	4.8	5.5
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Total assets		11.3	143.9	129.4
Shareholders' equity		12.0	38.2	34.1
Equity ratio ^a	percent	0.2	26.5	26.3
Net debt ^c		11.9	47.6	42.5
Relative debt (Net debt/EBITDA (adjusted for special factors)) ^{a,b,e}		n.a.	2.4	2.4
CASH FLOWS				
Net cash from operating activities		12.0	15.0	13.4
Cash capex		(23.4)	(14.6)	(11.8)
Free cash flow (before dividend payments, spectrum investment) ^d		9.8	4.5	4.1
Net cash used in investing activities		(39.5)	(15.0)	(10.8)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		74.5	(0.9)	(3.4)
EMPLOYEES				
Average number of employees (full-time equivalents, without trainees)	thousands	(0.8)	226	228
Revenue per employee ^a	thousands of EUR	11.4	305.9	274.5

^a Calculated on the basis of millions for the purpose of greater precision. Changes to percentages expressed as percentage points.

^b Deutsche Telekom defines EBITDA as profit/loss from operations before depreciation, amortisation

	<p>and impairment losses.</p> <p>^c EBITDA, EBITDA adjusted for special factors, net debt, and free cash flow are non-GAAP figures not governed by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). They should not be viewed in isolation as an alternative to profit or loss from operations, net profit or loss, net cash from operating activities, the liabilities reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, or other Deutsche Telekom key performance indicators presented in accordance with IFRS.</p> <p>^d Deutsche Telekom has defined free cash flow as cash generated from operations less interest paid and net cash outflows for investments in intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and property, plant and equipment.</p> <p>^e Special factors mainly comprise staff-related measures, non-staff-related restructuring, effects on earnings from business combinations and other transactions and impairment losses.</p>
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LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

The companies of Deutsche Telekom Group are involved in a number of legal proceedings in the ordinary course of Deutsche Telekom's business. In addition, proceedings involving alleged abuse of a market-dominant position by Deutsche Telekom and other alleged antitrust violations, as well as other regulatory controversies, are pending before competition and regulatory authorities.

Securities and Corporate Law-Related Proceedings

German Prospectus Liability Suits

Since 2001, around 16,000 purported purchasers of Deutsche Telekom AG's shares sold pursuant to prospectuses dated 25 June 1999 ("DT2"), and 26 May 2000 ("DT3"), have filed more than 2,600 lawsuits in Germany predominantly alleging that the book values of Deutsche Telekom AG's real property portfolio were improperly established and maintained under German GAAP and that Deutsche Telekom AG allegedly failed to adequately disclose detailed information relating to merger negotiations between Deutsche Telekom and VoiceStream Wireless Corporation (the predecessor of T-Mobile USA). These lawsuits are pending before the Regional Court (*Landgericht*) in Frankfurt am Main. The aggregate amount of all shareholders' claims filed in Germany in these lawsuits is approximately EUR 80 million.

On 11 July 2006 (with respect to the DT3 offering prospectus) and on 22 November 2006 (with respect to the DT2 offering prospectus), the court issued orders for model proceedings (*Vorlagebeschlüsse*) with respect to these lawsuits based on the German Act on Model Case Proceedings in Disputes under Capital Markets Law (*Kapitalanleger-Musterverfahrensgesetz*) seeking a decision of the Frankfurt Court of Appeals (*Oberlandesgericht Frankfurt*) as to common questions of law and fact with respect to the above-mentioned allegations. The master decision by the Frankfurt Court of Appeals will be binding for all parties in the main proceedings. On 16 May 2012, the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court had ruled in the DT3 - model proceedings that there were no errors in the prospectus for Deutsche Telekom AG's third public offering and that Deutsche Telekom is not liable. In its decision on 21 October 2014, the Federal Court of Justice revoked this ruling, determined that there was a mistake in the prospectus, and referred the case back to the Frankfurt/Main Higher Regional Court. A decision on possible liability for damages was not made. On 3 July 2013 the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court ruled that as well in the DT2 class action proceedings the prospectus for DT's second public offering (1999) did not contain any errors. The plaintiffs' side has filed an appeal (*Rechtsbeschwerde*) against the decision with the Federal Court of Justice.

Toll Collect

The Federal Republic of Germany initiated arbitration proceedings against Daimler Financial Services AG, Deutsche Telekom AG and the Toll Collect consortium for damages suffered as a result of the delay in the commencement of operations of the German highway toll collection system and alleged breaches of the related operating agreement.

The Federal Republic of Germany, in its statement of claims received on 2 August 2005, asserted claims for damages of approximately EUR 5.2 billion plus interest. This amount includes contractual penalties of EUR 1.7 billion relating to the allegation that the agreement of the Federal Republic of Germany was not sought prior to the execution of certain subcontractor agreements. As some of the contractual penalties are time-related and further claims for contractual penalties have been asserted by the Federal Republic of Germany, the amount claimed as contractual penalties may increase. Daimler Financial Services AG, Deutsche Telekom AG and the Toll Collect consortium filed their answer to the claim on 30 June 2006 and to the subsequent counterplea of the Federal Republic of

Germany on 1 October 2007. The Federal Republic of Germany served further briefs on 7 January 2008 and 16 February 2008, to which Daimler Financial Services AG, Deutsche Telekom AG and the Toll Collect consortium answered by a further brief on 16 May 2008. The Federal Republic of Germany has slightly modified its claims for damages, now amounting to approximately EUR 4.98 billion plus interest. Further exchanges of briefs in this matter have occurred since then. Various witnesses and experts were heard at a hearing in December 2010.

Additionally, in December 2006, Toll Collect GmbH initiated an arbitration proceeding seeking a determination that the Federal Republic of Germany's basis for denying the issuance of the final operating permit is unfounded and claiming that additional remuneration is due to Toll Collect in accordance with the operating agreement. The Statement of Claims of Toll Collect GmbH was served on the Federal Republic of Germany on 25 May 2007. The answer of the Federal Republic of Germany together with a counterclaim claiming overpayment of remuneration to Toll Collect GmbH was received on 31 January 2008. The Chairman of the arbitral tribunal stood down as of 31 March 2012. At the end of October 2012, following administrative proceedings, Dr. Wolfgang Nitsche was named as his successor. The arbitral tribunal has held an organisational meeting with the parties at the end of May 2013. Further hearings took place in spring and fall 2014. In connection with the hearing in spring 2014, the proceedings and the share of the risk borne by Deutsche Telekom were reexamined and, as a result, appropriate provisions for risk were recognised in the statement of financial position. A further hearing took place in June 2015, which was resumed in January 2016.

Damages for Subscriber Data Costs

In 2005, two lawsuits were served on Deutsche Telekom; one by telegate for damages of approximately EUR 86 million, plus interest, and another by telegate's founding shareholder, Dr. Klaus Harisch, for damages of approximately EUR 329 million, plus interest. In the latter claim, the claimant subsequently increased the amount claimed to approximately EUR 612 million, plus interest. Both plaintiffs claim that they incurred losses, due to the alleged adverse effect that Deutsche Telekom's alleged inclusion of inadmissible costs in Deutsche Telekom's provision of customer data had on telegate's position in the market, the resulting capital increases that this required, and the weaker development of telegate's share price and the loss of shares of certain shareholders. The Cologne Regional Court dismissed both actions in its rulings on 28 May 2013. Both Dr. Harisch and telegate AG have appealed against the rulings. In its ruling on 2 July 2014, the Düsseldorf Higher Regional Court dismissed the appeal filed by Dr. Harisch. In its ruling on 2 July 2014, the Düsseldorf Higher Regional Court dismissed the appeal filed by Dr. Harisch. Dr. Harisch filed a complaint against the non-allowance of appeal with the Federal Court of Justice on 8 July 2014, which the Federal Court of Justice rejected on 14 April 2015. Dr. Harisch's claim of approximately EUR 612 million plus interest has therefore been dismissed with final and binding effect. The appeal filed by telegate was dismissed by the Düsseldorf Higher Regional Court on 22 April 2015. telegate AG filed a complaint against the non-allowance of appeal with the Federal Court of Justice in May 2015.

Claims relating to charges for shared use of cable ducts

With an action filed on 14 June 2012, Kabel Deutschland Vertrieb und Service GmbH (KDG) – now Vodafone Kabel Deutschland GmbH – is asserting two claims: first, Telekom Deutschland GmbH is to reduce the annual charge for the rights to use cable duct capacities in the future; second, it is to partially refund payments made in this connection since 2004, which meanwhile KDG puts at approximately EUR 340 million plus interest and approximately EUR 10 million for unlawful gained savings of interests. The Frankfurt Regional Court dismissed the action in its ruling on 28 August 2013. KDG has appealed the decision. On 9 December 2014, the Frankfurt/Main Higher Regional Court rejected the appeal and disallowed a further appeal. KDG has filed a complaint against the non-allowance of appeal with the Federal Court of Justice. In response to the subsequent complaint against non-allowance of appeal filed by KDG, the Federal Court of Justice allowed KDG's appeal in a ruling dated 15 December 2015.

On 23 January 2013, Telekom Deutschland GmbH also received a claim filed by Unitymedia Hessen GmbH & Co. KG, Unitymedia NRW GmbH, and Kabel BW GmbH, demanding that Telekom Deutschland GmbH cease charging the complainants more than a specific and precisely stated amount for the shared use of cable ducts. Unitymedia Hessen GmbH & Co. KG is also demanding payment of approximately EUR 36.5 million plus interest, Unitymedia NRW GmbH EUR 90.8 million plus interest, and Kabel BW GmbH EUR 61.5 million plus interest for allegedly excessive charges paid since 2009 to 2012 for the shared use of cable ducts.

Claims by partnering publishers of telephone directories

Several publishers that edit and publish subscriber directories together with DeTeMedien GmbH, filed claims against DeTeMedien GmbH and/or Deutsche Telekom AG. The complainants claimed damages or refund of approximately EUR 470 million plus interest in total from DeTeMedien GmbH and to a certain extent from Deutsche Telekom AG as joint and several debtor next to DeTeMedien. The complainants base their claims on allegedly excessive charges for the provision of subscriber data. The Frankfurt/Main Regional Court rejected 22 out of 81 claims. Two of these decisions have become final and legally binding, in the other cases the complainants have filed an appeal with the Frankfurt/Main Higher Regional Court. On 22 October 2015, Deutsche Telekom AG, DeTeMedien GmbH and the majority of the partnering publishers of telephone directories concluded an agreement to settle their disputes, as a result of which, 54 publishers applied to the court to waive their claims. Seven publishers withdrew their appeals, as a result of which the rulings of the first instance that rejected the claims became legally binding with immediate effect upon receipt by the court of the withdrawals. At present, 18 proceedings are still pending with a remaining claim total of approximately EUR 132 million (plus interest).

Proceedings against Decisions of the Federal Network Agency

With the exception of the approval of one-time charges from 1999, 2001, 2005, and 2010 approvals for monthly charges of unbundled local loop lines (ULLs) are not binding for all companies demanding ULLs, because they have applied to have them revoked by the competent courts. Certain approvals have been revoked with final and binding effect, so the Federal Network Agency has to decide again on the charges in relation to the former complainants. Currently, this applies specifically to the rate approvals of the ULL monthly charges from 2003, 2005 and 2007 to the new ruling on the ULL one-time charges from 2002 with regard to the cancellation charges.

Damage claim in Malaysia following a binding arbitrational award

Celcom Malaysia Berhad ("**Celcom**") and Technology Resources Industries Berhad ("**TRI**") filed lawsuits at public courts in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, against eleven defendants, including DeteAsia Holding GmbH ("**DTAH**"), a subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG. The claimants claim damages and compensation in an amount of USD 232 million (plus interest). This amount was enforced by DTAH in 2005 on basis of a final and binding arbitrational award in favour of DTAH. The first instance main proceedings will be conducted in October 2016.

Other Proceedings

Intellectual Property Rights

Like many other large network operators, Deutsche Telekom is exposed to an increasing number of intellectual property disputes, especially patent litigation. Generally, this leads to a higher risk of having to pay license fees and compensation. Some disputes may even result in cease-and-desist orders, blocking Deutsche Telekom's access to, and ability to use, key network technologies.

Spectrum Allocation

Appeals are pending against the decisions by the Federal Network Agency on the allocation of certain frequencies to individual mobile carriers, including Telekom Deutschland GmbH.

Auction of LTE Frequencies

In 2010, the Federal Network Agency auctioned off additional frequencies in the 800 MHz, 1.8 GHz, 2.0 GHz and 2.6 GHz ranges, with all four German mobile network operators participating in the auction. Alongside the complaints brought by broadcasters and cable network operators that were dismissed with final and legally binding effect, the complaint by a telecommunications company that was still pending was dismissed by the Cologne Administrative Court in a ruling on 3 September 2014. This decision now is final and legally binding. All complainants have also appealed against the allocation of frequencies to Telekom Deutschland GmbH, however this has not yet been ruled upon.

Radio Frequency Emissions

Beginning in 2000, plaintiffs filed numerous state court class-action lawsuits against T-Mobile USA and several other wireless service operators and wireless telephone manufacturers, asserting product liability, breach of warranty and other claims relating to radio frequency transmissions to and from wireless mobile devices. On 2 September 2008, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss,

which was affirmed on appeal. On 3 October 2011, the United States Supreme Court denied the plaintiff's request for a writ of certiorari. In 2011, several new lawsuits were filed by individual plaintiffs against T-Mobile USA, as well as other wireless service operators and telephone manufacturers, alleging personal injury and product liability related claims allegedly caused by radio frequency emissions. T-Mobile USA believes these cases have no merit and is vigorously defending them. T-Mobile USA believes these cases have no merit and is vigorously defending them. The DC Court of Appeals is currently considering an interlocutory appeal filed by the wireless defendants, asking the Court to revise the legal standard for the admissibility of expert witness testimony. The cases are on hold pending a decision by the Court. Oral argument on this legal issue was heard on 24 November 2015 and a decision is expected in Spring 2016.

Claim for compensation against OTE

In May 2009, Lannet Communications S.A. filed an action against OTE claiming compensation for damages of around EUR 176 million plus interest arising from an allegedly unlawful termination of services by OTE – mainly interconnection services, unbundling of local loops, and leasing of dedicated lines. A hearing took place on 30 May 2013; a ruling has not yet been issued.

Anti-Trust Proceedings

Like all companies, Deutsche Telekom's Group is subject to the regulations of anti-trust law. Deutsche Telekom and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are subject to proceedings under competition law or civil follow-on actions in individual countries.

The major anti-trust and consumer protection actions are described below.

Following the decision of the European Commission on 15 October 2014 in Case 39.523 – Slovak Telekom, both Orange Slovensko and SWAN filed civil follow-on actions against Slovak Telekom in Bratislava in August 2015, claiming compensation for damages plus interest in the amount of EUR 232 million and EUR 50 million respectively. These claims seek compensation for alleged damages due to Slovak Telekom's abuse of a dominant market position, as determined by the European Commission. In December 2014, Slovak Telekom and Deutsche Telekom filed an appeal against the decision of the European Commission with the Court of the European Union; in addition, Slovak Telekom considers the complaint by Orange Slovensko to be largely unfounded. The action by SWAN has not yet been officially served to Slovak Telekom. It is uncertain whether SWAN is waiting for the outcome of the proceedings in relation to Orange Slovensko or, following publication of the European Commission's decision, considers it unlikely that a claim will be successful. It is currently not possible to estimate the financial impact of these proceedings with sufficient certainty. Furthermore, Deutsche Telekom intends to defend itself and/or pursue its claims resolutely in each of these court, conciliatory, and arbitration proceedings.

TREND INFORMATION AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL OR TRADING POSITION

There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Company and no material adverse change in the prospects of the Company since the date of its last audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2015.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Deutsche Telekom is a stock corporation organised under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn, is the parent company of Deutsche Telekom's group. Its ordinary shares are traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange as well as on other German stock exchanges.

Material Contracts

In the usual course of Deutsche Telekom's business, it enters into numerous contracts with various other entities. Deutsche Telekom has not entered into any material contracts outside the ordinary course of its business within the past two years.

Main Agreements that Include a Change in Control Clause

The main agreements entered into by Deutsche Telekom AG, which include a clause in the event of a change of control, principally relate to bilateral credit lines and several loan agreements. In the event

of a change of control, the individual lenders have the right to terminate the credit line and, if necessary, serve notice or demand repayment of the loans. A change of control is assumed when a third party, which can also be a group acting jointly, acquires control over Deutsche Telekom AG.

In addition, the other members of the Toll Collect consortium (Daimler Financial Services AG and Cofiroute S.A.) have a call option in the event that the ownership structure of Deutsche Telekom AG changes such that over 50 percent of its share capital or voting rights are held by a new shareholder and this change was not approved by the other members of the consortium.

The Hellenic Republic shall have the right to purchase all of Deutsche Telekom AG's shares in the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization S.A., Athens, Greece (OTE), from Deutsche Telekom AG or to demand that they be transferred to a third party named by it if Deutsche Telekom AG were to be taken over by another company that is not a telecommunications company based in the European Union or the United States of a similar size and stature to Deutsche Telekom AG. For this purpose, a change of control over Deutsche Telekom shall be deemed to have taken place if one or several entities, with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany, directly or indirectly acquire 35 percent of the voting rights in Deutsche Telekom AG.

In the master agreement establishing the procurement joint venture BuyIn in Belgium, Deutsche Telekom AG and France Télécom S.A./Atlas Services Belgium S.A. (a subsidiary of France Télécom S.A.) agreed that if Deutsche Telekom or France Télécom comes under the controlling influence of a third party or if a third party that is not wholly owned by the France Télécom group of companies acquires shares in Atlas Services Belgium S.A., the respective other party (France Télécom and Atlas Services Belgium only jointly) can terminate the master agreement with immediate effect.

Statement by the Board of Management on the Dependent Company Report

Since the Federal Republic of Germany, as minority shareholder of Deutsche Telekom AG, represents a solid majority at the shareholders' meeting due to the average level of attendance, Deutsche Telekom is a dependent company of the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with § 17 (1) AktG (the German Stock Corporation Act).

Deutsche Telekom is not subject to any control or profit and loss transfer agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany. Under § 312 AktG, the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom AG has therefore prepared a dependent company report describing relations between the controlling entity and dependent companies. The Board of Management issued the following statement at the end of the report: "*The Board of Management hereby declares that under the circumstances known to the Board of Management at the time the corporate transactions were performed, 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 dependent companies.*"

Third Party Information and Statement by Experts and Declaration of any Interest

Where information, contained in this document, has been sourced from a third party, Deutsche Telekom confirms that to the best of its knowledge this information has been accurately reproduced and that so far as Deutsche Telekom is aware and able to ascertain from information published by such third party no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information materially inaccurate or misleading.

Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. as Issuer

STATUTORY AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5, 1066 JR Amsterdam, The Netherlands have audited Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.'s financial statements for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 and issued an unqualified auditor's report. PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. is included in the public register of audit firms (*Register accountantsorganisaties*).

The financial statements for the years 2015 and 2014 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as adopted by the European Union (EU) as well as in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DEUTSCHE TELEKOM INTERNATIONAL FINANCE B.V.

History and development of Finance

Deutsche Telekom International Finance ("**Finance**") was incorporated on 30 October 1995 under the laws of The Netherlands and operates under the laws of the Netherlands as a private company with limited liability for an unlimited duration. Finance is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG. Finance has its corporate seat (*statuaire zetel*) in Maastricht and is registered with the Trade Register (*Kamer van Koophandel*, The Netherlands) under number 33274743. Its office address is Stationsplein 8-K, 6221BT Maastricht, The Netherlands (telephone number: +31 43 7999 050).

Investments

Finance has not conducted any principal investments since the date of the last published financial statements nor does Finance intend making such principal investments in the near future on which the management has already made firm commitments.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Finance is the finance organisation of Deutsche Telekom. Finance lends money to group companies by raising funds from the capital markets through the issuing of various types of debt instruments.

I. Activities

The activities of Finance are in line with the objects stated in § 3 of the Articles of Association of Finance, which are:

- (a) the issue and acquisition of debt instruments issued by Finance or of debt instruments issued by a limited partnership or a general partnership of which Finance is the general partner with full liability;
- (b) to incorporate, to participate in any way whatsoever in, to manage, to supervise businesses and companies; in general and in particular businesses and companies belonging to the Deutsche Telekom concern;
- (c) to finance businesses and companies belonging to the Deutsche Telekom concern;
- (d) to borrow, to lend and to raise funds, including the issue of bonds, promissory notes or other securities or evidence of indebtedness as well as to enter into agreements in connection with aforementioned activities;
- (e) to render advice and services to businesses and companies with which Finance forms a group and to third parties;
- (f) to grant guarantees, to bind Finance and to pledge its assets for obligations of Finance, group companies and/or third parties;
- (g) to trade in currencies, securities and items of property in general,

and to do all that is connected therewith or may be conducive thereto, all to be interpreted in the broadest sense.

II. Principal Markets

Since the foundation of Finance in 1995, Finance has issued various notes in the capital markets of Europe and the United States of America.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Finance is wholly-owned by Deutsche Telekom AG, Bonn, Germany, and has no subsidiaries of its own. It acts as an independent company within The Netherlands. Finance is the financing company of Deutsche Telekom Group. In this position, Finance issues debt instruments in the capital market on its own (but guaranteed by Deutsche Telekom AG) on the basis of the capital needs within Deutsche Telekom Group. In the capital markets, Finance has to compete with other financial institutions and companies for getting best prices for the issue of debt instruments. The net issue proceeds are on-lent to members of Deutsche Telekom Group by concluding loan agreements with the specific Deutsche Telekom Group members.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF DEUTSCHE TELEKOM INTERNATIONAL FINANCE B.V.

Statement of financial position

thousands of EUR	31 Dec. 2015	31 Dec. 2014
Assets		
Current assets	3,213,763	4,236,215
Non-current assets	19,892,871	21,462,548
Total Assets	23,106,634	25,698,763
Liabilities and shareholder's equity		
Current liabilities	3,191,384	4,199,068
Non-current liabilities	19,601,792	21,192,044
Liabilities	22,793,176	25,391,112
Shareholder's equity	313,458	307,651
Total Liabilities and shareholder's equity	23,106,634	25,698,763

Statement of comprehensive income

thousands of EUR	2015	2014
Profit (loss) from financial activities	14,624	(14,084)
Profit (loss) from operations	(308)	(393)
Profit (loss) before income taxes	14,316	(14,477)

Income taxes	(3,570)	3,637
Profit (loss) after income taxes	10,746	(10,840)
Profit (loss) attributable to owners:	10,746	(10,840)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the owners:	10,746	(10,840)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN FINANCE'S FINANCIAL OR TRADING POSITION, TREND INFORMATION

There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of Finance and no material adverse change in the prospects of Finance since the date of its last audited financial statements as of 31 December 2015.

ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

Finance has both a Supervisory Board and a Board of Managing Directors. These Boards are separate; no individual may be a member of both. Deutsche Telekom, as the sole shareholder of Finance, appoints the members of both the Supervisory Board and the Board of Managing Directors. The Supervisory Board supervises the Board of Managing Directors. The Board of Managing Directors represents Finance and is responsible for its management.

The members of the **Supervisory Board** of Finance are at present as follows:

Stephan Wiemann
Senior Vice President Treasury, Deutsche Telekom AG

Dr. Christian Dorenkamp
Vice President Group Tax, Deutsche Telekom AG

Dr. Axel Lützner
Vice President Legal Affairs, Deutsche Telekom AG

The members of the **Board of Managing Directors** are at present as follows:

Frans Roose

Markus Schäfer

The members of the Board of Managing Directors accept membership on the Supervisory Boards of other corporations within the limits prescribed by law.

The business address of each member of the Board of Managing Directors of Finance is Stationsplein 8-K, 6221BT Maastricht, The Netherlands.

There are no potential conflicts of interest of the members of the Board of Management and the members of the Supervisory Board of Finance between their respective duties to Finance and their private interests or other duties.

The audit committee described under "*Deutsche Telekom AG as Issuer and Guarantor - Directors, Senior Management and Employees*" is also responsible for Finance.

Finance is a privately held company and is therefore not subject to public corporate governance standards.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Finance is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG.

LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Finance is not aware of any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings pending or threatened against it which may have or have had during the past 12 months, significant effects on Finance and/or Deutsche Telekom Group's financial position or profitability.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Share Capital

Following the adoption of the new articles of association as per 11 April 2016 the issued share capital of Finance amounts to EUR 500,000 and consists of 1,000 shares at a par value of EUR 500.

Material Contracts

In the usual course of its business, Finance enters into numerous contracts with various other entities. Finance has not entered into any material contracts outside the ordinary course of its business within the past two years.

Third Party Information and Statement by Experts and Declaration of any Interest

Where information, contained in this document, has been sourced from a third party, Finance confirms that to the best of its knowledge this information has been accurately reproduced and that so far as Finance is aware and able to ascertain from information published by such third party no material facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Consent to the use of the Prospectus

Each Dealer and/or each further financial intermediary subsequently reselling or finally placing Notes issued under the Programme is entitled to use the Prospectus in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and The Netherlands for the subsequent resale or final placement of the relevant Notes during the respective offer period (as determined in the applicable Final Terms) during which subsequent resale or final placement of the relevant Notes can be made, provided however, that the Prospectus is still valid in accordance with Article 11(2) of the Luxembourg Law which implements Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003, as amended. The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information given in this Prospectus also with respect to such subsequent resale or final placement of the relevant Notes.

The Prospectus may only be delivered to potential investors together with all supplements published before such delivery. Any supplement to the Prospectus is available for viewing in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) and on the website of Deutsche Telekom (<http://www.telekom.com/bonds>).

When using the Prospectus, each Dealer and/or relevant further financial intermediary must make certain that it complies with all applicable laws and regulations in force in the respective jurisdictions.

In the event of an offer being made by a Dealer and/or a further financial intermediary the Dealer and/or the further financial intermediary shall provide information to investors on the terms and conditions of the Notes at the time of that offer.

Any Dealer and/or a further financial intermediary using the Prospectus shall state on its website that it uses the Prospectus in accordance with this consent and the conditions attached to this consent.

General Description of the Programme

Under this EUR 25,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme, Deutsche Telekom and Finance may from time to time issue notes, (the "**Notes**"). The maximum aggregate principal amount of the Notes from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed EUR 25,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency). The Issuers may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Dealer Agreement (as defined herein) from time to time.

The Guarantor has given its unconditional and irrevocable guarantee (the "**Guarantee**") for the due payment of the amounts corresponding to the principal of and interest on the Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. The Guarantee will be governed by German law.

The Notes may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer(s), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. Notes may be distributed by way of offer to the public or private placements and, in each case, on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The method of distribution of each Tranche will be stated in the relevant Final Terms. Notes may be offered to qualified and non-qualified investors.

Notes will be issued in tranches (each a "**Tranche**"), each Tranche consisting of Notes which are identical in all respects. One or more Tranches, which are expressed to be consolidated and forming a single series and identical in all respects, except for issue dates, interest commencement dates and/or issue prices may form a series ("**Series**") of Notes. Further Notes may be issued as part of existing Series.

Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and as indicated in the applicable Final Terms save that the minimum denomination of the Notes will be, if in euro, EUR 1,000 and if in any currency other than euro, in an amount in such other currency nearly equivalent to EUR 1,000 at the time of the issue of the Notes. The minimum denomination of the Notes may be smaller than EUR 1,000 if the Notes are not listed or are listed on an unregulated market and may not be part of any offer to the public. Notes will be issued with a maturity of twelve months or more. The Notes will be freely transferable.

Notes may be issued at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par. The issue price for Notes to be issued will be determined at the time of pricing on the basis of a yield which will be determined on the basis of the orders of the investors which are received by the Dealers during the offer period. Orders will specify a minimum yield and may only be confirmed at or above such yield. The resulting yield will be used to determine an issue price, all to correspond to the yield.

The yield for Notes with fixed interest rates will be calculated by the use of the ICMA method, which determines the effective interest rate of notes taking into account accrued interest on a daily basis.

Unless otherwise permitted by then current laws and regulations, Notes in respect of which the issue proceeds are to be accepted by the Issuer in the United Kingdom will have a minimum redemption amount of GBP 100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies), unless such Notes may not be redeemed until on or after the first anniversary of their date of issue.

Application has been made to list Notes issued under the Programme on the official list of and to admit such Notes to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Under the Programme Notes may also be issued which will not be listed on any Stock Exchange.

Notes will be accepted for clearing through one or more Clearing Systems as specified in the applicable Final Terms. These systems will include those operated by Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (CBF), Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (CBL) and Euroclear Bank SA/NV (Euroclear). Notes denominated in euro or, as the case may be, such other currency recognised from time to time for the purposes of eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem, are intended to be held in a manner, which would allow Eurosystem eligibility. Therefore, these Notes will initially be deposited upon issue with in the case of (i) a new global note either Clearstream Banking société anonyme, Luxembourg or Euroclear Bank SA/NV as common safekeeper or, (ii) a classical global note Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main. It does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary

policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

Issue Procedures

The Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) will agree on the terms and conditions applicable to each Tranche of Notes (the "**Conditions**"). The Conditions will be constituted by the relevant set of Terms and Conditions set forth below as further specified by the provisions of the applicable Final Terms as provided below.

Options for sets of Terms and Conditions

A separate set of Terms and Conditions applies to each type of Notes, as set forth below. The Final Terms provide for the relevant Issuer to choose between the following Options:

- Option I: Terms and Conditions for Notes with fixed interest rates;
- Option II: Terms and Conditions for Notes with floating interest rates.

Documentation of the Conditions

The relevant Issuer may document the Conditions of an individual issue of Notes in either of the following ways:

- The Final Terms shall be completed as set out therein. The Final Terms shall determine which of the Option I or Option II, including certain further options contained therein, respectively, shall be applicable to the individual issue of Notes by replicating the relevant provisions and completing the relevant placeholders of the relevant set of Terms and Conditions as set out in the Prospectus in the Final Terms. The replicated and completed provisions of the set of Terms and Conditions shall constitute the Conditions, which will be attached to each global note representing the Notes of the relevant Tranche. This type of documentation of the Conditions will be required where the Notes are publicly offered, in whole or in part, or are to be initially distributed, in whole or in part, to non-qualified investors.
- Alternatively, the Final Terms shall determine which of Option I or Option II and of the respective further options contained in each of Option I and Option II are applicable to the individual issue by referring to the relevant provisions of the relevant set of Terms and Conditions as set out in the Prospectus only. The Final Terms will specify that the provisions of the Final Terms and the relevant set of Terms and Conditions as set out in the Prospectus, taken together, shall constitute the Conditions. Each global note representing a particular Tranche of Notes will have the Final Terms and the relevant set of Terms and Conditions as set out in the Prospectus attached.

Determination of Options / Completion of Placeholders

The Final Terms shall determine which of the Option I or Option II shall be applicable to the individual issue of Notes. Each of the sets of Terms and Conditions of Option I or Option II contains also certain further options (characterised by indicating the respective optional provision through instructions and explanatory notes set out either on the left of or in square brackets within the text of the relevant set of Terms and Conditions as set out in the Prospectus) as well as placeholders (characterised by square brackets which include the relevant items) which will be determined by the Final Terms as follows:

Determination of Options

The relevant Issuer will determine which options will be applicable to the individual issue either by replicating the relevant provisions in the Final Terms or by reference of the Final Terms to the respective sections of the relevant set of Terms and Conditions as set out in the Prospectus. If the Final Terms do not refer to an alternative or optional provision or such alternative or optional provision is not replicated therein it shall be deemed to be deleted from the Conditions.

Completion of Placeholders

The Final Terms will specify the information with which the placeholders in the relevant set of Terms and Conditions will be completed. In the case the provisions of the Final Terms and the relevant set of

Terms and Conditions, taken together, shall constitute the Conditions the relevant set of Terms and Conditions shall be deemed to be completed by the information contained in the Final Terms as if such information were inserted in the placeholders of such provisions.

All instructions and explanatory notes and text set out in square brackets in the relevant set of Terms and Conditions and any footnotes and explanatory text in the Final Terms will be deemed to be deleted from the Conditions.

Controlling Language

As to the controlling language of the respective Conditions, the following applies:

- In the case of Notes (i) publicly offered, in whole or in part, in Germany or (ii) initially distributed, in whole or in part, to non-qualified investors in Germany, German will be the controlling language. If, in the event of such public offer or distribution to non-qualified investors, however, English is chosen as controlling language, a German language translation of the Conditions will be available from the respective offices of the Paying Agent in Germany and the Issuer, specified under "*Names and Addresses*" below.
- In other cases the relevant Issuer will elect either German or English to be the controlling language.

Terms and Conditions

Introduction

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes (the "**Terms and Conditions**") are set forth below for two options:

Option I comprises the set of Terms and Conditions that apply to Tranches of Notes with fixed interest rates.

Option II comprises the set of Terms and Conditions that apply to Tranches of Notes with floating interest rates.

The set of Terms and Conditions for each of these Options contains certain further options, which are characterised accordingly by indicating the respective optional provision through instructions and explanatory notes set out either on the left of or in square brackets within the set of Terms and Conditions.

In the Final Terms the Issuer will determine, which of the Option I or Option II including certain further options contained therein, respectively, shall apply with respect to an individual issue of Notes, either by replicating the relevant provisions or by referring to the relevant options.

To the extent that upon the approval of the Prospectus neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor had knowledge of certain items which are applicable to an individual issue of Notes, this Prospectus contains placeholders set out in square brackets which include the relevant items that will be completed by the Final Terms.

In the case the Final Terms applicable to an individual issue only refer to the further options contained in the set of Terms and Conditions for Option I or Option II, the following applies

[The provisions of the following Terms and Conditions apply to the Notes as completed by the final terms which are attached hereto (the "**Final Terms**"). The blanks in the provisions of these Terms and Conditions which are applicable to the Notes shall be deemed to be completed by the information contained in the Final Terms as if such information were inserted in the blanks of such provisions; alternative or optional provisions of these Terms and Conditions as to which the corresponding provisions of the Final Terms are not completed or are deleted shall be deemed to be deleted from these Terms and Conditions; and all provisions of these Terms and Conditions which are inapplicable to the Notes (including instructions, explanatory notes and texts set out in square brackets) shall be deemed to be deleted from these Terms and Conditions, as required to give effect to the terms of the Final Terms. Copies of the Final Terms may be obtained free of charge at the specified offices of the Paying Agents; provided that, in the case of Notes which are not listed on any stock exchange, copies of the relevant Final Terms will only be made available to Holders of such Notes.]

OPTION I – Terms and Conditions that apply to Notes with fixed interest rates

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES (English Language Version)

§ 1

CURRENCY, DENOMINATION, FORM AND TITLE, CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

(1) *Currency and Denomination.* This Series of Notes of [Deutsche Telekom AG] [Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.] ("**Deutsche Telekom**") [**Finance**] or the "**Issuer**") is issued in [**Specified Currency**] (the "**Specified Currency**") in the aggregate principal amount of [**In case the Global Note is an NGN the following applies: (subject to § 1 (6)) [aggregate principal amount]**] (in words: [**aggregate principal amount in words**]) and is divided into [**Number of Notes**] Notes in the denomination of [**Specified Denomination**] (the "**Specified Denomination**").

- (2) *Form and Title.* The Notes are in bearer form and represented by a Global Note. Title to the Notes shall pass in accordance with the rules of applicable law.
- (3) *Temporary Global Note - Exchange.*
- (a) The Notes are initially represented by a temporary global Note (the "**Temporary Global Note**") without coupons. The Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, as provided below, for Notes in the Specified Denomination represented by a permanent global Note (the "**Permanent Global Note**") without coupons. Definitive Notes and interest coupons will not be issued.
- (b) The Temporary Global Note shall be exchangeable for Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note from a date (the "**Exchange Date**") 40 days after the date of issue of the Temporary Global Note upon delivery by the relevant account holder to the Clearing System, and by the Clearing System to the Fiscal Agent, of certificates in the form available from the Fiscal Agent for such purpose, to the effect that the beneficial owner or owners of the Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note is not a U.S. person (other than certain financial institutions or certain persons holding through such financial institutions) as required by U.S. tax law. Payment of interest on Notes represented by a Temporary Global Note will be made only after delivery of such certifications. A separate certification received on or after the 40th day after the date of issue of the Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note will be treated as a request to exchange such Temporary Global Note pursuant to this subparagraph (b) of this § 1(3). Any securities delivered in exchange for the Temporary Global Note shall be delivered only outside of the United States (as defined in subparagraph (1) of § 5. Any Permanent Global Note delivered in exchange for the Temporary Global Note shall be delivered only outside of the United States (as defined in subparagraph (1) of § 5).
- (4) *Fees Payable on Exchange of Global Notes.* Any exchange of a Global Note pursuant to this § 1 shall be made free of charge to the Holders of the Notes.
- (5) *Execution of Notes.* Global Notes shall be executed manually on behalf of the Issuer by two authorised representatives of the Issuer and shall be authenticated by or on behalf of the Fiscal Agent.
- (6) *Clearing System.* Each Global Note representing the Notes will be kept in custody by or on behalf of the Clearing System until all obligations under the Notes have been satisfied.

"Clearing System" means [If more than one Clearing System, the following applies: each of] [Clearstream Banking AG, Neue Börsenstraße 1, 60487 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany ("**CBF**") [.] [and] [Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("**CBL**"), Euroclear Bank SA/NV, Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 1210 Brussels, Belgium ("**Euroclear**"), (CBL and Euroclear each an "**ICSD**" and together the "**ICSDs**")]] and any successor in such capacity.

[The Notes are issued in new global note ("**NGN**") form and are kept in custody by a common safekeeper on behalf of both ICSDs.

The aggregate principal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of both ICSDs. The records of the ICSDs (which expression means the records that each ICSD holds for its customers which reflect the amount of such customer's interest in the Notes) shall be conclusive evidence of the aggregate principal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note and, for these purposes, a statement issued by an ICSD stating the amount of Notes so represented at any

In the case of Notes kept in custody on behalf of the ICSDs and the global note is an NGN the following applies

In the case of Notes kept in custody on behalf of the ICSDs and the global note is a CGN the following applies

time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the relevant ICSD at that time.

On any redemption or payment of interest being made in respect of, or purchase and cancellation of, any of the Notes represented by the Global Note the Issuer shall procure that details of any redemption, payment or purchase and cancellation (as the case may be) in respect of the Global Note shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the ICSDs and, upon any such entry being made, the aggregate principal amount of the Notes recorded in the records of the ICSDs and represented by the Global Note shall be reduced by the aggregate principal amount of the Notes so redeemed or purchased and cancelled.]

[In the case the Temporary Global Note is an NGN the following applies: On an exchange of a portion only of the Notes represented by a Temporary Global Note, the Issuer shall procure that details of such exchange shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the ICSDs.]

[The Notes are issued in classical global note ("**CGN**") form and are kept in custody by a common depository on behalf of both ICSDs.]

(7) *Certain Definitions.* For purposes of the Terms and Conditions:

"**Global Note**" means the Temporary Global Note or the Permanent Global Note.

"**Holder**" means, in respect of Notes deposited with any Clearing System or other central securities depository, any holder of a proportionate co-ownership or other beneficial interest or right in the Notes so deposited, and otherwise the bearer of a Note.

"**Paying Agent**" means the Fiscal Agent in its capacity as paying agent, acting through its office specified in § 7, the Paying Agent(s) specified in § 7, or any substitute or additional paying agent appointed under § 7.

References herein to the "*Notes*" are references to Notes of this Series and shall, as the context requires, include reference to any Global Note.

References herein to the "*Specified Currency*" shall include any successor currency provided for by the laws in force in the jurisdiction where the Specified Currency is issued or pursuant to intergovernmental agreement or treaty (a "**Successor Currency**") to the extent that payment in the predecessor currency is no longer a legal means of payment by the Issuer on the Notes **[In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:** or, in the event of payments under the Guarantee, by the Guarantor under the Guarantee].

§ 2 STATUS

The Notes constitute unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.

§ 3 NEGATIVE PLEDGE OF THE ISSUER [In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:, GUARANTEE AND NEGATIVE PLEDGE OF THE GUARANTOR]

[(1)] *Negative Pledge.* So long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, but only up to the time all amounts of principal and interest have been placed at the disposal of the Fiscal Agent, the Issuer undertakes not to grant or permit to subsist any encumbrance over any or all of its present or future assets, as

In the case of
Notes issued by
Finance the
following applies

security for any present or future Capital Market Indebtedness issued or guaranteed by the Issuer or by any other person, without at the same time having the Holders share equally and rateably in such security. "**Capital Market Indebtedness**" means any obligation for the payment of borrowed money which is in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, a certificate of indebtedness or in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, bonds, notes or other securities which are, or are capable of being, quoted, listed, dealt in or traded on a stock exchange or other recognised securities market. For the purposes of avoiding any doubt in respect of asset-backed financings originated by the Issuer, the expression "assets" as used in this § 3 does not include assets of the Issuer that are sold on a non-recourse basis determined in accordance with the civil law applicable to such transaction.

[(2) *Guarantee and Negative Pledge of the Guarantor.* The Guarantor has given its unconditional and irrevocable guarantee (the "**Guarantee**") for the due and punctual payment of principal of, and interest on, and any other amounts payable under any Note. The Guarantor has further undertaken in a negative pledge (the "**Negative Pledge**"), so long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, but only up to the time all amounts of principal and interest have been placed at the disposal of the Fiscal Agent, not to grant or permit to subsist any encumbrance over any or all of its present or future assets, as security for any present or future Capital Market Indebtedness (as defined above) issued or guaranteed by the Guarantor or by any other person, without at the same time having the Holders share equally and rateably in such security. The Guarantee and Negative Pledge constitute a contract for the benefit of the Holders from time to time as third party beneficiaries in accordance with § 328 of the German Civil Code, giving rise to the right of each Holder to require performance of the Guarantee and the Negative Pledge directly from the Guarantor and to enforce the Guarantee and the Negative Pledge directly against the Guarantor. For the purposes of avoiding any doubt in respect of asset-backed financings originated by the Guarantor, the expression "assets" as used in this § 3 does not include assets of the Guarantor that are sold on a non-recourse basis determined in accordance with the civil law applicable to such transactions. Copies of the Guarantee and Negative Pledge may be obtained free of charge at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents, if any.]

§ 4 INTEREST

(1) *Rate of Interest and Interest Payment Dates.* The Notes bear interest on their aggregate principal amount at the rate of **[Rate of Interest]** percent *per annum* from (and including) **[Interest Commencement Date]** to (but excluding) the Maturity Date (as defined in § 6(1)). Interest shall be payable in arrears on **[Fixed Interest Date(s)]** in each year (each such date, an "**Interest Payment Date**"). The first payment of interest shall be made on **[First Interest Payment Date]** **[If First Interest Payment Date is not the first anniversary of the Interest Commencement Date the following applies:** and will amount to **[Initial Broken Amount per Specified Denomination]** per Specified Denomination]. **[If Maturity Date is not a Fixed Interest Date the following applies:** Interest in respect of the period from (and including) **[Fixed Interest Date preceding the Maturity Date]** to (but excluding) the Maturity Date will amount to **[Final Broken Amount per Specified Denomination]** per Specified Denomination.]

(2) *Accrual of Interest.* The Notes shall cease to bear interest from the expiry of

the day preceding the day on which they are due for redemption. If the Issuer shall fail to redeem the Notes when due, interest shall continue to accrue on the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Notes until the expiry of the day preceding the day of actual redemption of the Notes at the default rate of interest established by law.¹

(3) *Calculation of Interest for Partial Periods.* If interest is required to be calculated for a period of less than a full year, such interest shall be calculated on the basis of the Day Count Fraction (as defined below).

(4) *Day Count Fraction.* "**Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Note for any period of time (the "**Calculation Period**"):

In the case of Actual/Actual (ICMA Rule 251) with annual interest payments (excluding the case of short or long coupons) the following applies

[the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the actual number of days in the respective interest period.]

In the case of Actual/Actual (ICMA Rule 251) with annual interest payments (including the case of short coupons) the following applies

[the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the number of days in the Reference Period in which the Calculation Period falls.]

In the case of Actual/Actual (ICMA Rule 251) with two or more constant interest periods within an interest year (including the case of short coupons) the following applies

[the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in the Reference Period in which the Calculation Period falls and (2) the number of Interest Payment Dates that occur in one calendar year or that would occur in one calendar year assuming interest was to be payable in respect of the whole of that year.]

In the case of Actual/Actual (ICMA Rule 251) is applicable and if the Calculation Period is longer than one Reference Period (long coupon) the following applies

[the sum of:
 (a) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Reference Period in which the Calculation Period begins divided by **[In the case of Reference Periods of less than one year the following applies:** the product of (x)] the number of days in such Reference Period **[In the case of Reference Periods of less than one year the following applies:** and (y) the number of Interest Payment Dates that occur in one calendar year or that would occur in one calendar year if interest were payable in respect of the whole of such year; and

¹ The default rate of interest established by law is five percentage points above the basic rate of interest published by Deutsche Bundesbank from time to time, §§ 288 paragraph 1, 247 BGB (German Civil Code).

(b) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Reference Period divided by **[In the case of Reference Periods of less than one year the following applies:** the product of (x)] the number of days in such Reference Period **[In the case of Reference Periods of less than one year the following applies:** and (y) the number of Interest Payment Dates that occur in one calendar year or that would occur in one calendar year if interest were payable in respect of the whole of such year].]

The following applies for all options of Actual/Actual (ICMA Rule 251) except for option Actual/Actual with annual interest payments (excluding the case of short or long coupons)

["Reference Period" means the period from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to, but excluding, the first Interest Payment Date or from (and including) each Interest Payment Date to, but excluding the next Interest Payment Date. **[In the case of a short first or last Calculation Period the following applies: For the purposes of determining the relevant Reference Period only, [deemed Interest Payment Date]** shall be deemed to be an Interest Payment Date.] **[In the case of a long first or last Calculation Period the following applies: For the purposes of determining the relevant Reference Period only, [deemed Interest Payment Dates]** shall each be deemed to be an Interest Payment Date.]

In the case of 30/360, 360/360 or Bond Basis the following applies

[the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months (unless (A) the last day of the Calculation Period is the 31st day of a month but the first day of the Calculation Period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30-day month, or (B) the last day of the Calculation Period is the last day of the month of February in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30-day month).]

In the case of 30E/360 or Eurobond Basis the following applies

[the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months, without regard to the date of the first day or last day of the Calculation Period.)]

§ 5 PAYMENTS

(1) *Payment of Principal.* Payment of principal in respect of Notes shall be made, subject to subparagraph (3) below, to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the accounts of the relevant account holders of the Clearing System outside the United States.

For purposes of subparagraph (3) of § 1 and this § 5, "**United States**" means the United States of America (including the States thereof and the District of Columbia) and its possessions (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands).

(2) *Payment of Interest.* Payment of interest on Notes shall be made, subject to subparagraph (3), to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the relevant account holders of the Clearing System outside the United States.

Payment of interest on Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note shall be made, subject to subparagraph (3), to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the relevant account holders of the Clearing System, outside the United States, upon due certification as provided in § 1(3)(b).

(3) *Manner of Payment.* Subject to applicable fiscal and other laws and regulations, payments of amounts due in respect of the Notes shall be made in the Specified Currency.

(4) *Discharge* The Issuer shall be discharged by payment to, or to the order of,

the Clearing System.

(5) *Payment Business Day*. If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note is not a Payment Business Day then the Holder shall not be entitled to payment until the next such day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay.

For these purposes, "**Payment Business Day**" means any day which is a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday)

In the case of Notes not denominated in EUR the following applies

[on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in **[relevant financial centre(s)]** [.] [and]]

In the case the Clearing System and TARGET shall be open the following applies

[on which the Clearing System as well as all relevant parts of the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2 ("**TARGET**") are operational to forward the relevant payment.]

(6) *References to Principal and Interest*. Reference in these Terms and Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable: the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes; **[If redeemable at the option of Issuer for other than taxation reasons the following applies:** the Call Redemption Amount of the Notes,] **[If redeemable at the option of the Holder the following applies:** the Put Redemption Amount of the Notes,] and any premium and any other amounts which may be payable under or in respect of the Notes. Reference in these Terms and Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any Additional Amounts which may be payable under § 8.

(7) *Deposit of Principal and Interest*. The Issuer may deposit with the local court (*Amtsgericht*) in Frankfurt am Main principal or interest not claimed by Holders within twelve months after the Maturity Date, even though such Holders may not be in default of acceptance. If and to the extent that the deposit is effected and the right of withdrawal is waived, the respective claims of such Holders against the Issuer shall cease.

§ 6 REDEMPTION

(1) *Redemption at Maturity*. Unless previously redeemed in whole or in part or purchased and cancelled, the Notes shall be redeemed at their Final Redemption Amount on **[Maturity Date]** (the "**Maturity Date**"). The "**Final Redemption Amount**" in respect of each Note shall be its principal amount.

In the case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom the following applies

[(2) *Early Redemption for Reasons of Taxation*. If as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of Germany or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation or the obligation to pay duties of any kind, or any change in, or amendment to, an official interpretation or application of such laws or regulations, which amendment or change is effective on or after **[Issue Date]**, the Issuer will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts (as defined in § 8 herein) and this obligation cannot be avoided by the use of measures reasonably available to the Issuer, the Notes may be redeemed, in whole but not in part, at the option of the Issuer, upon not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior notice of redemption given to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with § 13 to the Holders, at their Final Redemption Amount, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

However, no such notice of redemption may be given (i) earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts, or (ii) if at the time such notice is given, such obligation to

pay such Additional Amounts does not remain in effect.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (3), the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by a director of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

Any such notice of redemption shall be given in accordance with § 13. It shall be irrevocable, must specify the date fixed for redemption and must set forth a statement in summary form of the facts constituting the basis for the right of the Issuer so to redeem.]

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

[(2) *Early Redemption for Reasons of Taxation.* If as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of The Netherlands or Germany or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation or the obligation to pay duties of any kind, or any change in, or amendment to, an official interpretation or application of such laws or regulations, which amendment or change is effective on or after **[Issue Date]**, the Issuer or the Guarantor being unable for reasons outside its control to procure payment by the Issuer, will become obliged to pay Additional Amounts (as defined in § 8 herein and in the Guarantee, respectively) and this obligation cannot be avoided by the use of measures reasonably available to the Issuer or the Guarantor, the Notes may be redeemed, in whole but not in part, at the option of the Issuer, upon not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior notice of redemption given to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with § 13 to the Holders, at their Final Redemption Amount, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

However, no such notice of redemption may be given (i) earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer or the Guarantor would be obliged to pay such Additional Amounts, or (ii) if at the time such notice is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts does not remain in effect.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (3), the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by a director of the Guarantor stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer or the Guarantor has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

Any such notice of redemption shall be given in accordance with § 13. It shall be irrevocable, must specify the date fixed for redemption and must set forth a statement in summary form of the facts constituting the basis for the right of the Issuer so to redeem.]

In case the Notes are subject to Early Redemption at the option of the Issuer at specified Call Redemption Amounts the following applies

[(3) *Early Redemption at the Option of the Issuer.*

(a) The Issuer may, upon notice given in accordance with clause (b), redeem all or some only of the Notes on the Call Redemption Date(s) at the Call Redemption Amount(s) set forth below together with accrued interest, if any, to (but excluding) the Call Redemption Date.

Call Redemption Date(s)	Call Redemption Amount(s)
[Call Redemption Date(s)]	[Call Redemption Amounts]
[]	[]

[]

[]

[In case the Notes are subject to Early Redemption at the Option of the Holder the following applies: The Issuer may not exercise such option in respect of any Note which is the subject of the prior exercise by the Holder thereof of its option to require the redemption of such Note under subparagraph **[(4)]** of this § 6.]

- (b) Notice of redemption shall be given by the Issuer to the Holders of the Notes in accordance with § 13 and to the Fiscal Agent (the notice to the Fiscal Agent to be given not less than 15 days before the giving of notice to the Holders). Such notice shall specify:
 - (i) the Series of Notes subject to redemption;
 - (ii) whether such Series is to be redeemed in whole or in part only and, if in part only, the aggregate principal amount of and, if the Notes are represented by Definitive Notes, the serial numbers of the Notes which are to be redeemed;
 - (iii) the Call Redemption Date, which shall be not less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the date on which notice is given by the Issuer to the Holders; and
 - (iv) the Call Redemption Amount at which such Notes are to be redeemed.
- (c) In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected in accordance with the rules of the relevant Clearing System. **[In the case of Notes in NGN form the following applies:** Such partial redemption shall be reflected in the records of CBL and Euroclear as either a pool factor or a reduction in aggregate principal amount, at the discretion of CBL and Euroclear.]

In case the Notes are subject to Early Redemption at the Option of a Holder at specified Put Redemption Amounts the following applies

[(4) Early Redemption at the Option of a Holder.

- (a) The Issuer shall, upon the exercise of the relevant option by the Holder of any Note, redeem such Note on the Put Redemption Date(s) at the Put Redemption Amount(s) set forth below together with accrued interest, if any, to (but excluding) the Put Redemption Date.

Put Redemption Date(s)	Put Redemption Amount(s)
[Put Redemption Date(s)]	[Put Redemption Amounts]
[]	[]
[]	[]

The Holder may not exercise such option in respect of any Note which is the subject of the prior exercise by the Issuer of its option to redeem such Note under paragraph (2) **[If Notes are subject to Early Redemption at the Option of the Issuer the following applies:** or (3)] of this § 6.

- (b) In order to exercise such option, the Holder must, not less than 15 days before the Put Redemption Date on which such redemption is required to be made as specified in the Put Notice (as defined below), send to the specified office of any Paying Agent an duly early redemption notice in written form ("**Put Notice**"). In the event that the Put Notice is received after 5:00 p.m. Frankfurt time on the **[Minimum Notice to Issuer]** day before the Put Redemption Date, the option shall not have been validly exercised. The Put Notice must specify (i) the total principal amount of the Notes in respect of which such option is exercised, **[and]** (ii) the securities identification numbers of such Notes, if any **[In the case the Global Note is kept in custody by CBF, the following applies:** and (iii) contact details as well as a bank account]. The Put Notice may be in the form available from the

specified offices of the Fiscal Agent [and the Paying Agent[s]] in the German and English language and includes further information. No Note so deposited and option so exercised may be withdrawn or revoked.]

§ 7

FISCAL AGENT AND PAYING AGENT

(1) *Appointment; Specified Offices.* The initial Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent and their respective initial specified offices are:

Fiscal Agent and	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Principal Paying Agent:	Trust and Securities Services (TSS)
	Taunusanlage 12
	60325 Frankfurt am Main
	Federal Republic of Germany

The Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent reserve the right at any time to change their respective specified offices to some other specified office in the same city.

(2) *Variation or Termination of Appointment.* The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent and to appoint another Fiscal Agent or additional or other Paying Agent. The Issuer shall at all times maintain [(i)] a Fiscal Agent [**In the case of Notes denominated in U.S. dollars the following applies:** and (ii) if payments at or through the offices of all Paying Agents outside the United States (as defined in § 5(1) hereof) become illegal or are effectively precluded because of the imposition of exchange controls or similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of such amounts in United States dollars, a Paying Agent with a specified office in New York City]. Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Holders in accordance with § 13.

(3) *Agent of the Issuer.* The Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agent act solely as the agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for any Holder.

§ 8

TAXATION

In the case of
Notes issued by
Deutsche
Telekom the
following applies

[Principal and interest shall be payable by the Issuer without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or governmental charges of any nature whatsoever imposed, levied or collected by or in or on behalf of Germany or by or on behalf of any political subdivision or authority therein having power to tax (hereinafter together called "**Withholding Taxes**"), unless such deduction or withholding is required by law. In such event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts of principal and interest as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holder after such deduction or withholding shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable had no such deduction or withholding been required. No such additional amounts shall, however, be payable on account of any taxes, duties or governmental charges which

- (a) are payable by any person acting as custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Issuer from payments of principal or interest made by it; or
- (b) are payable by reason of the Holder having, or having had, some personal or business connection with Germany and not merely by reason of the fact that payments in respect of the Notes are, or for purposes of taxation are deemed to be, derived from sources in, or are secured in, Germany; or

- (c) are deducted or withheld pursuant to (i) any European Union directive or regulation concerning the taxation of interest income, or (ii) any international treaty or understanding relating to such taxation and to which Germany or the European Union is a party, or (iii) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with such directive, regulation, treaty or understanding; or
- (d) are payable by reason of a change in law that becomes effective more than 30 days after the relevant payment of principal or interest becomes due, or is duly provided for, and notice thereof is published in accordance with the Terms and Conditions whichever occurs later]

In the case of
Notes issued by
Finance the
following applies

[Principal and interest shall be payable by the Issuer without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or governmental charges of any nature whatsoever imposed, levied or collected by or in or on behalf of The Netherlands or Germany or by or on behalf of any political subdivision or authority therein having power to tax (hereinafter together called "**Withholding Taxes**"), unless such deduction or withholding is required by law. In such event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts of principal and interest as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holder after such deduction or withholding shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable had no such deduction or withholding been required. No such additional amounts shall, however, be payable on account of any taxes, duties or governmental charges which

- (a) are payable by any person acting as custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Issuer from payments of principal or interest made by it; or
- (b) are payable by reason of the Holder having, or having had, some personal or business connection with The Netherlands or Germany and not merely by reason of the fact that payments in respect of the Notes are, or for purposes of taxation are deemed to be, derived from sources in, or are secured in, The Netherlands or Germany; or
- (c) are deducted or withheld pursuant to (i) any European Union directive or regulation concerning the taxation of interest income, or (ii) any international treaty or understanding relating to such taxation and to which Germany, The Netherlands or the European Union is a party, or (iii) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with such directive, regulation, treaty or understanding; or
- (d) are payable by reason of a change in law that becomes effective more than 30 days after the relevant payment of principal or interest becomes due, or is duly provided for, and notice thereof is published in accordance with the Terms and Conditions whichever occurs later]

§ 9

PRESENTATION PERIOD

The presentation period provided in § 801 paragraph 1, sentence 1 BGB (German Civil Code) is reduced to ten years for the Notes.

§ 10

ACCELERATION

In the case of
Notes issued by
Deutsche
Telekom the
following applies

[(1) *Right of Acceleration.* Each Holder shall be entitled to declare his Notes due and demand immediate redemption thereof at the Final Redemption Amount, together with accrued interest (if any) to the date of repayment, in the event that any of the following events (each, an "**Acceleration Event**") occurs:

- (a) the Issuer fails to pay principal or interest within 30 days from the relevant

due date, or

- (b) the Issuer fails duly to perform any other obligation arising from the Notes which failure is not capable of remedy or, if such failure is capable of remedy, such failure continues for more than 60 days after the Fiscal Agent has received notice thereof from a Holder, or
- (c) any Capital Market Indebtedness (as defined in § 3(1)) of the Issuer becomes prematurely repayable as a result of a default in respect of the terms thereof, or the Issuer fails to fulfil any payment obligation in excess of EUR 25,000,000 or the equivalent thereof under any Capital Market Indebtedness or under any guarantee or suretyship given for any Capital Market Indebtedness of others within 30 days from its due date or, in the case of a guarantee or suretyship, within 30 days after the guarantee or suretyship has been invoked, unless the Issuer, shall contest in good faith that such payment obligation exists or is due or that such guarantee or suretyship has been validly invoked, or if a security granted therefor is enforced on behalf of or by the creditor(s) entitled thereto, or
- (d) the Issuer announces its inability to meet its financial obligations or ceases its payments, or
- (e) a court opens insolvency proceedings against the Issuer, or the Issuer applies for or institutes such proceedings, or
- (f) the Issuer goes into liquidation unless this is done in connection with a merger, or other form of combination with another company and such company assumes all obligations contracted by the Issuer, as the case may be, in connection with this issue, or
- (g) any governmental order, decree or enactment shall be made in or by Germany whereby the Issuer is prevented from observing and performing in full its obligations as set forth in these Terms and Conditions and this situation is not cured within 90 days.

The right to declare Notes due shall terminate if the situation giving rise to it has been cured before the right is exercised.

(2) *Quorum.* In the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(b) or subparagraph (1)(c), any notice declaring Notes due shall, unless at the time such notice is received any of the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(f) or (1)(g) entitling Holders to declare their Notes due has occurred, become effective only when the Fiscal Agent has received such notices from the Holders of at least one-tenth in aggregate principal amount of Notes then outstanding.

(3) *Form of Notice.* Any notice, including any notice declaring Notes due, in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall be made by means of a written declaration delivered to the specified office of the Fiscal Agent.]

**In the case of
Notes issued by
Finance the
following applies**

[(1) *Right of Acceleration.* Each Holder shall be entitled to declare his Notes due and demand immediate redemption thereof at the Final Redemption Amount, together with accrued interest (if any) to the date of repayment, in the event that any of the following events (each, an "**Acceleration Event**") occurs:

- (a) the Issuer fails to pay principal or interest within 30 days from the relevant due date, or
- (b) the Issuer fails duly to perform any other obligation arising from the Notes or the Guarantor fails to perform any obligation arising from the Guarantee referred to in § 3 which failure is not capable of remedy or, if such failure is capable of remedy, such failure continues for more than 60 days after the Fiscal Agent has received notice thereof from a Holder, or
- (c) any Capital Market Indebtedness (as defined in § 3(1)) of the Issuer or the

Guarantor becomes prematurely repayable as a result of a default in respect of the terms thereof, or the Issuer or the Guarantor fails to fulfil any payment obligation in excess of EUR 25,000,000 or the equivalent thereof under any Capital Market Indebtedness or under any guarantee or suretyship given for any Capital Market Indebtedness of others within 30 days from its due date or, in the case of a guarantee or suretyship, within 30 days after the guarantee or suretyship has been invoked, unless the Issuer, or the Guarantor shall contest in good faith that such payment obligation exists or is due or that such guarantee or suretyship has been validly invoked, or if a security granted therefor is enforced on behalf of or by the creditor(s) entitled thereto, or

- (d) the Issuer or the Guarantor announces its inability to meet its financial obligations or ceases its payments, or
- (e) a court opens insolvency proceedings against the Issuer or the Guarantor, or the Issuer or the Guarantor applies for or institutes such proceedings, or the Issuer applies for a "*surseance van betaling*" (within the meaning of the Statute of Bankruptcy of The Netherlands), or
- (f) the Issuer or the Guarantor goes into liquidation unless this is done in connection with a merger, or other form of combination with another company and such company assumes all obligations contracted by the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, in connection with this issue, or
- (g) any governmental order, decree or enactment shall be made in or by The Netherlands or Germany whereby the Issuer or the Guarantor is prevented from observing and performing in full its obligations as set forth in these Terms and Conditions and in the Guarantee, respectively, and this situation is not cured within 90 days, or
- (h) the Guarantee ceases to be valid and legally binding for any reason whatsoever.

The right to declare Notes due shall terminate if the situation giving rise to it has been cured before the right is exercised.

(2) *Quorum*. In the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(b) or subparagraph (1)(c), any notice declaring Notes due shall, unless at the time such notice is received any of the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(f) (1)(g) or (1)(h) entitling Holders to declare their Notes due has occurred, become effective only when the Fiscal Agent has received such notices from the Holders of at least one-tenth in aggregate principal amount of Notes then outstanding.

(3) *Form of Notice*. Any notice, including any notice declaring Notes due, in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall be made by means of a written declaration delivered to the specified office of the Fiscal Agent.]

§ 11 SUBSTITUTION

In the case of
Notes issued by
Deutsche
Telekom the
following applies

[(1) *Substitution*. The Issuer may, without the consent of the Holders, if no payment of principal of or interest on any of the Notes is in default, at any time substitute for the Issuer any Subsidiary (as defined below) of it as principal debtor in respect of all obligations arising from or in connection with this issue (the "**Substitute Debtor**") provided that:

- (a) the Substitute Debtor assumes all obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Notes;
- (b) the Substitute Debtor has obtained all necessary authorisations and may transfer to the Fiscal Agent in the Specified Currency and without being obligated to deduct or withhold any taxes or other duties of whatever nature

levied by the country in which the Substitute Debtor has its domicile or tax residence, all amounts required for the fulfilment of the payment obligations arising under the Notes;

- (c) the Issuer irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees in favour of each Holder the payment of all sums payable by the Substitute Debtor in respect of the Notes and such guarantee contains a covenant by the guarantor corresponding to the provisions in § 3.
- (d) there shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent an opinion or opinions of lawyers of recognised standing to the effect that subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above have been satisfied.

For purposes of these Terms and Conditions "**Subsidiary**" shall mean any corporation or partnership in which Deutsche Telekom directly or indirectly in the aggregate holds not less than 90 percent of the capital of any class or of the voting rights.

(2) *Notice.* Any notice of such substitution shall be published in accordance with § 13.

(3) *References.* In the event of such substitution, any reference in these Terms and Conditions to the Issuer shall from then on be deemed to refer to the Substitute Debtor and any reference to the country in which the Issuer is domiciled or resident for taxation purposes shall from then on be deemed to refer to the country of domicile or residence for taxation purposes of the Substitute Debtor.]

In the case of
Notes issued by
Finance the
following applies

[(1) *Substitution.* The Issuer may, without the consent of the Holders, if no payment of principal of or interest on any of the Notes is in default, at any time substitute for the Issuer either the Guarantor or any Subsidiary (as defined below) of the Guarantor as principal debtor in respect of all obligations arising from or in connection with this issue (the "**Substitute Debtor**") provided that:

- (a) the Substitute Debtor assumes all obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Notes;
- (b) the Substitute Debtor has obtained all necessary authorisations and may transfer to the Fiscal Agent in the Specified Currency and without being obligated to deduct or withhold any taxes or other duties of whatever nature levied by the country in which the Substitute Debtor has its domicile or tax residence, all amounts required for the fulfilment of the payment obligations arising under the Notes;
- (c) the Guarantor if it is not itself the Substitute Debtor irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees in favour of each Holder the payment of all sums payable by the Substitute Debtor in respect of the Notes, such guarantee being substantially in the form of the Guarantee.
- (d) there shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent an opinion or opinions of lawyers of recognised standing to the effect that subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above have been satisfied.

For purposes of these Terms and Conditions "**Subsidiary**" shall mean any corporation or partnership in which Deutsche Telekom directly or indirectly in the aggregate holds not less than 90 percent of the capital of any class or of the voting rights.

(2) *Notice.* Any notice of such substitution shall be published in accordance with § 13.

(3) *References.* In the event of such substitution, any reference in these Terms and Conditions to the Issuer shall from then on be deemed to refer to the Substitute Debtor and any reference to the country in which the Issuer is domiciled or resident for taxation purposes shall from then on be deemed to

refer to the country of domicile or residence for taxation purposes of the Substitute Debtor.]

§ 12

FURTHER ISSUES, PURCHASES AND CANCELLATION

(1) *Further Issues.* The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Holders, issue further Notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the issue date, interest commencement date and/or issue price) so as to form a single Series with the Notes.

(2) *Purchases.* The Issuer may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price. Notes purchased by the Issuer may, at the option of the Issuer, be held, resold or surrendered to the Fiscal Agent for cancellation. If purchases are made by tender, tenders for such Notes must be made available to all Holders of such Notes alike.

§ 13

NOTICES

In the case of Notes which are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange the following applies

[(1) *Publication.* All notices concerning the Notes will be made by means of electronic publication on the internet website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). Any notice so given will be deemed to have been validly given on the third day following the date of such publication.

(2) *Notification to Clearing System.* So long as any Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, subparagraph (1) shall apply. If the Rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so permit, the Issuer may deliver the relevant notice to the Clearing System for communication by the Clearing System to the Holders, in lieu of publication as set forth in subparagraph (1) above; any such notice shall be deemed to have been validly given on the seventh day after the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System.]

In case of Notes which are unlisted the following applies

[(1) *Notification to Clearing System.* The Issuer shall deliver all notices concerning the Notes to the Clearing System for communication by the Clearing System to the Holders. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been validly given on the seventh day after the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System.]

[(2)][(3)] *Form of Notice.* Notices to be given by any Holder shall be made by means of a written declaration to be lodged together with an evidence of the Holder's entitlement in accordance with § 14[(5)] to the Agent. Such notice may be given through the Clearing System in such manner as the Agent and the Clearing System may approve for such purpose.]

§ 14

Applicable Law, Place of Performance, Place of Jurisdiction and Enforcement

(1) *Applicable Law.* The Notes, as to form and content, and all rights and obligations of the Holders and the Issuer, shall be governed by German law.

(2) *Place of Performance.* Place of performance shall be Frankfurt am Main.

(3) *Submission to Jurisdiction.* The non-exclusive place of jurisdiction for all legal proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Notes shall be Frankfurt am Main. **[In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:** Each Holder, however, may pursue his claims also before any other court of competent jurisdiction.] The German courts shall have non-exclusive jurisdiction over the annulment of lost or destroyed Notes. The Issuer hereby

submits to the jurisdiction of the courts referred to in this subparagraph.

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

[(4) *Appointment of Authorised Agent.* For any legal disputes or other proceedings before German courts, the Issuer appoints Deutsche Telekom, as its authorised agent for service of process in Germany].

[(5) *Enforcement.* Any Holder of Notes through a Clearing System may in any proceedings against the Issuer, or to which such Holder and the Issuer are parties, protect and enforce in his own name his rights arising under such Notes on the basis of (i) a statement issued by the Custodian with whom such Holder maintains a securities account in respect of the Notes (a) stating the full name and address of the Holder, (b) specifying the aggregate principal amount of Notes credited to such securities account on the date of such statement and (c) confirming that the Custodian has given written notice to the Clearing System containing the information pursuant to (a) and (b) and (ii) a copy of the Note in global or definitive form certified as being a true copy by a duly authorised officer of the Clearing System or a depository of the Clearing System, without the need for production in such proceedings of the actual records or the global Note or Definitive Note. Each Holder may, without prejudice to the foregoing, protect and enforce his rights under these Notes also in any other way which is admitted in the country of the Proceedings. For purposes of the foregoing, "**Custodian**" means any banker other financial institution of recognised standing authorised to engage in securities custody business with which the Holder maintains a securities account in respect of the Notes and includes the Clearing System.

§ 15 LANGUAGE

If the Terms and Conditions are to be in the German language with an English language translation the following applies

[These Terms and Conditions are written in the German language and provided with an English language translation. The German text shall be controlling and binding. The English language translation is provided for convenience only.]

If the Terms and Conditions are to be in the English language with a German language translation the following applies

[These Terms and Conditions are written in the English language and provided with a German language translation. The English text shall be controlling and binding. The German language translation is provided for convenience only.]

If the Terms and Conditions are to be in the English language only, the following applies

[These Terms and Conditions are written in the English language only.]

In the case of Notes that are publicly offered, in whole or in part, in Germany or distributed, in whole or in part, to non-qualified investors in Germany with English language Terms and Conditions, the following applies

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung der Anleihebedingungen wird bei der Deutsche Telekom Aktiengesellschaft, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 63105 Bonn, Deutschland, und [der] [den] Zahlstelle[n] zur kostenlosen Ausgabe bereitgehalten.]

OPTION II – Terms and Conditions that apply to Notes with floating interest rates

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES
(English Language Version)**

§ 1

CURRENCY, DENOMINATION, FORM AND TITLE, CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

- (1) *Currency and Denomination.* This Series of Notes of [Deutsche Telekom AG] [Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.] (**"Deutsche Telekom"**) [**"Finance"**] or the **"Issuer"**) is issued in [**Specified Currency**] (the **"Specified Currency"**) in the aggregate principal amount of [**In case the Global Note is an NGN the following applies: (subject to § 1 (6)) [aggregate principal amount]**] (in words: [**aggregate principal amount in words**]) and is divided into [**Number of Notes**] Notes in the denomination of [**Specified Denomination**] (the **"Specified Denomination"**).
- (2) *Form and Title.* The Notes are in bearer form and represented by a Global Note. Title to the Notes shall pass in accordance with the rules of applicable law.
- (3) *Temporary Global Note - Exchange.*
- (a) The Notes are initially represented by a temporary global Note (the **"Temporary Global Note"**) without coupons. The Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, as provided below, for Notes in the Specified Denomination represented by a permanent global Note (the **"Permanent Global Note"**) without coupons. Definitive Notes and interest coupons will not be issued.
- (b) The Temporary Global Note shall be exchangeable for Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note from a date (the **"Exchange Date"**) 40 days after the date of issue of the Temporary Global Note upon delivery by the relevant account holder to the Clearing System, and by the Clearing System to the Fiscal Agent, of certificates in the form available from the Fiscal Agent for such purpose, to the effect that the beneficial owner or owners of the Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note is not a U.S. person (other than certain financial institutions or certain persons holding through such financial institutions) as required by U.S. tax law. Payment of interest on Notes represented by a Temporary Global Note will be made only after delivery of such certifications. A separate certification received on or after the 40th day after the date of issue of the Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note will be treated as a request to exchange such Temporary Global Note pursuant to this subparagraph (b) of this § 1 (3). Any securities delivered in exchange for the Temporary Global Note shall be delivered only outside of the United States (as defined in subparagraph (1) of § 5. Any Permanent Global Note delivered in exchange for the Temporary Global Note shall be delivered only outside of the United States (as defined in subparagraph (1) of § 5).
- (4) *Fees Payable on Exchange of Global Notes.* Any exchange of a Global Note pursuant to this § 1 shall be made free of charge to the Holders of the Notes.
- (5) *Execution of Notes.* Global Notes shall be executed manually on behalf of the Issuer by two authorised representatives of the Issuer and shall be authenticated by or on behalf of the Fiscal Agent.
- (6) *Clearing System.* Each Global Note representing the Notes will be kept in custody by or on behalf of the Clearing System until all obligations under the

Notes have been satisfied

"Clearing System" means [If more than one Clearing System, the following applies: each of] [Clearstream Banking AG, Neue Börsenstraße 1, 60487 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany ("**CBF**") [.] [and] [Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("**CBL**"), Euroclear Bank SA/NV, Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 1210 Brussels, Belgium ("**Euroclear**"), (CBL and Euroclear each an "**ICSD**" and together the "**ICSDs**") and any successor in such capacity.

In the case of Notes kept in custody on behalf of the ICSDs and the global note is an NGN the following applies

[The Notes are issued in new global note ("**NGN**") form and are kept in custody by a common safekeeper on behalf of both ICSDs.

The aggregate principal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of both ICSDs. The records of the ICSDs (which expression means the records that each ICSD holds for its customers which reflect the amount of such customer's interest in the Notes) shall be conclusive evidence of the aggregate principal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note and, for these purposes, a statement issued by an ICSD stating the amount of Notes so represented at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the relevant ICSD at that time.

On any redemption or payment of interest being made in respect of, or purchase and cancellation of, any of the Notes represented by the Global Note the Issuer shall procure that details of any redemption, payment or purchase and cancellation (as the case may be) in respect of the Global Note shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the ICSDs and, upon any such entry being made, the aggregate principal amount of the Notes recorded in the records of the ICSDs and represented by the Global Note shall be reduced by the aggregate principal amount of the Notes so redeemed or purchased and cancelled.]

[In the case the Temporary Global Note is an NGN the following applies: On an exchange of a portion only of the Notes represented by a Temporary Global Note, the Issuer shall procure that details of such exchange shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the ICSDs.]

In the case of Notes kept in custody on behalf of the ICSDs and the global note is a CGN the following applies

[The Notes are issued in classical global note ("**CGN**") form and are kept in custody by a common depositary on behalf of both ICSDs.]

(7) *Certain Definitions.* For purposes of the Terms and Conditions:

"Global Note" means the Temporary Global Note or the Permanent Global Note.

"Holder" means, in respect of Notes deposited with any Clearing System or other central securities depositary, any holder of a proportionate co-ownership or other beneficial interest or right in the Notes so deposited, and otherwise the bearer of a Note.

"Paying Agent" means the Fiscal Agent in its capacity as paying agent, acting through its office specified in § 7, the Paying Agent(s) specified in § 7, or any substitute or additional paying agent appointed under § 7.

References herein to the "*Notes*" are references to Notes of this Series and shall, as the context requires, include reference to any Global Note.

References herein to the "*Specified Currency*" shall include any successor currency provided for by the laws in force in the jurisdiction where the Specified Currency is issued or pursuant to intergovernmental agreement or treaty (a

"**Successor Currency**") to the extent that payment in the predecessor currency is no longer a legal means of payment by the Issuer on the Notes [**In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:** or, in the event of payments under the Guarantee, by the Guarantor under the Guarantee].

§ 2 STATUS

The Notes constitute unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.

§ 3 NEGATIVE PLEDGE OF THE ISSUER [In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:; GUARANTEE AND NEGATIVE PLEDGE OF THE GUARANTOR]

[(1)] *Negative Pledge.* So long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, but only up to the time all amounts of principal and interest have been placed at the disposal of the Fiscal Agent, the Issuer undertakes not to grant or permit to subsist any encumbrance over any or all of its present or future assets, as security for any present or future Capital Market Indebtedness issued or guaranteed by the Issuer or by any other person, without at the same time having the Holders share equally and rateably in such security. "**Capital Market Indebtedness**" means any obligation for the payment of borrowed money which is in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, a certificate of indebtedness or in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, bonds, notes or other securities which are, or are capable of being, quoted, listed, dealt in or traded on a stock exchange or other recognised securities market. For the purposes of avoiding any doubt in respect of asset-backed financings originated by the Issuer, the expression "assets" as used in this § 3 does not include assets of the Issuer that are sold on a non-recourse basis determined in accordance with the civil law applicable to such transaction.

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

[(2)] *Guarantee and Negative Pledge of the Guarantor.* The Guarantor has given its unconditional and irrevocable guarantee (the "**Guarantee**") for the due and punctual payment of principal of, and interest on, and any other amounts payable under any Note. The Guarantor has further undertaken in a negative pledge (the "**Negative Pledge**"), so long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, but only up to the time all amounts of principal and interest have been placed at the disposal of the Fiscal Agent, not to grant or permit to subsist any encumbrance over any or all of its present or future assets, as security for any present or future Capital Market Indebtedness (as defined above) issued or guaranteed by the Guarantor or by any other person, without at the same time having the Holders share equally and rateably in such security. The Guarantee and Negative Pledge constitute a contract for the benefit of the Holders from time to time as third party beneficiaries in accordance with § 328 of the German Civil Code, giving rise to the right of each Holder to require performance of the Guarantee and the Negative Pledge directly from the Guarantor and to enforce the Guarantee and the Negative Pledge directly against the Guarantor. For the purposes of avoiding any doubt in respect of asset-backed financings originated by the Guarantor, the expression "assets" as used in this § 3 does not include assets of the Guarantor that are sold on a non-recourse basis determined in accordance with the civil law applicable to such transactions. Copies of the Guarantee and Negative Pledge may be obtained free of charge at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents, if any.]

§ 4 INTEREST

(1) *Interest Payment Dates.*

(a) The Notes bear interest on their aggregate principal amount from (and

including) **[Interest Commencement Date]** (the "**Interest Commencement Date**"). Interest on the Notes shall be payable on each Interest Payment Date.

"**Interest Payment Date**" means

In the case of Specified Interest Payment Dates the following applies

[each **[Specified Interest Payment Dates]**.]

In the case of Specified Interest Periods the following applies

[each date which (except as otherwise provided in these Terms and Conditions) falls **[number]** [weeks] [months] **[other specified period(s)]** after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.]

(b) If any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day (as defined below), it shall be:

In the case of the Modified Following Business Day Convention the following applies

[postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event the Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.]

In the case of the FRN Convention the following applies

[postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (i) the Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (ii) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls **[number]** [months] after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date.]

In the case of the Following Business Day Convention the following applies

[postponed to the next day which is a Business Day.]

In the case of the Preceding Business Day Convention the following applies

[brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.]

In the case the Specified Currency is not EUR the following applies

"**Business Day**" means a day

[(other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks are generally open for business in, and foreign exchange markets settle payments in **[relevant financial centre(s)]** [.] [and]]

In the case the Clearing System and TARGET shall be open, the following applies

[on which the Clearing System as well as all relevant parts of the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2 ("**TARGET**") are open to effect the relevant payment].

In the case the offered quotation for deposits in the Specified Currency is EURIBOR the following applies

[(2) *Rate of Interest*. The rate of interest (the "**Rate of Interest**") for each Interest Period (as defined below) will, except as provided below, be the offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate *per annum*) for deposits in the Specified Currency for that Interest Period which appears on the Screen Page as of 11:00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the Interest Determination Date (as defined below) **[In case of a Margin the following applies: [plus] [minus] the Margin (as defined below)]**, all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Interest Period**" means each period from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and from (and including) each Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the following

Interest Payment Date.

"Interest Determination Date" means the second TARGET Business Day prior to the commencement of the relevant Interest Period. **"TARGET Business Day"** means a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Transfer system 2 (**"TARGET"**) is open.

[In case of a Margin the following applies: "Margin" means [Margin] percent per annum.]

"Screen Page" means, Reuters screen page EURIBOR01 or any successor page.

If the Screen Page is not available or if, no such quotation appears as at such time, the Calculation Agent shall request each of the Reference Banks (as defined below) to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate *per annum*) for deposits in the Specified Currency for the relevant Interest Period to prime banks in the Euro-Zone interbank market at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the Interest Determination Date. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations (rounded if necessary to the nearest one thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.0005 being rounded upwards) of such offered quotations **[In case of a Margin the following applies: [plus] [minus] the Margin]**, all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

If on any Interest Determination Date only one or none of the Reference Banks provides the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations as provided in the preceding paragraph, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be the rate *per annum* which the Calculation Agent determines as being the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the nearest one thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.0005, being rounded upwards) of the rates, as communicated to (and at the request of) the Calculation Agent by major banks in the interbank market in the Euro-Zone, selected by the Calculation Agent acting in good faith, at which such banks offer, as at 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, loans in the Specified Currency for the relevant Interest Period and in a representative amount to leading European banks **[In case of a Margin the following applies: [plus] [minus] the Margin]**.

"Euro-Zone" means the region comprised of those member states of the European Union that have adopted, or will have adopted from time to time, the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community (signed in Rome on 25 March 1957), as amended by the Treaty on European Union (signed in Maastricht on 7 February 1992), the Amsterdam Treaty of 2 October 1997 and the Treaty of Lisbon of 13 December 2007, as further amended from time to time.

As used herein, **"Reference Banks"** means four major banks in the interbank market in the Euro-Zone.

If the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph (2), the Rate of Interest shall be the offered quotation on the Screen Page, as described above, on the last day preceding the Interest Determination Date on which such offered quotation was displayed **[[plus] [minus] the Margin (as defined above)]**, all as determined by the Calculation Agent.]

In the case the offered quotation for deposits in the Specified Currency is LIBOR the following applies

[(2) Rate of Interest. The rate of interest (the **"Rate of Interest"**) for each Interest Period (as defined below) will, except as provided below, be the offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate *per annum*) for deposits in the Specified Currency for that Interest Period which appears on the Screen Page as of 11:00 a. m. (London time) on the Interest Determination Date (as defined

below) **[In case of a Margin the following applies: [plus] [minus] the Margin (as defined below)],** all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Interest Period" means each period from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and from (and including) each Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the following Interest Payment Date.

"Interest Determination Date" means the [first] [second] [relevant financial centre(s)] Business Day prior to the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, "**[relevant financial centre(s)] Business Day**" means a day which is a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency) in [relevant financial centre(s)].

[In case of a Margin the following applies: "Margin" means [Margin] percent per annum.]

"Screen Page" means Reuters screen page [LIBOR01][LIBOR02] or any successor page.

If the Screen Page is not available or if, no such quotation appears as at such time, the Calculation Agent shall request each of the Reference Banks (as defined below) to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate *per annum*) for deposits in the Specified Currency for the relevant Interest Period to leading banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the Interest Determination Date. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations (rounded if necessary to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of such offered quotations **[In case of a Margin the following applies: [plus] [minus] the Margin],** all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

If on any Interest Determination Date only one or none of the Reference Banks provides the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations as provided in the preceding paragraph, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be the rate *per annum* which the Calculation Agent determines as being the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005, being rounded upwards) of the rates, as communicated to (and at the request of) the Calculation Agent by major banks in the London interbank market, selected by the Calculation Agent acting in good faith, at which such banks offer, as at 11.00 a.m. (London time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, loans in the Specified Currency for the relevant Interest Period and in a representative amount to leading European banks **[In case of a Margin the following applies: [plus] [minus] the Margin].**

As used herein, **"Reference Banks"** means four major banks in the London interbank market.

If the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph (2), the Rate of Interest shall be the offered quotation on the Screen Page, as described above, on the last day preceding the Interest Determination Date on which such offered quotation was displayed **[[plus] [minus] the Margin (as defined above)],** all as determined by the Calculation Agent.]

In the case of a Minimum Rate of Interest the following applies

[(3) Minimum Rate of Interest. If the Rate of Interest in respect of any Interest Period determined in accordance with the above provisions is less than **[Minimum Rate of Interest],** the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be **[Minimum Rate of Interest].]**

In the case of a
Maximum Rate of
Interest the following
applies

[(3) *Maximum Rate of Interest.* If the Rate of Interest in respect of any Interest Period determined in accordance with the above provisions is greater than **[Maximum Rate of Interest]**, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be **[Maximum Rate of Interest].**]

[(4) *Interest Amount.* The Calculation Agent will, on or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest and calculate the amount of interest (the "**Interest Amount**") payable on the Notes in respect of the Specified Denomination for the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest and the Day Count Fraction (as defined below) to the Specified Denomination and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest unit of the Specified Currency, with 0.5 of such unit being rounded upwards.

[(5) *Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amount.* The Calculation Agent will cause notification of the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and of the applicable Interest Payment Date to the Issuer **[In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:** and to the Guarantor] and to the Holders in accordance with § 13 as soon as possible after their determination, but in no event later than the fourth **[TARGET]** **[relevant financial centre(s)]** Business Day (as defined in § 4(2)) thereafter and, if required by the rules of such stock exchange, to any stock exchange on which the Notes are from time to time listed as soon as possible after their determination, but in no event later than the first day of the applicable Interest Period. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will be promptly notified to any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed and to the Holders in accordance with § 13.

[(6) *Determinations Binding.* All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this § 4 by the Calculation Agent shall (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, **[In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:** the Guarantor,] the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents and the Holders.

[(7) *Accrual of Interest.* The Notes shall cease to bear interest from the expiry of the day preceding the day on which they are due for redemption. If the Issuer shall fail to redeem the Notes when due, interest shall continue to accrue on the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the Notes beyond the due date until the expiry of the day preceding the day of actual redemption of the Notes. The applicable Rate of Interest will be the default rate of interest established by law.¹

[(8) *Day Count Fraction.* "**Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Note for any period of time (the "**Calculation Period**"):

[the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365.]

In the case of
Actual/365 (Fixed)
the following applies

¹ The default rate of interest established by law is five percentage points above the basic rate of interest published by Deutsche Bundesbank from time to time, §§ 288 paragraph 1, 247 BGB (German Civil Code).

In the case of
Actual/360 the
following applies

[the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360.]

§ 5 PAYMENTS

(1) *Payment of Principal.* Payment of principal in respect of Notes shall be made, subject to subparagraph (3) below, to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the accounts of the relevant account holders of the Clearing System outside the United States.

For purposes of subparagraph (3) of § 1 and this § 5, "**United States**" means the United States of America (including the States thereof and the District of Columbia) and its possessions (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands).

(2) *Payment of Interest.* Payment of interest on Notes shall be made, subject to subparagraph (3), to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the relevant account holders of the Clearing System outside the United States.

Payment of interest on Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note shall be made, subject to subparagraph (3), to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the relevant account holders of the Clearing System, outside the United States, upon due certification as provided in § 1(3)(b).

(3) *Manner of Payment.* Subject to applicable fiscal and other laws and regulations, payments of amounts due in respect of the Notes shall be made in the Specified Currency.

(4) *Discharge.* The Issuer shall be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the Clearing System.

(5) *Payment Business Day.* If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note is not a Payment Business Day then the Holder, subject to § 4(1), shall not be entitled to payment until the next such day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay.

For these purposes, "**Payment Business Day**" means any day which is a Business Day.

(6) *References to Principal and Interest.* Reference in these Terms and Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable: the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes; and any premium and any other amounts which may be payable under or in respect of the Notes. Reference in these Terms and Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any Additional Amounts which may be payable under § 8.

(7) *Deposit of Principal and Interest.* The Issuer may deposit with the local court (*Amtsgericht*) in Frankfurt am Main principal or interest not claimed by Holders within twelve months after the Maturity Date, even though such Holders may not be in default of acceptance. If and to the extent that the deposit is effected and the right of withdrawal is waived, the respective claims of such Holders against the Issuer shall cease.

§ 6 REDEMPTION

(1) *Redemption at Maturity.* Unless previously redeemed in whole or in part or purchased and cancelled, the Notes shall be redeemed at their Final Redemption Amount on the Interest Payment Date falling in **[Redemption Month]** (the "**Maturity Date**"). The "**Final Redemption Amount**" in respect of each Note shall be its principal amount.

[(2) *Early Redemption for Reasons of Taxation.* If as a result of any change in,

In the case of Notes
issued by Deutsche

Telekom the following applies

or amendment to, the laws or regulations of Germany or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation or the obligation to pay duties of any kind, or any change in, or amendment to, an official interpretation or application of such laws or regulations, which amendment or change is effective on or after **[Issue Date]**, the Issuer will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts (as defined in § 8 herein) and this obligation cannot be avoided by the use of measures reasonably available to the Issuer, the Notes may be redeemed, in whole but not in part, at the option of the Issuer, upon not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior notice of redemption given to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with § 13 to the Holders, at their Final Redemption Amount, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

However, no such notice of redemption may be given (i) earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts, or (ii) if at the time such notice is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts does not remain in effect. The date fixed for redemption must be an Interest Payment Date.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (3), the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by a director of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

Any such notice of redemption shall be given in accordance with § 13. It shall be irrevocable, must specify the date fixed for redemption and must set forth a statement in summary form of the facts constituting the basis for the right of the Issuer so to redeem.]

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

[(2) Early Redemption for Reasons of Taxation. If as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of The Netherlands or Germany or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation or the obligation to pay duties of any kind, or any change in, or amendment to, an official interpretation or application of such laws or regulations, which amendment or change is effective on or after **[Issue Date]**, the Issuer or the Guarantor being unable for reasons outside its control to procure payment by the Issuer, will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts (as defined in § 8 herein and in the Guarantee, respectively) and this obligation cannot be avoided by the use of measures reasonably available to the Issuer or the Guarantor, the Notes may be redeemed, in whole but not in part, at the option of the Issuer, upon not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior notice of redemption given to the Fiscal Agent and, in accordance with § 13 to the Holders, at their Final Redemption Amount, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

However, no such notice of redemption may be given (i) earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer or the Guarantor would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts, or (ii) if at the time such notice is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts does not remain in effect. The date fixed for redemption must be an Interest Payment Date.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (3), the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by a director of the Guarantor stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer or the

In case the Notes are subject to Early Redemption at the option of the Issuer at Final Redemption amount the following applies

Guarantor has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

Any such notice of redemption shall be given in accordance with § 13. It shall be irrevocable, must specify the date fixed for redemption and must set forth a statement in summary form of the facts constituting the basis for the right of the Issuer so to redeem.]]

[(3) *Early Redemption at the Option of the Issuer.*

- (a) The Issuer may, upon notice given in accordance with clause (b), redeem all or some only of the Notes on the Interest Payment Date following **[number]** years after the Interest Commencement Date and on each Interest Payment Date thereafter (each a "**Call Redemption Date**") at the Final Redemption Amount together with accrued interest, if any, to (but excluding) the respective Call Redemption Date.
- (b) Notice of redemption shall be given by the Issuer to the Holders of the Notes in accordance with § 13 and to the Fiscal Agent (the notice to the Fiscal Agent to be given not less than 15 days before the giving of notice to the Holders). Such notice shall specify:
 - (i) the Series of Notes subject to redemption;
 - (ii) whether such Series is to be redeemed in whole or in part only and, if in part only, the aggregate principal amount of and, if the Notes are represented by Definitive Notes, the serial numbers of the Notes which are to be redeemed; and
 - (iii) the Call Redemption Date, which shall be not less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the date on which notice is given by the Issuer to the Holders.
- (c) In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected in accordance with the rules of the relevant Clearing System. **[In the case of Notes in NGN form the following applies:** Such partial redemption shall be reflected in the records of CBL and Euroclear as either a pool factor or a reduction in aggregate principal amount, at the discretion of CBL and Euroclear.]]

§ 7

FISCAL AGENT AND PAYING AGENT AND CALCULATION AGENT

(1) *Appointment; Specified Offices.* The initial Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent and the Calculation Agent and their respective initial specified offices are:

Fiscal Agent and	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Principal Paying Agent:	Trust and Securities Services (TSS)
	Taunusanlage 12
	60325 Frankfurt am Main
	Federal Republic of Germany

Calculation Agent **[name and specified office]**

The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agent and the Calculation Agent reserve the right at any time to change their respective specified offices to some other specified office in the same city.

(2) *Variation or Termination of Appointment.* The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent or the Calculation Agent and to appoint another Fiscal Agent or additional or other Paying Agents or another Calculation Agent. The Issuer shall at all

times maintain [(i)] a Fiscal Agent **[In the case of Notes denominated in U.S. dollars the following applies:** and (ii) if payments at or through the offices of all Paying Agents outside the United States (as defined in § 5(1) hereof) become illegal or are effectively precluded because of the imposition of exchange controls or similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of such amounts in United States dollars, a Paying Agent with a specified office in New York City], [and] [(iii)] a Calculation Agent **[If Calculation Agent is required to maintain a specified office in a required location the following applies:** with a specified office located in **[required location]**]. Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Holders in accordance with § 13.

(3) *Agent of the Issuer.* The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agent and the Calculation Agent act solely as the agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for any Holder.

§ 8 TAXATION

In the case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom the following applies

[Principal and interest shall be payable by the Issuer without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or governmental charges of any nature whatsoever imposed, levied or collected by or in or on behalf of Germany or by or on behalf of any political subdivision or authority therein having power to tax (hereinafter together called "**Withholding Taxes**"), unless such deduction or withholding is required by law. In such event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts of principal and interest as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holder after such deduction or withholding shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable had no such deduction or withholding been required. No such additional amounts shall, however, be payable on account of any taxes, duties or governmental charges which

- (a) are payable by any person acting as custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Issuer from payments of principal or interest made by it; or
- (b) are payable by reason of the Holder having, or having had, some personal or business connection with Germany and not merely by reason of the fact that payments in respect of the Notes are, or for purposes of taxation are deemed to be, derived from sources in, or are secured in, Germany; or
- (c) are deducted or withheld pursuant to (i) any European Union directive or regulation concerning the taxation of interest income, or (ii) any international treaty or understanding relating to such taxation and to which Germany or the European Union is a party, or (iii) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with such directive, regulation, treaty or understanding; or
- (d) are payable by reason of a change in law that becomes effective more than 30 days after the relevant payment of principal or interest becomes due, or is duly provided for, and notice thereof is published in accordance with the Terms and Conditions whichever occurs later]

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

[Principal and interest shall be payable by the Issuer without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or governmental charges of any nature whatsoever imposed, levied or collected by or in or on behalf of The Netherlands or Germany or by or on behalf of any political subdivision or authority therein having power to tax (hereinafter together called "**Withholding Taxes**"), unless such deduction or withholding is required

by law. In such event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts of principal and interest as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holder after such deduction or withholding shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable had no such deduction or withholding been required. No such additional amounts shall, however, be payable on account of any taxes, duties or governmental charges which

- (a) are payable by any person acting as custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Issuer from payments of principal or interest made by it; or
- (b) are payable by reason of the Holder having, or having had, some personal or business connection with The Netherlands or Germany and not merely by reason of the fact that payments in respect of the Notes are, or for purposes of taxation are deemed to be, derived from sources in, or are secured in, The Netherlands or Germany; or
- (c) are deducted or withheld pursuant to (i) any European Union directive or regulation concerning the taxation of interest income, or (ii) any international treaty or understanding relating to such taxation and to which Germany, The Netherlands or the European Union is a party, or (iii) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with such directive, regulation, treaty or understanding; or
- (d) are payable by reason of a change in law that becomes effective more than 30 days after the relevant payment of principal or interest becomes due, or is duly provided for, and notice thereof is published in accordance with the Terms and Conditions whichever occurs later.]

§ 9

PRESENTATION PERIOD

The presentation period provided in § 801 paragraph 1, sentence 1 BGB (German Civil Code) is reduced to ten years for the Notes.

§ 10

ACCELERATION

In the case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom the following applies

[(1) *Right of Acceleration.* Each Holder shall be entitled to declare his Notes due and demand immediate redemption thereof at the Final Redemption Amount, together with accrued interest (if any) to the date of repayment, in the event that any of the following events (each, an "**Acceleration Event**") occurs:

- (a) the Issuer fails to pay principal or interest within 30 days from the relevant due date, or
- (b) the Issuer fails duly to perform any other obligation arising from the Notes which failure is not capable of remedy or, if such failure is capable of remedy, such failure continues for more than 60 days after the Fiscal Agent has received notice thereof from a Holder, or
- (c) any Capital Market Indebtedness (as defined in § 3(1)) of the Issuer becomes prematurely repayable as a result of a default in respect of the terms thereof, or the Issuer fails to fulfil any payment obligation in excess of EUR 25,000,000 or the equivalent thereof under any Capital Market Indebtedness or under any guarantee or suretyship given for any Capital Market Indebtedness of others within 30 days from its due date or, in the case of a guarantee or suretyship, within 30 days after the guarantee or suretyship has been invoked, unless the Issuer, shall contest in good faith that such payment obligation exists or is due or that such guarantee or suretyship has been validly invoked, or if a security granted therefor is enforced on behalf of or by the creditor(s) entitled thereto, or
- (d) the Issuer announces its inability to meet its financial obligations or ceases

its payments, or

- (e) a court opens insolvency proceedings against the Issuer, or the Issuer applies for or institutes such proceedings, or
- (f) the Issuer goes into liquidation unless this is done in connection with a merger, or other form of combination with another company and such company assumes all obligations contracted by the Issuer, as the case may be, in connection with this issue, or
- (g) any governmental order, decree or enactment shall be made in or by Germany whereby the Issuer is prevented from observing and performing in full its obligations as set forth in these Terms and Conditions and this situation is not cured within 90 days.

The right to declare Notes due shall terminate if the situation giving rise to it has been cured before the right is exercised.

(2) *Quorum.* In the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(b) or subparagraph (1)(c), any notice declaring Notes due shall, unless at the time such notice is received any of the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(f) or (1)(g) entitling Holders to declare their Notes due has occurred, become effective only when the Fiscal Agent has received such notices from the Holders of at least one-tenth in aggregate principal amount of Notes then outstanding.

(3) *Form of Notice.* Any notice, including any notice declaring Notes due, in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall be made by means of a written declaration delivered to the specified office of the Fiscal Agent.】

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

【(1) *Right of Acceleration.* Each Holder shall be entitled to declare his Notes due and demand immediate redemption thereof at the Final Redemption Amount together with accrued interest (if any) to the date of repayment, in the event that any of the following events (each, an "**Acceleration Event**") occurs:

- (a) the Issuer fails to pay principal or interest within 30 days from the relevant due date, or
- (b) the Issuer fails duly to perform any other obligation arising from the Notes or the Guarantor fails to perform any obligation arising from the Guarantee referred to in § 3 which failure is not capable of remedy or, if such failure is capable of remedy, such failure continues for more than 60 days after the Fiscal Agent has received notice thereof from a Holder, or
- (c) any Capital Market Indebtedness (as defined in § 3(1)) of the Issuer or the Guarantor becomes prematurely repayable as a result of a default in respect of the terms thereof, or the Issuer or the Guarantor fails to fulfil any payment obligation in excess of EUR 25,000,000 or the equivalent thereof under any Capital Market Indebtedness or under any guarantee or suretyship given for any Capital Market Indebtedness of others within 30 days from its due date or, in the case of a guarantee or suretyship, within 30 days after the guarantee or suretyship has been invoked, unless the Issuer, or the Guarantor shall contest in good faith that such payment obligation exists or is due or that such guarantee or suretyship has been validly invoked, or if a security granted therefor is enforced on behalf of or by the creditor(s) entitled thereto, or
- (d) the Issuer or the Guarantor announces its inability to meet its financial obligations or ceases its payments, or
- (e) a court opens insolvency proceedings against the Issuer or the Guarantor, or the Issuer or the Guarantor applies for or institutes such proceedings, or the Issuer applies for a "*surseance van betaling*" (within the meaning of the Statute of Bankruptcy of The Netherlands), or

- (f) the Issuer or the Guarantor goes into liquidation unless this is done in connection with a merger, or other form of combination with another company and such company assumes all obligations contracted by the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, in connection with this issue, or
- (g) any governmental order, decree or enactment shall be made in or by The Netherlands or Germany whereby the Issuer or the Guarantor is prevented from observing and performing in full its obligations as set forth in these Terms and Conditions and in the Guarantee, respectively, and this situation is not cured within 90 days, or
- (h) the Guarantee ceases to be valid and legally binding for any reason whatsoever.

The right to declare Notes due shall terminate if the situation giving rise to it has been cured before the right is exercised.

(2) *Quorum.* In the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(b) or subparagraph (1)(c), any notice declaring Notes due shall, unless at the time such notice is received any of the events specified in § 10 subparagraph (1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(f), (1)(g) or (1)(h) entitling Holders to declare their Notes due has occurred, become effective only when the Fiscal Agent has received such notices from the Holders of at least one-tenth in aggregate principal amount of Notes then outstanding.

(3) *Form of Notice.* Any notice, including any notice declaring Notes due, in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall be made by means of a written declaration delivered to the specified office of the Fiscal Agent.]

§ 11 SUBSTITUTION

In the case of Notes issued by Deutsche Telekom the following applies

[(1) *Substitution.* The Issuer may, without the consent of the Holders, if no payment of principal or interest on any of the Notes is in default, at any time substitute for the Issuer any Subsidiary (as defined below) of it as principal debtor in respect of all obligations arising from or in connection with this issue (the "**Substitute Debtor**") provided that:

- (a) the Substitute Debtor assumes all obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Notes;
- (b) the Substitute Debtor has obtained all necessary authorisations and may transfer to the Fiscal Agent in the Specified Currency and without being obligated to deduct or withhold any taxes or other duties of whatever nature levied by the country in which the Substitute Debtor has its domicile or tax residence, all amounts required for the fulfilment of the payment obligations arising under the Notes;
- (c) the Issuer irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees in favour of each Holder the payment of all sums payable by the Substitute Debtor in respect of the Notes and such guarantee contains a covenant by the guarantor corresponding to the provisions in § 3;
- (d) there shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent an opinion or opinions of lawyers of recognised standing to the effect that subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above have been satisfied.

For purposes of these Terms and Conditions "**Subsidiary**" shall mean any corporation or partnership in which Deutsche Telekom directly or indirectly in the aggregate holds not less than 90 percent of the capital of any class or of the voting rights.

(2) *Notice.* Any notice of such substitution shall be published in accordance with § 13.

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

(3) *References.* In the event of such substitution, any reference in these Terms and Conditions to the Issuer shall from then on be deemed to refer to the Substitute Debtor and any reference to the country in which the Issuer is domiciled or resident for taxation purposes shall from then on be deemed to refer to the country of domicile or residence for taxation purposes of the Substitute Debtor.]

[(1) *Substitution.* The Issuer may, without the consent of the Holders, if no payment of principal of or interest on any of the Notes is in default, at any time substitute for the Issuer either the Guarantor or any Subsidiary (as defined below) of the Guarantor as principal debtor in respect of all obligations arising from or in connection with this issue (the "**Substitute Debtor**") provided that:

- (a) the Substitute Debtor assumes all obligations of the Issuer in respect of the Notes;
- (b) the Substitute Debtor has obtained all necessary authorisations and may transfer to the Fiscal Agent in the Specified Currency and without being obligated to deduct or withhold any taxes or other duties of whatever nature levied by the country in which the Substitute Debtor has its domicile or tax residence, all amounts required for the fulfilment of the payment obligations arising under the Notes;
- (c) the Guarantor if it is not itself the Substitute Debtor irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees in favour of each Holder the payment of all sums payable by the Substitute Debtor in respect of the Notes, such guarantee being substantially in the form of the Guarantee;
- (d) there shall have been delivered to the Fiscal Agent an opinion or opinions of lawyers of recognised standing to the effect that subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above have been satisfied.

For purposes of these Terms and Conditions "**Subsidiary**" shall mean any corporation or partnership in which Deutsche Telekom directly or indirectly in the aggregate holds not less than 90 percent of the capital of any class or of the voting rights.

(2) *Notice.* Any notice of such substitution shall be published in accordance with § 13.

(3) *References.* In the event of such substitution, any reference in these Terms and Conditions to the Issuer shall from then on be deemed to refer to the Substitute Debtor and any reference to the country in which the Issuer is domiciled or resident for taxation purposes shall from then on be deemed to refer to the country of domicile or residence for taxation purposes of the Substitute Debtor.]

§ 12

FURTHER ISSUES, PURCHASES AND CANCELLATION

(1) *Further Issues.* The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Holders, issue further Notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes in all respects (or in all respects except for the issue date, interest commencement date and/or issue price) so as to form a single Series with the Notes.

(2) *Purchases.* The Issuer may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise and at any price. Notes purchased by the Issuer may, at the option of the Issuer, be held, resold or surrendered to the Fiscal Agent for cancellation. If purchases are made by tender, tenders for such Notes must be made available to all Holders of such Notes alike.

**§ 13
NOTICES**

In the case of Notes which are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange the following applies

[(1) *Publication.* All notices concerning the Notes will be made by means of electronic publication on the internet website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). Any notice so given will be deemed to have been validly given on the third day following the date of such publication.

(2) *Notification to Clearing System.* So long as any Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, subparagraph (1) shall apply. In the case of notices regarding the Rate of Interest of Floating Rate Notes or, if the Rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange otherwise so permit, the Issuer may deliver the relevant notice to the Clearing System for communication by the Clearing System to the Holders, in lieu of publication as set forth in subparagraph (1) above; any such notice shall be deemed to have been validly given on the seventh day after the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System.]

In case of Notes which are unlisted the following applies

[(1) *Notification to Clearing System.* The Issuer shall deliver all notices concerning the Notes to the Clearing System for communication by the Clearing System to the Holders. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been validly given on the seventh day after the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System.]

[(2)][(3)] *Form of Notice.* Notices to be given by any Holder shall be made by means of a written declaration to be lodged together with an evidence of the Holder's entitlement in accordance with § 14[(5)] to the Agent. Such notice may be given through the Clearing System in such manner as the Agent and the Clearing System may approve for such purpose.

**§ 14
Applicable Law, Place of Performance, Place of Jurisdiction and
Enforcement**

(1) *Applicable Law.* The Notes, as to form and content, and all rights and obligations of the Holders and the Issuer, shall be governed by German law.

(2) *Place of Performance.* Place of performance shall be Frankfurt am Main.

(3) *Submission to Jurisdiction.* The non exclusive place of jurisdiction for all legal proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Notes shall be Frankfurt am Main. **[In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies:** Each Holder, however, may pursue his claims also before any other court of competent jurisdiction.] The German courts shall have non-exclusive jurisdiction over the annulment of lost or destroyed Notes. The Issuer hereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts referred to in this subparagraph.

In the case of Notes issued by Finance the following applies

[(4) *Appointment of Authorised Agent.* For any legal disputes or other proceedings before German courts, the Issuer appoints Deutsche Telekom, as its authorised agent for service of process in Germany].

[(5)] *Enforcement.* Any Holder of Notes through a Clearing System may in any proceedings against the Issuer, or to which such Holder and the Issuer are parties, protect and enforce in his own name his rights arising under such Notes on the basis of (i) a statement issued by the Custodian with whom such Holder maintains a securities account in respect of the Notes (a) stating the full name and address of the Holder, (b) specifying the aggregate principal amount of Notes credited to such securities account on the date of such statement and (c) confirming that the Custodian has given written notice to the Clearing System containing the information pursuant to (a) and (b) and (ii) a copy of the Note in global or definitive form certified as being a true copy by a duly authorised officer of the Clearing System or a depository of the Clearing System, without the need for production in such proceedings of the actual records or the global

Note or Definitive Note. Each Holder may, without prejudice to the foregoing, protect and enforce his rights under these Notes also in any other way which is admitted in the country of the Proceedings. For purposes of the foregoing, "**Custodian**" means any banker other financial institution of recognised standing authorised to engage in securities custody business with which the Holder maintains a securities account in respect of the Notes and includes the Clearing System.

§ 15 LANGUAGE

If the Terms and Conditions are to be in the German language with an English language translation the following applies

[These Terms and Conditions are written in the German language and provided with an English language translation. The German text shall be controlling and binding. The English language translation is provided for convenience only.]

If the Terms and Conditions are to be in the English language with a German language translation the following applies

[These Terms and Conditions are written in the English language and provided with a German language translation. The English text shall be controlling and binding. The German language translation is provided for convenience only.]

If the Terms and Conditions are to be in the English language only, the following applies

[These Terms and Conditions are written in the English language only.]

In the case of Notes that are publicly offered, in whole or in part, in Germany or distributed, in whole or in part, to non-qualified investors in Germany with English language Terms and Conditions, the following applies

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung der Anleihebedingungen wird bei der Deutsche Telekom Aktiengesellschaft, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140, 63105 Bonn, Deutschland, und [der] [den] Zahlstelle[n] zur kostenlosen Ausgabe bereitgehalten.]

Anleihebedingungen

Einführung

Die Anleihebedingungen für die Schuldverschreibungen (die "**Anleihebedingungen**") sind nachfolgend in zwei Optionen aufgeführt:

Option I umfasst den Satz der Anleihebedingungen, der auf Tranchen von Schuldverschreibungen mit fester Verzinsung Anwendung findet.

Option II umfasst den Satz der Anleihebedingungen, der auf Tranchen von Schuldverschreibungen mit variabler Verzinsung Anwendung findet.

Der Satz von Anleihebedingungen für jede dieser Optionen enthält bestimmte weitere Optionen, die entsprechend gekennzeichnet sind, indem die jeweilige optionale Bestimmung durch Instruktionen und Erklärungen entweder links von dem Satz der Anleihebedingungen oder in eckigen Klammern innerhalb des Satzes der Anleihebedingungen bezeichnet wird.

In den Endgültigen Bedingungen wird die Emittentin festlegen, welche der Option I oder Option II (einschließlich der jeweils enthaltenen bestimmten weiteren Optionen) für die einzelne Emission von Schuldverschreibungen Anwendung findet, indem entweder die betreffenden Angaben wiederholt werden oder auf die betreffenden Optionen verwiesen wird.

Soweit weder die Emittentin noch die Garantin zum Zeitpunkt der Billigung des Prospektes Kenntnis von bestimmten Angaben hatte, die auf eine einzelne Emission von Schuldverschreibungen anwendbar sind, enthält dieser Prospekt Leerstellen in eckigen Klammern, die die maßgeblichen durch die Endgültigen Bedingungen zu vervollständigenden Angaben enthalten.

Im Fall, dass die Endgültigen Bedingungen, die für eine einzelne Emission anwendbar sind, nur auf die weiteren Optionen verweisen, die im Satz der Anleihebedingungen der Option I oder Option II enthalten sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Die Bestimmungen der nachstehenden Anleihebedingungen gelten für diese Schuldverschreibungen so, wie sie durch die Angaben der beigefügten endgültigen Bedingungen (die "**Endgültigen Bedingungen**") vervollständigt werden. Die Leerstellen in den auf die Schuldverschreibungen anwendbaren Bestimmungen dieser Anleihebedingungen gelten als durch die in den Endgültigen Bedingungen enthaltenen Angaben ausgefüllt, als ob die Leerstellen tatsächlich in den betreffenden Bestimmungen durch diese Angaben ausgefüllt worden wären. Alternative oder wählbare Bestimmungen dieser Anleihebedingungen, deren Entsprechungen in den Endgültigen Bedingungen nicht ausdrücklich ausgefüllt oder die gestrichen sind, gelten als aus diesen Anleihebedingungen gestrichen. Sämtliche auf die Schuldverschreibungen nicht anwendbaren Bestimmungen dieser Anleihebedingungen (einschließlich der Anweisungen, Anmerkungen und der Texte in eckigen Klammern) gelten als insoweit aus diesen Anleihebedingungen gestrichen, wie dies erforderlich ist, um den Bestimmungen der Endgültigen Bedingungen Geltung zu verschaffen. Kopien der Endgültigen Bedingungen werden bei den bezeichneten Geschäftsstellen der Zahlstellen zur kostenlosen Ausgabe bereitgehalten. Soweit die Schuldverschreibungen nicht an einer Börse notiert sind, sind Kopien der Endgültigen Bedingungen allerdings ausschließlich für die Gläubiger solcher Schuldverschreibungen erhältlich.]

OPTION I – Anleihebedingungen für Schuldverschreibungen mit fester Verzinsung

ANLEIHEBEDINGUNGEN DER SCHULDVERSCHREIBUNGEN

(German Language Version)

§ 1

**WÄHRUNG, NENNBETRAG, FORM UND EIGENTUMSRECHT
BESTIMMTE DEFINITIONEN**

(1) *Währung und Nennbetrag.* Diese Serie der Schuldverschreibungen der [Deutsche Telekom AG] [Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.] (["**Deutsche Telekom**"] ["**Finance**"] oder die "**Emittentin**") wird in [**festgelegte Währung**] (die "**festgelegte Währung**") im Gesamtnennbetrag von [**Falls die Globalurkunde eine NGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar:** (vorbehaltlich § 1 Absatz 6)] [**Gesamtnennbetrag**] (in Worten: [**Gesamtnennbetrag in Worten**]) begeben und ist eingeteilt in [**Anzahl der Schuldverschreibungen**] Schuldverschreibungen im Nennbetrag von [**festgelegter Nennbetrag**] (der "**festgelegte Nennbetrag**").

(2) *Form und Eigentumsrecht.* Die Schuldverschreibungen lauten auf den Inhaber und sind durch eine Globalurkunde verbrieft. Die Übertragung des Eigentumsrechts an den Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt nach den Vorschriften des jeweils anwendbaren Rechts.

(3) *Vorläufige Globalurkunde - Austausch.*

(a) Die Schuldverschreibungen sind anfänglich in einer vorläufigen Globalurkunde (die "**vorläufige Globalurkunde**") ohne Zinsscheine verbrieft. Die vorläufige Globalurkunde wird, wie nachstehend bestimmt, gegen Schuldverschreibungen in dem festgelegten Nennbetrag, die durch eine Dauerglobalurkunde (die "**Dauerglobalurkunde**") ohne Zinsscheine verbrieft sind ausgetauscht. Einzelurkunden und Zinsscheine werden nicht ausgegeben.

(b) Die vorläufige Globalurkunde wird frühestens an einem Tag (der "**Austauschtag**") gegen eine Dauerglobalurkunde austauschbar, der 40 Tage nach dem Tag der Ausgabe der vorläufigen Globalurkunde liegt und zwar nach Vorlage von Bescheinigungen gemäß U.S. Steuerrecht durch den jeweiligen Kontoinhaber bei dem Clearing-System sowie durch das Clearing-System bei dem Fiscal Agent, in der Form von für diese Zwecke bei dem Fiscal Agent erhältlichen Formularen. Darin wird bescheinigt, dass der bzw. die wirtschaftlichen Eigentümer der durch die vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen keine U.S.-Personen sind, ausgenommen bestimmte Finanzinstitute oder bestimmte Personen, die Schuldverschreibungen über solche Finanzinstitute halten. Zinszahlungen auf durch eine vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieft Schuldverschreibungen erfolgen erst nach Vorlage solcher Bescheinigungen. Eine gesonderte Bescheinigung ist für jede solche Zinszahlung erforderlich. Jede Bescheinigung, die am oder nach dem 40. Tag nach dem Tag der Ausgabe der durch die vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen eingeht, wird als ein Ersuchen behandelt werden, diese vorläufige Globalurkunde gemäß diesem Absatz (b) dieses § 1 Absatz 3 auszutauschen. Wertpapiere, die im Austausch für die vorläufige Globalurkunde geliefert werden, dürfen nur außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten (wie in § 5 Absatz 1 definiert) geliefert werden. Dauerglobalurkunden, die im Austausch für die vorläufige Globalurkunde geliefert werden, werden ausschließlich außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten (wie in § 5 Absatz 1 definiert) ausgeliefert.

(4) *Bei Austausch von Globalurkunden zahlbare Gebühren.* Der Austausch einer

Globalurkunde gemäß diesem § 1 erfolgt für die Inhaber der Schuldverschreibungen kostenfrei.

(5) *Unterzeichnung der Schuldverschreibungen.* Die Globalurkunden sind namens der Emittentin durch zwei vertretungsberechtigte Personen der Emittentin zu unterschreiben. Sie tragen die Kontrollunterschrift des Fiscal Agent oder seines Beauftragten.

(6) *Clearing System.* Jede Schuldverschreibungen verbrieftende Globalurkunde wird von einem oder im Namen eines Clearing Systems verwahrt, bis sämtliche Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin aus den Schuldverschreibungen erfüllt sind.

"Clearing-System" bedeutet **[Bei mehr als einem Clearing System ist folgendes anwendbar: sowohl] [Clearstream Banking AG, Neue Börsenstraße 1, 60487 Frankfurt am Main, Bundesrepublik Deutschland ("CBF")][.][als auch] [Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg, Großherzogtum Luxemburg ("CBL"), Euroclear Bank SA/NV, Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 1210 Brüssel, Belgien ("Euroclear") (CBL and Euroclear jeweils ein "ICSD" und zusammen die "ICSDs")]** und jeder Funktionsnachfolger.

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die im Namen der ICSDs verwahrt werden und die Globalurkunde eine NGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Die Schuldverschreibungen werden in Form einer new global note ("**NGN**") ausgegeben und von einem common safekeeper im Namen beider ICSDs verwahrt.

Der Gesamtnennbetrag der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen entspricht dem jeweils in den Registern beider ICSDs eingetragenen Gesamtbetrag. Die Register der ICSDs (unter denen man die Register versteht, die jeder ICSD für seine Kunden über den Betrag ihres Anteils an den Schuldverschreibungen führt) sind maßgeblicher Nachweis über den Gesamtnennbetrag der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen, und ein zu diesen Zwecken von einem ICSD jeweils ausgestellte Bescheinigung mit dem Betrag der so verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen ist ein maßgeblicher Nachweis über den Inhalt des Registers des jeweiligen ICSD zu diesem Zeitpunkt.

Bei Rückzahlung oder einer Zinszahlung bezüglich der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen bzw. bei Kauf und Entwertung der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen stellt die Emittentin sicher, dass die Einzelheiten über Rückzahlung und Zahlung bzw. Kauf und Löschung bezüglich der Globalurkunde *pro rata* in die Unterlagen der ICSDs eingetragen werden, und dass, nach dieser Eintragung, vom Gesamtnennbetrag der in die Register der ICSDs aufgenommenen und durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen der Gesamtnennbetrag der zurückgekauften bzw. gekauften und entwerteten Schuldverschreibungen abgezogen wird.]

[Falls die vorläufige Globalurkunde eine NGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar: Bei Austausch eines Anteils von ausschließlich durch eine vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen wird die Emittentin sicherstellen, dass die Einzelheiten dieses Austauschs *pro rata* in die Aufzeichnungen der ICSDs aufgenommen werden.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die im Namen der ICSDs verwahrt werden und die Globalurkunde eine CGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Die Schuldverschreibungen werden in Form einer classical global note ("**CGN**") ausgegeben und von einer gemeinsamen Verwahrstelle im Namen beider ICSDs verwahrt.]

(7) *Bestimmte Definitionen.* In diesen Anleihebedingungen bedeutet:

"Globalurkunde" die vorläufige Globalurkunde oder die Dauerglobalurkunde.

"**Gläubiger**" in Bezug auf die bei einem Clearing-System oder einem sonstigen zentralen Wertpapierverwahrer hinterlegten Schuldverschreibungen der Inhaber eines Miteigentumsanteils oder anderen Rechts an den hinterlegten Schuldverschreibungen, und andernfalls der Inhaber einer Schuldverschreibung.

"**Zahlstelle**" den Fiscal Agent in seiner Eigenschaft als Zahlstelle handelnd durch ihre nachstehend in § 7 bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle, die in § 7 genannte(n) Zahlstelle(n) oder eine gemäß § 7 ernannte Ersatz- oder weitere Zahlstelle.

Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die "*Schuldverschreibungen*" beziehen sich auf die Schuldverschreibungen dieser Serie und schließen, wenn der Zusammenhang dies erfordert, Globalurkunden ein.

Bezugnahmen auf die "*festgelegte Währung*" schließen jede Nachfolge-Währung ein, die entweder durch Gesetz in dem Hoheitsgebiet, in dem die festgelegte Währung ausgegeben wird, oder durch eine zwischen-staatliche Vereinbarung eingeführt wird (die "**Nachfolgewährung**"), sofern Zahlungen in der ursprünglichen Währung nicht mehr als zulässiges Zahlungsmittel für Zahlungen der Emittentin hinsichtlich der Schuldverschreibungen [**Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar:** bzw. für Zahlungen der Garantin hinsichtlich der Garantie] gelten.

§ 2 STATUS

Die Schuldverschreibungen begründen nicht besicherte und nicht nachrangige Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin, die untereinander und mit allen anderen nicht besicherten und nicht nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin gleichrangig sind.

§ 3 NEGATIVVERPFLICHTUNG DER EMITTENTIN [Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden ist folgendes anwendbar:; GARANTIE UND NEGATIVVERPFLICHTUNG DER GARANTIN]

[(1)] *Negativverpflichtung.* Die Emittentin verpflichtet sich, solange Schuldverschreibungen ausstehen, jedoch nur bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, an dem alle Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen dem Fiscal Agent zur Verfügung gestellt worden sind, weder ihr gegenwärtiges noch ihr zukünftiges Vermögen ganz oder teilweise in irgendeiner Weise zur Besicherung einer gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit, die von der Emittentin oder einer anderen Person eingegangen oder gewährleistet ist, zu belasten oder eine solche Belastung zu diesem Zweck bestehen zu lassen, ohne gleichzeitig die Gläubiger an derselben Sicherheit im gleichen Rang und gleichen Verhältnis teilnehmen zu lassen. "**Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit**" ist jede Verbindlichkeit zur Zahlung aufgenommener Gelder, die durch Schuldscheine verbrieft, verkörpert oder dokumentiert ist oder durch Schuldverschreibungen oder sonstige Wertpapiere, die an einer Börse oder an einem anderen anerkannten Wertpapiermarkt notiert oder gehandelt werden oder werden können. Um etwaige Zweifel bezüglich von asset-backed financings der Emittentin zu vermeiden, schließt das in diesem § 3 benutzte Wort "*Vermögen*" nicht solche Vermögensgegenstände der Emittentin ein, die nach dem jeweils auf die Transaktion anwendbaren Zivilrecht ohne Rückgriffsmöglichkeiten veräußert sind.

Bei von Finance
begebenen
Schuldverschrei-
bungen ist
folgendes
anwendbar

[(2)] *Garantie und Negativverpflichtung der Garantin.* Die Garantin hat die unbedingte und unwiderrufliche Garantie (die "**Garantie**") für die ordnungsgemäße und pünktliche Zahlung von Kapital und Zinsen und sonstiger auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbarer Beträge übernommen. Die Garantin hat sich außerdem in einer Negativverpflichtung (die "**Negativverpflichtung**")

verpflichtet, solange Schuldverschreibungen ausstehen, jedoch nur bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, an dem alle Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen dem Fiscal Agent zur Verfügung gestellt worden sind, weder ihr gegenwärtiges noch ihr zukünftiges Vermögen ganz oder teilweise in irgendeiner Weise zur Besicherung einer gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit (wie vorstehend definiert), die von der Garantin oder einer anderen Person eingegangen oder gewährleistet ist, zu belasten oder eine solche Belastung zu diesem Zweck bestehen zu lassen, ohne gleichzeitig die Gläubiger an derselben Sicherheit im gleichen Rang und gleichem Verhältnis teilnehmen zu lassen. Die Garantie und die Negativverpflichtung stellen einen Vertrag zugunsten jedes Gläubigers als begünstigtem Dritten gemäß § 328 BGB dar, welcher das Recht jedes Gläubigers begründet, Erfüllung aus der Garantie und der Negativverpflichtung unmittelbar von der Garantin zu verlangen und die Garantie und die Negativverpflichtung unmittelbar gegen die Garantin durchzusetzen. Um etwaige Zweifel bezüglich von asset-backed financings der Garantin zu vermeiden, schließt das in diesem § 3 benutzte Wort "Vermögen" nicht solche Vermögensgegenstände der Garantin ein, die nach dem jeweils auf die Transaktion anwendbaren Zivilrecht ohne Rückgriffsmöglichkeiten veräußert sind. Kopien der Garantie und Negativverpflichtung werden bei den bezeichneten Geschäftsstellen der Zahlstellen zur kostenlosen Ausgabe bereitgehalten.]

§ 4 ZINSEN

(1) *Zinssatz und Zinszahlungstage.* Die Schuldverschreibungen werden in Höhe ihres Gesamtnennbetrages verzinst, und zwar vom **[Verzinsungsbeginn]** (einschließlich) bis zum Fälligkeitstag (wie in § 6 Absatz 1 definiert) (ausschließlich) mit jährlich **[Zinssatz]** %. Die Zinsen sind nachträglich am **[Festzinstermine]** eines jeden Jahres zahlbar (jeweils ein "Zinszahlungstag"). Die erste Zinszahlung erfolgt am **[erster Zinszahlungstag]** **[sofern der erste Zinszahlungstag nicht der erste Jahrestag des Verzinsungsbeginns ist, ist folgendes anwendbar:** und beläuft sich auf **[anfänglicher Bruchteilszinsbetrag je festgelegter Nennbetrag]** je festgelegtem Nennbetrag.] **[Sofern der Fälligkeitstag kein Festzinstermine ist, ist folgendes anwendbar:** Die Zinsen für den Zeitraum vom **[der letzte dem Fälligkeitstag vorausgehende Festzinstermine]** (einschließlich) bis zum Fälligkeitstag (ausschließlich) belaufen sich auf **[abschließender Bruchteilszinsbetrag je festgelegter Nennbetrag]** je festgelegtem Nennbetrag.]

(2) *Auflaufende Zinsen.* Der Zinslauf der Schuldverschreibungen endet mit Ablauf des Tages, der dem Tag vorangeht, an dem sie zur Rückzahlung fällig werden. Falls die Emittentin die Schuldverschreibungen bei Fälligkeit nicht einlöst, erfolgt die Verzinsung der Schuldverschreibungen vom Tag der Fälligkeit bis zu dem Tag, der dem Tag der tatsächlichen Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen vorangeht, in Höhe des gesetzlich festgelegten Satzes für Verzugszinsen.¹

(3) *Berechnung der Zinsen für gebrochene Zeiträume.* Sofern Zinsen für einen Zeitraum von weniger als einem Jahr zu berechnen sind, erfolgt die Berechnung

¹ Der gesetzliche Verzugszinssatz beträgt für das Jahr fünf Prozentpunkte über dem von der Deutsche Bundesbank von Zeit zu Zeit veröffentlichten Basiszinssatz, §§ 288 Absatz 1, 247 BGB.

auf der Grundlage des Zinstagequotienten (wie nachstehend definiert).

(4) *Zinstagequotient*. "**Zinstagequotient**" bezeichnet im Hinblick auf die Berechnung eines Zinsbetrages auf eine Schuldverschreibung für einen beliebigen Zeitraum (der "**Zinsberechnungszeitraum**"):

Im Falle von Actual/Actual (ICMA Regelung 251) mit jährlichen Zinszahlungen (ausschließlich dem Fall eines ersten oder letzten kurzen oder langen Kupons) ist folgendes anwendbar

[die tatsächliche Anzahl von Tagen im Zinsberechnungszeitraum, dividiert durch die tatsächliche Anzahl von Tagen in der jeweiligen Zinsperiode.]

Im Fall von Actual/Actual (ICMA Regelung 251) mit jährlichen Zinszahlungen (einschließlich dem Fall eines ersten oder letzten kurzen Kupons) ist folgendes anwendbar

[die Anzahl von Tagen in dem Zinsberechnungszeitraum, geteilt durch die Anzahl der Tage in der Bezugsperiode, in die der Zinsberechnungszeitraum fällt.]

Im Falle von Actual/Actual (ICMA Regelung 251) mit zwei oder mehr gleich bleibenden Zinsperioden (einschließlich dem Fall eines ersten oder letzten kurzen Kupons) innerhalb eines Zinsjahres ist folgendes anwendbar

[die Anzahl von Tagen in dem Zinsberechnungszeitraum, geteilt durch das Produkt aus (1) der Anzahl der Tage in der Bezugsperiode, in die der Zinsberechnungszeitraum fällt, und (2) der Anzahl von Zinszahlungstagen, die angenommen, dass Zinsen für das gesamte Jahr zu zahlen wären in ein Kalenderjahr fallen oder fallen würden.]

Im Fall von Actual/Actual (ICMA Regelung 251) und wenn der Zinsberechnungszeitraum länger ist als eine Bezugsperiode (langer Kupon) ist folgendes anwendbar

[die Summe aus:

- (a) der Anzahl von Tagen in dem Zinsberechnungszeitraum, die in die Bezugsperiode fallen, in welcher der Zinsberechnungszeitraum beginnt, geteilt durch **[Im Fall von Bezugsperioden, die kürzer sind als ein Jahr, ist folgendes anwendbar: das Produkt aus (x)]** [die] [der] Anzahl der Tage in dieser Bezugsperiode **[Im Fall von Bezugsperioden, die kürzer sind als ein Jahr, ist folgendes anwendbar: und (y) der Anzahl von Bezugsperioden, die in ein Kalenderjahr fallen oder fallen würden, falls Zinsen für das gesamte Jahr zu zahlen wären];** und
- (b) der Anzahl von Tagen in dem Zinsberechnungszeitraum, die in die nächste Bezugsperiode fallen, geteilt durch **[Im Fall von Bezugsperioden, die kürzer sind als ein Jahr, ist folgendes anwendbar: das Produkt aus (x)]** [die] [der] Anzahl der Tage in dieser Bezugsperiode **[Im Fall von Bezugsperioden, die kürzer sind als ein Jahr, ist folgendes anwendbar: und (y) der Anzahl von Bezugsperioden, die in ein**

Kalenderjahr fallen oder fallen würden, falls Zinsen für das gesamte Jahr zu zahlen wären].

Folgendes gilt für alle Optionen von Actual/Actual (ICMA) anwendbar außer Option Actual/Actual (ICMA Regelung 251) mit jährlichen Zinszahlungen (ausschließlich dem Fall eines ersten oder letzten kurzen oder langen Kupons)

["**Bezugsperiode**" bezeichnet den Zeitraum ab dem Verzinsungsbeginn (einschließlich) bis zum ersten Zinszahlungstag (ausschließlich) oder von jedem Zinszahlungstag (einschließlich) bis zum nächsten Zinszahlungstag (ausschließlich). **[Im Fall eines ersten oder letzten kurzen Zinsberechnungszeitraumes ist folgendes anwendbar:** Zum Zwecke der Bestimmung der maßgeblichen Bezugsperiode gilt der **[Fiktive Zinszahlungstag]** als Zinszahlungstag.] **[Im Fall eines ersten oder letzten langen Zinsberechnungszeitraumes ist folgendes anwendbar:** Zum Zwecke der Bestimmung der maßgeblichen Bezugsperiode gelten der **[Fiktiver Zinszahlungstag]** als Zinszahlungstage].]

Im Falle von 30/360, 360/360 oder Bond Basis ist folgendes anwendbar

[die Anzahl von Tagen im Zinsberechnungszeitraum dividiert durch 360, wobei die Anzahl der Tage auf der Grundlage eines Jahres von 360 Tagen mit zwölf Monaten zu je 30 Tagen zu ermitteln ist (es sei denn, (A) der letzte Tag des Zinsberechnungszeitraumes fällt auf den 31. Tag eines Monats, während der erste Tag des Zinsberechnungszeitraumes weder auf den 30. noch den 31. Tag eines Monats fällt, in welchem Fall der diesen Tag enthaltende Monat nicht als ein auf 30 Tage gekürzter Monat zu behandeln ist, oder (B) der letzte Tag des Zinsberechnungszeitraumes fällt auf den letzten Tag des Monats Februar, in welchem Fall der Monat Februar nicht als ein auf 30 Tage verlängerter Monat zu behandeln ist).]

Im Falle von 30E/360 oder Eurobond Basis ist folgendes anwendbar

[die Anzahl der Tage im Zinsberechnungszeitraum dividiert durch 360 (dabei ist die Anzahl der Tage auf der Grundlage eines Jahres von 360 Tagen mit 12 Monaten zu 30 Tagen zu ermitteln, und zwar ohne Berücksichtigung des ersten oder letzten Tages des Zinsberechnungszeitraumes).]

§ 5 ZAHLUNGEN

(1) *Zahlungen auf Kapital.* Zahlungen auf Kapital in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen erfolgen nach Maßgabe des nachstehenden Absatzes 3 an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift auf die Konten der jeweiligen Kontoinhaber des Clearing-Systems außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten.

Für die Zwecke des § 1 Absatz 3 und dieses § 5 bezeichnet "**Vereinigte Staaten**" die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (einschließlich deren Bundesstaaten und des District of Columbia) sowie deren Territorien (einschließlich Puerto Rico, die U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island und Northern Mariana Islands).

(2) *Zahlung von Zinsen.* Die Zahlung von Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt nach Maßgabe des nachstehenden Absatzes 3 an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift für die betreffenden Kontoinhaber des Clearing-Systems außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten.

Die Zahlung von Zinsen auf durch eine vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieft Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt nach Maßgabe des nachstehenden Absatzes 3 an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift für die betreffenden Kontoinhaber des Clearing-Systems, und zwar nach ordnungsgemäßer Bescheinigung gemäß § 1 Absatz 3 (b) außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten.

(3) *Zahlungsweise.* Vorbehaltlich geltender steuerlicher und sonstiger gesetzlicher Regelungen und Vorschriften erfolgen zu leistende Zahlungen auf Schuldverschreibungen in der festgelegten Währung.

(4) *Erfüllung.* Die Emittentin wird durch Leistung der Zahlung an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order von ihrer Zahlungspflicht befreit.

(5) *Zahltag.* Fällt der Fälligkeitstag einer Zahlung in Bezug auf eine Schuldverschreibung auf einen Tag, der kein Zahltag ist, dann hat der Gläubiger keinen Anspruch auf Zahlung vor dem nächsten Zahltag am jeweiligen Geschäftsort. Der Gläubiger ist nicht berechtigt, weitere Zinsen oder sonstige Zahlungen aufgrund dieser Verspätung zu verlangen.

Für diese Zwecke bezeichnet "**Zahltag**" einen Tag (außer einem Samstag oder Sonntag),

Bei nicht auf Euro lautenden Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar

[an dem Geschäftsbanken und Devisenmärkte Zahlungen in **[relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)]** abwickeln [.] [und]]

Im Fall, dass das Clearingsystem und TARGET offen sein sollen, ist folgendes anwendbar

[an dem das Clearing System sowie alle betroffenen Bereiche des Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2 ("**TARGET**") geöffnet sind, um die betreffenden Zahlungen weiterzuleiten.]

(6) *Bezugnahmen auf Kapital und Zinsen.* Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf Kapital der Schuldverschreibungen schließen, soweit anwendbar, die folgenden Beträge ein: den Rückzahlungsbetrag der Schuldverschreibungen; **[Falls die Emittentin das Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen aus anderen als steuerlichen Gründen vorzeitig zurückzahlen, ist folgendes anwendbar:** den Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag (Call) der Schuldverschreibungen,] **[Falls der Gläubiger ein Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen vorzeitig zu kündigen, ist folgendes anwendbar:** den Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag (Put) der Schuldverschreibungen,] sowie jeden Aufschlag sowie sonstige auf oder in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge. Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen sollen, soweit anwendbar, sämtliche gemäß § 8 zahlbaren zusätzlichen Beträge einschließen.

(7) *Hinterlegung von Kapital und Zinsen.* Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, beim Amtsgericht Frankfurt am Main Zins- oder Kapitalbeträge zu hinterlegen, die von den Gläubigern nicht innerhalb von zwölf Monaten nach dem Fälligkeitstag beansprucht worden sind, auch wenn die Gläubiger sich nicht in Annahmeverzug befinden. Soweit eine solche Hinterlegung erfolgt, und auf das Recht der Rücknahme verzichtet wird, erlöschen die diesbezüglichen Ansprüche der Gläubiger gegen die Emittentin.

§ 6 RÜCKZAHLUNG

(1) *Rückzahlung bei Endfälligkeit.* Soweit nicht zuvor bereits ganz oder teilweise zurückgezahlt oder angekauft und entwertet, werden die Schuldverschreibungen zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag am **[Fälligkeitstag]** (der "**Fälligkeitstag**") zurückgezahlt. Der "**Rückzahlungsbetrag**" in Bezug auf jede Schuldverschreibung entspricht dem Nennbetrag.

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben

[(2) Vorzeitige Rückzahlung aus Steuergründen. Die Schuldverschreibungen können insgesamt, jedoch nicht teilweise, nach Wahl der Emittentin mit einer Kündigungsfrist von nicht weniger als 30 und nicht mehr als 60 Tagen gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent und gemäß § 13 gegenüber den Gläubigern

werden, ist
folgendes
anwendbar

vorzeitig gekündigt und zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag zuzüglich bis zum für die Rückzahlung festgesetzten Tag aufgelaufener Zinsen zurückgezahlt werden, falls die Emittentin als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Steuer- oder Abgabengesetze und -vorschriften der Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder deren politischen Untergliederungen oder Steuerbehörden oder als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Anwendung oder der offiziellen Auslegung dieser Gesetze und Vorschriften (vorausgesetzt diese Änderung oder Ergänzung wird am oder nach dem **[Tag der Begebung]** wirksam) zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen (wie in § 8 dieser Anleihebedingungen definiert) verpflichtet sein wird und diese Verpflichtung nicht durch das Ergreifen der Emittentin zur Verfügung stehender und ihr zumutbarer Maßnahmen vermieden werden kann.

Eine solche Kündigung darf allerdings nicht (i) früher als 90 Tage vor dem frühest möglichen Termin erfolgen, an dem die Emittentin verpflichtet wäre, solche zusätzlichen Beträge zu zahlen, und (ii) zu dem Zeitpunkt, in dem die Kündigungsmitteilung erfolgt, muss die Verpflichtung zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen noch wirksam sein.

Vor der Veröffentlichung einer Kündigung gemäß dieser Bestimmung muss die Emittentin dem Fiscal Agent eine Bescheinigung vorlegen, die von einem Vorstandsmitglied der Emittentin unterschrieben ist und welche darlegt, dass die Voraussetzungen dieses Kündigungsrechts vorliegen und außerdem eine Stellungnahme eines unabhängigen und anerkannten Rechtsberaters enthält, in der festgestellt wird, dass die Emittentin verpflichtet ist oder sein wird, solche zusätzlichen Beträge aufgrund einer solchen Rechts- oder Auslegungsänderung zu zahlen.

Eine solche Kündigung hat gemäß § 13 zu erfolgen. Sie ist unwiderruflich, muss den für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Termin nennen und eine zusammenfassende Erklärung enthalten, welche die Umstände darlegt, die das Rückzahlungsrecht der Emittentin begründen.]

Im Fall von
Schuldverschrei-
bungen, die von
Finance begeben
werden, ist
folgendes
anwendbar

[(2) *Vorzeitige Rückzahlung aus Steuergründen.* Die Schuldverschreibungen können insgesamt, jedoch nicht teilweise, nach Wahl der Emittentin mit einer Kündigungsfrist von nicht weniger als 30 und nicht mehr als 60 Tagen gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent und gemäß § 13 gegenüber den Gläubigern vorzeitig gekündigt und zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag zuzüglich bis zum für die Rückzahlung festgesetzten Tag aufgelaufener Zinsen zurückgezahlt werden, falls die Emittentin oder die Garantin, die aus von ihr nicht zu verantwortenden Gründen die Leistung der Zahlung durch die Emittentin nicht bewirken kann, als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Steuer- oder Abgabengesetze und -vorschriften der Niederlande oder der Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder deren politischen Untergliederungen oder Steuerbehörden oder als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Anwendung oder der offiziellen Auslegung dieser Gesetze und Vorschriften (vorausgesetzt diese Änderung oder Ergänzung wird am oder nach dem **[Tag der Begebung]** wirksam) zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen (wie in § 8 dieser Anleihebedingungen, bzw. in der Garantie definiert) verpflichtet sein wird und diese Verpflichtung nicht durch das Ergreifen der Emittentin oder der Garantin zur Verfügung stehender und ihr zumutbarer Maßnahmen vermieden werden kann.

Eine solche Kündigung darf allerdings nicht (i) früher als 90 Tage vor dem frühest möglichen Termin erfolgen, an dem die Emittentin oder die Garantin verpflichtet wäre, solche zusätzlichen Beträge zu zahlen, und (ii) zu dem Zeitpunkt, in dem die Kündigungsmitteilung erfolgt, muss die Verpflichtung zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen noch wirksam sein.

Vor der Veröffentlichung einer Kündigung gemäß dieser Bestimmung muss die Emittentin dem Fiscal Agent eine Bescheinigung vorlegen, die von einem Vorstandsmitglied der Garantin unterschrieben ist und welche darlegt, dass die Voraussetzungen dieses Kündigungsrechts vorliegen und außerdem eine

Falls die Emittentin das Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen vorzeitig zu festgelegten Wahlrückzahlungsbeträgen (Call) zurückzuzahlen, ist folgendes anwendbar

Stellungnahme eines unabhängigen und anerkannten Rechtsberaters enthält, in der festgestellt wird, dass die Emittentin oder die Garantin verpflichtet ist oder sein wird, solche zusätzlichen Beträge aufgrund einer solchen Rechts- oder Auslegungsänderung zu zahlen.

Eine solche Kündigung hat gemäß § 13 zu erfolgen. Sie ist unwiderruflich, muss den für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Termin nennen und eine zusammenfassende Erklärung enthalten, welche die Umstände darlegt, die das Rückzahlungsrecht der Emittentin begründen.]

[(3) *Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl der Emittentin.*

- (a) Die Emittentin kann, nachdem sie gemäß Absatz (b) gekündigt hat, die Schuldverschreibungen insgesamt oder teilweise am/an den Wahl-Rückzahlungstag(en) (Call) zum/zu den Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag bzw. -beträgen (Call), wie nachstehend angegeben, nebst etwaigen bis zum Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Call) (ausschließlich) aufgelaufenen Zinsen zurückzahlen.

Wahl-Rückzahlungstag(e) (Call)	Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag/-beträge (Call)
[Wahl-Rückzahlungstag(e)]	[Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag/-beträge]
[]	[]
[]	[]

[Falls der Gläubiger ein Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen vorzeitig zu kündigen ist folgendes anwendbar: Der Emittentin steht dieses Wahlrecht nicht in Bezug auf eine Schuldverschreibung zu, deren Rückzahlung bereits der Gläubiger in Ausübung seines Wahlrechts nach Absatz [4] dieses § 6 verlangt hat.]

- (b) Die Kündigung ist den Gläubigern der Schuldverschreibungen durch die Emittentin gemäß § 13 und dem Fiscal Agent bekannt zu geben (die Kündigung gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent hat 15 Tage vor der Kündigung gegenüber den Gläubigern zu erfolgen). Sie beinhaltet die folgenden Angaben:
- (i) die zurückzuzahlende Serie von Schuldverschreibungen;
 - (ii) eine Erklärung, ob diese Serie ganz oder teilweise zurückgezahlt wird und im letzteren Fall den Gesamtbetrag der zurückzuzahlenden Schuldverschreibungen und, falls die Schuldverschreibungen durch Einzelkunden verbrieft sind, die entsprechenden Seriennummern;
 - (iii) den Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Call), der nicht weniger als 15 und nicht mehr als 30 Tage nach dem Tag der Kündigung durch die Emittentin gegenüber den Gläubigern liegen darf; und
 - (iv) den Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag (Call), zu dem die Schuldverschreibungen zurückgezahlt werden.
- (c) Wenn die Schuldverschreibungen nur teilweise zurückgezahlt werden, werden die zurückzuzahlenden Schuldverschreibungen in Übereinstimmung mit den Regeln des betreffenden Clearing-Systems ausgewählt. **[Falls die Schuldverschreibungen in Form einer NGN begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar:** Die teilweise Rückzahlung wird in den Registern von CBL und Euroclear nach deren Ermessen entweder als Pool-Faktor oder als Reduzierung des Gesamtnennbetrags wiedergegeben.]]

Falls der Gläubiger ein Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen vorzeitig zu festgelegtem/n Wahlrückzahlungsbetrag/-beträgen (Put) zu kündigen, ist folgendes anwendbar

[[4)] Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl des Gläubigers.

- (a) Die Emittentin hat eine Schuldverschreibung nach Ausübung des entsprechenden Wahlrechts durch den Gläubiger am/an den Wahl-Rückzahlungstag(en) (Put) zum/zu den Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag/-beträgen (Put), wie nachstehend angegeben nebst etwaigen bis zum Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Put) (ausschließlich) aufgelaufenen Zinsen zurückzuzahlen.

Wahl-Rückzahlungstag(e) (Put)	Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag/-beträge (Put)
[Wahl-Rückzahlungstag(e)]	[Wahl-Rückzahlungsbetrag/-beträge]
[]	[]
[]	[]

Dem Gläubiger steht dieses Wahlrecht nicht in Bezug auf eine Schuldverschreibung zu, deren Rückzahlung durch die Emittentin in Ausübung ihres Wahlrechts nach § 6 Absatz 2 **[Falls die Emittentin das Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen vorzeitig zurückzuzahlen, ist folgendes anwendbar: oder Absatz 3]** verlangt hat.

- (b) Um dieses Wahlrecht auszuüben, darf der Gläubiger die betreffende Schuldverschreibung nicht früher als 15 Tage vor dem Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Put), an dem die Rückzahlung gemäß der Ausübungserklärung (wie nachstehend definiert) erfolgen soll, an die bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle einer Zahlstelle eine schriftliche Mitteilung zur vorzeitigen Rückzahlung ("**Ausübungserklärung**"), zu schicken. Falls die Ausübungserklärung nach 17:00 Uhr Frankfurter Zeit am **[Mindestkündigungsfrist]** Tag vor dem Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Put) eingeht, ist das Wahlrecht nicht wirksam ausgeübt. Die Ausübungserklärung hat anzugeben: (i) den gesamten Nennbetrag der Schuldverschreibungen, für die das Wahlrecht ausgeübt wird [und][.] (ii) die Wertpapierkennnummern dieser Schuldverschreibungen (soweit vergeben) **[Im Fall der Verwahrung der Globalurkunde durch CBF ist folgendes anwendbar: und (iii) Kontaktdaten sowie eine Kontoverbindung]**. Für die Ausübungserklärung kann ein Formblatt, wie es bei den bezeichneten Geschäftsstellen des Fiscal Agent [und der Zahlstelle[n]] in deutscher und englischer Sprache erhältlich ist und das weitere Hinweise enthält, verwendet werden. Eine so hinterlegte Schuldverschreibung kann nicht zurückgefordert und die Ausübung des Wahlrechts kann nicht widerrufen werden.]

§ 7

DER FISCAL AGENT UND DIE ZAHLSTELLE

- (1) *Ernennung; bezeichnete Geschäftsstellen.* Der anfänglich bestellte Fiscal Agent und die anfänglich bestellte Zahlstelle und deren bezeichnete Geschäftsstellen lauten wie folgt:

Fiscal Agent und Hauptzahlstelle:	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Trust & Securities Services (TSS) Taunusanlage 12 60325 Frankfurt am Main Deutschland
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Der Fiscal Agent und die Zahlstelle behalten sich das Recht vor, jederzeit ihre jeweiligen bezeichneten Geschäftsstellen durch andere bezeichnete Geschäftsstellen in derselben Stadt zu ersetzen.

(2) *Änderung der Bestellung oder Abberufung.* Die Emittentin behält sich das Recht vor, jederzeit die Bestellung des Fiscal Agent oder einer Zahlstelle zu ändern oder zu beenden und einen anderen Fiscal Agent oder zusätzliche oder andere Zahlstellen zu bestellen. Die Emittentin wird jedoch zu jedem Zeitpunkt [(i)] einen Fiscal Agent **[Für auf US-Dollar lautende Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar:** und (ii) falls Zahlungen bei den oder durch die Geschäftsstellen aller Zahlstellen außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten (wie in § 5(1) definiert) aufgrund der Einführung von Devisenbeschränkungen oder ähnlichen Beschränkungen hinsichtlich der vollständigen Zahlung oder des Empfangs der entsprechenden Beträge in US-Dollar widerrechtlich oder tatsächlich ausgeschlossen werden, eine Zahlstelle mit bezeichneter Geschäftsstelle in New York City] unterhalten. Eine Änderung, Abberufung, Bestellung oder ein sonstiger Wechsel wird (außer im Insolvenzfall, wo eine solche Änderung sofort wirksam wird) nur wirksam, sofern die Gläubiger hierüber gemäß § 13 vorab unter Einhaltung einer Frist von mindestens 30 und höchstens 45 Tagen informiert wurden.

(3) *Erfüllungsgehilfe(n) der Emittentin.* Der Fiscal Agent und die Zahlstelle handeln ausschließlich als Erfüllungsgehilfen der Emittentin und übernehmen keinerlei Verpflichtungen gegenüber den Gläubigern und es wird kein Auftrags- oder Treuhandverhältnis zwischen ihnen und den Gläubigern begründet.

§ 8 STEUERN

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Kapital und Zinsen werden von der Emittentin ohne Abzug oder Einbehalt wegen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren gleich welcher Art gezahlt, die von oder in Deutschland oder für deren Rechnung oder von oder für Rechnung einer dort zur Steuererhebung ermächtigten Gebietskörperschaft oder Behörde auferlegt, erhoben oder eingezogen werden (nachstehend zusammen "Quellensteuern" genannt), es sei denn, ein solcher Abzug oder Einbehalt ist gesetzlich vorgeschrieben. In diesem letzteren Fall wird die Emittentin die zusätzlichen Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen zahlen, die erforderlich sind, damit der dem Gläubiger nach diesem Abzug oder Einbehalt zufließende Nettobetrag jeweils den Beträgen an Kapital und Zinsen entspricht, die ihm zustehen würden, wenn der Abzug oder Einbehalt nicht erforderlich wäre. Solche zusätzlichen Beträge sind jedoch nicht zahlbar wegen Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren, die

- (a) von einer als Depotbank oder Inkassobeauftragter des Gläubigers handelnden Person oder sonst auf andere Weise zu entrichten sind als dadurch, dass die Emittentin aus den von ihr zu leistenden Zahlungen von Kapital oder Zinsen einen Abzug oder Einbehalt vornimmt; oder
- (b) wegen gegenwärtiger oder früherer persönlicher oder geschäftlicher Beziehungen des Gläubigers zu Deutschland zu zahlen sind, und nicht allein deshalb, weil Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen aus Quellen in Deutschland stammen (oder für Zwecke der Besteuerung so behandelt werden) oder dort besichert sind; oder
- (c) aufgrund (i) einer Richtlinie oder Verordnung der Europäischen Union betreffend die Besteuerung von Zinserträgen oder (ii) einer zwischenstaatlichen Vereinbarung über deren Besteuerung, an der Deutschland oder die Europäische Union beteiligt ist, oder (iii) einer gesetzlichen Vorschrift, die diese Richtlinie, Verordnung oder Vereinbarung umsetzt oder befolgt, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten sind; oder

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

- (d) aufgrund einer Rechtsänderung zahlbar sind, die später als 30 Tage nach Fälligkeit der betreffenden Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen oder, wenn dies später erfolgt, ordnungsgemäßer Bereitstellung aller fälligen Beträge und einer diesbezüglichen Bekanntmachung gemäß den Anleihebedingungen wirksam wird]

[Kapital und Zinsen werden von der Emittentin ohne Abzug oder Einbehalt wegen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren gleich welcher Art gezahlt, die von oder in den Niederlanden oder Deutschland oder für deren Rechnung oder von oder für Rechnung einer dort zur Steuererhebung ermächtigten Gebietskörperschaft oder Behörde auferlegt, erhoben oder eingezogen werden (nachstehend zusammen "**Quellensteuern**" genannt), es sei denn, ein solcher Abzug oder Einbehalt ist gesetzlich vorgeschrieben. In diesem letzteren Fall wird die Emittentin die zusätzlichen Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen zahlen, die erforderlich sind, damit der dem Gläubiger nach diesem Abzug oder Einbehalt zufließende Nettobetrag jeweils den Beträgen an Kapital und Zinsen entspricht, die ihm zustehen würden, wenn der Abzug oder Einbehalt nicht erforderlich wäre. Solche zusätzlichen Beträge sind jedoch nicht zahlbar wegen Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren, die

- (a) von einer als Depotbank oder Inkassobeauftragter des Gläubigers handelnden Person oder sonst auf andere Weise zu entrichten sind als dadurch, dass die Emittentin aus den von ihr zu leistenden Zahlungen von Kapital oder Zinsen einen Abzug oder Einbehalt vornimmt; oder
- (b) wegen gegenwärtiger oder früherer persönlicher oder geschäftlicher Beziehungen des Gläubigers zu den Niederlanden oder Deutschland zu zahlen sind, und nicht allein deshalb, weil Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen aus Quellen in den Niederlanden oder Deutschland stammen (oder für Zwecke der Besteuerung so behandelt werden) oder dort besichert sind; oder
- (c) aufgrund (i) einer Richtlinie oder Verordnung der Europäischen Union betreffend die Besteuerung von Zinserträgen oder (ii) einer zwischenstaatlichen Vereinbarung über deren Besteuerung, an der Deutschland, die Niederlande oder die Europäische Union beteiligt ist, oder (iii) einer gesetzlichen Vorschrift, die diese Richtlinie, Verordnung oder Vereinbarung umsetzt oder befolgt, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten sind; oder
- (d) aufgrund einer Rechtsänderung zahlbar sind, die später als 30 Tage nach Fälligkeit der betreffenden Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen oder, wenn dies später erfolgt, ordnungsgemäßer Bereitstellung aller fälligen Beträge und einer diesbezüglichen Bekanntmachung gemäß den Anleihebedingungen wirksam wird]

§ 9

VORLEGUNGSFRIST

Die in § 801 Absatz 1 Satz 1 BGB bestimmte Vorlegungsfrist wird für die Schuldverschreibungen auf zehn Jahre verkürzt.

§ 10

KÜNDIGUNG

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(1) *Kündigungsrecht.* Jeder Gläubiger ist berechtigt, seine Schuldverschreibungen zu kündigen und deren sofortige Tilgung zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag, zuzüglich etwaiger bis zum Tage der Rückzahlung aufgelaufener Zinsen zu verlangen, falls einer der folgenden Kündigungsgründe ("**Kündigungsgründe**") vorliegt:

- (a) die Emittentin zahlt Kapital oder Zinsen nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem betreffenden Fälligkeitstag; oder
- (b) die Emittentin unterlässt die ordnungsgemäße Erfüllung irgendeiner anderen Verpflichtung aus den Schuldverschreibungen und diese Unterlassung, falls sie geheilt werden kann, länger als 60 Tage fort dauert, nachdem der Fiscal Agent hierüber eine Benachrichtigung von einem Gläubiger erhalten hat; oder
- (c) eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit (wie in § 3 Absatz 1 definiert) der Emittentin vorzeitig zahlbar wird aufgrund einer Nicht- oder Schlechterfüllung des dieser Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit zugrunde liegenden Vertrages, oder die Emittentin einer Zahlungsverpflichtung in Höhe oder im Gegenwert von mehr als EUR 25.000.000 aus einer Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit oder aufgrund einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie, die für eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit Dritter gegeben wurde, nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach ihrer Fälligkeit bzw. im Falle einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Inanspruchnahme aus dieser Bürgschaft oder Garantie nachkommt, es sei denn die Emittentin bestreitet in gutem Glauben, dass diese Zahlungsverpflichtung besteht oder fällig ist bzw. diese Bürgschaft oder Garantie berechtigterweise geltend gemacht wird, oder falls eine für solche Verbindlichkeiten bestellte Sicherheit für die oder von den daraus berechtigten Gläubiger(n) in Anspruch genommen wird, oder
- (d) die Emittentin ihre Zahlungsunfähigkeit bekannt gibt oder ihre Zahlungen einstellt, oder
- (e) ein Gericht ein Insolvenzverfahren gegen die Emittentin eröffnet, oder die Emittentin ein solches Verfahren einleitet oder beantragt, oder
- (f) die Emittentin in Liquidation tritt, es sei denn, dies geschieht im Zusammenhang mit einer Verschmelzung oder einer anderen Form des Zusammenschlusses mit einer anderen Gesellschaft und diese Gesellschaft übernimmt alle Verpflichtungen, die die Emittentin im Zusammenhang mit diesen Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen ist, oder
- (g) in Deutschland irgendein Gesetz, eine Verordnung oder behördliche Anordnung erlassen wird oder ergeht, aufgrund derer die Emittentin daran gehindert wird, die von ihr gemäß diesen Anleihebedingungen übernommenen Verpflichtungen in vollem Umfang zu beachten und zu erfüllen und diese Lage nicht binnen 90 Tagen behoben ist.

Das Kündigungsrecht erlischt, falls der Kündigungsgrund vor Ausübung des Rechts geheilt wurde.

(2) *Quorum.* In den Fällen des § 10 Absatz 1 (b) oder 1 (c) wird eine Kündigung, sofern nicht bei deren Eingang zugleich einer der in § 10 Absatz 1(a), 1(d), 1(e), 1(f) oder 1(g) bezeichneten Kündigungsgründe vorliegt, erst wirksam, wenn bei dem Fiscal Agent Kündigungserklärungen von Gläubigern von Schuldverschreibungen im Gesamtnennbetrag von mindestens $\frac{1}{10}$ der dann ausstehenden Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen sind.

(3) *Form der Erklärung.* Eine Benachrichtigung, einschließlich einer Kündigung der Schuldverschreibungen gemäß vorstehendem Absatz 1 ist schriftlich gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent zu erklären und an dessen bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle zu übermitteln.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes

[(1) *Kündigungsrecht.* Jeder Gläubiger ist berechtigt, seine Schuldverschreibungen zu kündigen und deren sofortige Tilgung zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag, zuzüglich etwaiger bis zum Tage der Rückzahlung aufgelaufener Zinsen zu verlangen, falls einer der folgenden Kündigungsgründe ("**Kündigungsgründe**") vorliegt:

- (a) die Emittentin zahlt Kapital oder Zinsen nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem betreffenden Fälligkeitstag; oder
- (b) die Emittentin unterlässt die ordnungsgemäße Erfüllung irgendeiner anderen Verpflichtung aus den Schuldverschreibungen oder die Garantin unterlässt die Erfüllung einer Verpflichtung aus der Garantie, auf die in § 3 Bezug genommen wird, und diese Unterlassung, falls sie geheilt werden kann, länger als 60 Tage fort dauert, nachdem der Fiscal Agent hierüber eine Benachrichtigung von einem Gläubiger erhalten hat; oder
- (c) eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit (wie in § 3 Absatz 1 definiert) der Emittentin oder der Garantin vorzeitig zahlbar wird aufgrund einer Nicht- oder Schlechterfüllung des dieser Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit zugrunde liegenden Vertrages, oder die Emittentin oder die Garantin einer Zahlungsverpflichtung in Höhe oder im Gegenwert von mehr als EUR 25.000.000 aus einer Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit oder aufgrund einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie, die für eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit Dritter gegeben wurde, nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach ihrer Fälligkeit bzw. im Falle einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Inanspruchnahme aus dieser Bürgschaft oder Garantie nachkommt, es sei denn die Emittentin oder die Garantin bestreitet in gutem Glauben, dass diese Zahlungsverpflichtung besteht oder fällig ist bzw. diese Bürgschaft oder Garantie berechtigterweise geltend gemacht wird, oder falls eine für solche Verbindlichkeiten bestellte Sicherheit für die oder von den daraus berechtigten Gläubiger(n) in Anspruch genommen wird, oder
- (d) die Emittentin oder die Garantin ihre Zahlungsunfähigkeit bekannt gibt oder ihre Zahlungen einstellt, oder
- (e) ein Gericht ein Insolvenzverfahren gegen die Emittentin oder die Garantin eröffnet, oder die Emittentin oder die Garantin ein solches Verfahren einleitet oder beantragt, oder die Emittentin ein "*surseance van betaling*" (Schuldenmoratorium im Sinne des niederländischen Insolvenzrechts) beantragt, oder
- (f) die Emittentin oder die Garantin in Liquidation tritt, es sei denn, dies geschieht im Zusammenhang mit einer Verschmelzung oder einer anderen Form des Zusammenschlusses mit einer anderen Gesellschaft und diese Gesellschaft übernimmt alle Verpflichtungen, die die Emittentin oder die Garantin im Zusammenhang mit diesen Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen ist, oder
- (g) in den Niederlanden oder in Deutschland irgendein Gesetz, eine Verordnung oder behördliche Anordnung erlassen wird oder ergeht, aufgrund derer die Emittentin oder die Garantin daran gehindert wird, die von ihr gemäß diesen Anleihebedingungen bzw. der Garantie übernommenen Verpflichtungen in vollem Umfang zu beachten und zu erfüllen und diese Lage nicht binnen 90 Tagen behoben ist, oder
- (h) die Garantie aus irgendeinem Grund nicht mehr gilt.

Das Kündigungsrecht erlischt, falls der Kündigungsgrund vor Ausübung des Rechts geheilt wurde.

(2) *Quorum*. In den Fällen des § 10 Absatz 1 (b) oder 1 (c) wird eine Kündigung, sofern nicht bei deren Eingang zugleich einer der in § 10 Absatz 1(a), 1(d), 1(e), 1(f), 1(g) oder 1(h) bezeichneten Kündigungsgründe vorliegt, erst wirksam, wenn bei dem Fiscal Agent Kündigungserklärungen von Gläubigern von Schuldverschreibungen im Gesamtnennbetrag von mindestens $\frac{1}{10}$ der dann ausstehenden Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen sind.

(3) *Form der Erklärung*. Eine Benachrichtigung, einschließlich einer Kündigung der Schuldverschreibungen gemäß vorstehendem Absatz 1 ist schriftlich

gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent zu erklären und an dessen bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle zu übermitteln.]

§ 11

ERSETZUNG DER EMITTENTIN

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(1) *Ersetzung*. Die Emittentin ist jederzeit berechtigt, sofern sie sich nicht mit einer Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen in Verzug befindet, ohne Zustimmung der Gläubiger, eine Tochtergesellschaft (wie nachstehend definiert) der Emittentin an ihrer Stelle als Hauptschuldnerin (die "**Nachfolgeschuldnerin**") für alle Verpflichtungen aus und im Zusammenhang mit dieser Emission einzusetzen, vorausgesetzt, dass:

- (a) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle Verpflichtungen der Emittentin in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen übernimmt;
- (b) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle erforderlichen Genehmigungen erlangt hat und berechtigt ist, an den Fiscal Agent die zur Erfüllung ihrer Zahlungsverpflichtungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge in der festgelegten Währung zu zahlen, ohne verpflichtet zu sein, in dem Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, erhobene Steuern oder sonstige Abgaben jeder Art, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten;
- (c) die Emittentin unwiderruflich und unbedingt gegenüber den Gläubigern die Zahlung aller von der Nachfolgeschuldnerin auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge garantiert und diese Garantie eine Verpflichtung der Garantin gemäß den Bestimmungen des § 3 enthält;
- (d) dem Fiscal Agent ein oder mehrere Rechtsgutachten von anerkannten Rechtsanwälten vorgelegt wurden, die bestätigen, dass die Bestimmungen in vorstehenden Unterabsätzen (a), (b) und (c) erfüllt wurden.

Im Sinne dieser Anleihebedingungen bedeutet "**Tochtergesellschaft**" eine Kapital- oder Personengesellschaft, an der die Deutsche Telekom direkt oder indirekt insgesamt nicht weniger als 90% des Kapitals jeder Klasse oder der Stimmrechte hält

(2) *Bekanntmachung*. Jede solche Ersetzung wird gemäß § 13 bekannt gegeben.

(3) *Änderung von Bezugnahmen*. Im Falle einer solchen Ersetzung gilt jede Bezugnahme in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die Emittentin ab dem Zeitpunkt der Ersetzung als Bezugnahme auf die Nachfolgeschuldnerin, und jede Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Emittentin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, ab diesem Zeitpunkt als Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(1) *Ersetzung*. Die Emittentin ist jederzeit berechtigt, sofern sie sich nicht mit einer Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen in Verzug befindet, ohne Zustimmung der Gläubiger, entweder die Garantin oder eine Tochtergesellschaft (wie nachstehend definiert) der Garantin an ihrer Stelle als Hauptschuldnerin (die "**Nachfolgeschuldnerin**") für alle Verpflichtungen aus und im Zusammenhang mit dieser Emission einzusetzen, vorausgesetzt, dass:

- (a) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle Verpflichtungen der Emittentin in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen übernimmt;
- (b) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle erforderlichen Genehmigungen erlangt hat und berechtigt ist, an den Fiscal Agent die zur Erfüllung ihrer Zahlungsverpflichtungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge in der festgelegten Währung zu zahlen, ohne verpflichtet zu sein, in dem Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, erhobene Steuern oder sonstige Abgaben jeder Art, abzuziehen oder

- einzubehalten;
- (c) die Garantin, sofern sie nicht selbst die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ist, unwiderruflich und unbedingd gegenüber den Gläubigern die Zahlung aller von der Nachfolgeschuldnerin auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge garantiert, wobei diese Garantie im wesentlichen die Form der "**Garantie**" hat;
 - (d) dem Fiscal Agent ein oder mehrere Rechtsgutachten von anerkannten Rechtsanwältin vorgelegt wurden, die bestätigen, dass die Bestimmungen in vorstehenden Unterabsätzen (a), (b) und (c) erfüllt wurden.

Im Sinne dieser Anleihebedingungen bedeutet "**Tochtergesellschaft**" eine Kapital- oder Personengesellschaft, an der die Deutsche Telekom direkt oder indirekt insgesamt nicht weniger als 90% des Kapitals jeder Klasse oder der Stimmrechte hält

- (2) *Bekanntmachung*. Jede solche Ersetzung wird gemäß § 13 bekannt gegeben.
- (3) *Änderung von Bezugnahmen*. Im Falle einer solchen Ersetzung gilt jede Bezugnahme in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die Emittentin ab dem Zeitpunkt der Ersetzung als Bezugnahme auf die Nachfolgeschuldnerin, und jede Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Emittentin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, ab diesem Zeitpunkt als Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat.]

§ 12

BEGEBUNG WEITERER SCHULDVERSCHREIBUNGEN, ANKAUF UND ENTWERTUNG

- (1) *Begebung weiterer Schuldverschreibungen*. Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, jederzeit ohne Zustimmung der Gläubiger weitere Schuldverschreibungen mit gleicher Ausstattung (gegebenenfalls mit Ausnahme des Tags der Begebung, des Verzinsungsbeginns und/oder des Ausgabepreises) in der Weise zu begeben, dass sie mit diesen Schuldverschreibungen eine einheitliche Serie bilden.
- (2) *Ankauf*. Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, Schuldverschreibungen im Markt oder anderweitig zu jedem beliebigen Preis zu kaufen. Die von der Emittentin erworbenen Schuldverschreibungen können nach Wahl der Emittentin von ihr gehalten, weiterverkauft oder beim Fiscal Agent zwecks Entwertung eingereicht werden. Sofern diese Käufe durch öffentliches Angebot erfolgen, muss dieses Angebot allen Gläubigern gemacht werden.
- (3) *Entwertung*. Sämtliche vollständig zurückgezahlten Schuldverschreibungen sind unverzüglich zu entwerten und können nicht wiederbegeben oder wiederverkauft werden.

§ 13

MITTEILUNGEN

[(1) *Bekanntmachung*. Alle die Schuldverschreibungen betreffenden Mitteilungen erfolgen durch elektronische Publikation auf der Website der Luxemburger Börse (www.bourse.lu). Jede Mitteilung gilt am dritten Tag nach dem Tag der Veröffentlichung als wirksam erfolgt.

(2) *Mitteilungen an das Clearing System*. Solange Schuldverschreibungen auf der offiziellen Liste der Luxemburger Börse gelistet sind, findet Absatz (1) Anwendung. Soweit die Regeln der Luxemburger Börse dies zulassen, kann die Emittentin eine Veröffentlichung nach Absatz (1) durch eine Mitteilung an das

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die auf der offiziellen Liste der der Luxemburger Börse gelistet sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die nicht an einer Börse notiert sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

Clearing System zur Weiterleitung an die Gläubiger ersetzen; jede derartige Mitteilung gilt am siebten Tag nach dem Tag der Mitteilung an das Clearing System als den Gläubigern mitgeteilt.]

[(1) *Mitteilungen an das Clearing-System.* Die Emittentin wird alle die Schuldverschreibungen betreffenden Mitteilungen an das Clearing System zur Weiterleitung an die Gläubiger übermitteln. Jede derartige Mitteilung gilt am siebten Tag nach dem Tag der Mitteilung an das Clearing System als den Gläubigern mitgeteilt.]

[(2)][(3)] *Form der Mitteilung.* Mitteilungen, die von einem Gläubiger gemacht werden, müssen schriftlich erfolgen und zusammen mit dem Nachweis seiner Inhaberschaft gemäß § 14 Absatz [5] an die Emissionsstelle geleitet werden. Eine solche Mitteilung kann über das Clearing System in der von der Emissionsstelle und dem Clearing System dafür vorgesehenen Weise erfolgen.

§ 14

ANWENDBARES RECHT, GERICHTSSTAND UND GERICHTLICHE GELTENDMACHUNG

(1) *Anwendbares Recht.* Form und Inhalt der Schuldverschreibungen sowie die Rechte und Pflichten der Gläubiger und der Emittentin bestimmen sich in jeder Hinsicht nach deutschem Recht.

(2) *Erfüllungsort.* Erfüllungsort ist Frankfurt am Main.

(3) *Gerichtsstand.* Nicht ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand für alle Rechtsstreitigkeiten aus oder im Zusammenhang mit den Schuldverschreibungen ist Frankfurt am Main. **[Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar:** Die Gläubiger können ihre Ansprüche jedoch auch vor anderen zuständigen Gerichten geltend machen.] Die deutschen Gerichte sind nicht ausschließlich zuständig für die Kraftloserklärung abhandengekommener oder vernichteter Schuldverschreibungen. Die Emittentin unterwirft sich hiermit der Gerichtsbarkeit der nach diesem Absatz zuständigen Gerichte.

Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar

[(4) *Ernennung von Zustellungsbevollmächtigten.* Für etwaige Rechtsstreitigkeiten oder sonstige Verfahren vor deutschen Gerichten bestellt die Emittentin die Deutsche Telekom zu ihrem Zustellungsbevollmächtigten in Deutschland].

[(5)] *Gerichtliche Geltendmachung.* Jeder Gläubiger von Schuldverschreibungen, der diese über ein Clearing-System hält, darf in jedem Rechtsstreit gegen die Emittentin oder in jedem Rechtsstreit, in dem der Gläubiger und die Emittentin Partei sind, seine Rechte aus diesen Schuldverschreibungen im eigenen Namen auf der folgenden Grundlage schützen oder geltend machen: (i) Er bringt eine Bescheinigung der Depotbank bei, bei der er für die Schuldverschreibungen ein Wertpapierdepot unterhält, welche (a) den vollständigen Namen und die vollständige Adresse des Gläubigers enthält, (b) den Gesamtnennbetrag der Schuldverschreibungen bezeichnet, die unter dem Datum der Bestätigung auf dem Wertpapierdepot verbucht sind und (c) bestätigt, dass die Depotbank gegenüber dem Clearing System eine schriftliche Erklärung abgegeben hat, die die vorstehend unter (a) und (b) bezeichneten Informationen enthält; und (ii) er legt eine Kopie der betreffenden Schuldverschreibungen als Global- oder Einzelkunde vor, deren Übereinstimmung mit dem Original eine vertretungsberechtigte Person des Clearing-Systems oder der Verwahrstelle des Clearing-Systems bestätigt hat, ohne dass eine Vorlage der Originalbelege oder der Globalurkunde oder der Einzelkunde in einem solchen Verfahren erforderlich wäre. Unbeschadet des Vorstehenden kann jeder Gläubiger seine Rechte aus den Schuldverschreibungen auch auf jede andere Weise schützen oder geltend

machen, die im Land des Rechtsstreits prozessual zulässig ist. Im Vorstehenden bezeichnet "**Depotbank**" jede Bank oder ein sonstiges anerkanntes Kreditinstitut, das berechtigt ist, das Wertpapierverwahrgeschäft zu betreiben und bei dem der Gläubiger ein Wertpapierdepot für die Schuldverschreibungen unterhält, einschließlich des Clearing-Systems.

§ 15 Sprache

Falls die Anleihebedingungen in deutscher Sprache mit einer Übersetzung in die englische Sprache abgefasst sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Diese Anleihebedingungen sind in deutscher Sprache abgefasst. Eine Übersetzung in die englische Sprache ist beigefügt. Der deutsche Text ist bindend und maßgeblich. Die Übersetzung in die englische Sprache ist unverbindlich.]

Falls die Anleihebedingungen in englischer Sprache mit einer Übersetzung in die deutsche Sprache abgefasst sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Diese Anleihebedingungen sind in englischer Sprache abgefasst und mit einer Übersetzung in die deutsche Sprache versehen. Der englische Text soll bindend und maßgeblich sein. Die deutsche Übersetzung ist unverbindlich.]

Falls die Anleihebedingungen ausschließlich in deutscher Sprache abgefasst sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Diese Anleihebedingungen sind ausschließlich in deutscher Sprache abgefasst.]

OPTION II – Anleihebedingungen für Schuldverschreibungen mit variabler Verzinsung

ANLEIHEBEDINGUNGEN DER SCHULDVERSCHREIBUNGEN

(German Language Version)

§ 1

**WÄHRUNG, NENNBETRAG, FORM UND EIGENTUMSRECHT
BESTIMMTE DEFINITIONEN**

(1) *Währung und Nennbetrag.* Diese Serie der Schuldverschreibungen der [Deutsche Telekom AG] [Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.] ([**"Deutsche Telekom"**] [**"Finance"**] oder die "**Emittentin**") wird in [**festgelegte Währung**] (die "**festgelegte Währung**") im Gesamtnennbetrag von [**Falls die Globalurkunde eine NGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar:** (vorbehaltlich § 1 Absatz 6)] [**Gesamtnennbetrag**] (in Worten: [**Gesamtnennbetrag in Worten**]) begeben und ist eingeteilt in [**Anzahl der Schuldverschreibungen**] Schuldverschreibungen im Nennbetrag von [**festgelegter Nennbetrag**] (der "**festgelegte Nennbetrag**").

(2) *Form und Eigentumsrecht.* Die Schuldverschreibungen lauten auf den Inhaber und sind durch eine Globalurkunde verbrieft. Die Übertragung des Eigentumsrechts an den Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt nach den Vorschriften des jeweils anwendbaren Rechts.

(3) *Vorläufige Globalurkunde - Austausch.*

(a) Die Schuldverschreibungen sind anfänglich in einer vorläufigen Globalurkunde (die "**vorläufige Globalurkunde**") ohne Zinsscheine verbrieft. Die vorläufige Globalurkunde wird, wie nachstehend bestimmt, gegen Schuldverschreibungen in dem festgelegten Nennbetrag, die durch eine Dauerglobalurkunde (die "**Dauerglobalurkunde**") ohne Zinsscheine verbrieft sind ausgetauscht. Einzelurkunden und Zinsscheine werden nicht ausgegeben.

(b) Die vorläufige Globalurkunde wird frühestens an einem Tag (der "**Austauschtag**") gegen eine Dauerglobalurkunde austauschbar, der 40 Tage nach dem Tag der Ausgabe der vorläufigen Globalurkunde liegt und zwar nach Vorlage von Bescheinigungen gemäß U.S. Steuerrecht durch den jeweiligen Kontoinhaber bei dem Clearing-System sowie durch das Clearing-System bei dem Fiscal Agent, in der Form von für diese Zwecke bei dem Fiscal Agent erhältlichen Formularen. Darin wird bescheinigt, dass der bzw. die wirtschaftlichen Eigentümer der durch die vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen keine U.S.-Personen sind, ausgenommen bestimmte Finanzinstitute oder bestimmte Personen, die Schuldverschreibungen über solche Finanzinstitute halten. Zinszahlungen auf durch eine vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen erfolgen erst nach Vorlage solcher Bescheinigungen. Eine gesonderte Bescheinigung ist für jede solche Zinszahlung erforderlich. Jede Bescheinigung, die am oder nach dem 40. Tag nach dem Tag der Ausgabe der durch die vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen eingeht, wird als ein Ersuchen behandelt werden, diese vorläufige Globalurkunde gemäß diesem Absatz (b) dieses § 1 Absatz 3 auszutauschen. Wertpapiere, die im Austausch für die vorläufige Globalurkunde geliefert werden, dürfen nur außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten (wie in § 5 Absatz 1 definiert) geliefert werden. Dauerglobalurkunden, die im Austausch für die vorläufige Globalurkunde geliefert werden, werden ausschließlich außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten (wie in § 5 Absatz 1 definiert) ausgeliefert.

(4) *Bei Austausch von Globalurkunden zahlbare Gebühren.* Der Austausch einer Globalurkunde gemäß diesem § 1 erfolgt für die Inhaber der Schuldverschreibungen kostenfrei.

(5) *Unterzeichnung der Schuldverschreibungen.* Die Globalurkunden sind namens der Emittentin durch zwei vertretungsberechtigte Personen der Emittentin zu unterschreiben. Sie tragen die Kontrollunterschrift des Fiscal Agent oder seines Beauftragten.

(6) *Clearing System.* Jede Schuldverschreibungen verbrieftende Globalurkunde wird von einem oder im Namen eines Clearing Systems verwahrt, bis sämtliche Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin aus den Schuldverschreibungen erfüllt sind.

"Clearing-System" bedeutet **[Bei mehr als einem Clearing System ist folgendes anwendbar: sowohl] [Clearstream Banking AG, Neue Börsenstraße 1, 60487 Frankfurt am Main, Bundesrepublik Deutschland ("CBF")][.][als auch] [Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg, Großherzogtum Luxemburg ("CBL"), Euroclear Bank SA/NV, Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 1210 Brüssel, Belgien ("Euroclear") (CBL and Euroclear jeweils ein "ICSD" und zusammen die "ICSDs")] und jeder Funktionsnachfolger.**

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die im Namen der ICSDs verwahrt werden, und die Globalurkunde eine NGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Die Schuldverschreibungen werden in Form einer new global note ("**NGN**") ausgegeben und von einem common safekeeper im Namen beider ICSDs verwahrt.

Der Gesamtnennbetrag der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen entspricht dem jeweils in den Registern beider ICSDs eingetragenen Gesamtbetrag. Die Register der ICSDs (unter denen man die Register versteht, die jeder ICSD für seine Kunden über den Betrag ihres Anteils an den Schuldverschreibungen führt) sind maßgeblicher Nachweis über den Gesamtnennbetrag der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen, und ein zu diesen Zwecken von einem ICSD jeweils ausgestellte Bescheinigung mit dem Betrag der so verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen ist ein maßgeblicher Nachweis über den Inhalt des Registers des jeweiligen ICSD zu diesem Zeitpunkt.

Bei Rückzahlung oder einer Zinszahlung bezüglich der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen bzw. bei Kauf und Entwertung der durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen stellt die Emittentin sicher, dass die Einzelheiten über Rückzahlung und Zahlung bzw. Kauf und Löschung bezüglich der Globalurkunde *pro rata* in die Unterlagen der ICSDs eingetragen werden, und dass, nach dieser Eintragung, vom Gesamtnennbetrag der in die Register der ICSDs aufgenommenen und durch die Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen der Gesamtnennbetrag der zurückgekauften bzw. gekauften und entwerteten Schuldverschreibungen abgezogen wird.]

[Falls die vorläufige Globalurkunde eine NGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar: Bei Austausch eines Anteils von ausschließlich durch eine vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieften Schuldverschreibungen wird die Emittentin sicherstellen, dass die Einzelheiten dieses Austauschs *pro rata* in die Aufzeichnungen der ICSDs aufgenommen werden.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die im Namen der ICSDs verwahrt werden, und die Globalurkunde eine CGN ist, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Die Schuldverschreibungen werden in Form einer classical global note ("**CGN**") ausgegeben und von einer gemeinsamen Verwahrstelle im Namen beider ICSDs verwahrt.]

(7) *Bestimmte Definitionen.* In diesen Anleihebedingungen bedeutet:

"**Globalurkunde**" die vorläufige Globalurkunde oder Dauerglobalurkunde.

"**Gläubiger**" in Bezug auf die bei einem Clearing-System oder einem sonstigen zentralen Wertpapierverwahrer hinterlegten Schuldverschreibungen der Inhaber eines Miteigentumsanteils oder anderen Rechts an den hinterlegten Schuldverschreibungen, und andernfalls der Inhaber einer Schuldverschreibung.

"**Zahlstelle**" den Fiscal Agent in seiner Eigenschaft als Zahlstelle handelnd durch ihre nachstehend in § 7 bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle, die in § 7 genannte(n) Zahlstelle(n) oder eine gemäß § 7 ernannte Ersatz- oder weitere Zahlstelle.

Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die "*Schuldverschreibungen*" beziehen sich auf die Schuldverschreibungen dieser Serie und schließen, wenn der Zusammenhang dies erfordert, Globalurkunden ein.

Bezugnahmen auf die "*festgelegte Währung*" schließen jede Nachfolge-Währung ein, die entweder durch Gesetz in dem Hoheitsgebiet, in dem die festgelegte Währung ausgegeben wird, oder durch eine zwischen-staatliche Vereinbarung eingeführt wird (die "**Nachfolgewährung**"), sofern Zahlungen in der ursprünglichen Währung nicht mehr als zulässiges Zahlungsmittel für Zahlungen der Emittentin hinsichtlich der Schuldverschreibungen [**Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar:** bzw. für Zahlungen der Garantin hinsichtlich der Garantie] gelten.

§ 2 STATUS

Die Schuldverschreibungen begründen nicht besicherte und nicht nachrangige Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin, die untereinander und mit allen anderen nicht besicherten und nicht nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Emittentin gleichrangig sind.

§ 3 NEGATIVVERPFLICHTUNG DER EMITTENTIN

[Im Falle von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden ist folgendes anwendbar, **GARANTIE UND NEGATIVVERPFLICHTUNG DER GARANTIN**]

[(1)] *Negativverpflichtung.* Die Emittentin verpflichtet sich, solange Schuldverschreibungen ausstehen, jedoch nur bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, an dem alle Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen dem Fiscal Agent zur Verfügung gestellt worden sind, weder ihr gegenwärtiges noch ihr zukünftiges Vermögen ganz oder teilweise in irgendeiner Weise zur Besicherung einer gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit, die von der Emittentin oder einer anderen Person eingegangen oder gewährleistet ist, zu belasten oder eine solche Belastung zu diesem Zweck bestehen zu lassen, ohne gleichzeitig die Gläubiger an derselben Sicherheit im gleichen Rang und gleichen Verhältnis teilnehmen zu lassen. "**Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit**" ist jede Verbindlichkeit zur Zahlung aufgenommener Gelder, die durch Schuldscheine verbrieft, verkörpert oder dokumentiert ist oder durch Schuldverschreibungen oder sonstige Wertpapiere, die an einer Börse oder an einem anderen anerkannten Wertpapiermarkt notiert oder gehandelt werden oder werden können. Um etwaige Zweifel bezüglich von asset-backed financings der Emittentin zu vermeiden, schließt das in diesem § 3 benutzte Wort "*Vermögen*" nicht solche Vermögensgegenstände der Emittentin ein, die nach dem jeweils auf die Transaktion anwendbaren Zivilrecht ohne Rückgriffsmöglichkeiten veräußert sind.

Bei von Finance
begebenen

[(2)] *Garantie und Negativverpflichtung der Garantin.* Die Garantin hat die unbedingte und unwiderrufliche Garantie (die "**Garantie**") für die

Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar

ordnungsgemäße und pünktliche Zahlung von Kapital und Zinsen und sonstiger auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbarer Beträge übernommen. Die Garantin hat sich außerdem in einer Negativverpflichtung (die "**Negativverpflichtung**") verpflichtet, solange Schuldverschreibungen ausstehen, jedoch nur bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, an dem alle Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen dem Fiscal Agent zur Verfügung gestellt worden sind, weder ihr gegenwärtiges noch ihr zukünftiges Vermögen ganz oder teilweise in irgendeiner Weise zur Besicherung einer gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit (wie vorstehend definiert), die von der Garantin oder einer anderen Person eingegangen oder gewährleistet ist, zu belasten oder eine solche Belastung zu diesem Zweck bestehen zu lassen, ohne gleichzeitig die Gläubiger an derselben Sicherheit im gleichen Rang und gleichem Verhältnis teilnehmen zu lassen. Die Garantie und die Negativverpflichtung stellen einen Vertrag zugunsten jedes Gläubigers als begünstigtem Dritten gemäß § 328 BGB dar, welcher das Recht jedes Gläubigers begründet, Erfüllung aus der Garantie und der Negativverpflichtung unmittelbar von der Garantin zu verlangen und die Garantie und die Negativverpflichtung unmittelbar gegen die Garantin durchzusetzen. Um etwaige Zweifel bezüglich von asset-backed financings der Garantin zu vermeiden, schließt das in diesem § 3 benutzte Wort "**Vermögen**" nicht solche Vermögensgegenstände der Garantin ein, die nach dem jeweils auf die Transaktion anwendbaren Zivilrecht ohne Rückgriffsmöglichkeiten veräußert sind. Kopien der Garantie und Negativverpflichtung werden bei den bezeichneten Geschäftsstellen der Zahlstellen zur kostenlosen Ausgabe bereitgehalten.]

§ 4 ZINSEN

(1) *Zinszahlungstage.*

(a) Die Schuldverschreibungen werden in Höhe ihres Gesamtnennbetrages ab dem **[Verzinsungsbeginn]** (der "**Verzinsungsbeginn**") (einschließlich) verzinst. Die Zinsen sind an jedem Zinszahlungstag zahlbar.

"**Zinszahlungstag**" in diesem Sinne ist

[jeweils [festgelegte Zinszahlungstage].]

Im Fall von festgelegten Zinszahlungstagen ist folgendes anwendbar

Im Fall von festgelegten Zinsperioden ist folgendes anwendbar

[(sofern diese Anleihebedingungen keine abweichenden Bestimmungen vorsehen) jeweils der Tag, der **[Anzahl]** **[Wochen]** **[Monate]** **[anderer festgelegter Zeitraum/andere festgelegte Zeiträume]** nach dem vorausgehenden Zinszahlungstag liegt oder, im Falle des ersten Zinszahlungstages, nach dem Verzinsungsbeginn liegt.]

(b) Fällt ein Zinszahlungstag auf einen Tag, der kein Geschäftstag (wie nachstehend definiert) ist, so wird der Zinszahlungstag:

Bei Anwendung der modifizierten folgender Geschäftstag-Konvention ist folgendes anwendbar

[auf den nächstfolgenden Geschäftstag verschoben, es sei denn, dieser würde dadurch in den nächsten Kalendermonat fallen; in diesem Fall wird der Zahlungstag auf den unmittelbar vorausgehenden Geschäftstag verlegt.]

Bei Anwendung der FRN (*Floating Rate Note* – variabel verzinsliche Schuldverschreibung) Konvention ist

[auf den nächstfolgenden Geschäftstag verschoben, es sei denn, dieser würde dadurch in den nächsten Kalendermonat fallen; in diesem Fall (i) wird der Zinszahlungstag auf den unmittelbar vorangehenden Geschäftstag vorgezogen und (ii) ist jeder nachfolgende Zinszahlungstag der jeweils letzte Geschäftstag des Monats, der **[Zahl] **[Monate]** nach dem**

folgendes anwendbar	vorangegangenen gültigen Zinszahlungstag liegt.]
Bei Anwendung der folgender Geschäftstag-Konvention ist folgendes anwendbar	[auf den nächstfolgenden Geschäftstag verschoben.]
Bei Anwendung der Vorangegangener Geschäftstag-Konvention ist folgendes anwendbar	[auf den unmittelbar vorangegangenen Geschäftstag verlegt.]
Falls die festgelegte Währung nicht Euro ist, ist folgendes anwendbar	"Geschäftstag" bezeichnet einen Tag [(außer einem Samstag oder Sonntag), an dem Geschäftsbanken allgemein für Geschäfte in [relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)] geöffnet sind und Devisenmärkte Zahlungen in [relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)] abwickeln] [.] [und]
Falls das Clearing System und TARGET geöffnet sein sollen, ist folgendes anwendbar	[an dem das Clearing System sowie alle betroffenen Bereiche des Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2 ("TARGET") geöffnet sind, um die betreffende Zahlung abzuwickeln].
Falls der Angebotssatz für Einlagen in der festgelegten Währung EURIBOR ist, ist folgendes anwendbar	[(2) <i>Zinssatz</i> . Der Zinssatz (der " Zinssatz ") für jede Zinsperiode (wie nachstehend definiert) ist, sofern nachstehend nichts abweichendes bestimmt wird, der Angebotssatz (ausgedrückt als Prozentsatz <i>per annum</i>) für Einlagen in der festgelegten Währung für die jeweilige Zinsperiode, der auf der Bildschirmseite am Zinsfestlegungstag (wie nachstehend definiert) um 11.00 Uhr (Brüsseler Ortszeit) angezeigt wird [Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: [zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge (wie nachstehend definiert)], wobei alle Festlegungen durch die Berechnungsstelle erfolgen. " Zinsperiode " bezeichnet jeweils den Zeitraum von dem Verzinsungsbeginn bis zum ersten Zinszahlungstag bzw. von jedem Zinszahlungstag bis zum jeweils darauf folgenden Zinszahlungstag. " Zinsfestlegungstag " bezeichnet den zweiten TARGET Geschäftstag vor Beginn der jeweiligen Zinsperiode. " TARGET-Geschäftstag " bezeichnet einen Tag, an dem das Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System 2 ("TARGET") geöffnet ist. [Im Fall einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: Die " Marge " beträgt [Marge]% <i>per annum</i> .] " Bildschirmseite " bedeutet Reuters Bildschirmseite EURIBOR01 oder jede Nachfolgeseite. Sollte die maßgebliche Bildschirmseite nicht zur Verfügung stehen oder wird kein Angebotssatz angezeigt (zur genannten Zeit), wird die Berechnungsstelle von jeder der Referenzbanken (wie nachstehend definiert) deren jeweilige Angebotssätze (jeweils als Prozentsatz <i>per annum</i> ausgedrückt) für Einlagen in der festgelegten Währung für die betreffende Zinsperiode bei führenden Banken im Interbanken-Markt in der Euro-Zone um ca. 11.00 (Brüsseler Ortszeit) am Zinsfestlegungstag anfordern. Falls zwei oder mehr Referenzbanken der Berechnungsstelle solche Angebotssätze nennen, ist der Zinssatz für die betreffende Zinsperiode das arithmetische Mittel (falls erforderlich, auf- oder

abgerundet auf das nächste ein Tausendstel % auf- oder abgerundet, wobei 0,0005 aufgerundet wird) dieser Angebotssätze **[Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: [zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge]**, wobei alle Festlegungen durch die Berechnungsstelle erfolgen.

Falls an einem Zinsfestlegungstag nur eine oder keine der Referenzbanken der Berechnungsstelle solche im vorstehenden Absatz beschriebenen Angebotssätze nennt, ist der Zinssatz für die betreffende Zinsperiode der Satz *per annum*, den die Berechnungsstelle als das arithmetische Mittel (falls erforderlich, auf- oder abgerundet auf das nächste ein Tausendstel % auf- oder abgerundet, wobei 0,0005 aufgerundet wird) der Angebotssätze ermittelt, die von der Berechnungsstelle in angemessener Sorgfalt ausgewählte Großbanken im Interbanken-Markt in der Euro-Zone der Berechnungsstelle auf ihre Anfrage als den jeweiligen Satz nennen, zu dem sie um ca. 11.00 Uhr (Brüsseler Ortszeit) am betreffenden Zinsfestlegungstag Darlehen in der festgelegten Währung für die betreffende Zinsperiode und über einen repräsentativen Betrag gegenüber führenden europäischen Banken anbieten **[Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: [zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge].**

"**Euro-Zone**" bezeichnet das Gebiet derjenigen Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union, die gemäß dem Vertrag über die Gründung der Europäischen Gemeinschaft (unterzeichnet in Rom am 25. März 1957), geändert durch den Vertrag über die Europäische Union (unterzeichnet in Maastricht am 7. Februar 1992), den Amsterdamer Vertrag vom 2. Oktober 1997 und den Vertrag von Lissabon vom 13. Dezember 2007, in der jeweils geltenden Fassung, eine einheitliche Währung eingeführt haben oder jeweils eingeführt haben werden.

"**Referenzbanken**" bezeichnet vier Großbanken im Interbanken-Markt in der Euro-Zone.

Falls der Zinssatz nicht gemäß den vorstehenden Bestimmungen dieses Absatzes (2) ermittelt werden kann, ist der Zinssatz der Angebotssatz auf der Bildschirmseite, wie vorstehend beschrieben, an dem letzten Tag vor dem Zinsfestlegungstag, an dem dieser Angebotssatz angezeigt wurde **[[zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge (wie vorstehend definiert)]**, wobei alle Festlegungen durch die Berechnungsstelle erfolgen.]

Falls der Angebotssatz für Einlagen in der festgelegten Währung LIBOR ist, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(2) *Zinssatz*. Der Zinssatz (der "**Zinssatz**") für jede Zinsperiode (wie nachstehend definiert) ist, sofern nachstehend nichts abweichendes bestimmt wird der Angebotssatz (jeweils als Prozentsatz *per annum* ausgedrückt) für Einlagen in der festgelegten Währung für die jeweilige Zinsperiode, der auf der Bildschirmseite am Zinsfestlegungstag (wie nachstehend definiert) um 11.00 Uhr (Londoner Ortszeit) angezeigt wird **[Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: [zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge (wie nachstehend definiert)]**, wobei alle Festlegungen durch die Berechnungsstelle erfolgen.

"**Zinsperiode**" bezeichnet jeweils den Zeitraum von dem Verzinsungsbeginn bis zum ersten Zinszahlungstag bzw. von jedem Zinszahlungstag bis zum jeweils darauffolgenden Zinszahlungstag.

"**Zinsfestlegungstag**" bezeichnet den [ersten] [zweiten] **[relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)] Geschäftstag** vor Beginn der jeweiligen Zinsperiode. "**[relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)] Geschäftstag**" bezeichnet einen Tag (außer einem Samstag oder Sonntag), an dem Geschäftsbanken in **[relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)]** für Geschäfte (einschließlich Devisen- und Sortengeschäfte) geöffnet sind.]

[Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: "Marge" beträgt [Marge]% per annum.]

"**Bildschirmseite**" bedeutet Reuters Bildschirmseite [LIBOR01][LIBOR02] oder jede Nachfolgesseite.

Sollte die maßgebliche Bildschirmseite nicht zur Verfügung stehen oder wird kein Angebotssatz angezeigt (zur genannten Zeit), wird die Berechnungsstelle von jeder der Referenzbanken (wie nachstehend definiert) deren jeweilige Angebotssätze (jeweils als Prozentsatz *per annum* ausgedrückt) für Einlagen in der festgelegten Währung für die betreffende Zinsperiode bei führenden Banken im Londoner Interbanken-Markt um ca. 11.00 (Londoner Ortszeit) am Zinsfestlegungstag anfordern. Falls zwei oder mehr Referenzbanken der Berechnungsstelle solche Angebotssätze nennen, ist der Zinssatz für die betreffende Zinsperiode das arithmetische Mittel (falls erforderlich, auf- oder abgerundet auf das nächste ein Hunderttausendstel % auf- oder abgerundet, wobei 0,000005 aufgerundet wird) dieser Angebotssätze **[Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: [zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge]**, wobei alle Festlegungen durch die Berechnungsstelle erfolgen.

Falls an einem Zinsfestlegungstag nur eine oder keine der Referenzbanken der Berechnungsstelle solche im vorstehenden Absatz beschriebenen Angebotssätze nennt, ist der Zinssatz für die betreffende Zinsperiode der Satz *per annum*, den die Berechnungsstelle als das arithmetische Mittel (falls erforderlich, auf- oder abgerundet auf das nächste ein Hunderttausendstel % auf- oder abgerundet, wobei 0,000005 aufgerundet wird) der Angebotssätze ermittelt, die von der Berechnungsstelle in angemessener Sorgfalt ausgewählte Großbanken im Londoner Interbanken-Markt der Berechnungsstelle auf ihre Anfrage als den jeweiligen Satz nennen, zu dem sie um ca. 11.00 Uhr (Londoner Ortszeit) am betreffenden Zinsfestlegungstag Darlehen in der festgelegten Währung für die betreffende Zinsperiode und über einen repräsentativen Betrag gegenüber führenden europäischen Banken anbieten **[Im Falle einer Marge ist folgendes anwendbar: [zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge].**

"Referenzbanken" bezeichnet vier Großbanken im Londoner Interbanken-Markt.

Falls der Zinssatz nicht gemäß den vorstehenden Bestimmungen dieses Absatzes (2) ermittelt werden kann, ist der Zinssatz der Angebotssatz auf der Bildschirmseite, wie vorstehend beschrieben, an dem letzten Tag vor dem Zinsfestlegungstag, an dem dieser Angebotssatz angezeigt wurde **[zuzüglich] [abzüglich] der Marge** (wie vorstehend definiert), wobei alle Festlegungen durch die Berechnungsstelle erfolgen.]

Falls ein
Mindestzinssatz
gilt, ist folgendes
anwendbar

[(3) *Mindestzinssatz*. Wenn der gemäß den obigen Bestimmungen für eine Zinsperiode ermittelte Zinssatz niedriger ist als **[Mindestzinssatz]**, so ist der Zinssatz für diese Zinsperiode **[Mindestzinssatz]**.]

Falls ein
Höchstzinssatz
gilt, ist folgendes
anwendbar

[(3) *Höchstzinssatz*. Wenn der gemäß den obigen Bestimmungen für eine Zinsperiode ermittelte Zinssatz höher ist als **[Höchstzinssatz]**, so ist der Zinssatz für diese Zinsperiode **[Höchstzinssatz]**.]

(4) *Zinsbetrag*. Die Berechnungsstelle wird zu - oder baldmöglichst nach - jedem Zeitpunkt, an dem der Zinssatz zu bestimmen ist, den Zinssatz bestimmen und den zahlbaren Zinsbetrag in Bezug auf den festgelegten Nennbetrag (der "**Zinsbetrag**") für die entsprechende Zinsperiode berechnen. Der Zinsbetrag wird ermittelt, indem der Zinssatz und der Zinstagequotient (wie nachstehend definiert) auf den festgelegten Nennbetrag angewendet werden, wobei der resultierende Betrag auf die kleinste Einheit der festgelegten Währung auf- oder abgerundet wird, wobei 0,5 solcher Einheiten aufgerundet werden.

(5) *Mitteilung von Zinssatz und Zinsbetrag*. Die Berechnungsstelle wird veranlassen, dass der für die jeweilige Zinsperiode geltende Zinssatz, Zinsbetrag und Zinszahlungstag der Emittentin **[Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar: und der Garantin]** und

den Gläubigern gemäß § 13 baldmöglichst, aber keinesfalls später als am vierten auf die Berechnung jeweils folgenden [TARGET] [relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)] Geschäftstag (wie in § 4 Absatz 2 definiert) sowie jeder Börse, an der die betreffenden Schuldverschreibungen zu diesem Zeitpunkt notiert werden und deren Regeln eine Mitteilung an die Börse verlangen, baldmöglichst, aber keinesfalls später als zu Beginn der jeweiligen Zinsperiode, mitgeteilt werden. Im Falle einer Verlängerung oder Verkürzung der Zinsperiode können der mitgeteilte Zinsbetrag und Zinszahlungstag nachträglich angepasst (oder andere geeignete Anpassungsregelungen getroffen) werden. Jede solche Anpassung wird umgehend allen Börsen, an denen die Schuldverschreibungen zu diesem Zeitpunkt notiert werden, sowie den Gläubigern gemäß § 13 mitgeteilt.

(6) *Verbindlichkeit der Festsetzungen.* Alle Bescheinigungen, Mitteilungen, Gutachten, Festsetzungen, Berechnungen, Quotierungen und Entscheidungen, die von der Berechnungsstelle für die Zwecke dieses § 4 gemacht, abgegeben, getroffen oder eingeholt werden, sind (sofern nicht ein offensichtlicher Irrtum vorliegt) für die Emittentin, **[Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von der Finance begeben werden ist folgendes anwendbar:** die Garantin,] den Fiscal Agent, die Zahlstellen und die Gläubiger bindend.

(7) *Auflaufende Zinsen.* Der Zinslauf der Schuldverschreibungen endet mit Ablauf des Tages, der dem Tag vorangeht, an dem sie zur Rückzahlung fällig werden. Sollte die Emittentin die Schuldverschreibungen bei Fälligkeit nicht einlösen, endet die Verzinsung des ausstehenden Gesamtnennbetrages der Schuldverschreibungen erst mit Ablauf des Tages, der dem Tag der tatsächlichen Rückzahlung der Schuldverschreibungen vorangeht. Der jeweils geltende Zinssatz ist der gesetzlich festgelegte Satz für Verzugszinsen.¹

(8) *Zinstagequotient.* "Zinstagequotient" bezeichnet im Hinblick auf die Berechnung eines Zinsbetrages auf eine Schuldverschreibung für einen beliebigen Zeitraum (der "Zinsberechnungszeitraum"):

Im Falle von Actual/365 (Fixed) ist folgendes anwendbar

[die tatsächliche Anzahl von Tagen im Zinsberechnungszeitraum dividiert durch 365.]

Im Falle von Actual/360 ist folgendes anwendbar

[die tatsächliche Anzahl von Tagen im Zinsberechnungszeitraum dividiert durch 360.]

§ 5 ZAHLUNGEN

(1) *Zahlungen auf Kapital.* Zahlungen auf Kapital in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen erfolgen nach Maßgabe des nachstehenden Absatzes 3 an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift auf die Konten der jeweiligen Kontoinhaber des Clearing-Systems außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten.

Für die Zwecke des § 1 Absatz 3 und dieses § 5 bezeichnet "Vereinigte Staaten" die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (einschließlich deren Bundesstaaten und des District of Columbia) sowie deren Territorien

¹ Der gesetzliche Verzugszinssatz beträgt für das Jahr fünf Prozentpunkte über dem von der Deutsche Bundesbank von Zeit zu Zeit veröffentlichten Basiszinssatz, §§ 288 Absatz 1, 247 BGB.

(einschließlich Puerto Rico, die U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island und Northern Mariana Islands).

(2) *Zahlung von Zinsen.* Die Zahlung von Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt nach Maßgabe des nachstehenden Absatzes 3 an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift für die betreffenden Kontoinhaber des Clearing-Systems außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten.

Die Zahlung von Zinsen auf durch eine vorläufige Globalurkunde verbrieft Schuldverschreibungen erfolgt nach Maßgabe des nachstehenden Absatzes 3 an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order zur Gutschrift für die betreffenden Kontoinhaber des Clearing-Systems, und zwar nach ordnungsgemäßer Bescheinigung gemäß § 1 Absatz 3 (b) außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten.

(3) *Zahlungsweise.* Vorbehaltlich geltender steuerlicher und sonstiger gesetzlicher Regelungen und Vorschriften erfolgen zu leistende Zahlungen auf Schuldverschreibungen in der festgelegten Währung.

(4) *Erfüllung.* Die Emittentin wird durch Leistung der Zahlung an das Clearing-System oder dessen Order von ihrer Zahlungspflicht befreit.

(5) *Zahltag.* Fällt der Fälligkeitstag einer Zahlung in Bezug auf eine Schuldverschreibung auf einen Tag, der kein Zahltag ist, dann hat der Gläubiger vorbehaltlich der Bestimmungen in § 4(1), keinen Anspruch auf Zahlung vor dem nächsten Zahltag am jeweiligen Geschäftsort. Der Gläubiger ist nicht berechtigt, weitere Zinsen oder sonstige Zahlungen aufgrund dieser Verspätung zu verlangen.

Für diese Zwecke bezeichnet "**Zahltag**" einen Tag, der ein Geschäftstag ist.

(6) *Bezugnahmen auf Kapital und Zinsen.* Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf Kapital der Schuldverschreibungen schließen, soweit anwendbar, die folgenden Beträge ein: den Rückzahlungsbetrag der Schuldverschreibungen; sowie jeden Aufschlag sowie sonstige auf oder in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge. Bezugnahmen in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen sollen, soweit anwendbar, sämtliche gemäß § 8 zahlbaren zusätzlichen Beträge einschließen.

(7) *Hinterlegung von Kapital und Zinsen.* Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, beim Amtsgericht Frankfurt am Main Zins- oder Kapitalbeträge zu hinterlegen, die von den Gläubigern nicht innerhalb von zwölf Monaten nach dem Fälligkeitstag beansprucht worden sind, auch wenn die Gläubiger sich nicht in Annahmeverzug befinden. Soweit eine solche Hinterlegung erfolgt, und auf das Recht der Rücknahme verzichtet wird, erlöschen die diesbezüglichen Ansprüche der Gläubiger gegen die Emittentin.

§ 6 RÜCKZAHLUNG

(1) *Rückzahlung bei Endfälligkeit.* Soweit nicht zuvor bereits ganz oder teilweise zurückgezahlt oder angekauft und entwertet, werden die Schuldverschreibungen zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag an dem in den **[Rückzahlungsmonat]** fallenden Zinszahlungstag (der "**Fälligkeitstag**") zurückgezahlt. Der "**Rückzahlungsbetrag**" in Bezug auf jede Schuldverschreibung entspricht dem Nennbetrag.

[(2) *Vorzeitige Rückzahlung aus Steuergründen.* Die Schuldverschreibungen können insgesamt, jedoch nicht teilweise, nach Wahl der Emittentin mit einer Kündigungsfrist von nicht weniger als 30 und nicht mehr als 60 Tagen gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent und gemäß § 13 gegenüber den Gläubigern vorzeitig gekündigt und zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag zuzüglich bis zum für die Rückzahlung festgesetzten Tag aufgelaufener Zinsen zurückgezahlt werden, falls die Emittentin als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Steuer- oder Abgabengesetze und -vorschriften der Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder deren

Im Fall von
Schuldverschrei-
bungen, die von
Deutsche Telekom
begeben werden,
ist folgendes
anwendbar

politischen Untergliederungen oder Steuerbehörden oder als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Anwendung oder der offiziellen Auslegung dieser Gesetze und Vorschriften (vorausgesetzt diese Änderung oder Ergänzung wird am oder nach dem **[Tag der Begebung]** wirksam) zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen (wie in § 8 dieser Anleihebedingungen, definiert) verpflichtet sein wird und diese Verpflichtung nicht durch das Ergreifen der Emittentin zur Verfügung stehender und ihr zumutbarer Maßnahmen vermieden werden kann.

Eine solche Kündigung darf allerdings nicht (i) früher als 90 Tage vor dem frühest möglichen Termin erfolgen, an dem die Emittentin verpflichtet wäre, solche zusätzlichen Beträge zu zahlen, und (ii) zu dem Zeitpunkt, in dem die Kündigungsmitteilung erfolgt, muss die Verpflichtung zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen noch wirksam sein. Der für die Rückzahlung festgelegte Termin muss ein Zinszahlungstag sein.

Vor der Veröffentlichung einer Kündigung gemäß dieser Bestimmung muss die Emittentin dem Fiscal Agent eine Bescheinigung vorlegen, die von einem Vorstandsmitglied der Emittentin unterschrieben ist und welche darlegt, dass die Voraussetzungen dieses Kündigungsrechts vorliegen und außerdem eine Stellungnahme eines unabhängigen und anerkannten Rechtsberaters enthält, in der festgestellt wird, dass die Emittentin verpflichtet ist oder sein wird, solche zusätzlichen Beträge aufgrund einer solchen Rechts- oder Auslegungsänderung zu zahlen.

Eine solche Kündigung hat gemäß § 13 zu erfolgen. Sie ist unwiderruflich, muss den für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Termin nennen und eine zusammenfassende Erklärung enthalten, welche die Umstände darlegt, die das Rückzahlungsrecht der Emittentin begründen.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(2) *Vorzeitige Rückzahlung aus Steuergründen.* Die Schuldverschreibungen können insgesamt, jedoch nicht teilweise, nach Wahl der Emittentin mit einer Kündigungsfrist von nicht weniger als 30 und nicht mehr als 60 Tagen gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent und gemäß § 13 gegenüber den Gläubigern vorzeitig gekündigt und zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag zuzüglich bis zum für die Rückzahlung festgesetzten Tag aufgelaufener Zinsen zurückgezahlt werden, falls die Emittentin oder die Garantin, die aus von ihr nicht zu verantwortenden Gründen die Leistung der Zahlung durch die Emittentin nicht bewirken kann, als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Steuer- oder Abgabengesetze und -vorschriften der Niederlande oder der Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder deren politischen Untergliederungen oder Steuerbehörden oder als Folge einer Änderung oder Ergänzung der Anwendung oder der offiziellen Auslegung dieser Gesetze und Vorschriften (vorausgesetzt diese Änderung oder Ergänzung wird am oder nach dem **[Tag der Begebung]** wirksam) zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen (wie in § 8 dieser Anleihebedingungen, bzw. in der Garantie definiert) verpflichtet sein wird und diese Verpflichtung nicht durch das Ergreifen der Emittentin oder der Garantin zur Verfügung stehender und ihr zumutbarer Maßnahmen vermieden werden kann.

Eine solche Kündigung darf allerdings nicht (i) früher als 90 Tage vor dem frühest möglichen Termin erfolgen, an dem die Emittentin oder die Garantin verpflichtet wäre, solche zusätzlichen Beträge zu zahlen, und (ii) zu dem Zeitpunkt, in dem die Kündigungsmitteilung erfolgt, muss die Verpflichtung zur Zahlung von zusätzlichen Beträgen noch wirksam sein. Der für die Rückzahlung festgelegte Termin muss ein Zinszahlungstag sein.

Vor der Veröffentlichung einer Kündigung gemäß dieser Bestimmung muss die Emittentin dem Fiscal Agent eine Bescheinigung vorlegen, die von einem Vorstandsmitglied der Garantin unterschrieben ist und welche darlegt, dass die Voraussetzungen dieses Kündigungsrechts vorliegen und außerdem eine Stellungnahme eines unabhängigen und anerkannten Rechtsberaters enthält, in der festgestellt wird, dass die Emittentin oder die Garantin verpflichtet ist oder

Falls die Emittentin das Wahlrecht hat, die Schuldverschreibungen vorzeitig zum Rückzahlungsbetrag zurückzahlen ist folgendes anwendbar

sein wird, solche zusätzlichen Beträge aufgrund einer solchen Rechts- oder Auslegungsänderung zu zahlen.

Eine solche Kündigung hat gemäß § 13 zu erfolgen. Sie ist unwiderruflich, muss den für die Rückzahlung festgelegten Termin nennen und eine zusammenfassende Erklärung enthalten, welche die Umstände darlegt, die das Rückzahlungsrecht der Emittentin begründen.]

[(3) *Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl der Emittentin.*

- (a) Die Emittentin kann, nachdem sie gemäß Absatz (b) gekündigt hat, die Schuldverschreibungen insgesamt oder teilweise am **[Zahl]** Jahre nach dem Verzinsungsbeginn folgenden Zinszahlungstag und danach an jedem darauf folgenden Zinszahlungstag (jeder ein "**Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Call)**") zum Rückzahlungsbetrag nebst etwaigen bis zum jeweiligen Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (ausschließlich) aufgelaufenen Zinsen zurückzahlen.
- (b) Die Kündigung ist den Gläubigern der Schuldverschreibungen durch die Emittentin gemäß § 13 und dem Fiscal Agent bekannt zu geben (die Kündigung gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent hat 15 Tage vor der Kündigung gegenüber den Gläubigern zu erfolgen). Sie beinhaltet die folgenden Angaben:
- (i) die zurückzuzahlende Serie von Schuldverschreibungen;
 - (ii) eine Erklärung, ob diese Serie ganz oder teilweise zurückgezahlt wird und im letzteren Fall den Gesamtbetrag der zurückzuzahlenden Schuldverschreibungen und, falls die Schuldverschreibungen durch Einzelurkunden verbrieft sind, die entsprechenden Seriennummern; und
 - (iii) den Wahl-Rückzahlungstag (Call), der nicht weniger als 15 und nicht mehr als 30 Tage nach dem Tag der Kündigung durch die Emittentin gegenüber den Gläubigern liegen darf;
- (c) Wenn die Schuldverschreibungen nur teilweise zurückgezahlt werden, werden die zurückzuzahlenden Schuldverschreibungen in Übereinstimmung mit den Regeln des betreffenden Clearing-Systems ausgewählt. **[Falls die Schuldverschreibungen in Form einer NGN begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar:** Die teilweise Rückzahlung wird in den Registern von CBL und Euroclear nach deren Ermessen entweder als Pool-Faktor oder als Reduzierung des Gesamtnennbetrags wiedergegeben.]

§ 7

DER FISCAL AGENT UND DIE ZAHLSTELLE UND DIE BERECHNUNGSSTELLE

(1) *Ernennung; bezeichnete Geschäftsstellen.* Der anfänglich bestellte Fiscal Agent, die anfänglich bestellte Zahlstelle und die anfänglich bestellte Berechnungsstelle und deren bezeichnete Geschäftsstellen lauten wie folgt:

Fiscal Agent Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
und Hauptzahlstelle: Trust & Securities Services (TSS)
 Tausanlage 12
 60325 Frankfurt am Main
 Deutschland

Berechnungsstelle **[Name und Geschäftsstelle]**

Der Fiscal Agent, die Zahlstelle und die Berechnungsstelle behalten sich das Recht vor, jederzeit ihre jeweiligen bezeichneten Geschäftsstellen durch andere

bezeichnete Geschäftsstellen in derselben Stadt zu ersetzen.

(2) *Änderung der Bestellung oder Abberufung.* Die Emittentin behält sich das Recht vor, jederzeit die Bestellung des Fiscal Agent oder einer Zahlstelle oder der Berechnungsstelle zu ändern oder zu beenden und einen anderen Fiscal Agent oder zusätzliche oder andere Zahlstellen oder eine andere Berechnungsstelle zu bestellen. Die Emittentin wird jedoch zu jedem Zeitpunkt [(i)] einen Fiscal Agent **[Für auf US-Dollar lautende Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar:** und (ii) falls Zahlungen bei den oder durch die Geschäftsstellen aller Zahlstellen außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten (wie in § 5(1) definiert) aufgrund der Einführung von Devisenbeschränkungen oder ähnlichen Beschränkungen hinsichtlich der vollständigen Zahlung oder des Empfangs der entsprechenden Beträge in US-Dollar widerrechtlich oder tatsächlich ausgeschlossen werden, eine Zahlstelle mit bezeichneter Geschäftsstelle in New York City] unterhalten [und] [(iii)] eine Berechnungsstelle **[Falls die Berechnungsstelle eine bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle an einem vorgeschriebenen Ort haben muss ist folgendes anwendbar:** mit bezeichneter Geschäftsstelle in **[vorgeschriebener Ort]**]. Eine Änderung, Abberufung, Bestellung oder ein sonstiger Wechsel wird (außer im Insolvenzfall, wo eine solche Änderung sofort wirksam wird) nur wirksam, sofern die Gläubiger hierüber gemäß § 13 vorab unter Einhaltung einer Frist von mindestens 30 und höchstens 45 Tagen informiert wurden.

(3) *Erfüllungsgehilfe(n) der Emittentin.* Der Fiscal Agent und die Zahlstelle[n] und die Berechnungsstelle handeln ausschließlich als Erfüllungsgehilfen der Emittentin und übernehmen keinerlei Verpflichtungen gegenüber den Gläubigern und es wird kein Auftrags- oder Treuhandverhältnis zwischen ihnen und den Gläubigern begründet.

§ 8 STEUERN

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Kapital und Zinsen werden von der Emittentin ohne Abzug oder Einbehalt wegen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren gleich welcher Art gezahlt, die von oder in Deutschland oder für deren Rechnung oder von oder für Rechnung einer dort zur Steuererhebung ermächtigten Gebietskörperschaft oder Behörde auferlegt, erhoben oder eingezogen werden (nachstehend zusammen "**Quellensteuern**" genannt), es sei denn, ein solcher Abzug oder Einbehalt ist gesetzlich vorgeschrieben. In diesem letzteren Fall wird die Emittentin die zusätzlichen Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen zahlen, die erforderlich sind, damit der dem Gläubiger nach diesem Abzug oder Einbehalt zufließende Nettobetrag jeweils den Beträgen an Kapital und Zinsen entspricht, die ihm zustehen würden, wenn der Abzug oder Einbehalt nicht erforderlich wäre. Solche zusätzlichen Beträge sind jedoch nicht zahlbar wegen Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren, die

- (a) von einer als Depotbank oder Inkassobeauftragter des Gläubigers handelnden Person oder sonst auf andere Weise zu entrichten sind als dadurch, dass die Emittentin aus den von ihr zu leistenden Zahlungen von Kapital oder Zinsen einen Abzug oder Einbehalt vornimmt; oder
- (b) wegen gegenwärtiger oder früherer persönlicher oder geschäftlicher Beziehungen des Gläubigers zu Deutschland zu zahlen sind, und nicht allein deshalb, weil Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen aus Quellen in Deutschland stammen (oder für Zwecke der Besteuerung so behandelt werden) oder dort besichert sind; oder
- (c) aufgrund (i) einer Richtlinie oder Verordnung der Europäischen Union betreffend die Besteuerung von Zinserträgen oder (ii) einer zwischenstaatlichen Vereinbarung über deren Besteuerung, an der Deutschland oder die Europäische Union beteiligt ist, oder (iii) einer gesetzlichen Vorschrift, die diese Richtlinie, Verordnung oder Vereinbarung umsetzt oder befolgt, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten sind; oder

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

- (d) aufgrund einer Rechtsänderung zahlbar sind, die später als 30 Tage nach Fälligkeit der betreffenden Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen oder, wenn dies später erfolgt, ordnungsgemäßer Bereitstellung aller fälligen Beträge und einer diesbezüglichen Bekanntmachung gemäß den Anleihebedingungen wirksam wird]

[Kapital und Zinsen werden von der Emittentin ohne Abzug oder Einbehalt wegen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren gleich welcher Art gezahlt, die von oder in den Niederlanden oder Deutschland oder für deren Rechnung oder von oder für Rechnung einer dort zur Steuererhebung ermächtigten Gebietskörperschaft oder Behörde auferlegt, erhoben oder eingezogen werden (nachstehend zusammen "**Quellensteuern**" genannt), es sei denn, ein solcher Abzug oder Einbehalt ist gesetzlich vorgeschrieben. In diesem letzteren Fall wird die Emittentin die zusätzlichen Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen zahlen, die erforderlich sind, damit der dem Gläubiger nach diesem Abzug oder Einbehalt zufließende Nettobetrag jeweils den Beträgen an Kapital und Zinsen entspricht, die ihm zustehen würden, wenn der Abzug oder Einbehalt nicht erforderlich wäre. Solche zusätzlichen Beträge sind jedoch nicht zahlbar wegen Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren, die

- (a) von einer als Depotbank oder Inkassobeauftragter des Gläubigers handelnden Person oder sonst auf andere Weise zu entrichten sind als dadurch, dass die Emittentin aus den von ihr zu leistenden Zahlungen von Kapital oder Zinsen einen Abzug oder Einbehalt vornimmt; oder
- (b) wegen gegenwärtiger oder früherer persönlicher oder geschäftlicher Beziehungen des Gläubigers zu den Niederlanden oder Deutschland zu zahlen sind, und nicht allein deshalb, weil Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen aus Quellen in den Niederlanden oder Deutschland stammen (oder für Zwecke der Besteuerung so behandelt werden) oder dort besichert sind; oder
- (c) aufgrund (i) einer Richtlinie oder Verordnung der Europäischen Union betreffend die Besteuerung von Zinserträgen oder (ii) einer zwischenstaatlichen Vereinbarung über deren Besteuerung, an der Deutschland, die Niederlande oder die Europäische Union beteiligt ist, oder (iii) einer gesetzlichen Vorschrift, die diese Richtlinie, Verordnung oder Vereinbarung umsetzt oder befolgt, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten sind; oder
- (d) aufgrund einer Rechtsänderung zahlbar sind, die später als 30 Tage nach Fälligkeit der betreffenden Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen oder, wenn dies später erfolgt, ordnungsgemäßer Bereitstellung aller fälligen Beträge und einer diesbezüglichen Bekanntmachung gemäß den Anleihebedingungen wirksam wird.]

§ 9

VORLEGUNGSFRIST

Die in § 801 Absatz 1 Satz 1 BGB bestimmte Vorlegungsfrist wird für die Schuldverschreibungen auf zehn Jahre verkürzt.

§ 10

KÜNDIGUNG

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(1) *Kündigungsrecht.* Jeder Gläubiger ist berechtigt, seine Schuldverschreibungen zu kündigen und deren sofortige Tilgung zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag, zuzüglich etwaiger bis zum Tage der Rückzahlung aufgelaufener Zinsen zu verlangen, falls einer der folgenden Kündigungsgründe ("**Kündigungsgründe**") vorliegt:

- (a) die Emittentin zahlt Kapital oder Zinsen nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem betreffenden Fälligkeitstag; oder
- (b) die Emittentin unterlässt die ordnungsgemäße Erfüllung irgendeiner anderen Verpflichtung aus den Schuldverschreibungen und diese Unterlassung, falls sie geheilt werden kann, länger als 60 Tage fort dauert, nachdem der Fiscal Agent hierüber eine Benachrichtigung von einem Gläubiger erhalten hat; oder
- (c) eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit (wie in § 3 Absatz 1 definiert) der Emittentin vorzeitig zahlbar wird aufgrund einer Nicht- oder Schlechterfüllung des dieser Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit zugrunde liegenden Vertrages, oder die Emittentin einer Zahlungsverpflichtung in Höhe oder im Gegenwert von mehr als EUR 25.000.000 aus einer Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit oder aufgrund einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie, die für eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit Dritter gegeben wurde, nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach ihrer Fälligkeit bzw. im Falle einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Inanspruchnahme aus dieser Bürgschaft oder Garantie nachkommt, es sei denn die Emittentin bestreitet in gutem Glauben, dass diese Zahlungsverpflichtung besteht oder fällig ist bzw. diese Bürgschaft oder Garantie berechtigterweise geltend gemacht wird, oder falls eine für solche Verbindlichkeiten bestellte Sicherheit für die oder von den daraus berechtigten Gläubiger(n) in Anspruch genommen wird, oder
- (d) die Emittentin ihre Zahlungsunfähigkeit bekannt gibt oder ihre Zahlungen einstellt, oder
- (e) ein Gericht ein Insolvenzverfahren gegen die Emittentin eröffnet, oder die Emittentin ein solches Verfahren einleitet oder beantragt, oder
- (f) die Emittentin in Liquidation tritt, es sei denn, dies geschieht im Zusammenhang mit einer Verschmelzung oder einer anderen Form des Zusammenschlusses mit einer anderen Gesellschaft und diese Gesellschaft übernimmt alle Verpflichtungen, die die Emittentin im Zusammenhang mit diesen Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen ist, oder
- (g) in Deutschland irgendein Gesetz, eine Verordnung oder behördliche Anordnung erlassen wird oder ergeht, aufgrund derer die Emittentin daran gehindert wird, die von ihr gemäß diesen Anleihebedingungen übernommenen Verpflichtungen in vollem Umfang zu beachten und zu erfüllen und diese Lage nicht binnen 90 Tagen behoben ist.

Das Kündigungsrecht erlischt, falls der Kündigungsgrund vor Ausübung des Rechts geheilt wurde.

(2) *Quorum*. In den Fällen des § 10 Absatz 1 (b) oder 1 (c) wird eine Kündigung, sofern nicht bei deren Eingang zugleich einer der in § 10 Absatz 1(a), 1(d), 1(e), 1(f) oder 1(g) bezeichneten Kündigungsgründe vorliegt, erst wirksam, wenn bei dem Fiscal Agent Kündigungserklärungen von Gläubigern von Schuldverschreibungen im Gesamtnennbetrag von mindestens $\frac{1}{10}$ der dann ausstehenden Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen sind.

(3) *Form der Erklärung*. Eine Benachrichtigung, einschließlich einer Kündigung der Schuldverschreibungen gemäß vorstehendem Absatz 1 ist schriftlich gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent zu erklären und an dessen bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle zu übermitteln.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes

[(1) *Kündigungsrecht*. Jeder Gläubiger ist berechtigt, seine Schuldverschreibungen zu kündigen und deren sofortige Tilgung zu ihrem Rückzahlungsbetrag, zuzüglich etwaiger bis zum Tage der Rückzahlung aufgelaufener Zinsen zu verlangen, falls einer der folgenden Kündigungsgründe ("**Kündigungsgründe**") vorliegt:

- (a) die Emittentin zahlt Kapital oder Zinsen nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach dem betreffenden Fälligkeitstag; oder
- (b) die Emittentin unterlässt die ordnungsgemäße Erfüllung irgendeiner anderen Verpflichtung aus den Schuldverschreibungen oder die Garantin unterlässt die Erfüllung einer Verpflichtung aus der Garantie, auf die in § 3 Bezug genommen wird, und diese Unterlassung, falls sie geheilt werden kann, länger als 60 Tage fort dauert, nachdem der Fiscal Agent hierüber eine Benachrichtigung von einem Gläubiger erhalten hat; oder
- (c) eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit (wie in § 3 Absatz 1 definiert) der Emittentin oder der Garantin vorzeitig zahlbar wird aufgrund einer Nicht- oder Schlechterfüllung des dieser Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit zugrunde liegenden Vertrages, oder die Emittentin oder die Garantin einer Zahlungsverpflichtung in Höhe oder im Gegenwert von mehr als EUR 25.000.000 aus einer Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit oder aufgrund einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie, die für eine Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit Dritter gegeben wurde, nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach ihrer Fälligkeit bzw. im Falle einer Bürgschaft oder Garantie nicht innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach Inanspruchnahme aus dieser Bürgschaft oder Garantie nachkommt, es sei denn die Emittentin oder die Garantin bestreitet in gutem Glauben, dass diese Zahlungsverpflichtung besteht oder fällig ist bzw. diese Bürgschaft oder Garantie berechtigterweise geltend gemacht wird, oder falls eine für solche Verbindlichkeiten bestellte Sicherheit für die oder von den daraus berechtigten Gläubiger(n) in Anspruch genommen wird, oder
- (d) die Emittentin oder die Garantin ihre Zahlungsunfähigkeit bekannt gibt oder ihre Zahlungen einstellt, oder
- (e) ein Gericht ein Insolvenzverfahren gegen die Emittentin oder die Garantin eröffnet, oder die Emittentin oder die Garantin ein solches Verfahren einleitet oder beantragt, oder die Emittentin ein "surseance van betaling" (Schuldenmoratorium im Sinne des niederländischen Insolvenzrechts) beantragt, oder
- (f) die Emittentin oder die Garantin in Liquidation tritt, es sei denn, dies geschieht im Zusammenhang mit einer Verschmelzung oder einer anderen Form des Zusammenschlusses mit einer anderen Gesellschaft und diese Gesellschaft übernimmt alle Verpflichtungen, die die Emittentin oder die Garantin im Zusammenhang mit diesen Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen ist, oder
- (g) in den Niederlanden oder in Deutschland irgendein Gesetz, eine Verordnung oder behördliche Anordnung erlassen wird oder ergeht, aufgrund derer die Emittentin oder die Garantin daran gehindert wird, die von ihr gemäß diesen Anleihebedingungen bzw. der Garantie übernommenen Verpflichtungen in vollem Umfang zu beachten und zu erfüllen und diese Lage nicht binnen 90 Tagen behoben ist, oder
- (h) die Garantie aus irgendeinem Grund nicht mehr gilt.

Das Kündigungsrecht erlischt, falls der Kündigungsgrund vor Ausübung des Rechts geheilt wurde.

(2) *Quorum*. In den Fällen des § 10 Absatz 1 (b) oder 1 (c) wird eine Kündigung, sofern nicht bei deren Eingang zugleich einer der in § 10 Absatz 1(a), 1(d), 1(e), 1(f), 1(g) oder 1(h) bezeichneten Kündigungsgründe vorliegt, erst wirksam, wenn bei dem Fiscal Agent Kündigungserklärungen von Gläubigern von Schuldverschreibungen im Gesamtnennbetrag von mindestens $\frac{1}{10}$ der dann ausstehenden Schuldverschreibungen eingegangen sind.

(3) *Form der Erklärung*. Eine Benachrichtigung, einschließlich einer Kündigung der Schuldverschreibungen gemäß vorstehendem Absatz 1 ist schriftlich

gegenüber dem Fiscal Agent zu erklären und an dessen bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle zu übermitteln.]

§ 11

ERSETZUNG DER EMITTENTIN

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Deutsche Telekom begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(1) *Ersetzung*. Die Emittentin ist jederzeit berechtigt, sofern sie sich nicht mit einer Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen in Verzug befindet, ohne Zustimmung der Gläubiger, eine Tochtergesellschaft (wie nachstehend definiert) der Emittentin an ihrer Stelle als Hauptschuldnerin (die "**Nachfolgeschuldnerin**") für alle Verpflichtungen aus und im Zusammenhang mit dieser Emission einzusetzen, vorausgesetzt, dass:

- (a) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle Verpflichtungen der Emittentin in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen übernimmt;
- (b) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle erforderlichen Genehmigungen erlangt hat und berechtigt ist, an den Fiscal Agent die zur Erfüllung ihrer Zahlungsverpflichtungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge in der festgelegten Währung zu zahlen, ohne verpflichtet zu sein, in dem Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, erhobene Steuern oder sonstige Abgaben jeder Art, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten;
- (c) die Emittentin unwiderruflich und unbedingt gegenüber den Gläubigern die Zahlung aller von der Nachfolgeschuldnerin auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge garantiert und diese Garantie eine Verpflichtung der Garantin gemäß den Bestimmungen des § 3 enthält;
- (d) dem Fiscal Agent ein oder mehrere Rechtsgutachten von anerkannten Rechtsanwälten vorgelegt wurden, die bestätigen, dass die Bestimmungen in vorstehenden Unterabsätzen (a), (b) und (c) erfüllt wurden.

Im Sinne dieser Anleihebedingungen bedeutet "**Tochtergesellschaft**" eine Kapital- oder Personengesellschaft, an der die Deutsche Telekom direkt oder indirekt insgesamt nicht weniger als 90% des Kapitals jeder Klasse oder der Stimmrechte hält

(2) *Bekanntmachung*. Jede solche Ersetzung wird gemäß § 13 bekannt gegeben.

(3) *Änderung von Bezugnahmen*. Im Falle einer solchen Ersetzung gilt jede Bezugnahme in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die Emittentin ab dem Zeitpunkt der Ersetzung als Bezugnahme auf die Nachfolgeschuldnerin, und jede Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Emittentin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, ab diesem Zeitpunkt als Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat.]

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance begeben werden, ist folgendes anwendbar

[(1) *Ersetzung*. Die Emittentin ist jederzeit berechtigt, sofern sie sich nicht mit einer Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen in Verzug befindet, ohne Zustimmung der Gläubiger, entweder die Garantin oder eine Tochtergesellschaft (wie nachstehend definiert) der Garantin an ihrer Stelle als Hauptschuldnerin (die "**Nachfolgeschuldnerin**") für alle Verpflichtungen aus und im Zusammenhang mit dieser Emission einzusetzen, vorausgesetzt, dass:

- (a) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle Verpflichtungen der Emittentin in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen übernimmt;
- (b) die Nachfolgeschuldnerin alle erforderlichen Genehmigungen erlangt hat und berechtigt ist, an den Fiscal Agent die zur Erfüllung ihrer Zahlungsverpflichtungen aus den Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge in der festgelegten Währung zu zahlen, ohne verpflichtet zu sein, in dem Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, erhobene Steuern oder sonstige Abgaben jeder Art, abzuziehen oder

- einzubehalten;
- (c) die Garantin, sofern sie nicht selbst die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ist, unwiderruflich und unbedingte gegenüber den Gläubigern die Zahlung aller von der Nachfolgeschuldnerin auf die Schuldverschreibungen zahlbaren Beträge garantiert, wobei diese Garantie im wesentlichen die Form der "**Garantie**" hat;
- (d) dem Fiscal Agent ein oder mehrere Rechtsgutachten von anerkannten Rechtsanwälten vorgelegt wurden, die bestätigen, dass die Bestimmungen in vorstehenden Unterabsätzen (a), (b) und (c) erfüllt wurden.

Im Sinne dieser Anleihebedingungen bedeutet "**Tochtergesellschaft**" eine Kapital- oder Personengesellschaft, an der die Deutsche Telekom direkt oder indirekt insgesamt nicht weniger als 90% des Kapitals jeder Klasse oder der Stimmrechte hält

(2) *Bekanntmachung*. Jede solche Ersetzung wird gemäß § 13 bekannt gegeben.

(3) *Änderung von Bezugnahmen*. Im Falle einer solchen Ersetzung gilt jede Bezugnahme in diesen Anleihebedingungen auf die Emittentin ab dem Zeitpunkt der Ersetzung als Bezugnahme auf die Nachfolgeschuldnerin, und jede Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Emittentin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat, ab diesem Zeitpunkt als Bezugnahme auf das Land, in dem die Nachfolgeschuldnerin ihren Sitz oder Steuersitz hat.]

§ 12

BEGEBUNG WEITERER SCHULDVERSCHREIBUNGEN, ANKAUF UND ENTWERTUNG

(1) *Begebung weiterer Schuldverschreibungen*. Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, jederzeit ohne Zustimmung der Gläubiger weitere Schuldverschreibungen mit gleicher Ausstattung (gegebenenfalls mit Ausnahme des Tags der Begebung, des Verzinsungsbeginns und/oder des Ausgabepreises) in der Weise zu begeben, dass sie mit diesen Schuldverschreibungen eine einheitliche Serie bilden.

(2) *Ankauf*. Die Emittentin ist berechtigt, Schuldverschreibungen im Markt oder anderweitig zu jedem beliebigen Preis zu kaufen. Die von der Emittentin erworbenen Schuldverschreibungen können nach Wahl der Emittentin von ihr gehalten, weiterverkauft oder beim Fiscal Agent zwecks Entwertung eingereicht werden. Sofern diese Käufe durch öffentliches Angebot erfolgen, muss dieses Angebot allen Gläubigern gemacht werden.

(3) *Entwertung*. Sämtliche vollständig zurückgezahlten Schuldverschreibungen sind unverzüglich zu entwerten und können nicht wiederbegeben oder wiederverkauft werden.

§ 13

MITTEILUNGEN

[(1) *Bekanntmachung*. Alle die Schuldverschreibungen betreffenden Mitteilungen erfolgen durch elektronische Publikation auf der Website der Luxemburger Börse (www.bourse.lu). Jede Mitteilung gilt am dritten Tag nach dem Tag der Veröffentlichung als wirksam erfolgt.

(2) *Mitteilungen an das Clearing System*. Solange Schuldverschreibungen auf der offiziellen Liste der Luxemburger Börse gelistet sind, findet Absatz (1) Anwendung. Soweit die Mitteilung den Zinssatz von variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen betrifft oder die Regeln der Luxemburger Börse dies sonst zulassen, kann die Emittentin eine Veröffentlichung nach Absatz (1) durch

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die auf der offiziellen Liste der der Luxemburger Börse gelistet sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die nicht an einer Börse notiert sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

eine Mitteilung an das Clearing System zur Weiterleitung an die Gläubiger ersetzen; jede derartige Mitteilung gilt am siebten Tag nach dem Tag der Mitteilung an das Clearing System als den Gläubigern mitgeteilt.]

[(1) *Mitteilungen an das Clearing-System.* Die Emittentin wird alle die Schuldverschreibungen betreffenden Mitteilungen an das Clearing System zur Weiterleitung an die Gläubiger übermitteln. Jede derartige Mitteilung gilt am siebten Tag nach dem Tag der Mitteilung an das Clearing System als den Gläubigern mitgeteilt.]

[(2)][(3)] *Form der Mitteilung.* Mitteilungen, die von einem Gläubiger gemacht werden, müssen schriftlich erfolgen und zusammen mit dem Nachweis seiner Inhaberschaft gemäß § 14 Absatz [5] an die Emissionsstelle geleitet werden. Eine solche Mitteilung kann über das Clearing System in der von der Emissionsstelle und dem Clearing System dafür vorgesehenen Weise erfolgen.

§ 14

ANWENDBARES RECHT, GERICHTSSTAND UND GERICHTLICHE GELTENDMACHUNG

(1) *Anwendbares Recht.* Form und Inhalt der Schuldverschreibungen sowie die Rechte und Pflichten der Gläubiger und der Emittentin bestimmen sich in jeder Hinsicht nach deutschem Recht.

(2) *Erfüllungsort.* Erfüllungsort ist Frankfurt am Main.

(3) *Gerichtsstand.* Nicht ausschließlicher Gerichtsstand für alle Rechtsstreitigkeiten aus oder im Zusammenhang mit den Schuldverschreibungen ist Frankfurt am Main. **[Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar:** Die Gläubiger können ihre Ansprüche jedoch auch vor anderen zuständigen Gerichten geltend machen.] Die deutschen Gerichte sind nicht ausschließlich zuständig für die Kraftloserklärung abhandengekommener oder vernichteter Schuldverschreibungen. Die Emittentin unterwirft sich hiermit der Gerichtsbarkeit der nach diesem Absatz zuständigen Gerichte.

Bei von Finance begebenen Schuldverschreibungen ist folgendes anwendbar

[(4) *Ernennung von Zustellungsbevollmächtigten.* Für etwaige Rechtsstreitigkeiten oder sonstige Verfahren vor deutschen Gerichten bestellt die Emittentin die Deutsche Telekom zu ihrem Zustellungsbevollmächtigten in Deutschland].

[(5)] *Gerichtliche Geltendmachung.* Jeder Gläubiger von Schuldverschreibungen, der diese über ein Clearing-System hält, darf in jedem Rechtsstreit gegen die Emittentin oder in jedem Rechtsstreit, in dem der Gläubiger und die Emittentin Partei sind, seine Rechte aus diesen Schuldverschreibungen im eigenen Namen auf der folgenden Grundlage schützen oder geltend machen: (i) Er bringt eine Bescheinigung der Depotbank bei, bei der er für die Schuldverschreibungen ein Wertpapierdepot unterhält, welche (a) den vollständigen Namen und die vollständige Adresse des Gläubigers enthält, (b) den Gesamtnennbetrag der Schuldverschreibungen bezeichnet, die unter dem Datum der Bestätigung auf dem Wertpapierdepot verbucht sind und (c) bestätigt, dass die Depotbank gegenüber dem Clearing System eine schriftliche Erklärung abgegeben hat, die die vorstehend unter (a) und (b) bezeichneten Informationen enthält; und (ii) er legt eine Kopie der betreffenden Schuldverschreibungen als Global- oder Einzelkunde vor, deren Übereinstimmung mit dem Original eine vertretungsberechtigte Person des Clearing-Systems oder der Verwahrstelle des Clearing-Systems bestätigt hat, ohne dass eine Vorlage der Originalbelege oder der Globalurkunde oder der Einzelkunde in einem solchen Verfahren erforderlich wäre. Unbeschadet des Vorstehenden kann jeder Gläubiger seine Rechte aus den Schuldverschreibungen auch auf jede andere Weise schützen oder geltend

machen, die im Land des Rechtsstreits prozessual zulässig ist. Im Vorstehenden bezeichnet "**Depotbank**" jede Bank oder ein sonstiges anerkanntes Kreditinstitut, das berechtigt ist, das Wertpapierverwahrgeschäft zu betreiben und bei dem der Gläubiger ein Wertpapierdepot für die Schuldverschreibungen unterhält, einschließlich des Clearing-Systems.

§ 15 Sprache

Falls die Anleihebedingungen in deutscher Sprache mit einer Übersetzung in die englische Sprache abgefasst sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Diese Anleihebedingungen sind in deutscher Sprache abgefasst. Eine Übersetzung in die englische Sprache ist beigelegt. Der deutsche Text ist bindend und maßgeblich. Die Übersetzung in die englische Sprache ist unverbindlich.]

Falls die Anleihebedingungen in englischer Sprache mit einer Übersetzung in die deutsche Sprache abgefasst sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Diese Anleihebedingungen sind in englischer Sprache abgefasst und mit einer Übersetzung in die deutsche Sprache versehen. Der englische Text soll bindend und maßgeblich sein. Die deutsche Übersetzung ist unverbindlich.]

Falls die Anleihebedingungen ausschließlich in deutscher Sprache abgefasst sind, ist folgendes anwendbar

[Diese Anleihebedingungen sind ausschließlich in deutscher Sprache abgefasst.]

Guarantee
and
Negative Pledge
of
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG
Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany,
for the benefit of the Holders of Notes (the "**Notes**")
issued by
Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.
(incorporated with limited liability in The Netherlands)
under the Debt Issuance Programme (the "**Programme**")
as in force from time to time

WHEREAS:

(A) Deutsche Telekom AG (the "**Guarantor**") and Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. ("**Finance**") intend to issue from time to time Notes under the Programme;

(B) the Guarantor wishes to guarantee the payment of principal and interest and any other amounts payable in respect of any and all Notes that may be issued by Finance under the Programme;

(C) the Guarantor wishes to enter into a negative pledge for the benefit of each Holder of Notes that may be issued by Finance under the Programme;

IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) (a) The Guarantor unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees to the holder of each Note (which expression shall include any Temporary Global Note or Permanent Global Note representing Notes) (each a "**Holder**"), now or at any time hereafter issued by Finance under the Programme, the due and punctual payment of the principal of, and interest on, the Notes and any other amounts which may be expressed to be payable under any Note in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, as and when the same shall become due in accordance with the Terms and Conditions.
- (b) This Guarantee constitutes an unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of the Guarantor and ranks *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor from time to time outstanding.
- (c) All payments under this Guarantee shall be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties or governmental charges of any nature whatsoever imposed, levied or collected by or in or on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany or by or on behalf of any political subdivision or authority therein having power to tax (hereinafter together called "**Withholding Taxes**"), unless such deduction or withholding is required by law. In such event, the Guarantor shall pay such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Holder after such deduction or withholding shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable had no such deduction or withholding been required. No such additional amounts shall, however, be payable on account of any taxes, duties or governmental charges which
 - (i) are payable by any person acting as custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Guarantor from payments made by it; or
 - (ii) are payable by reason of the Holder having, or having had, some personal or business connection with the Federal Republic of Germany and not merely by reason of the fact that payments in respect of the Notes are, or for

purposes of taxation are deemed to be, derived from sources in, or are secured in the Federal Republic of Germany; or

- (iii) are deducted or withheld pursuant to (x) any European Union directive or regulation concerning the taxation of interest income, or (y) any international treaty or understanding relating to such taxation and to which the Federal Republic of Germany or the European Union is a party, or (z) any provision of law implementing, or complying with, or introduced to conform with such directive, regulation, treaty or understanding; or
 - (iv) are payable by reason of a change in law that becomes effective more than 30 days after the relevant payment of principal or interest becomes due, or is duly provided for and notice thereof is published in accordance with the Terms and Conditions whichever occurs later.
- (d) The obligations of the Guarantor under this Guarantee (i) shall be separate and independent from the obligations of Finance under the Notes, (ii) shall exist irrespective of the legality, validity and binding effect or enforceability of the Notes, and (iii) shall not be affected by any event, condition or circumstance of whatever nature, whether factual or legal, save the full, definitive and irrevocable satisfaction of any and all payment obligations expressed to be assumed under the Notes.
 - (e) The obligations of the Guarantor under this Guarantee shall, without any further act or thing being required to be done or to occur, extend to the obligations of any Substituted Debtor which is not the Guarantor arising in respect of any Note by virtue of a substitution pursuant to the Terms and Conditions.
 - (f) This Guarantee is given in respect of any and all Notes which are or will be issued by Finance under the Programme on or after the date hereof. The Guarantee dated 31 October 1997 extends to any and all Notes which have been issued by Finance during the period beginning on 31 October 1997 through 9 November 1999. The Guarantee dated 10 November 1999 extends to any and all Notes which have been issued by Finance during the period beginning on 10 November 1999 through 5 June 2001. The Guarantee dated 6 June 2001 extends to any and all Notes which have been issued by Finance on or after 6 June 2001 and prior to the date hereof. The Guarantee dated 1 September 2005 extends to any and all Notes which have been issued by Finance on or after 1 September 2005 and prior to the date hereof.

(2) The Guarantor undertakes towards each Holder, so long as any of the Notes remains outstanding, but only up to the time all amounts of principal and interest have been placed at the disposal of the Fiscal Agent, not to grant or permit to subsist any encumbrance over any or all of its present or future assets, as security of any present or future Capital Market Indebtedness issued or guaranteed by the Guarantor or by any other person, without at the same time having the Holders share equally and rateably in such security. "**Capital Market Indebtedness**" means any obligation for the payment of borrowed money which is in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, a certificate of indebtedness or in the form of, or represented or evidenced by, bonds, notes or other securities which are, or are capable of being, quoted, listed, dealt in or traded on a stock exchange or other recognised securities market. For the purposes of avoiding any doubt in respect of asset-backed financings originated by the Guarantor, the expression "assets" as used in this subparagraph (2) does not include assets of the Guarantor that are sold on a non-recourse basis determined in accordance with the civil law applicable to such transaction.

(3) This Agreement and all undertakings herein contained constitute a contract for the benefit of the Holders from time to time as third party beneficiaries pursuant to § 328 (1) of the German Civil Code. They give rise to the right of each such Holder to require performance of the obligations undertaken herein directly from the Guarantor and to enforce such obligations directly against the Guarantor.

(4) Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft does not act as fiduciary or in any similar capacity for the Holders.

(5) Terms used in this Agreement and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings attributed to them in the Terms and Conditions.

(6) This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, German law.

(7) This Agreement is written in the English language and attached hereto is a non-binding German language translation.

(8) The original version of this Agreement shall be delivered to, and kept by, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft.

(9) The place of jurisdiction for all legal proceedings arising out of or in connection with this Agreement shall be Frankfurt am Main. Each Holder, however, may pursue his claims also before any other court of competent jurisdiction.

(10) Each Holder may in any legal proceedings against the Guarantor or to which such Holder and the Guarantor are parties protect and enforce in his own name his rights arising under this Agreement on the basis of a copy of this Agreement certified as being a true copy by a duly authorised officer of Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, without the need for production in such proceedings of this Guarantee.

Bonn, 30 April 2014

DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG

We accept the terms of the above Guarantee without recourse, warranty or liability.

30 April 2014

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Non-binding translation of the Guarantee and the Negative Pledge:

Garantie
und
Negativverpflichtung
der
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG
Bonn, Bundesrepublik Deutschland,
zugunsten der Gläubiger von Schuldverschreibungen (die "**Schuldverschreibungen**"),
die von der
Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.
(einer mit beschränkter Haftung in den Niederlanden errichteten Gesellschaft)
im Rahmen des Debt Issuance Programme (das "**Programm**")
in seiner jeweils geltenden Fassung begeben werden.

IM HINBLICK DARAUF DASS:

(A) Deutsche Telekom AG (die "**Garantin**") und Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. ("**Finance**") beabsichtigt, von Zeit zu Zeit Schuldverschreibungen im Rahmen des Programms zu begeben;

(B) die Garantin die Zahlung von Kapital und Zinsen sowie von allen sonstigen Beträgen, die aufgrund der von Finance im Rahmen des Programms begebenen Schuldverschreibungen zu leisten sind, garantieren möchte;

(C) die Garantin gegenüber jedem Gläubiger der von Finance im Rahmen des Programms begebenen Schuldverschreibungen eine Negativverpflichtung eingehen möchte;

WIRD FOLGENDES VEREINBART:

- (1) (a) Die Garantin übernimmt gegenüber jedem Gläubiger ("**Gläubiger**") der Schuldverschreibungen (wobei dieser Begriff jede vorläufige oder Dauerglobalurkunde, die Schuldverschreibungen verbrieft, einschließt), die jetzt oder zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt nach dem Datum dieser Garantie von Finance im Rahmen des Programms begeben werden, die unbedingte und unwiderrufliche Garantie für die ordnungsgemäße und pünktliche Zahlung von Kapital und Zinsen auf die Schuldverschreibungen sowie von allen sonstigen Beträgen, die gemäß den Anleihebedingungen auf Schuldverschreibungen zahlbar sind, bei deren Fälligkeit gemäß den Anleihebedingungen.
- (b) Diese Garantie begründet eine unbedingte, unbesicherte und nicht nachrangige Verbindlichkeit der Garantin, die mit allen anderen jeweils bestehenden, nicht besicherten und nicht nachrangigen Verbindlichkeiten der Garantin gleichrangig ist.
- (c) Sämtliche Zahlungen aufgrund dieser Garantie sind ohne Abzug oder Einbehalt wegen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren gleich welcher Art zu leisten, die von oder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder für deren Rechnung oder von oder für Rechnung einer dort zur Steuererhebung ermächtigten Gebietskörperschaft oder Behörde auferlegt, erhoben oder eingezogen werden (nachstehend zusammen "**Quellensteuern**" genannt), es sei denn, ein solcher Abzug oder Einbehalt ist gesetzlich vorgeschrieben. In diesem letzteren Fall wird die Garantin die zusätzlichen Beträge zahlen, die erforderlich sind, damit der dem Gläubiger nach diesem Abzug oder Einbehalt zufließende Nettobetrag jeweils den Beträgen an Kapital und Zinsen entspricht, die ihm zustehen würden, wenn der Abzug oder Einbehalt nicht erforderlich wäre. Solche zusätzlichen Beträge sind jedoch nicht zahlbar wegen Steuern, Abgaben oder amtlicher Gebühren, die

- (i) von einer als Depotbank oder Inkassobeauftragter des Gläubigers handelnden Person oder sonst auf andere Weise zu entrichten sind als dadurch, dass die Garantin aus den von ihr zu leistenden Zahlungen einen Abzug oder Einbehalt vornimmt; oder
 - (ii) wegen gegenwärtiger oder früherer persönlicher oder geschäftlicher Beziehungen des Gläubigers zu der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zu zahlen sind, und nicht allein deshalb, weil Zahlungen auf die Schuldverschreibungen aus Quellen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland stammen (oder für Zwecke der Besteuerung so behandelt werden) oder dort besichert sind; oder
 - (iii) aufgrund (x) einer Richtlinie oder Verordnung der Europäischen Union betreffend die Besteuerung von Zinserträgen oder (y) einer zwischenstaatlichen Vereinbarung über deren Besteuerung, an der die Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder die Europäische Union beteiligt ist, oder (z) einer gesetzlichen Vorschrift, die diese Richtlinie, Verordnung oder Vereinbarung umsetzt oder befolgt, abzuziehen oder einzubehalten sind; oder
 - (iv) aufgrund einer Rechtsänderung zahlbar sind, die später als 30 Tage nach Fälligkeit der betreffenden Zahlung von Kapital oder Zinsen oder, wenn dies später erfolgt, ordnungsgemäßer Bereitstellung aller fälligen Beträge und einer diesbezüglichen Bekanntmachung gemäß den Anleihebedingungen wirksam wird.
- (d) Die Verpflichtungen der Garantin aus dieser Garantie (i) sind selbständig und unabhängig von den Verpflichtungen der Finance aus den Schuldverschreibungen (ii) bestehen unabhängig von der Rechtmäßigkeit, Gültigkeit, Verbindlichkeit und Durchsetzbarkeit der Schuldverschreibungen und (iii) werden nicht durch Ereignisse, Bedingungen oder Umstände tatsächlicher oder rechtlicher Art berührt, außer durch die vollständige, endgültige und unwiderrufliche Erfüllung sämtlicher in den Schuldverschreibungen eingegangenen Zahlungsverpflichtungen.
- (e) Die Verpflichtungen der Garantin aus dieser Garantie erstrecken sich, ohne dass eine weitere Handlung vorgenommen wird oder ein weiterer Umstand eintreten muss, auf die Verpflichtungen einer nicht mit der Garantin identischen Nachfolgeschuldnerin, die infolge einer Schuldnerersetzung gemäß den Anleihebedingungen in Bezug auf die Schuldverschreibungen entstehen.
- (f) Diese Garantie erstreckt sich auf sämtliche Schuldverschreibungen, die am oder nach dem Datum dieser Garantie von Finance unter dem Programm begeben werden. Die Garantie mit Datum vom 31. Oktober 1997 gilt für sämtliche Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance in der Zeit vom 31. Oktober 1997 bis zum 9. November 1999 begeben worden sind. Die Garantie mit Datum vom 10. November 1999 gilt für sämtliche Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance in der Zeit vom 10. November 1999 bis zum 5. Juni 2001 begeben worden sind. Die Garantie mit Datum vom 6. Juni 2001 gilt für sämtliche Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance am oder nach dem 6. Juni 2001 und vor dem Datum dieser Garantie begeben worden sind. Die Garantie mit Datum vom 1. September 2005 gilt für sämtliche Schuldverschreibungen, die von Finance am oder nach dem 1. September 2005 und vor dem Datum dieser Garantie begeben worden sind.

(2) Die Garantin verpflichtet sich gegenüber jedem Gläubiger, solange Schuldverschreibungen ausstehen, jedoch nur bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, an dem alle Beträge an Kapital und Zinsen dem Fiscal Agent zur Verfügung gestellt worden sind, weder ihr gegenwärtiges noch ihr zukünftiges Vermögen ganz oder teilweise in irgendeiner Weise zur Besicherung einer gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit, die von der Garantin oder einer anderen Person eingegangen oder gewährleistet ist, zu belasten oder eine solche Belastung zu diesem Zweck bestehen zu lassen, ohne gleichzeitig die Gläubiger an derselben Sicherheit im gleichen Rang und gleichem Verhältnis teilnehmen zu lassen. "**Kapitalmarktverbindlichkeit**" ist jede Verbindlichkeit zur Zahlung aufgenommener Gelder, die durch Schuldscheine verbrieft, verkörpert oder dokumentiert ist oder durch Schuldverschreibungen oder sonstige Wertpapiere, die an einer Börse oder an einem anderen anerkannten Wertpapiermarkt notiert oder gehandelt werden oder werden können. Um etwaige Zweifel bezüglich von asset-backed financings der Garantin zu vermeiden, schließt das in diesem

Absatz (2) benutzte Wort "*Vermögen*" nicht solche Vermögensgegenstände der Garantin ein, die nach dem jeweils auf die Transaktion anwendbaren Zivilrecht ohne Rückgriffsmöglichkeiten veräußert sind.

(3) Dieser Vertrag und alle darin enthaltenen Vereinbarungen stellen einen Vertrag zugunsten der Gläubiger als begünstigte Dritte gemäß § 328 Absatz 1 BGB dar. Sie begründen das Recht eines jeden Gläubigers, die Erfüllung der hierin eingegangenen Verpflichtungen unmittelbar von der Garantin zu fordern und diese Verpflichtungen unmittelbar gegenüber der Garantin durchzusetzen.

(4) Die Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft handelt nicht als Treuhänder oder in einer ähnlichen Eigenschaft für die Gläubiger.

(5) Die in diesem Vertrag verwendeten und darin nicht anders definierten Begriffe haben die ihnen in den Anleihebedingungen zugewiesene Bedeutung.

(6) Dieser Vertrag unterliegt deutschem Recht.

(7) Dieser Vertrag ist in englischer Sprache abgefasst und ihm ist eine unverbindliche Übersetzung in die deutsche Sprache beigefügt.

(8) Das Original dieses Vertrages wird der Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft ausgehändigt und von dieser verwahrt.

(9) Gerichtsstand für alle Rechtsstreitigkeiten aus oder im Zusammenhang mit diesem Vertrag ist Frankfurt am Main. Jeder Gläubiger kann seine Ansprüche jedoch auch vor jedem anderen zuständigen Gericht geltend machen.

(10) Jeder Gläubiger kann in jedem Rechtsstreit gegen die Garantin und in jedem Rechtsstreit, in dem er und die Garantin Partei sind, seine Rechte aus diesem Vertrag auf der Grundlage einer von einer vertretungsberechtigten Person der Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft beglaubigten Kopie dieses Vertrages ohne Vorlage des Originals im eigenen Namen wahrnehmen und durchsetzen.

Bonn, 30. April 2014

DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG

Wir nehmen die Bedingungen der vorstehenden Garantie ohne Obligo, Gewährleistung oder Haftung an.

30. April 2014

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

The Final Terms will be displayed on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

Form of Final Terms

Muster – endgültige Bedingungen

[Date]
[Datum]

Final Terms **Endgültige Bedingungen**

[DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG][DEUTSCHE TELEKOM INTERNATIONAL FINANCE B.V.]

[Title of relevant Series of Notes]

[Bezeichnung der betreffenden Serie der Schuldverschreibungen]

Series: [•]/[•], Tranche [•]

Serien: [•]/[•], Tranche [•]

Issue Date: []¹

Tag der Begebung: []

issued pursuant to the EUR 25,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme dated on [■] April 2016
begeben aufgrund des EUR 25.000.000.000 Debt Issuance Programme vom [■]. April 2016

Important Notice

These Final Terms have been prepared for purposes of Article 5 (4) of the Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003, as amended from time to time, and must be read in conjunction with the Debt Issuance Programme Prospectus pertaining to the Programme dated [■] April 2016 (the "**Prospectus**") [and the supplement(s) dated [●]]. The Prospectus and any supplement thereto are available for viewing in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). Full information is only available on the basis of the combination of the Prospectus, any supplement and these Final Terms. [A summary of the individual issue of the Notes is annexed to these Final Terms.]²

Wichtiger Hinweis

*Diese Endgültigen Bedingungen wurden für Zwecke des Artikels 5 Absatz 4 der Richtlinie 2003/71/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 4. November 2003, in der jeweils geänderten Fassung, abgefasst und sind in Verbindung mit dem Debt Issuance Programme Prospekt vom [■]. April 2016 über das Programm (der "**Prospekt**") [und dem(den) Nachtrag(Nachträgen) dazu vom [●]] zu lesen. Der Prospekt sowie etwaige Nachträge können in elektronischer Form auf der Internetseite der Luxemburger Börse (www.bourse.lu) eingesehen werden. Um alle Angaben zu erhalten sind die Endgültigen Bedingungen, der Prospekt und etwaige Nachträge im Zusammenhang zu lesen. [Eine Zusammenfassung der einzelnen Emission der Schuldverschreibungen ist diesen Endgültigen Bedingungen angefügt.]²*

¹ The Issue Date is the date of payment and settlement of the Notes. In the case of free delivery, the Issue Date is the delivery date.

Der Tag der Begebung ist der Tag, an dem die Schuldverschreibungen begeben und bezahlt werden. Bei freier Lieferung ist der Tag der Begebung der Tag der Lieferung.

² Not applicable in the case of an issue of Notes with a minimum denomination of at least EUR 100,000. *Nicht anwendbar im Fall einer Emission von Schuldverschreibungen mit einer Mindeststückelung in Höhe von mindestens EUR 100.000.*

Part I. TERMS AND CONDITIONS
Teil I. ANLEIHEBEDINGUNGEN

[A. In the case the options applicable to the relevant Tranche of Notes are to be determined by replicating the relevant provisions set forth in the Prospectus as Option I or Option II including certain further options contained therein, respectively, and completing the relevant placeholders, insert:³

A. Falls die für die betreffende Tranche von Schuldverschreibungen geltenden Optionen durch Wiederholung der betreffenden im Prospekt als Option I oder Option II aufgeführten Angaben (einschließlich der jeweils enthaltenen bestimmten weiteren Optionen) bestimmt und die betreffenden Leerstellen vervollständigt werden, einfügen:³

The Terms and Conditions applicable to the Notes (the "**Conditions**") [and the [German] [English] language translation thereof,] are as set out below.

*Die für die Schuldverschreibungen geltenden Anleihebedingungen (die "**Bedingungen**") [sowie die [deutschsprachige][englischsprachige] Übersetzung] sind wie nachfolgend aufgeführt.*

[In the case of Notes with fixed interest rates replicate here the relevant provisions of Option I including relevant further options contained therein, and complete relevant placeholders]

[Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen mit fester Verzinsung hier die betreffenden Angaben der Option I (einschließlich der betreffenden weiteren Optionen) wiederholen und betreffende Leerstellen vervollständigen]

[In the case of Notes with floating interest rates replicate here the relevant provisions of Option II including relevant further options contained therein, and complete relevant placeholders]

[Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen mit variabler Verzinsung hier die betreffenden Angaben der Option II (einschließlich der betreffenden weiteren Optionen) wiederholen und betreffende Leerstellen vervollständigen]]

[B. In the case the options applicable to the relevant Tranche of Notes are to be determined by referring to the relevant provisions set forth in the Prospectus as Option I or Option II including certain further options contained therein, respectively, insert:

B. Falls die für die betreffende Tranche von Schuldverschreibungen geltenden Optionen durch Verweisung auf die betreffenden im Prospekt als Option I oder Option II aufgeführten Angaben (einschließlich der jeweils enthaltenen bestimmten weiteren Optionen) bestimmt werden, einfügen:

This Part I. of the Final Terms is to be read in conjunction with the set of Terms and Conditions that apply to Notes with [fixed] [floating] interest rates (the "**Terms and Conditions**") set forth in the Prospectus as [Option I] [Option II]. Capitalised terms shall have the meanings specified in the set of Terms and Conditions.

*Dieser Teil I. der Endgültigen Bedingungen ist in Verbindung mit dem Satz der Anleihebedingungen, der auf Schuldverschreibungen mit [fester] [variabler] Verzinsung Anwendung findet (die "**Anleihebedingungen**") zu lesen, der als [Option I] [Option II] im Prospekt enthalten ist. Begriffe, die*

³ To be determined in consultation with the Issuer. It is anticipated that this type of documenting the Conditions will be required where the Notes are to be publicly offered, in whole or in part, or to be initially distributed, in whole or in part, to non-qualified investors. Delete all references to B. Part I of the Final Terms including numbered paragraphs and subparagraphs of the Terms and Conditions.

In Abstimmung mit der Emittentin festzulegen. Es ist vorgesehen, dass diese Form der Dokumentation der Bedingungen erforderlich ist, wenn die Schuldverschreibungen insgesamt oder teilweise anfänglich an nicht qualifizierte Anleger verkauft oder öffentlich angeboten werden. Alle Bezugnahmen auf B. Teil I der Endgültigen Bedingungen einschließlich der Paragraphen und Absätze der Anleihebedingungen entfernen.

in dem Satz der Anleihebedingungen definiert sind, haben die gleiche Bedeutung, wenn sie in diesen Endgültigen Bedingungen verwendet werden.

All references in this Part I. of the Final Terms to numbered paragraphs and subparagraphs are to paragraphs and subparagraphs of the Terms and Conditions.

Bezugnahmen in diesem Teil I. der Endgültigen Bedingungen auf Paragraphen und Absätze beziehen sich auf die Paragraphen und Absätze der Anleihebedingungen.

The blanks in the provisions of the Terms and Conditions, which are applicable to the Notes shall be deemed to be completed by the information contained in the Final Terms as if such information were inserted in the blanks of such provisions. All provisions in the Terms and Conditions corresponding to items in these Final Terms which are either not selected or not completed or which are deleted shall be deemed to be deleted from the terms and conditions applicable to the Notes (the "**Conditions**").

*Die Leerstellen in den auf die Schuldverschreibungen anwendbaren Bestimmungen der Anleihebedingungen gelten als durch die in den Endgültigen Bedingungen enthaltenen Angaben ausgefüllt, als ob die Leerstellen in den betreffenden Bestimmungen durch diese Angaben ausgefüllt wären. Sämtliche Bestimmungen der Anleihebedingungen, die sich auf Variable dieser Endgültigen Bedingungen beziehen und die weder angekreuzt noch ausgefüllt werden oder die gestrichen werden, gelten als in den auf die Schuldverschreibungen anwendbaren Anleihebedingungen (die "**Bedingungen**") gestrichen.*

CURRENCY, DENOMINATION, FORM AND TITLE, CERTAIN DEFINITIONS (§ 1)

WÄHRUNG, NENNBETRAG, FORM UND EIGENTUMSRECHT, BESTIMMTE DEFINITIONEN (§ 1)

Currency and Denomination⁴

Währung und Nennbetrag

Specified Currency <i>Festgelegte Währung</i>	[]
Aggregate Principal Amount <i>Gesamtnennbetrag</i>	[]
Aggregate Principal Amount in words <i>Gesamtnennbetrag in Worten</i>	[]
Specified Denomination <i>Festgelegter Nennbetrag</i>	[]
Number of Notes to be issued <i>Anzahl der Schuldverschreibungen</i>	[]

Clearing System

Clearing System

- Clearstream Banking, société anonyme
- Euroclear Bank SA/NV
- Clearstream Banking AG

⁴ The minimum denomination of the Notes will be, if in euro, EUR 1,000, if in any currency other than euro, in an amount in such other currency nearly equivalent to EUR 1,000 at the time of the issue of the Notes.

Die Mindeststückelung der Schuldverschreibungen beträgt EUR 1.000, bzw. falls die Schuldverschreibungen in einer anderen Währung als Euro begeben werden, einem Betrag in dieser anderen Währung, der zur Zeit der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen annähernd dem Gegenwert von EUR 1.000 entspricht.

Global Note⁵
Globalurkunde

- New Global Note
- Classical Global Note

INTEREST (§ 4)
ZINSEN (§ 4)

Fixed Rate Notes (Option I)
Festverzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen (Option I)

Rate of Interest and Interest Payment Dates
Zinssatz und Zinszahlungstage

Rate of Interest [] percent *per annum*
Zinssatz [] % *per annum*

Interest Commencement Date []
Verzinsungsbeginn

Fixed Interest Date(s) []
Festzinstermine

First Interest Payment Date []
Erster Zinszahlungstag

Initial Broken Amount (for the Specified Denomination) []
Anfänglicher Bruchteilzinsbetrag (für den festgelegten Nennbetrag)

Final Broken Amount (for the Specified Denomination) []
Abschließender Bruchteilzinsbetrag (für den festgelegten Nennbetrag)

Floating Rate Notes (Option II)
Variabel verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen (Option II)

Interest Payment Dates
Zinszahlungstage

Interest Commencement Date []
Verzinsungsbeginn

Specified Interest Payment Dates []
Festgelegte Zinszahlungstage

Specified Interest Period(s) [number][weeks][months][other period]
Festgelegte Zinsperiode(n) [Anzahl][Wochen][Monate][anderer Zeitraum]

Business Day Convention
Geschäftstagskonvention

Modified Following Business Day Convention
Modifizierte folgender Geschäftstag-Konvention

FRN Convention (specify period(s)) [] [months]
FRN Konvention (Floating Rate Note) (Zeiträume angeben) [] [Monate]

⁵ Complete for Notes kept in custody on behalf of the ICSDs.
Im Fall von Schuldverschreibungen, die im Namen der ICSDs verwahrt werden, ausfüllen.

- Following Business Day Convention
Folgender Geschäftstag-Konvention
- Preceding Business Day Convention
Vorangegangener Geschäftstag-Konvention

Adjustment of interest
Anpassung der Zinsen

[Yes/No]
[Ja/Nein]

Business Day
Geschäftstag

- relevant financial centre(s)
relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)
- TARGET
TARGET

[]

Rate of Interest
Zinssatz

- EURIBOR
EURIBOR
- LIBOR Interest Determination Date [first] [second] [relevant financial centre(s)] Business Day

prior to commencement of Interest Period
LIBORZinsfestlegungstag [erster] [zweiter] [relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)] Geschäftstag vor Beginn der jeweiligen Zinsperiode

Screen page
Bildschirmseite

[LIBOR01][LIBOR02]
[LIBOR01][LIBOR02]

Margin
Marge

[] percent *per annum*
[]% *per annum*

- plus
plus
- minus
minus

Minimum and Maximum Rate of Interest
Mindest- und Höchstzinssatz

- Minimum Rate of Interest
Mindestzinssatz
- Maximum Rate of Interest
Höchstzinssatz

[] percent *per annum*
[]% *per annum*

[] percent *per annum*
[]% *per annum*

Day Count Fraction⁶
Zinstagequotient

- Actual/Actual (ICMA Rule 251)
Actua/Actual (ICMA Regel 251)
- annual interest payment (excluding the case of short or long coupons)
jährliche Zinszahlung (ausschließlich des Falls von kurzen oder langen Kupons)

⁶ Complete for all Notes.
Für alle Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen.

- annual interest payment (including the case of short coupons)
jährliche Zinszahlung (einschließlich des Falls von kurzen Kupons)
 - two or more constant interest periods within an interest year (including the case of short coupons)
zwei oder mehr gleichbleibende Zinsperioden (einschließlich des Falls von kurzen Kupons)
 - Calculation Period is longer than one reference period (long coupon)
Zinsberechnungszeitraum ist länger als eine Bezugsperiode (langer Kupon)
 - Reference period
Bezugsperiode
- Deemed Interest Payment Date []
Fiktiver Zinszahlungstag
- Actual/365 (Fixed)
 - Actual/360
 - 30/360 or 360/360 (Bond Basis)
 - 30E/360 (Eurobond Basis)

PAYMENTS (§ 5)⁷
ZAHLUNGEN (§ 5)

Payment Business Day
Zahlungstag

- relevant financial centre(s) []
relevante(s) Finanzzentrum(en)
- TARGET
TARGET

REDEMPTION (§ 6)
RÜCKZAHLUNG (§ 6)

Redemption at Maturity
Rückzahlung bei Endfälligkeit

Maturity Date⁸ []
Fälligkeitstag

Redemption Month⁹ []
Rückzahlungsmonat

Early Redemption at the Option of the Issuer at Specified Call Redemption Amount(s)¹⁰ [Yes/No]

⁷ Complete for fixed rate Notes.
Für fest verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen.

⁸ Complete for fixed rate Notes.
Für fest verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen.

⁹ Complete for floating rate Notes.
Für variabel verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen.

¹⁰ Complete for fixed rate Notes.
Für fest verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen.

Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl der Emittentin zu festgelegtem(n) Wahlrückzahlungsbetrag/-beträgen (Call) [Ja/Nein]

Call Redemption Date(s)
Wahlrückzahlungstag(e) (Call) []

Call Redemption Amount(s)
Wahlrückzahlungsbetrag/-beträge (Call) []

Early Redemption at the Option of the Issuer at Final Redemption Amount¹¹ [Yes/No]
Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl der Emittentin zum Rückzahlungsbetrag (Call) [Ja/Nein]

Interest payment date [number] years after the Interest Commencement Date
and each Interest Payment Date thereafter
Zinszahlungstag [Zahl] Jahre nach dem Verzinsungsbeginn und an jedem Zinszahlungstag
danach

Early Redemption at the Option of a Holder at Specified Put Redemption Amount(s)¹² [Yes/No]

Vorzeitige Rückzahlung nach Wahl eines Gläubigers zu festgelegtem(n) Wahlrückzahlungsbetrag/-beträgen (Put) [Ja/Nein]

Put Redemption Date(s)
Wahlrückzahlungstag(e) (Put) []

Put Redemption Amount(s)
Wahlrückzahlungsbetrag/-beträge (Put) []

FISCAL AGENT AND PAYING AGENT [AND CALCULATION AGENT] (§ 7)
EMISSIONSSTELLE UND DIE ZAHLSTELLE [UND DIE BERECHNUNGSSTELLE] (§ 7)

Calculation Agent/specified office
Berechnungsstelle/bezeichnete Geschäftsstelle []

required location of Calculation Agent (specify)
vorgeschriebener Ort für Berechnungsstelle (angeben) []

NOTICES (§ 13)
MITTEILUNGEN (§ 13)

Place and medium of publication
Ort und Medium der Bekanntmachung

- Website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu)
Internetseite der Luxemburger Börse (www.bourse.lu)
- Clearing System
Clearing System

¹¹ Complete for floating rate Notes
Für variabel verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen

¹² Complete for fixed rate Notes
Für fest verzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen auszufüllen

LANGUAGE OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS (§ 15)¹³
SPRACHE DER ANLEIHEBEDINGUNGEN (§ 15)

- German and English (German binding)
Deutsch und Englisch (deutscher Text maßgeblich)
- English and German (English binding)
Englisch und Deutsch (englischer Text maßgeblich)
- English only
ausschließlich Englisch
- German only¹⁴
ausschließlich Deutsch]

Part II. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Teil II. ZUSÄTZLICHE INFORMATIONEN

A. Essential information
Grundlegende Angaben

Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue/offer
Interessen von Seiten natürlicher und juristischer Personen, die an der Emission/dem Angebot beteiligt sind

- As far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer, except that certain Dealers and their affiliates may be customers of, and borrowers from the Issuer and its affiliates. In addition, certain Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.
Nach Kenntnis der Emittentin bestehen bei den an der Emission beteiligten Personen keine Interessen, die für das Angebot bedeutsam sind, außer, dass bestimmte Platzeure und mit ihnen verbundene Unternehmen Kunden von und Kreditnehmer der Emittentin und mit ihr verbundener Unternehmen sein können. Außerdem sind bestimmte Platzeure an Investment Banking Transaktionen und/oder Commercial Banking Transaktionen mit der Emittentin beteiligt, oder könnten sich in Zukunft daran beteiligen, und könnten im gewöhnlichen Geschäftsverkehr Dienstleistungen für die Emittentin und mit ihr verbundene Unternehmen erbringen.

¹³ To be determined in consultation with the Issuer. In the case of Notes in bearer form publicly offered, in whole or in part, in the Federal Republic of Germany, or distributed, in whole or in part, to non-qualified investors in the Federal Republic of Germany, German will be the controlling language. If, in the event of such public offer or distribution to non-qualified investors, however, English is chosen as the controlling language, a German language translation of the Conditions will be available from the principal office of Deutsche Telekom AG, Friedrich Ebert-Allee 140, 63105 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

In Abstimmung mit der Emittentin festzulegen. Falls Inhaberschuldverschreibungen insgesamt oder teilweise öffentlich zum Verkauf in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland angeboten oder an nicht qualifizierte Investoren in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland verkauft werden, wird die deutsche Sprache maßgeblich sein. Falls bei einem solchen öffentlichen Verkaufsangebot oder Verkauf an nicht qualifizierte Investoren die englische Sprache als maßgeblich bestimmt wird, wird eine deutschsprachige Übersetzung der Bedingungen bei der Hauptgeschäftsstelle der Deutsche Telekom AG, Friedrich Ebert-Allee 140, 63105 Bonn, Bundesrepublik Deutschland erhältlich sein.

¹⁴ Use only in the case of Notes not publicly offered and/or not intended to be listed on any regulated market within the European Economic Area.

Nur im Fall Schuldverschreibungen zu nutzen, die nicht öffentlich angeboten und nicht am regulierten Markt innerhalb des Europäischen Wirtschaftsraums zum Handel zugelassen werden sollen.

- Other interest (specify)
Andere Interessen (angeben)

[Specify details]
[Einzelheiten einfügen]

Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds¹⁵
Gründe für das Angebot und Verwendung der Erträge

- Estimated net proceeds¹⁶ []
Geschätzter Nettobetrag der Erträge
- Estimated total expenses of the issue []
Geschätzte Gesamtkosten der Emission

Eurosystem eligibility
EZB-Fähigkeit

- Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility (NGN)¹⁷
Soll in EZB-fähiger Weise gehalten werden (NGN)

[Note that the ticked box in the case of an NGN means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.]

[Whilst this box is not ticked at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes in the case of an NGN may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]

[Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass das Häkchen in dem Kästchen im Fall einer NGN hier lediglich bedeutet, dass die Schuldverschreibungen nach ihrer Begebung bei einem der ICSDs als gemeinsamen Verwahrer verwahrt werden; es bedeutet nicht notwendigerweise, dass die Schuldverschreibungen bei ihrer Begebung, zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt während ihrer Laufzeit oder während ihrer gesamten Laufzeit als zulässige Sicherheiten für die Zwecke der Geldpolitik oder für Innertageskredite des Eurosystems anerkannt werden. Eine solche Anerkennung ist abhängig davon, ob die Zulassungskriterien des Eurosystems erfüllt sind.]

[Auch wenn kein Häkchen in dieser Box mit Datum dieser Endgültigen Bedingungen gesetzt wurde, sollten die Zulassungskriterien des Eurosystems sich zukünftig dergestalt ändern, dass die Schuldverschreibungen diese erfüllen können, könnten die Schuldverschreibungen im Fall einer NGN dann bei einem der ICSDs als gemeinsamen Verwahrer verwahrt werden. Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass dies jedoch nicht notwendigerweise bedeutet, dass die Schuldverschreibungen dann zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt während ihrer Laufzeit als zulässige Sicherheiten für die Zwecke der Geldpolitik oder für Innertageskredite des Eurosystems anerkannt werden. Eine solche Anerkennung ist abhängig davon, ob die Zulassungskriterien des Eurosystems erfüllt sind.]

¹⁵ If reasons for the offer are different from making profit and/or hedging certain risks include those reasons here. Not to be completed in case of Notes with a Specified Denomination of at least EUR 100,000.

Sofern die Gründe für das Angebot nicht in der Gewinnerzielung und/oder der Absicherung bestimmter Risiken bestehen, sind die Gründe hier anzugeben. Nicht auszufüllen bei Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von mindestens EUR 100.000.

¹⁶ If proceeds are intended for more than one use will need to split out and present in order of priority. *Sofern die Erträge für verschiedene Verwendungszwecke bestimmt sind, sind diese aufzuschlüsseln und nach der Priorität der Verwendungszwecke darzustellen.*

¹⁷ If selected, the Notes must be issued in NGN form and are to be kept in custody by an ICSD as common safekeeper. *Falls gewählt, müssen die Schuldverschreibungen in Form einer NGN begeben und von einem ICSD als common safekeeper gehalten werden.*

Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility (CGN)¹⁸
Soll in EZB-fähiger Weise gehalten werden (CGN)

Not applicable
Nicht anwendbar

B. Information concerning the Notes to be offered/admitted to trading
B. Informationen über die anzubietenden bzw. zum Handel zuzulassenden Schuldverschreibungen

Securities Identification Numbers
Wertpapier-Kenn-Nummern

Common Code <i>Common Code</i>	[]
ISIN Code <i>ISIN Code</i>	[]
German Securities Code <i>Deutsche Wertpapier-Kenn-Nummer (WKN)</i>	[]
Any other securities number <i>Sonstige Wertpapiernummer</i>	[]

Historic Interest Rates and further performance as well as volatility¹⁹
Zinssätze der Vergangenheit und künftige Entwicklungen sowie ihre Volatilität

Details of historic [EURIBOR][LIBOR] rates
and the further performance as well as their volatility
can be obtained from [Not applicable]
[Reuters [EURIBOR01][LIBOR01][LIBOR02]]

*Einzelheiten zu vergangenen [EURIBOR][LIBOR] Sätzen
und Informationen über künftige Entwicklungen sowie ihre
Volatilität können abgerufen werden unter* [Nicht anwendbar]
[Reuters [EURIBOR01][LIBOR01][LIBOR02]]

Description of any market disruption or settlement disruption events [Not applicable][Please see
that effect the [EURIBOR][LIBOR] rates § 4 of the Terms and Conditions]
*Beschreibung etwaiger Ereignisse, die eine Störung des Marktes oder
der Abrechnung bewirken und die [EURIBOR][LIBOR]
Sätze beeinflussen* [Nicht anwendbar][Bitte siehe
§ 4 der Anleihebedingungen]

Yield to final maturity²⁰ []
Rendite bei Endfälligkeit []

¹⁸ This means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with CBF. This does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.
Dies bedeutet, dass die Schuldverschreibungen nach ihrer Begebung von CBF verwahrt werden müssen. Es bedeutet nicht notwendigerweise, dass die Schuldverschreibungen bei ihrer Begebung, zu irgendeinem Zeitpunkt während ihrer Laufzeit oder während ihrer gesamten Laufzeit als EZB-fähige Sicherheiten anerkannt werden. Eine solche Anerkennung hängt davon ab, ob die Zulässigkeitskriterien des Eurosystems erfüllt sind.

¹⁹ Only applicable for Floating Rate Notes. Not required for Notes with a Specified Denomination of at least EUR 100,000.
Nur bei variabel verzinslichen Schuldverschreibungen anwendbar. Nicht anwendbar auf Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von mindestens EUR 100.000.

²⁰ Only applicable for Fixed Rate Notes.
Nur bei festverzinsliche Schuldverschreibungen anwendbar.

Resolutions, authorisations and approvals by virtue of which the Notes will be created [Specify details]
Beschlüsse, Ermächtigungen und Genehmigungen, welche die Grundlage für die Schaffung der Schuldverschreibungen bilden [Einzelheiten einfügen]

C. Terms and Conditions of the Offer²¹

C. Bedingungen und Konditionen des Angebots

C.1 Conditions, offer statistics, expected timetable and actions required to apply for the offer [Not applicable]
Bedingungen, Angebotsstatistiken, erwarteter Zeitplan und erforderliche Maßnahmen für die Antragstellung [Nicht anwendbar]

Conditions to which the offer is subject [Specify details]
Bedingungen, denen das Angebot unterliegt [Einzelheiten einfügen]

Total amount of the offer; if the amount is not fixed, description of the arrangements and time for announcing to the public the amount of the offer [Specify details]
Gesamtsumme des Angebots; ist der Betrag nicht festgelegt
Beschreibung der Vereinbarungen und des Zeitpunkts für die Ankündigung des endgültigen Angebotsbetrags an das Publikum [Einzelheiten einfügen]

Time period, including any possible amendments, during which the offer will be open and description of the application process [Specify details]
Frist – einschließlich etwaiger Änderungen – während der das Angebot vorliegt und Beschreibung des Prozesses für die Umsetzung des Angebots [Einzelheiten einfügen]

A description of the possibility to reduce subscriptions and the manner for refunding excess amount paid by applicants [Specify details]
Beschreibung der Möglichkeit zur Reduzierung der Zeichnungen und der Art und Weise der Erstattung des zu viel gezahlten Betrags an die Zeichner [Einzelheiten einfügen]

Details of the minimum and/or maximum amount of application, (whether in number of notes or aggregate amount to invest) [Specify details]
Einzelheiten zum Mindest- und/oder Höchstbetrag der Zeichnung (entweder in Form der Anzahl der Schuldverschreibungen oder des aggregierten zu investierenden Betrags) [Einzelheiten einfügen]

Method and time limits for paying up the notes and for delivery of the notes [Specify details]
Methode und Fristen für die Bedienung der Wertpapiere und ihre Lieferung [Einzelheiten einfügen]

Manner and date in which results of the offer are to be made public [Specify details]
Art und Weise und Termin, auf die bzw. an dem die Ergebnisse des Angebots offen zu legen sind [Einzelheiten einfügen]

The procedure for the exercise of any right of pre-emption, the negotiability of subscription rights and the treatment of subscription rights not exercised. [Specify details]
Verfahren für die Ausübung eines etwaigen Vorzugsrechts, die Marktfähigkeit der Zeichnungsrechte und die Behandlung der nicht ausgeübten Zeichnungsrechte [Einzelheiten einfügen]

C.2 Plan of distribution and allotment²² [Not applicable]
Plan für die Aufteilung der Wertpapiere und deren Zuteilung [Nicht anwendbar]

²¹ Complete with respect to an offer of Notes to the public with a Specified Denomination of less than EUR 100,000. Bei öffentlichem Angebot von Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von weniger als EUR 100.000 auszufüllen.

²² Complete with respect to an offer of Notes to the public with a Specified Denomination of less than EUR 100,000.

If the offer is being made simultaneously in the markets of two or more countries and if a tranche has been or is being reserved for certain of these, indicate any such tranche.

[Specify details]

Erfolgt das Angebot gleichzeitig auf den Märkten zweier oder mehrerer Länder und wurde/wird eine bestimmte Tranche einigen dieser Märkte vorbehalten, Angabe dieser Tranche.

[Einzelheiten einfügen]

Process for notification to applicants of the amount allotted and indication whether dealing may begin before notification is made

[Specify details]

Verfahren zur Meldung des den Zeichnern zugeteilten Betrags und Angabe, ob eine Aufnahme des Handels vor dem Meldeverfahren möglich ist

[Einzelheiten einfügen]

C.3 Pricing²³ Kursfeststellung

[Not applicable]
[Nicht anwendbar]

Expected price at which the notes will be offered

[Specify details]

Kurs, zu dem die Schuldverschreibungen angeboten werden

[Einzelheiten einfügen]

Amount of expenses and taxes charged to the subscriber / purchaser

[Specify details]

Kosten/Steuern, die dem Zeichner/Käufer in Rechnung gestellt werden

[Einzelheiten einfügen]

C.4 Placing and underwriting²⁴ Platzierung und Emission

Name and address of the co-ordinator(s) of the global offer and of single parts of the offer and, to the extent known to the Issuer or the offeror, or the placers in the various countries where the offer takes place.

[Specify details]

Name und Anschrift des Koordinators/der Koordinatoren des globalen Angebots oder einzelner Teile des Angebots und – sofern dem Emittenten oder dem Bieter bekannt – Angaben zu den Plazauern in den einzelnen Ländern des Angebots

[Einzelheiten einfügen]

Method of distribution Vertriebsmethode

[Specify details]
[Einzelheiten einfügen]

Non-syndicated
Nicht syndiziert

Syndicated
Syndiziert

Subscription Agreement Übernahmevertrag

Date of Subscription Agreement
Datum des Subscription Agreements

[]

Bei öffentlichem Angebot von Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von weniger als EUR 100.000 auszufüllen.

²³ Complete with respect to an offer of Notes to the public with a Specified Denomination of less than EUR 100,000.

Bei öffentlichem Angebot von Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von weniger als EUR 100.000 auszufüllen.

²⁴ Complete with respect to an offer of Notes to the public with a Specified Denomination of less than EUR 100,000.

Bei öffentlichem Angebot von Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von weniger als EUR 100.000 auszufüllen.

Material Features of the Subscription Agreement []
Hauptmerkmale des Übernahmevertrages

Management Details including form of commitment²⁵
Einzelheiten bezüglich des Bankenkonsortiums einschließlich der Art der Übernahme

Dealer/Management Group (specify)
Platzeur/Bankenkonsortium (angeben)

- Firm commitment []
Feste Zusage
- No firm commitment / best efforts arrangements []
Keine feste Zusage / zu den bestmöglichen Bedingungen

Commissions²⁶
Provisionen

Management/Underwriting Commission (specify) []
Management- und Übernahme provision (angeben)

Selling Concession (specify) []
Verkaufsprovision (angeben)

Stabilising Dealer/Manager [insert details/None]
Kursstabilisierender Dealer/Manager [*Einzelheiten einfügen/keiner*]

D. Admission to trading
D. Zulassung zum Handel

Admission to trading [Yes/No]
Zulassung zum Handel [*Ja/Nein*]

- Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Date of admission []
Termin der Zulassung

Estimate of the total expenses related to admission to trading²⁷ []
Geschätzte Gesamtkosten für die Zulassung zum Handel

Regulated markets or equivalent markets on which, to the knowledge of the Issuer, notes of the same class of the notes to be offered or admitted to trading are already admitted to trading.²⁸
Angabe regulierter oder gleichwertiger Märkte, auf denen nach Kenntnis der Emittentin

²⁵ Not required for Notes with a Specified Denomination of at least EUR 100,000.
Nicht erforderlich bei Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von mindestens EUR 100.000.

²⁶ To be completed in consultation with the Issuer.
In Abstimmung mit der Emittentin auszuführen.

²⁷ Not required for Notes with a Specified Denomination of less than EUR 100,000
Nicht erforderlich bei Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von weniger als EUR 1000.000.

²⁸ In case of a fungible issue, need to indicate that the original notes are already admitted to trading. Not required for Notes with a Specified Denomination of at least EUR 100,000.
Im Falle einer Aufstockung, die mit einer vorangegangenen Emission fungibel ist, ist die Angabe erforderlich, dass die ursprünglichen Schuldverschreibungen bereits zum Handel zugelassen sind. Nicht erforderlich bei Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von mindestens EUR 100.000.

Schuldverschreibungen der gleichen Wertpapierkategorie, die zum Handel angeboten oder zugelassen werden sollen, bereits zum Handel zugelassen sind.

Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Issue Price:

[] percent

Ausgabepreis:

[]%

Name and address of the entities which have a firm commitment to act as intermediaries in secondary trading, providing liquidity through bid and offer rates and description of the main terms of their commitment

[Not applicable] [Specify details]

Name und Anschrift der Institute, die aufgrund einer festen Zusage als Intermediäre im Sekundärhandel tätig sind und Liquidität mittels Geld- und Briefkursen erwirtschaften, und Beschreibung der Hauptbedingungen der Zusagevereinbarung

[Nicht anwendbar] [Einzelheiten einfügen]

E. Additional Information

E. Zusätzliche Informationen

Rating²⁹

[]

Rating

[Specify whether the relevant rating agency is established in the European Community and is registered or has applied for registration pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies, as amended, (the "CRA Regulation"). [The European Securities and Markets Authority publishes on its website (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/Listregistered-and-certified-CRAs>) a list of credit rating agencies, registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation. That list is updated within five working days following the adoption of a decision under Article 16, 17 or 20 CRA Regulation. The European Commission shall publish that updated list in the Official Journal of the European Union within 30 days following such update.]]

[Einzelheiten einfügen, ob die jeweilige Ratingagentur ihren Sitz in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft hat und gemäß Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1060/2009 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 16. September 2009 über Ratingagenturen, in der jeweils geltenden Fassung, (die "Ratingagentur-Verordnung") registriert ist oder die Registrierung beantragt hat. [Die Europäische Wertpapier- und marktaufsichtsbehörde veröffentlicht auf ihrer Webseite (<http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/Listregistered-and-certified-CRAs>) ein Verzeichnis der nach der Ratingagentur-Verordnung registrierten Ratingagenturen. Dieses Verzeichnis wird innerhalb von fünf Werktagen nach Annahme eines Beschlusses gemäß Artikel 16, 17 oder 20 der Ratingagentur-Verordnung aktualisiert. Die Europäische Kommission veröffentlicht das aktualisierte Verzeichnis im Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union innerhalb von 30 Tagen nach der Aktualisierung.]]

[Listing and Admission to Trading:³⁰

[Börseneinführung und Zulassung:

²⁹ Do not complete, if the Notes are not rated on an individual basis. In case of Notes with a Specified Denomination of less than EUR 100,000, need to include a brief explanation of the meaning of the ratings if this has been previously published by the rating provider.

Nicht auszufüllen, wenn kein Einzelrating für die Schuldverschreibungen vorliegt. Bei Schuldverschreibungen mit einer festgelegten Stückelung von weniger als EUR 100.0000, kurze Erläuterung der Bedeutung des Ratings wenn dieses unlängst von der Ratingagentur erstellt wurde.

³⁰ Insert only if the Notes are listed.

Nur einfügen, wenn die Schuldverschreibungen gelistet werden.

The above Final Terms comprise the details required to list this issue of Notes pursuant to the EUR 25,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme of Deutsche Telekom AG and Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. (as from **[insert Issue Date of the Notes]**).

*Die vorstehenden Endgültigen Bedingungen enthalten die Angaben, die für die Zulassung dieser Emission von Schuldverschreibungen gemäß des EUR 25.000.000.000 Debt Issuance Programme der Deutsche Telekom AG und der Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. (ab dem **[Tag der Begebung der Schuldverschreibungen einfügen]**) erforderlich sind].*

F. Information to be provided regarding the consent by the Issuer or person responsible for drawing up the Prospectus

F. Zur Verfügung zu stellende Informationen über die Zustimmung des Emittenten oder der für die Erstellung des Prospekts zuständigen Person

Offer period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Notes by Dealers and/or further financial intermediaries can be made **[Not applicable]** **[Specify details]**
*Angebotsfrist, während derer die spätere Weiterveräußerung oder endgültige Platzierung von Wertpapieren durch die Platzeure oder weitere Finanzintermediäre erfolgen kann **[Nicht anwendbar]** **[Einzelheiten einfügen]***

**[THIRD PARTY INFORMATION
INFORMATIONEN VON SEITEN DRITTER**

With respect to any information included herein and specified to be sourced from a third party (i) the Issuer confirms that any such information has been accurately reproduced and as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from information available to it from such third party, no facts have been omitted the omission of which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading and (ii) the Issuer has not independently verified any such information and accepts no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Hinsichtlich der hierin enthaltenen und als solche gekennzeichneten Informationen von Seiten Dritter gilt Folgendes: (i) Die Emittentin bestätigt, dass diese Informationen zutreffend wiedergegeben worden sind und – soweit es der Emittentin bekannt ist und sie aus den von diesen Dritten zur Verfügung gestellten Informationen ableiten konnte – keine Fakten weggelassen wurden, deren Fehlen die reproduzierten Informationen unzutreffend oder irreführend gestalten würden; (ii) die Emittentin hat diese Informationen nicht selbständig überprüft und übernimmt keine Verantwortung für ihre Richtigkeit.]

[Deutsche Telekom AG

[Name & title of signatories]
[Name und Titel der Unterzeichnenden]]

[Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.

[Name & title of signatories]
[Name und Titel der Unterzeichnenden]]

Taxation

The following is a general discussion of certain German, Dutch, Luxembourg, UK, Irish and Austrian tax consequences of the acquisition and ownership of Notes. This discussion does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase Notes. In particular, this discussion does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular purchaser. Moreover, this summary does not consider other taxes than taxes on income, in particular not inheritance or gift tax. This summary is based on the laws of Germany, The Netherlands, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and the Republic of Austria currently in force and as applied on the date of this prospectus, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive or retrospective effect.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF NOTES ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF NOTES, INCLUDING THE EFFECT OF ANY STATE OR LOCAL TAXES, UNDER THE TAX LAWS OF GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND EACH COUNTRY OF WHICH THEY ARE RESIDENTS.

1. Germany

Income Tax

Notes held by Tax Residents as Private Assets

- Taxation of Interest

Payments of interest on the Notes to Holders who are tax residents of Germany (*i.e.*, persons whose residence or habitual abode is located in Germany) are subject to German income tax. In each case where German income tax arises, a solidarity surcharge (*Solidaritätszuschlag*) is levied in addition. Furthermore, church tax may be levied, where applicable. If coupons or interest claims are disposed of separately (*i.e.* without the Notes), the proceeds from the disposition are subject to income tax. The same applies to proceeds from the redemption of coupons or interest claims if the Note is disposed of separately.

On payments of interest on the Notes to individual tax residents of Germany income tax is generally levied as a flat income tax at a rate of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge in an amount of 5.5 percent of such tax, resulting in a total tax charge of 26.375 percent, plus, if applicable, church tax). As from 1 January 2015, the church tax is generally levied by way of withholding unless the Holder has filed a blocking notice (*Sperrvermerk*) with the German Federal Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*). The total investment income of an individual will be decreased by a lump sum deduction (*Sparer-Pauschbetrag*) of EUR 801 (EUR 1,602 for married couples filing jointly), not by a deduction of expenses actually incurred.

If the Notes are held in a custodial account which the Holder maintains with a German branch of a German or non-German bank or financial services institution or with a securities trading business or bank in Germany (the "**Disbursing Agent**") the flat income tax will be levied by way of withholding at the aforementioned rate from the gross interest payment to be made by the Disbursing Agent.

In general, no withholding tax will be levied if the Holder is an individual (i) whose Note does not form part of the property of a trade or business and (ii) who filed a withholding exemption certificate (*Freistellungsauftrag*) with the Disbursing Agent but only to the extent the interest income derived from the Note together with other investment income does not exceed the maximum exemption amount shown on the withholding exemption certificate. Similarly, no withholding tax will be deducted if the Holder has submitted to the Disbursing Agent a certificate of non-assessment (*Nichtveranlagungs-Bescheinigung*) issued by the relevant local tax office.

If no Disbursing Agent (as defined above) is involved in the payment process the Holder will have to include its income on the Notes in its tax return and the flat income tax of 25 percent plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax will be collected by way of assessment.

Payment of the flat income tax will generally satisfy any income tax liability (including solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax) of the Holder in respect of such investment income. Holders may apply for a tax assessment on the basis of general rules applicable to them if the resulting income tax burden is lower than 25 percent. In this case as well income-related expenses cannot be deducted from the investment income, except for the aforementioned annual lump sum deduction.

- Taxation of capital gains

From 1 January 2009, also capital gains realised by individual tax residents of Germany from the disposition or redemption of the Notes acquired after 31 December 2008 will be subject to the flat income tax on investment income at a rate of 25 percent (plus solidarity surcharge in an amount of 5.5 percent of such tax, resulting in a total tax charge of 26.375 percent, plus, if applicable, church tax), irrespective of any holding period. As from 1 January 2015, the church tax is generally levied by way of withholding unless the Holder has filed a blocking notice with the German Federal Tax Office. This will also apply to Notes on which the principal is effectively repaid in whole or in part although the repayment was not guaranteed.

If the Notes are held in a custodial account which the Holder maintains with a Disbursing Agent (as defined above) the flat income tax will be levied by way of withholding from the difference between the redemption amount (or the proceeds from the disposition) and the issue price (or the purchase price) of the Notes. If the Notes have been transferred into the custodial account of the Disbursing Agent only after their acquisition, and no evidence on the acquisition data has been provided to the new Disbursing Agent by the Disbursing Agent which previously kept the Notes in its custodial account, withholding tax will be levied on 30 percent of the proceeds from the disposition or redemption of the Notes.

If no Disbursing Agent is involved in the payment process the Holder will have to include capital gains from the disposition or redemption of the Notes in its tax return and the flat income tax of 25 percent plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax will be collected by way of assessment.

Payment of the flat income tax will generally satisfy any income tax liability (including solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax) of the Holder in respect of such investment income. Holders may apply for a tax assessment on the basis of general rules applicable to them if the resulting income tax burden is lower than 25 percent. In this case as well income-related expenses cannot be deducted from the investment income, except for the aforementioned annual lump sum deduction.

Notes held by tax Residents as business assets

Payments of interest on Notes and capital gains from the disposition or redemption of Notes held as business assets by German tax resident individuals or corporations (including via a partnership, as the case may be), are generally subject to German income tax or corporate income tax (in each case plus solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax). The interest and capital gain will also be subject to trade tax if the Notes form part of the property of a German trade or business.

If the Notes are held in a custodial account which the Holder maintains with a Disbursing Agent (as defined above) tax at a rate of 25 percent (plus a solidarity surcharge of 5.5 percent of such tax and, if applicable, church tax) will also be withheld from interest payments on Notes and (since 1 January 2009) generally also from capital gains from the disposition or redemption of Notes held as business assets. In these cases the withholding tax does not satisfy the income tax liability of the Holder, as in the case of the flat income tax, but will be credited as advance payment against the personal income or corporate income tax liability and the solidarity surcharge (and, if applicable, against the church tax) of the Holder. Pursuant to the senior official's draft (*Referentenentwurf*) of an Act to Reform German Investment Taxation (*Investmentsteuerreformgesetz*), it shall not be possible to credit withholding tax levied on investment income if this would lead to a circumvention of taxes.

With regard to capital gains no withholding will generally be required in the case of Notes held by corporations resident in Germany, provided that in the case of corporations of certain legal forms the status of corporation has been evidenced by a certificate of the competent tax office, and upon application in the case of Notes held by individuals or partnerships as business assets.

Notes held by non-residents

Interest and capital gains are not subject to German taxation in the case of non-residents, *i.e.* persons having neither their residence nor their habitual abode nor legal domicile nor place of effective

management in Germany, unless the Notes form part of the business property of a permanent establishment maintained in Germany. Interest may, however, also be subject to German income tax if it otherwise constitutes income taxable in Germany, such as income from the letting and leasing of certain German-situs property or income from certain capital investments directly or indirectly secured by German situs real estate.

Non-residents of Germany are in general exempt from German withholding tax on interest and capital gains and from solidarity surcharge thereon. However, if the interest or capital gain is subject to German taxation as set forth in the preceding paragraph and the Notes are held in a custodial account with a Disbursing Agent (as defined above), withholding tax will be levied as explained above at "*Notes held by tax residents as business assets*" or at "*Notes held by tax residents as private assets*", respectively.

Inheritance and Gift Tax

No inheritance or gift taxes with respect to any Note will generally arise under the laws of Germany, if, in the case of inheritance tax, neither the decedent nor the beneficiary, or, in the case of gift tax, neither the donor nor the donee, is a resident of Germany and such Note is not attributable to a German trade or business for which a permanent establishment is maintained, or a permanent representative has been appointed, in Germany. Exceptions from this rule apply to certain German citizens who previously maintained a residence in Germany.

Other Taxes

No stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties will be payable in Germany in connection with the issuance, delivery or execution of the Notes. Currently, net assets tax (*Vermögensteuer*) and financial transaction tax (*Finanztransaktionssteuer*) is not levied in Germany.

2. The Netherlands

For the purpose of this summary it is assumed that a holder of a Note, being an individual or a non-resident entity, does not have or will have a substantial interest, or - in the case of a holder of a Note being an entity - a deemed substantial interest, in the Issuer and that no connected person (*verbonden persoon*) to the holder of a Note has or will have a substantial interest in the Issuer.

Generally speaking, an individual holding a Note has a substantial interest in the Issuer if (a) such individual, either alone or together with his partner, directly or indirectly has, or (b) certain relatives of such individual or his partner directly or indirectly have or are deemed to have, (i) the ownership of, a right to acquire the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares representing 5 percent or more of either the total issued and outstanding capital of the Issuer or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares of the Issuer, or (ii) the ownership of, or certain rights over, profit participating certificates (*winstbewijzen*) that relate to 5 percent or more of either the annual profit or the liquidation proceeds of the Issuer.

Generally speaking, a non-resident entity holding a Note has a substantial interest in the Issuer if such entity, directly or indirectly has (i) the ownership of, a right to acquire the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares representing 5 percent or more of either the total issued and outstanding capital of the Issuer or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares of the Issuer, or (ii) the ownership of, or certain rights over, profit participating certificates (*winstbewijzen*) that relate to 5 percent or more of either the annual profit or the liquidation proceeds of the Issuer. An entity holding a Note has a deemed substantial interest in the Issuer if such entity has disposed of or is deemed to have disposed of all or part of a substantial interest on a non-recognition basis.

For the purpose of this summary, the term "entity" means a corporation as well as any other person that is taxable as a corporation for Dutch corporate tax purposes.

Where this summary refers to "The Netherlands" or "Dutch", it refers only to the European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Where this summary refers to a holder of a Note, an individual holding a Note or an entity holding a Note, such reference is restricted to an individual or entity holding legal title to as well as an economic interest in such Note or otherwise being regarded as owning a Note for Dutch tax purposes. It is noted

that for purposes of Dutch income, corporate, gift and inheritance tax, assets legally owned by a third party such as a trustee, foundation or similar entity, may be treated as assets owned by the (deemed) settlor, grantor or similar originator or the beneficiaries in proportion to their interest in such arrangement.

Withholding Tax

All payments made by the Issuer of interest and principal under the Notes can be made free of withholding or deduction of any taxes of whatsoever nature imposed, levied, withheld or assessed by The Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, unless the Notes qualify as debt that effectively functions as equity for purposes of article 10, paragraph 1, sub d of the Corporate Tax Act (*Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting 1969*).

Taxes on Income and Capital Gains

Residents

- Resident entities

An entity holding a Note which is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for corporate tax purposes and which is not tax exempt, will generally be subject to corporate tax in respect of income or a capital gain derived from a Note at the prevailing statutory rates.

- Resident individuals

An individual holding a Note who is and is deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for income tax purposes will be subject to income tax in respect of income or a capital gain derived from a Note at rates up to 52 percent if:

- (i) the income or capital gain is attributable to an enterprise from which the holder derives profits (other than as a shareholder); or
- (ii) the income or capital gain qualifies as income from miscellaneous activities (*belastbaar resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) as defined in the Income Tax Act (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), including, without limitation, activities that exceed normal, active asset management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

If neither condition (i) nor (ii) applies, an individual holding a Note will be subject to income tax on the basis of a deemed return, regardless of any actual income or capital gain derived from a Note. The deemed return amounts to 4 percent of the value of the individual's net assets as at 1 January of the relevant fiscal year (including the Note). Subject to application of certain allowances, the deemed return will be taxed at a rate of 30 percent. As per 1 January 2017 the rate of 4 percent will be replaced by variable progressive rates. For the year 2017 the rates are set from 2.9 to 5.5 percent. The applicable rates will be updated annually on the basis of historic market yields.

Non-residents

A holder of a Note which is not and is not deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for the relevant tax purposes will not be subject to taxation on income or a capital gain derived from a Note unless:

- (i) the income or capital gain is attributable to an enterprise or part thereof which is either effectively managed in The Netherlands or carried on through a permanent establishment (*vaste inrichting*) or permanent representative (*vaste vertegenwoordiger*) in The Netherlands and the holder of a Note derives profits from such enterprise (other than by way of securities); or
- (ii) the holder is an individual and the income or capital gain qualifies as income from miscellaneous activities (*belastbaar resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) in The Netherlands as defined in the Income Tax Act (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), including, without limitation, activities that exceed normal, active asset management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

Gift and Inheritance Taxes

Dutch gift or inheritance taxes will not be levied on the occasion of the transfer of a Note by way of gift by, or on the death of, a holder of a Note, unless:

- (i) the holder of a Note is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions; or
- (ii) the transfer is construed as an inheritance or gift made by, or on behalf of, a person who, at the time of the gift or death, is or is deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions.

Value added Tax

There is no Dutch value added tax payable by a holder of a Note in respect of payments in consideration for the issue of the Notes or in respect of the payment of interest or principal under the Notes, or the transfer of the Notes.

Other Taxes and Duties

The subscription, issue, placement, allotment, delivery or transfer of a Note will not be subject to registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in The Netherlands.

Residence

A holder of a Note will not be, or will not be deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for tax purposes and, subject to the assumptions and exceptions set out above, will not otherwise be subject to Dutch taxation, by reason only of acquiring, holding or disposing of a Note or the execution, performance, delivery and/or enforcement of a Note.

3. Luxembourg

Non-Residents

Under the existing laws of Luxembourg there is no withholding tax on the payment of interest on, or reimbursement of principal of, the Notes made to non-residents of Luxembourg through a paying agent established in Luxembourg.

Since 1 January 2015 the exchange of information procedure provided for under the Luxembourg laws of 21 June 2005 (or the relevant Accords) apply.

Residents

According to the law of 23 December 2005, as amended, interest on Notes paid by a Luxembourg paying agent or paying agents established in the EU, the EEA or in a State which has concluded with Luxembourg an international agreement related to the EU Savings Tax Directive to an individual Holder of Notes who is a resident of Luxembourg or to a residual entity established in another EU Member State or in the dependent and associated territories securing the payment for such individual will be subject to a withholding tax of 10 percent. In case of payment through a paying agent established in the EU, the EEA or in a State which has concluded with Luxembourg an international agreement related to the EU Savings Tax Directive, the Luxembourg resident individual Holder of Notes must under a specific procedure remit 10 percent tax to the Luxembourg Treasury.

If the individual Holder holds the Notes in the course of the management of his or her private wealth, the aforementioned 10 percent withholding tax will operate a full discharge of income tax due on such payments.

Interest on Notes paid by a Luxembourg paying agent to a resident Holder of Notes who is not an individual is not subject to withholding tax.

When used in the preceding paragraphs "*interest*", "*paying agent*" and "*residual entity*" have the meaning given thereto in the Luxembourg laws of 21 June 2005 (or the relevant Accords) and

23 December 2005, as amended. "Interest" will include accrued or capitalised interest at the sale, repayment or redemption of the Notes.

Payments of interest or similar income under the Notes to Clearstream Banking AG, Clearstream Banking, société anonyme and Euroclear Bank SA/NV and payments by or on behalf of Clearstream Banking, société anonyme to financial intermediaries will not give rise to a withholding tax under Luxembourg law.

4. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The comments below, which are of a general nature and are based on the Issuers' understanding of current United Kingdom law and H.M. Revenue & Customs practice, describe only the United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments in respect of the Notes. They are not exhaustive. They do not deal with any other United Kingdom taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of the Notes. Prospective holders of Notes who are in any doubt as to their tax position or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom are strongly advised to consult their own professional advisers.

Withholding tax

So long as the Notes are and continue to be admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, payment of interest on the Notes may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of income tax.

Interest on the Notes may also be paid without withholding or deduction for or on account of tax where at the time the payment is made, the Issuer reasonably believes (and any person by or through whom interest on the Notes is paid reasonably believes) that the beneficial owner of the interest is within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax as regards the payment of interest, provided H.M. Revenue & Customs has not given a direction that the interest should be paid under deduction of tax.

In other cases, absent any other relief or exemption (such as a direction by H.M. Revenue & Customs that interest may be paid without withholding or deduction for or on account of tax to a specified Holder following an application by that Holder under an applicable double tax treaty), an amount must generally be withheld on account of income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 percent) from payments of interest on the Notes.

Where Notes are issued on terms that a premium is or may be payable on redemption, as opposed to being issued at a discount, then it is possible that any such element of premium may constitute a payment of interest and be subject to withholding on account of income tax as outlined in the preceding paragraphs.

Where Notes are issued at an issue price of less than 100 percent of their principal amount, any payments in respect of the accrued discount element on any such Notes will not be made subject to any withholding or deduction for or on account of income tax as long as they do not constitute payments in respect of interest.

Where interest has been paid under deduction of income tax, Holders who are not resident in the United Kingdom may be able to recover all or part of the tax deducted under an appropriate provision of an applicable double taxation treaty

5. Republic of Ireland

*The following is a summary based on the laws and practices currently in force in Ireland regarding the tax position of investors beneficially owning their notes and should be treated with appropriate caution. Particular rules may apply to certain classes of taxpayers holding notes. The summary does not constitute tax or legal advice and the comments below are of a general nature only. **This summary only relates to the potential application of Irish withholding taxes to payments made under the Notes.** It does not deal with any other matters and in particular does not describe the taxation consequences for Irish resident or ordinarily resident Noteholders in respect of the purchase, holding, redemption or sale of the notes and the receipt of interest thereon. The comments are made on the assumption that the Issuers are not resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and do not carry on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency. Prospective investors in the notes should consult their*

professional advisors on the tax implications of the purchase, holding, redemption or sale of the Notes and the receipt of interest thereon under the laws of their country of residence, citizenship or domicile.

Irish Withholding Tax

Under Irish tax law there is no obligation on the Issuers to operate any withholding tax on payments of interest on the Notes except where the interest has an Irish source and is annual in nature. The interest could be considered to have an Irish source, where, for example, interest is paid out of funds maintained in Ireland or where the Notes are secured on Irish situate assets. The mere offering of the Notes to Irish investors will not cause the interest to have an Irish source.

In certain circumstances, collection agents and other persons receiving interest on the Notes in Ireland on behalf of a Noteholder, will be obliged to operate a withholding tax.

Provision of Information

Noteholders should be aware that where any interest or other payment on Notes is paid to them by or through an Irish paying agent or collection agent then the relevant person may be required to supply the Irish Revenue Commissioners with details of the payment and certain details relating to the Noteholder. Where the Noteholder is not Irish resident, the details provided to the Irish Revenue Commissioners may, in certain cases, be passed by them to the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which the Noteholder is resident for taxation purposes.

6. Republic of Austria

Income tax

Austrian Resident Taxpayers

Individuals having a domicile or their habitual abode in Austria or corporations having their corporate seat or their place of management in Austria are considered residents for Austrian income and corporate income tax law purposes, respectively.

Individual residents

- Notes held as private assets

Generally income arising with respect to the Notes in the form of either

- fixed or floating interest payments (*Zinserträge*) or
- realised capital gains (*Einkünfte aus realisierten Wertsteigerungen*)

qualifies as "investment income" (*Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen*) and, as such, is taxed under a special regime at a flat rate of 27.5 percent. Realised capital gains are the difference between (a) the amount realised (e.g., the sale proceeds, the redemption or other pay-off amount, or the fair market value in case of a deemed realisation) and (b) the acquisition costs; in both cases (amount realised and acquisition costs) including accrued interest, if any.

For Notes held as private assets, the acquisition costs do not include ancillary acquisition costs (*Anschaffungsnebenkosten*). An average price is determined regarding Notes not acquired at the same time, but held in the same securities account with the same securities identification number. Expenses and costs (*Aufwendungen und Ausgaben*) that are directly connected with investment income are not tax effective.

Capital gains are not only taxed upon an actual disposition or redemption of the Notes, but also upon a deemed realisation.

- A deemed realisation takes place due to a loss of the Austrian taxing right in the Notes (e.g. move abroad, donation to a non-resident, etc.). In case of relocation of the Noteholder to another EU member state the possibility of a tax deferral exists, to be elected for in the tax return of the Noteholder in the year of his or her relocation. If the Notes are held in an Austrian securities account, the Austrian withholding agent (custodian or paying agent) has to impose the withholding tax only upon an actual disposition of the Notes or withdrawal from the account. If the holder of the notes has timely notified the Austrian withholding agent of his or her relocation to another EU Member State, not more than the value increase in the Notes until relocation is subject to Austria withholding tax. An exemption of withholding tax applies in

case of moving to another EU Member State if the Noteholder presents to the Austrian withholding agent a tax assessment notice of the year of migration in which the option for a deferral of tax has been exercised.

- A deemed realisation also takes place upon withdrawals (*Entnahmen*) from an Austrian securities account and other transfers of Notes from one Austrian securities account to another one. Exemptions apply in this case for a transfer of the Notes to another deposit account, if certain information procedures are fulfilled and no loss of the Austrian taxing right occurs (e.g., no donation to a non-resident).

If an Austrian custodian (*inländische depotführende Stelle*, also referred to as "securities account keeping agent") or an Austrian paying agent (*auszahlende Stelle*) is involved in paying investment income (interest or capital gains), 27.5 percent withholding taxation is imposed. The Austrian custodian or paying agent has the responsibility to deduct and pay the withholding tax to the respective tax office.

The withholding tax generally results in a final income taxation; an option to assess the income at the progressive income tax rate exists (in particular for investors whose regular personal income tax rate is lower than 27.5 percent). If no withholding tax is imposed (e.g., because the Notes are held through a foreign paying agent), the investment income arising from the Notes generally has to be included into the income tax return in accordance with the law and will be subject to the special flat tax rate of 27.5 percent.

Losses from Notes held as private assets may only offset other investment income (excluding, *inter alia*, interest income from bank deposits and other claims against banks) and must not offset any other income. Mandatory loss-offsetting rules to be handled by Austrian custodians apply. A carry-forward of losses is not possible in this context.

- Notes held as business assets

Generally, the same rules as described in the previous heading apply regarding Notes that are held as business assets by tax residents who are individuals. The most important differences are the following:

- Realised capital gains, contrary to interest income, have to be included in the annual tax return, since despite a 27.5 percent withholding taxation that is also imposed in the context of Notes held as business assets if an Austrian custodian is involved, no final income taxation applies.
- Write-downs and realised losses regarding the Notes held as business assets may be offset with positive income from realised capital gains that are investment income in the first place; 55 percent of the remaining losses may be offset against other income or carried forward.
- The acquisition costs of Notes held as business assets may also include ancillary costs incurred upon the acquisition.
- Loss off-setting is not made by the custodian, but can only be made in the assessment of the individual.

It is noted that expenses and costs (*Aufwendungen und Ausgaben*) directly connected with investment income are also not tax effective in case the Notes are held as business assets.

- Corporate residents

Corporate investors deriving business income from the Notes may avoid the application of withholding tax by filing a declaration of exemption (*Befreiungserklärung*) with the Austrian withholding tax agent, who has to forward a copy thereof to the finance office. Income derived from the Notes by corporate investors (including any capital gains) is subject to corporate income tax at the general corporate income tax rate of 25 percent.

A special tax regime applies for private foundations (*Privatstiftungen*).

Notes held by non-residents

Individuals who have neither a domicile nor their habitual abode in Austria or corporate investors that have neither their corporate seat nor their place of management in Austria ("*non-residents*") are not

taxable in Austria with their income from the Notes provided the income is not attributable to a permanent establishment in Austria.

Non-resident investors who are resident individuals of an EU Member State and who hold the Notes through an Austrian paying agent have to consider the EU Savings Tax Directive regarding particular withholding tax rules (see in this respect below under the heading "*EU Savings Tax Directive*").

Since 1 January 2015, interest income from the Notes paid to non-resident investors who are individuals and not covered by the EU Savings Tax Directive would be subject to taxation in Austria if withholding taxation fell due, because the interest was paid by an Austrian withholding tax agent (i.e. an Austrian paying agent or an Austrian custodian), and if the debtor of the interest income had its seat or its place of management in Austria. Since the Issuers have their seats and place of management in Germany and The Netherlands, respectively, non-resident investors not covered by the EU Savings Tax Directive are not subject to taxation with interest payments received from the Notes through an Austrian withholding tax agent.

Therefore, such non-resident investors may if they receive income from the Notes through an Austrian withholding tax agent avoid Austrian withholding taxation by way of evidencing their non-resident-status vis-à-vis the withholding tax agent. If Austrian withholding tax is imposed, the investor may apply for a refund thereof.

If non-residents receive income from the Notes through an Austrian permanent establishment, they are to a large extent subject to the same tax treatment as resident investors.

Final note on withholding tax imposed in Austria

Assuming that neither of the Issuers uses a branch or permanent establishment in Austria for the payment of interest under the Notes, neither of the Issuers do assume any responsibility for Austrian withholding tax (*Kapitalertragsteuer*) or EU Withholding Tax (*EU-Quellensteuer*) charged in Austria at source and is not obliged to make additional payments in case of withholding tax deductions at source.

7. EU Savings Tax Directive

Under the EU Council Directive 2003/48/EC dated 3 June 2003 on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (the "**EU Savings Tax Directive**") each EU Member State must require paying agents (within the meaning of such directive) established within its territory to provide to the competent authority of this state details of the payment of interest made to any individual resident in another EU Member State as the beneficial owner of the interest. The competent authority of the EU Member State of the paying agent is then required to communicate this information to the competent authority of the EU Member State of which the beneficial owner of the interest is a resident.

For a transitional period, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg may opt instead to withhold tax from interest payments within the meaning of the EU Savings Tax Directive at a rate of 20 percent from 1 July 2008, and of 35 percent from 1 July 2011. As from 2010 Belgium and as from 2015 also Luxembourg applies the information procedure described above.

In Germany, provisions for implementing the EU Savings Tax Directive were enacted by legislative regulations of the Federal Government. These provisions apply since 1 July 2005.

On 24 March 2014, the European Council adopted an EU Council Directive amending and broadening the scope of the requirements described above (the "**Amending Directive**"). In particular, the changes expand the range of payments covered by the EU Savings Tax Directive to include certain additional types of income, and widen the range of recipients payments to whom are covered by the EU Savings Tax Directive, to also include (in addition to individuals) certain types of entities and legal arrangements. EU Member States are required to implement national legislation giving effect to these changes by 1 January 2016 (which national legislation must apply from 1 January 2017).

It should, however, be noted that on 10 November 2015 the EU Savings Tax Directive has been repealed from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other EU Member States (subject to ongoing requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for withholding taxes on, payments made before those dates). This was to prevent an overlap between the EU Savings Tax Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under EU Council Directive

2011/16/EU (as amended by EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU) on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation. Consequently, the EU Member States are no longer required to apply the new requirements of the Amending Directive.

Holders who are individuals should note that the Issuer will not pay additional amounts under § 7(c) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes in respect of any withholding tax imposed as a result of the EU Savings Tax Directive.

General Information

General

The relevant Final Terms will specify which clearing system or systems (including CBF, CBL and Euroclear) has/have accepted the relevant Notes for clearance and provide any further appropriate information.

Interest of Natural and Legal Persons involved in the issue of Notes

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for, one or both of the Issuers and their affiliates in the ordinary course of business. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuers or the Issuers' affiliates. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with either of the Issuers routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the Programme. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Selling Restrictions

1. General

Each Dealer has agreed that it will comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes the Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor (if Finance is the Issuer) and any other Dealer shall have any responsibility therefor.

Neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor (if Finance is the Issuer) and any of the Dealers has represented that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

2. United States of America

- (a) The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, and, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, any Note as part of its allotment within the United States except in accordance with Rule 903 of Regulation S under the Securities Act. Accordingly, each Dealer has further represented and agreed that neither it, its affiliates nor any persons acting on its or their behalf have engaged or will engage in any directed selling efforts with respect to a Note.
- (b) From and after the time that the Issuer notifies the Dealers in writing that it is no longer able to make the representation set forth in Article 4 (1)(o)(i) of the Dealer Agreement, each Dealer (i) acknowledges that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of U.S. persons except in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act; (ii) has represented and agreed that it has not offered and sold any Notes, and will not offer and sell any Notes (x) as

part of its distribution at any time and (y) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and closing date only in accordance with Rule 903 of Regulation S under the Securities Act, and (iii) accordingly has further represented and agreed that neither it, its affiliates nor any persons acting on its or their behalf have engaged or will engage in any directed selling efforts with respect to any Note, and it and they have complied and will comply with the offering restrictions requirement of Regulation S; and (iv) has also agreed that at or prior to confirmation of any sale of Notes, it will have sent to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling concession, fee or other remuneration that purchases Notes from it during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or notice to substantially the following effect:

"The Securities covered hereby have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the "**Securities Act**") and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons by any person referred to in Rule 903 (b) (2) (iii) (i) as part of its distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing date except in either case in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act. Terms used above have the meanings given to them by Regulation S."

- (c) Each Dealer who has purchased Notes of a Tranche hereunder (or in the case of a sale of a Tranche of Notes issued to or through more than one Dealer each of such Dealers as to the Notes of such Tranche purchased by or through it or, in the case of syndicated issue, the relevant Lead Manager) shall determine and notify to the Fiscal Agent the completion of the distribution of the Notes of such Tranche. On the basis of such notification or notifications, the Fiscal Agent has agreed to notify such Dealer/Lead Manager of the end of the distribution compliance period with respect to such Tranche.

Terms used in the above paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

- (d) Each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not entered and will not enter into any contractual arrangement with respect to the distribution or delivery of Notes, except with its affiliates or with the prior written consent of the Issuer.
- (e) Notes will be issued in accordance with the provisions of United States Treasury Regulation Section 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (the "**D Rules**") (or any successor rules in substantially the same form as the D Rules for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code) as specified in the applicable Final Terms. Each Dealer has represented and agreed that:
 - (i) except to the extent permitted under the D Rules, (x) it has not offered or sold, and during the restricted period will not offer or sell, Notes to a person who is within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, and (y) such Dealer has not delivered and will not deliver within the United States or its possessions Notes that are sold during the restricted period;
 - (ii) it has and throughout the restricted period will have in effect procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its employees or agents who are directly engaged in selling Notes are aware that such Notes may not be offered or sold during the restricted period to a person who is within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except as permitted by the D Rules;
 - (iii) if such Dealer is a United States person, it has represented that it is acquiring the Notes for purposes of resale in connection with their original issuance and if such Dealer retains Notes for its own account, it will only do so in accordance with the requirements of the D Rules; and
 - (iv) with respect to each affiliate that acquires from such Dealer Notes in bearer form for the purposes of offering or selling such Notes during the restricted period, such Dealer either (x) has repeated and confirmed the representations and the agreements contained in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) on such affiliate's behalf or (y) has agreed that it will obtain from such affiliate for the benefit of the Issuer the agreements contained in sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii).

Terms used in this paragraph (e) have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder, including the D Rules.

3. European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (the EU plus Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein) which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "**Relevant Member State**"), each Dealer has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "**Relevant Implementation Date**") it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) if the Final Terms in relation to the Notes specify an offer of those Notes other than pursuant to Article 3 (2) of the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the Final Terms contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or Final Terms, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer(s) nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3 (2) of the Prospectus Directive, provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "**offer of Notes to the public**" in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression "**Prospectus Directive**" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended including by Directive 2010/73/EU) and includes the relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

4. United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, that:

it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("**FSMA**")) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer or the Guarantor; and

it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds from each issue will be used for general financing purposes of Deutsche Telekom's group companies.

Listing and Admission to Trading Information

Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Application has been made to list Notes to be issued under the Programme on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to admit such Notes to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

However, Notes may be issued pursuant to the Programme which will not be listed on the official list of and admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or any other stock exchange.

The above-mentioned documents are available for inspection at the head office of the Paying Agent in Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft.

Each Final Terms relating to the Notes which shall be quoted on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange may be obtained from the paying agent in Frankfurt am Main.

Undertaking

Each of the Issuers has undertaken, in connection with the listing of the Notes, that if, while Notes of an Issuer are outstanding and listed on the official list of as well as admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, there shall occur any adverse change in the business, financial position or otherwise of such Issuer or the Guarantor that is material in the context of issuance under the Programme which is not reflected in the Prospectus (or any of the Reference Documents) such Issuer and/or the Guarantor, as the case may be, will prepare or produce the preparation of a supplement to the Prospectus or, as the case may be, publish a new Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent offering by such Issuer of Notes to be listed on the official list of and admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

If the Terms and Conditions of the Notes (as set out in the Prospectus) are modified or amended in a manner which would make the Prospectus, as supplemented, inaccurate or misleading, a new Prospectus will be prepared to the extent required by law.

Each of the Issuers will, at the specified offices of the Paying Agents, provide, free of charge, upon the oral or written request therefor, a copy of the Prospectus (or any Reference Document). Written or oral requests for such documents should be directed to the specified office of any Paying Agent or the specified office of the Listing Agent in Luxembourg.

Authorisation

The establishment of the Programme was authorised by the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom and by the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board of Finance on 20 June 1997, 18 August 1997 and 1 September 1997, respectively. The increase of the aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be issued under the Programme was authorised by the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom and by the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board of Finance on 11 April 2000, as well as on 22 March 2000 and 27 March 2000, respectively. The further increase of the aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be issued under the Programme to EUR 15,000,000,000 was authorised by the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom on 14 May 2001 and by the Board of Management of Finance on 18 May 2001 and the Supervisory Board of Finance on 21 May 2001. The further increase of the aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be issued under the Programme to EUR 20,000,000,000 was authorised by the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom on 1 April 2003 and by the Board of Management of Finance on 1 April 2003 and by the Supervisory Board of Finance on 1 April 2003. The further increase of the aggregate principal amount of Notes which may be issued under the Programme to EUR 25,000,000,000 was authorised by the Board of Management of Deutsche Telekom on 29 March 2007 and by the Board of Management of Finance on 28 March 2007 and by the Supervisory Board of Finance on 28 March 2007.

Incorporation by Reference / Documents on Display

The following documents are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and are available in the English language.

The audited consolidated financial statements for Deutsche Telekom AG and the audited unconsolidated financial statements for Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. for the financial years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, respectively, are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus:

Deutsche Telekom AG

The audited consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Telekom for the financial year ended on 31 December 2015 consisting of

- Consolidated statement of financial position (pages 154 to 155 in the Annual Report of 2015),
- Consolidated income statement (page 156 in the Annual Report of 2015),
- Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (page 157 in the Annual Report of 2015),
- Consolidated statement of changes in equity (pages 158 to 159 in the Annual Report of 2015),
- Consolidated statement of cash flows (page 160 in the Annual Report of 2015)
- Notes to the consolidated financial statements and other disclosures (pages 161 to 242 in the Annual Report of 2015),
- Auditors' report (page 243 in the Annual Report of 2015).

The audited consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Telekom for the financial year ended on 31 December 2014 consisting of

- Consolidated statement of financial position (pages 174 to 175 in the Annual Report of 2014),
- Consolidated income statement (page 176 in the Annual Report of 2014),
- Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (page 177 in the Annual Report of 2014),
- Consolidated statement of changes in equity (pages 178 to 179 in the Annual Report of 2014),
- Consolidated statement of cash flows (pages 180 to 181 in the Annual Report of 2014)
- Notes to the consolidated financial statements (pages 182 to 268 in the Annual Report of 2014),
- Auditors' report (page 269 in the Annual Report of 2014).

Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.

The audited unconsolidated financial statements of Finance for the financial year ended on 31 December 2015 consisting of

- Statement of comprehensive income (page 7 in the Annual Report of 2015)
- Statement of financial position (page 8 in the Annual Report of 2015)
- Statement of changes in equity (page 9 in the Annual Report of 2015)

Statement of cash flows (page 10 in the Annual Report of 2015)

Notes to the financial statements (pages 11 to 32 in the Annual Report of 2015)

Auditors' report (last pages (pages 34 to 39 of the pdf-file) in the Annual Report of 2015).

The audited unconsolidated financial statements of Finance for the financial year ended on 31 December 2014 consisting of

Statement of comprehensive loss (page 6 in the Annual Report of 2014)

Statement of financial position (page 7 in the Annual Report of 2014)

Statement of changes in equity (page 8 in the Annual Report of 2014)

Statement of cash flows (page 9 in the Annual Report of 2014)

Notes to the financial statements (pages 10 to 32 in the Annual Report of 2014)

Auditors' report (last pages (pages 34 to 39 of the pdf-file) in the Annual Report of 2014).

The information incorporated by reference that is not included in the cross-reference list, is considered as additional information and is not required by the relevant schedules of the Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004, as amended.

The Prospectus and all Reference Documents are available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). During the whole life of the Programme, the Prospectus as well as all supplements thereto, all Reference Documents, the Guarantee and Negative Pledge of Deutsche Telekom AG and the Articles of Association of Deutsche Telekom AG, all reports, letters and other documents, historical financial information, valuations and statements prepared by any expert at the Issuers' request any part of which is included or referred to in the Prospectus, the historical consolidated financial information of Deutsche Telekom Group for each of the two financial years preceding the publication of the Prospectus are either available on the website of Deutsche Telekom (www.telekom.de), or may, as well as the Articles of Association of Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V. and the historical financial information of Finance for each of the two financial years preceding the publication of the Prospectus, be inspected and are available free of charge at the office of the Paying Agent, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, and are available in the English language each free of charge at the head office of Deutsche Telekom AG (addresses are specified on the back cover of this Prospectus).

Names and Adresses

Issuers

Deutsche Telekom AG
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140
53113 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.
Stationsplein 8K
6221BT Maastricht
The Netherlands

Guarantor

Deutsche Telekom AG
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 140
53113 Bonn
Federal Republic of Germany

Arranger

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Große Gallusstraße 10-14
60272 Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

Dealers

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Canary Wharf
London E14 4BB
United Kingdom

BNP PARIBAS
10 Harewood Avenue
London NW1 6AA
United Kingdom

Citigroup Global Markets Limited
Citigroup Centre
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB
United Kingdom

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Große Gallusstraße 10-14
60272 Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

DZ BANK AG Deutsche
Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank,
Frankfurt am Main
Platz der Republik
60265 Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

Goldman Sachs International
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133 Fleet Street
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United Kingdom

– J.P. Morgan Securities plc
25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP
United Kingdom

Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc
25 Cabot Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 4QA
United Kingdom

Société Générale
29, boulevard Haussmann
75009 Paris
France

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
135 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 3UR
United Kingdom

UniCredit Bank AG
Arabellastraße 12
81925 München
Federal Republic of Germany

Agents

Fiscal and Principal Paying Agent
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Trust & Securities Services (TSS)
Taubusanlage 12
60325 Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

Listing Agent
Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.
2 boulevard Konrad Adenauer
1115 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Legal Advisers

To the Dealers

Clifford Chance LLP
Droogbak 1a
1013 GE Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Hengeler Mueller
Partnerschaft von Rechtsanwälten mbB
Bockenheimer Landstraße 24
60323 Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

Auditors of

Deutsche Telekom AG

Deutsche Telekom International Finance B.V.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 35-37
60327 Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands