## Matáv 7th Environmental Round-Table Discussion Budapest / Hungary, March 30, 2004

## **Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation at Deutsche Telekom**

Deutsche Telekom AG Group Headquarters Dipl. Ing. Reiner Lemke Corporate Sustainability & Citizenship (CSC) - Sustainability Strategies / - International Co-Operations 64307 Darmstadt / Germany

e-mail: reiner.lemke@telekom.de



### Sustainability Strategy and International Activities

### **1** Sustainability Strategy

Develop the company group "Sustainability Strategy", monitor, support, co-ordinate and report about the implementation of the strategy

### **2** International Co-Operations

#### Active membership/participation at

- **Bitkom**'s strategy group: International Environmental Policy and Sustainability".
- the "Sustainability Working Group" of the European Telecommunication Networks Operators Association (ETNO)
- the Global e-Sustainabilty Initiative (GeSI) under the umbrellaship of the United Nations Environment Prgram (UNEP)
  The United Nations "Global Compact"





- Deutsche Telekom would like to become a sustainable company within a sustainable society
  - is not promotion or advertising
- It is an internal requirement which we have to meet



### Environmental Targets of the Deutsche Telekom Group for the Period 2001-2005

All relevant products and services to be systematically analyzed of their effects on the environment

- Quantities of waste materials for disposal are to be reduced by 3% per annum
- Overall energy consumption for all the units is to be reduced by 3% per annum
- The proportion of paper-based customer invoices is to be reduced by 20% through the use of electronic invoicing
- We are participating intensively the dialogue with the society in order to identify suitable methods to achieve sustainability and to develop a concept for realizing this principle of sustainability



### All relevant products and services to be systematically analyzed of their effects on the environment

#### **PRODUCT-MATERIALS**

- Replacement-Program of halogenated materials which may cause Dioxins, such as PVC and halogenated flame retardants
- Start an investigation on lead free soldering
- Increase the amount of recyling materials
- Create fixed net telephone cases by recycling ABS
- Create pre-paid phone cards by recycling ABS
- As a consequence on investigations on recycling friendly materials, Deutsche Telekom has established
  - Technical requirements on Environmental Purchasing (Fixed-Net:TAU)
  - Greenbook on Sustainability Purchasing (Mobile)



# Overall energy consumption for all the units is to be reduced by 3% per annum

#### **ENERGY-SAVINGS**

- Investigation on energy-optimizing at the digital switching stations
  - costs: 1.9 Mio Euros
  - energy savings: 13.8 GWh / year // 5560 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year
  - implementation: 2-3 years
  - cost savings: 4.1 Mio Euros
- Decoupling the energy consumption from turnover and economical increase
- Increase the share of renewable energy within energy contracts
- Increase the share of renewable energy by wind generators and solar panels
- Pilot project on fuel cells in Munich

# **Pilot project: Fuel cell in Munich**



Manufacturer: MTU, Friedrichshafen / Munich

Type: High temperature fuel cell HM 300 (HotModule)

Fuel: Natural gas

Max. electrical power: 250 kW

Max. thermal power: 180 kW

Max. efficiency: about 90%

Electric current is used for UMTS.

Thermal energy is used for heating in winter and for cooling in summer.

Faultless operation since September 2002.

### **Project Gas-Cars**

T-Com is leading a project to increase the use of gas-vehicles:

- actual aprx. 100

- plan: additional 300 within the next 18 month



# Overall energy consumption for all the units is to be reduced by 3% per annum

#### **ENERGY-SAVINGS** by use of Information- und Communication Technologie (ICT)

There was an early understanding, that

- the internal energy savings will limited one day and will only be pieceparts of the possible savings related to the intelligent use of ICT
- More relevant than energy consumption are CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- We need to demonstrate this by data and facts and not only by "saying" this
- We need to start to investigate our own Network
- We need to provide answers relating our impact on climate change



ICT's role in reducing negative climate impacts and in severing the links between economic growth and energy consumption

- ICT's great promise with regard to climate protection lies in its ability to eliminate the need for a broad range of transports, thereby conserving large amounts of resources and energy and significantly reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- In the interest of obtaining a meaningful basis for comparison, Deutsche Telekom has determined the overall energy consumption of its entire fixed network in Germany, including production of its various network facilities and cable manufacturing. Deutsche Telekom is the world's first telecommunication company to undertake such an effort.
- Based on the company's cumulative total energy consumption, operation of Deutsche Telekom's network generates about
   1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> per kilometer and year.



### Comparison of different Networks:

Road Network ca. 7.000 – 9.000 Railway Network ca. 8.400 D-Telekom-Fixed-Network 250 GJ / km

- In light of these figures, can future economic growth be permitted to take place solely through growth in traditional types of traffic?
- Our life at present is based on the reality that economic growth and prosperity are not possible without traffic. Numerous studies have shown this to be true.
- And yet traffic is resources-intensive and pollutes the environment. The traffic sector is one of the largest sources of CO2 emissions. At the same time, the traffic sector's burden on the environment does not stop with vehicle emissions it also includes consumption of land and soil for roads and rail lines. It thus produces both local and global burdens on the environment.



#### **Potential: Teleworking**

- The following sample figures from Germany highlight the alternatives offered by information and telecommunications:
- A study by the "Öko-Institut" in Freiburg (Germany) found that a significant reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be achieved via an annual individual commuting reduction of 4,400km.
- In Germany, about 25 million people commute to work daily, covering an average total daily distance of 50 km. Some 2/3 of all commuters use their own cars for commuting. The remaining third use public transportation.
   Car commuters cover a total distance of 800 million km per day and emit some 31 million t CO<sub>2</sub> per year, or about 1/3 of all annual CO2 emissions produced by all passenger transports in Germany.

Source:a) Joao Julio Vitral Amaro: Städtischer Bodenmarkt und Urbanisierung in Belo Horizonte



The above-mentioned study examined two different scenarios:

### **Telecommuting, Szenario 1**

- Both the office and the telecommuting station have one PC.
- Technical implementation of a telecommuting terminal requires use of a data server.
- Each data server serves 10 telecommuting terminals.
- The telecommuting terminal is located in separate room with an area of 10 m<sup>2</sup>.

> The total annual travel reduction amounts to 1,700 kilometers.



### Climate Protection through Use of ICT in Mega-Cities

#### **Telearbeit, Szenario 1:**





\_\_\_\_

### Climate Protection through Use of ICT in Mega-Cities

#### Telecommuting, Szenario 2

This scenario contains the following changes in comparison to Scenario 1:

A second person in the household uses the telecommuting PC also privately.

> There is an annual reduction of 4,400 kilometers of car travel.



### Climate Protection through Use of ICT in Mega-Cities

#### **Telework, Szenario 2:**





\_\_\_\_

#### The potential benefits of videoconferencing

- In a study of its own, Deutsche Telekom found that videoconferences can provide significant reductions in CO2 emissions, compared to all other forms of transport, with travel-distance reductions of just a few km.
- And many meetings can be carried out in the form of audioconferences. Since the technical overhead for **audioconferences** is lower still than that for videoconferences, their energy requirements – and thus their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – are also considerably lower.



**Potential: Videokonferences** 

[Total primary energy requirements in MJ; Distance in km; Gasoline; Diesel fuel; Railway; PC stations, 8 h]



====

**Promise of e-Commerce, illustrated with the example of the book market** 

Promise of eCommerce, illustrated with the example of the book market

- **Scenario I: Book purchase, standard style:** 
  - Energy consumption in transport, including a range of transport chains between publisher and bookseller
  - Energy consumption in the customer's travel to the bookstore (using any of various means and routes)
- Scenario II: Book purchase, via the Internet:
  - Energy consumption in transport, including a range of transport chains between publisher and end customer
  - Energy consumption by the customer's personal computer (PC), for finding the book and ordering it via the Internet



**Results: Online Book-Purchase** 

Comparison on Use of Primary energy under consideration of different types of transport chains between publisher and end customer:

>Online Purchase		Ø 1.9 MJ/kg Book
>Traditionial Purchase	by <b>Bus</b> :	Ø 1.8 MJ/kg Book
•••••	by private CAR:	Ø 3.6 MJ/kg Book

- The above mentioned results can be transferred analogous to most of the goods.
- It is up to the user how and in which volume she or he will contribute to ressource effiency, or –in worst case- not !



#### **Example: virtual answering machine (T-Net-Box)**

- A study conducted jointly by Deutsche Telekom and the Oeko-Institut in Freiburg (Germany) compared use of conventional answering machines with use of a virtual answering machine (T-Net-Box) located in Deutsche Telekom's network. ISDN subscribers are able to use such a virtual answering machine free of charge.
  - The comparison took account of both the use itself and the required manufacture of relevant numbers of electronic components (circuit boards, microchips, etc.). Capacity use of the "T-Net-Box" virtual answering machine was assumed to be only 20%.

#### <mark>≻Result:</mark>

✓ The ''T-Net-Box'' uses about 27 x less energy
✓ The ''T-Net-Box'' generates about 66 x less waste



### **Conclusion:**

- Telecommunications can contribute significantly to sustainable development. It cannot do so automatically, however.
- If it is used intelligently and sensibly, it can help society reach sustainable development, can help reduce environmental problems and can help protect the earth's climate.
- Deutsche Telekom is working to make **its own contribution** to these aims.
- We want to be a leader in movement toward sustainable development, and we want to share our knowledge and experience in this area with others.
- We also want to learn from others wherever possible.
- We want to be part of the solution not part of the problem.



In closing, I would like to present a diagram that illustrates the potential of ICT services to reduce  $CO_2$  emissions:

Potential: traffic substitution via telecommunications services:
 In Germany, the ratio of traffic emissions to the telecommunications industry's energy-consumption emissions is very close to 100 : 1 (180 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> <traffic> to 1.8 million tons CO<sub>2</sub> <ICT> !!)

- A similar ratio can be found in many other countries.
- A telecommunications-related increase in energy consumption of 10%, for example – could thus ''leverage'' climate protection and significantly reduce overall emissions.
  - Total consumption in Germany: an increase of about 2 million t CO<sub>2</sub> via ICT, but a reduction of <u>18 million</u> tons in traffic-related emissions, to 162 million tons, would be possible !!!



The green area represents the potential reduction in traffic-related  $CO_2$  emissions that could be achieved via a 10% increase in ICT-related  $CO_2$  emissions – the red area – assuming relevant substitution.

This figure illustrates ICT's great potential – still largely untapped – to leverage reductions in traffic-related  $CO_2$  emissions.



====!

### **Nature Conservation**

#### **Examples:**

- On local level: co-operation with e.g. B.A.U.M. e.g. ad hoc activities, e.g. the Natural Park at the coast of the Baltic Sea, re-afforest actions after thunderstorms, etc.
- T-Mobile: Co-operation with "Deutsche Umwelthilfe" additional: 5 €per mobile phone taken back for recycling
- T-Com: co-operation with B.A.U.M.
   additional: 1€for each customer replacing online- instead paper invoicing; example Berlin: save paper and plant trees
- Headquarters: Co-operation with the "Potsdam Institute of Climate Impact Research"
- Co-operation with WWF (via GeSI)
  - Co-Operation with Flora and Fauna (via GeSI)





- Environment is only 1 of the three pillars of sustainability.
- In co-operation with its four Divisions, Deutsche Telekom has developed a "Sustainability Strategy" for the whole company group
- It will be discussed with the relevant companies, how to implement this strategy under local-, regional-, country-specific conditions, that each company may find its own way to become a sustainable company within the Deutsche Telekom Group



# Content of the Sustainability Strategy

#### The Strategic Guidelines

#### **Our Basic Aim**



#### For the Future

To increase the development of sustainable services and set an example through our application

To actively help shape the continued development of the working world and a society of knowledge both internally and externally whilst contributing to the overcoming of the digital divide

To increase the efficiency of the ecological resources within society and contribute to the protection of the global climate

To systematically reduce our own environmental impacts

# Implementation concept

#### Action areas of the superordinate Group units

Strategic guidelines	T- Com	T- System	T- Mobil	T- Online	Group HQ
To be financially successful and to enhance trust through honesty and transparency	Х	X	X	X	Х
To assess the social consequences of our actions	Х	X	Х		Х
To implement the requirements of the Global Compact					Х
To respect the differences between peoples and cultures		Х	Х		Х
To promote ecological resource efficiency and climate protection	Х	X	Х		Х
To reduce environmental impacts	Х		Х		
To develop sustainable services and practise the implementation thereof	Х	X	Х	X	
To further develop the work environment and the knowledge society, and to overcome the Digital	Х			X	Х

Matáv 7th Environmental Round-Table Discussion Budapest / Hungary, March 30, 2004

# **Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation at Deutsche Telekom**

# Thank you for your kind attention

e-mail: reiner.lemke@telekom.de

