

– Check against delivery –

**Press conference on the financial statements for the 2025 financial year  
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From me, too, a very warm welcome to the press conference on Deutsche Telekom's full-year 2025 financial results.

T-Mobile US published its figures for 2025 on February 11, so I will be brief here.

Reported service revenue (on a U.S. GAAP basis) increased by 10.5 percent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2025 to 18.7 billion U.S. dollars. That includes UScellular for a full quarter for the first time. Postpaid service revenue increased by 13.9 percent year-on-year in the three month period.

These developments were driven by higher customer numbers and increased profitability. Average monthly revenue per account rose 3 percent year-on-year to 150.17 U.S. dollars. This metric includes the revenue from all products under a customer contract, for instance the 5G broadband service and any additional mobile cards in a family.

Adjusted core EBITDA (U.S. GAAP) increased by 6.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025 to 8.4 billion U.S. dollars.

Our U.S. team again recorded very strong customer growth in the fourth quarter of 2025. In the three-month period, for example, T-Mobile US won 2.4 million postpaid customers. Churn rose slightly to 1.02 percent. That is a development that can be observed across the industry in the United States. You can find all the other key figures in the charts.

That brings me to the overview of the development of the Group's financials over the last year.

We look back on a very successful 2025 overall. Beyond the positive operational development, there were two main factors affecting the reported figures at Group level:

- First, the transactions at T-Mobile US, in particular the acquisition of UScellular
- And second, the (purely mathematical) impact of the much weaker U.S. dollar

The latter had a reducing effect on the reported figures for revenue, EBITDA, and net profit. However, translation with a weaker dollar also resulted in lower debt and lower cash capex.

But as Tim has already mentioned: We set our guidance using constant exchange rates and we reached that guidance.

If I could just add: Reported, that is to say, unadjusted net profit was affected in 2025 in a year-on-year comparison by the fact that reversals of impairment losses were recorded in the prior year, in particular in relation to U.S. mobile spectrum, as well as in relation to GD Towers and GlasfaserPlus. These reversals of impairment losses increased reported net profit in 2024, and hence also the basis for comparison for 2025.

Now I would like to look at the development of free cash flow, adjusted net profit, and net debt over the last year.

First, free cash flow. Reported free cash flow AL increased by 2.0 percent year-on-year in 2025 to 19.5 billion euros. That is growth of around 390 million euros.

This was boosted by a 753 million euro increase in net cash from operating activities, mainly due to the growth in adjusted EBITDA of around 1.12 billion euros. This already includes a reducing effect on adjusted EBITDA of around 1.4 billion euros

from changes in exchange rates. The effect relates to the U.S. dollar, which was around 5 dollar cents weaker on average compared with the prior year.

The decrease in lease payments of 431 million euros also had a positive effect on free cash flow AL.

Higher cash capex year-on-year had a decreasing effect of 901 million euros on free cash flow AL. This was primarily attributable to the increases in cash capex of around 642 million euros in the United States, 88 million euro in the Germany segment, and 156 million euros in the Europe segment. We had expected the increases in cash capex on both sides of the Atlantic.

Let us now turn to adjusted net profit, which increased by 3.7 percent compared with the prior year to 9.7 billion euros. That is year-on-year growth of 350 million euros. That gives an adjusted earnings per share of around 2.0 euros.

The main factors increasing adjusted net profit were the 1.12 billion euro increase in adjusted EBITDA, which I already mentioned in relation to free cash flow. The decline of 119 million euros in the share of adjusted net profit attributable to non-controlling interests also had a positive impact.

Adjusted net profit was reduced by the 482 million euro increase in loss from financial activities. This mainly included a net increase in finance costs and lower earnings contributions from equity investments.

In addition, higher depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, mainly resulting from the UScellular acquisition, reduced adjusted net profit by 262 million euros, and higher tax expense reduced it by 141 million euros.

That brings me to the development of net debt and the leverage ratio compared with the prior year.

Net debt (excluding leases) fell by 1.2 billion euros as of the end of the year compared with the end of December 2024, to 98.1 billion euros.

Reported free cash flow AL had a reducing effect of 19.5 billion euros. Changes in exchange rates, mainly as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar in relation to the euro, and to a lesser extent other factors reduced net debt by around 6.7 billion euros. This decline was primarily attributable to the translation of U.S. dollar liabilities at a U.S. dollar exchange rate that was around 14 dollar cents weaker than the year-end closing rate.

By contrast, the reporting year's business transactions had an increasing effect on liabilities of 9.4 billion euros. These primarily concern the T-Mobile US transactions made in connection with Vistar Media, Blis, Lumos, Metronet, and UScellular.

The T-Mobile US share buy-backs also had an increasing effect of a further 7.5 billion euros. This comprises the buy-backs by T-Mobile US for around 8.9 billion euros offset against the sale of T-Mobile U.S. shares from Deutsche Telekom's portfolio for around 1.3 billion euros. As we announced on February 11, 2026, Deutsche Telekom sold T-Mobile US shares for a final time last year on October 29.

Another 2.0 billion euros related to the buy-back of shares by Deutsche Telekom.

In addition, the payment of dividends of 6.4 billion euros, mainly by Deutsche Telekom and T-Mobile US, increased liabilities.

Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar is one of the factors affecting the Group's leverage ratio. The ratio of net debt excluding leases to adjusted EBITDA AL fell to 2.22x at the end of 2025 compared with 2.31x at the end of 2024.

The ratio of net debt including leases to adjusted EBITDA stood at 2.62x at the end of 2025, down from 2.78x a year earlier. That puts us below the target we set at the 2024 Capital Markets Day of  $\leq 2.75x$  by 2027, which is attributable to the changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate.