

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

T-Mobile U.S. Inc. (NASDAQ: TMUS) is America's supercharged Un-carrier, delivering an advanced 4G LTE and transformative nationwide 5G network that will offer reliable connectivity for all. T-Mobile's customers benefit from its unmatched combination of value and quality, unwavering obsession with offering them the best possible service experience and indisputable drive for disruption that creates competition and innovation in wireless and beyond. Headquartered from Bellevue, Washington and Overland Park, Kansas, with corporate offices in Frisco, Texas, T-Mobile provides services through its subsidiaries and operates its flagship brands, T-Mobile and Metro by T-Mobile.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The highest level of responsibility for climate-related issues at T-Mobile resides with the T-Mobile Board of Directors (BoD) committees, Audit Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Audit committee makes the final decision on which key enterprise risks the Board further investigates. For example, in 2020 the committee reviewed climate-related risks, including but not limited to, risks such as (a) Regulation, Legislation, and Enforcement, (b) Business Disruption, Preparedness, and Recovery, (c) Employee Health and Safety, and (d) Corporate Social Responsibility. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee also receives regular updates on ESG matters during quarterly meetings.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives	<Not Applicable>	While the full Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, the Board has delegated risk oversight responsibility for certain risks to committees of the Board. On a regular basis, reports of all committee meetings, including the Audit Committee, are presented to the Board, and the Board periodically conducts deep dives on key enterprise risks. The Audit Committee meets regularly and reviews a quarterly enterprise-wide risk assessment, including issues related to climate risk. To assist the Audit Committee with its risk assessment function, the Senior Vice President, Internal Audit & Risk Management, who serves as the Chief Audit Executive, has direct communications channels to the Audit Committee and has regular meetings with the Audit Committee and/or its members. They also update the Audit Committee on significant issues raised by the Enterprise Risk and Compliance Committee. In the reporting year the Audit Committee reviewed several climate related risks in the enterprise-wide risk assessments. These risks include (a) Regulation, Legislation, and Enforcement, (b) Business Disruption, Preparedness, and Recovery, (c) Employee Health and Safety, and (d) Corporate Social Responsibility. Additionally, T-Mobile’s EVP Chief Communications, Brand & Community Officer reports regularly to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on key environmental, social and governance issues, risks, opportunities, and progress updates.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (President, Technology)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (EVP Chief Communications, Brand & Community Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other, please specify (Senior Vice President of Internal Audit & Risk Management)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The President of Technology and the EVP Chief Communications, Brand & Community Officer have the highest level of responsibility and oversight related to the assessment and management of climate-related issues that impact the business. These positions both sit on the Senior Leadership Team and report directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Audit Committee have oversight regarding the assessment and management of climate-related issues among other issues and risks. The EVP Chief Communications, Brand & Community Officer provides regular updates to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee during quarterly board meetings on key environmental, social and governance issues, risks, opportunities, policy review and progress updates.

Reporting directly to the EVP Chief Communications Brand & Community Officer, the Vice President of Social Impact and Sustainability leads the development and refinement of the corporate purpose strategy, which includes the company’s sustainability and climate action strategy. This position works with stakeholders from across the company and value-chain to understand the climate-related and environmental challenges facing the company and where there are the greatest areas of potential impact are in order to develop a strategic vision to address climate risks and opportunities. Supporting this work is the company’s Sustainability Steering Committee, a cross-functional group led by the VP of Social Impact and Sustainability that oversees the enterprise-wide sustainability strategy. The Committee also evaluates and reviews the progress and impact of the company’s sustainability initiatives and goals, including the company’s climate action work.

The President of Technology oversees the company’s network resilience strategy work, which includes addressing potential climate-related risks and developing risk mitigation strategies that underpin business continuity planning and investment. Supporting this work and reporting up to the Chief Procurement Officer, the Director of Sustainability and Infrastructure Sourcing oversees the day-to-day climate management operations. They oversee a team that includes dedicated sourcing and program managers who work on risk and opportunity identification, energy and emissions performance, renewable energy sourcing and other tasks related to managing climate change at T-Mobile. They also oversee the Energy Working Group (EWG), a cross-functional and cross-departmental team, focused on raising the visibility of energy efficiency as an opportunity for many divisions across the company by working with business units to set goals and track progress.

The Senior Vice President of Internal Audit & Risk Management serves as the Chief Audit Executive and has a direct communication channel to the Audit Committee for purposes of reporting or discussing concerns. The Chief Audit Executive receives monthly status reports of the Enterprise Continuity Program to assess business continuity efforts as well as provides a quarterly enterprise-wide risk assessment to the Audit Committee and communicates to them any significant issues raised by the Enterprise Risk and Compliance Committee. On a macro risk level, our Enterprise Risk Management team, working with the Financial Planning and Analysis group assesses the potential size and scope of climate-related risks as part of our broader quarterly Enterprise Risk Assessment process.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Our Enterprise Risk Management team evaluates the time horizons of risks on the following ranges 0-6 months, 6-12, 12-24, 24-36, and 36+. We also evaluate the context of likelihood, possibility of risk contagion, and potential velocity of the occurrence.
Medium-term	1	3	Our Enterprise Risk Management team evaluates the time horizons of risks on the following ranges 0-6 months, 6-12, 12-24, 24-36, and 36+. We also evaluate the context of likelihood, possibility of risk contagion, and potential velocity of the occurrence.
Long-term	3	40	Our Enterprise Risk Management team evaluates the time horizons of risks on the following ranges 0-6 months, 6-12, 12-24, 24-36, and 36+. We also evaluate the context of likelihood, possibility of risk contagion, and potential velocity of the occurrence.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our Enterprise Risk Management team works with Financial Planning and Analysis group to evaluate the likelihood and impact of possible climate-related risks.

Definition: The team contextualizes substantive financial impact in terms of company Enterprise Value (EV), market capitalization plus company debt minus its cash. Substantive financial impact is defined as the threshold at which EV is threatened so as to raise climate-related risk to the enterprise level (this value has a wide range from 0 to \$4B+). So, for example, the team may evaluate the possibility of both higher maintenance costs and lowered revenues by a damaging weather event. In that case, the team would test to see if these effects would have a substantial impact on the Enterprise Value of the company.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

We are committed to understanding and addressing the risks and opportunities presented by climate change. Our Enterprise Risk Management team assesses the potential size and scope of climate-related risks as part of our broader quarterly Enterprise Risk Assessment process. A full read-out is reported to the Audit Committee of T-Mobile's Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Identified enterprise risks are characterized in the context of likelihood and potential impact, with the report to the audit committee including risks with a substantive financial impact. Risk is considered on a short, medium and long-term basis. Our risk assessment also considers management's risk mitigation activities and controls in place to respond to identified enterprise risks, including climate-related risks. For instance, we partner with the business to track progress on network resiliency efforts, such as investment in permanent power back-up and prioritizing of network hardening efforts in hurricane prone areas. We are also tracking current and emerging risks in corporate social responsibility. Our sustainability team evaluates climate-related risks across multiple business units and the overall enterprise by conducting Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) climate scenario analysis. We analyse the negative financial implications of an unstable environment, regulatory ambiguity, reputational risk and uncertain future energy costs and availability. On an asset level our Network Operations Centers conduct analysis to find where network hardening and redundancy can be improved to mitigate climate-related risks. Case study: Acute physical risk 2017 saw three of the costliest hurricanes in US history. These extreme weather events affected T-Mobile's [physical infrastructure] and in some cases disrupted day-to-day business which affected our ability to provide reliable service to our customers. This led to the upgrade of our Business Disruption risk to a standalone risk (partially taking aspects from network reliability and BCP from a technology risk). The severe impacts of the storms led to a revaluation of the potential effects of physical climate risk on T-Mobile's operations by the Enterprise Risk Management team. In response, T-Mobile actively updated its insurance coverage and action plans related to carrier network redundancy should such storms be expected to increase in frequency in the short, medium, and long-term. Upon the completion of these efforts, we moved this risk from 'managed' to 'monitored' and continue to assess acute physical risk regularly. Case study: Managing transition opportunities: resource efficiency As T-Mobile identified increased regulation as a risk, including effects such as a higher cost for energy, we have worked to reduce our energy load through energy efficiency measures. Even though data flowing through T-Mobile's network has increased by over 300% in the last five years, using energy-efficient technologies has allowed our energy intensity to decline by over 50%. Efficiency gains in cell towers have been made primarily through improvements in heating and cooling. By implementing new methods of efficiently controlling the on-site temperature of cell towers, T-Mobile is reducing the amount of propane, diesel and electricity needed for power. Other innovations in lighting controls, power factor improvements and on-site solar technology are continuously being developed to improve the performance and reliability of cellular equipment. This achievement is an example of how T-Mobile fundamentally incorporates sustainability into its long-term growth strategy while providing customers with more reliable service.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Our ability to provide services and generate revenues could be harmed by adverse regulatory action or changes to existing laws and regulations. Our renewable energy projects are subject to state and federal laws and regulations. This includes our current wind farm projects in KS, OK, and IL. We review the current regulations that are required for these projects to assess the risks of projects falling out of compliance or remaining financially viable. If regulations were to increase, this could increase the costs of energy from our renewable energy projects. We stay informed of current and emerging regulation through our Government Affairs organization as well as our membership in Industry organizations such as GeSI.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	T-Mobile faces changes in regulations or in the regulatory framework under which we operate, including any increase in restrictions on the ability to operate our networks, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. For example, adverse regulation on renewable technology would be a potential risk as we source much of the energy we use from renewable sources and increased regulation could affect energy costs. We stay informed of current and emerging regulation through our Government Relations department as well as our membership in Industry organizations such as GeSI.
Technology	Relevant, always included	As a large mobile communications provider, T-Mobile is susceptible to any material changes in available technology that could affect deployment costs and performance. For example, we examine the financial risks associated with the deployment of more energy efficient and lower emission technology when making upgrades and additions to our mobile network infrastructure. We have a robust technology organization as well as an Energy Working Group, which informs our understanding of the technology landscape as it relates to climate-related issues.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	T-Mobile is regularly involved in a number of legal proceedings before various state and federal courts, the FCC, the FTC, other federal agencies, and state and local regulatory agencies, including state attorneys general. Such legal proceedings can be complex, costly, and highly disruptive to our business operations by diverting the attention and energy of management and other key personnel. We have a legal department which actively manages risk the company faces from potential legal action. For example, we examine our potential exposure to litigation from outages or disruptions in our mobile networks caused by climate-related factors.
Market	Relevant, always included	T-Mobile's business, financial condition, and operating results are sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, including energy costs, and other macro-economic factors. Difficult, or worsening, general economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. For example, we review the potential implications of an increase in costs to the raw materials due to changes in market conditions as a result of climate change.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability are important aspects of what makes T-Mobile the Un-Carrier. Our brand strength is vital to our business success. If the company neglects its social or environmental responsibilities it could face negative consequences from customers, employees, and other key stakeholders. For example, we review the potential impact of stakeholder concern and negative stakeholder feedback. As a result of this, we are working to improve our transparency in several ways, including creating a reporting section on our external website that provides relevant ESG (Environment, Social, and Governance) data/metrics that are important to our key stakeholders
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	If T-Mobile were to face failures of our or others' systems, networks, or infrastructure, it could prevent us from providing reliable service. Which could materially adversely affect our reputation and financial condition. Examples of these risks include physical damage, power surges or outages, or equipment failure, including those as a result of severe weather, natural disasters. For example, in 2020, 30 events were focused on by the Emergency Management team. They ranged from hurricanes, fires, power shutoffs, and other events. The total spends for 2020 was over \$95M for all these events. In 2019 there were 9 major weather events including tornado's and windstorms in the Dallas area, tropical storms along the coast, power outages in California and flooding in Houston. We recognized \$19.5M in costs associated with the weather events, a portion of which was recovered from insurance. In 2018 there were disasters in the form of a Hawaii volcano, California wildfires, and hurricanes (Lane, Florence, and Michael). During 2018, we recognized \$61 million in costs related to hurricanes, including \$36 million in incremental costs to maintain services primarily in Puerto Rico related to hurricanes that occurred in 2017 and \$25 million related to hurricanes that occurred in 2018. We have an active Business Continuity team which does scenario planning for acute physical conditions. We stand ready 24/7/365 to support communities with network response teams, telecommunications infrastructure and employee volunteers to lend a hand and ensure network reliability. And we've donated millions of dollars in calls, texts, and equipment to assist relief efforts around the world. For business and government customers, T-Mobile's Persistent Communications solution combines Wi-Fi calling with the ability to access satellite services for back-haul connectivity. This allows first responders and incident commanders to stay connected using their everyday Wi-Fi-enabled phones, even when commercial wireless networks are out of service.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	If T-Mobile were to face failures of our or others' systems, networks, or infrastructure, it could prevent us from providing reliable service. Which could materially adversely affect our reputation and financial condition. Examples of these risks include physical damage, power surges or outages, or equipment failure, including those as a result of severe weather, natural disasters. We have Network Operation Centers (NOCs) that closely manage network traffic. We see trends over time and respond to where our networks and retail need additional hardening.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Extreme weather events can impact critical infrastructure needed to provide service to our customers. With continued digital transformation of the world we operate in, reliable wireless services are becoming more critical in people's lives, despite increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events as a result of climate change and the aging grid infrastructure. Our engineering and rapid response teams quickly activate emergency equipment such as fuel trucks, mobile Cell on Wheels (COWs) and back-up power solutions, including portable generators. For the California Wildfires, Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and the Hawaii Volcano, T-Mobile donated \$2.6 million in in-kind donations (hotspots, phones, etc). During 2018, we recognized \$61 million in costs related to hurricanes, including \$36 million in incremental costs to maintain services primarily in Puerto Rico related to hurricanes that occurred in 2017 and \$25 million related to hurricanes that occurred in 2018.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

95000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Such events could cause us to lose customers, lose revenue, incur expenses, suffer reputational damage, and subject us to litigation or governmental investigation. Remediation costs could include liability for information loss, repairing infrastructure and systems, and/or costs of incentives offered to customers. Our insurance may not cover, or be adequate to fully reimburse us for, costs and losses associated with such events. During 2018, we recognized \$61 million in costs related to hurricanes, including \$36 million in incremental costs to maintain services primarily in Puerto Rico related to hurricanes that occurred in 2017 and \$25 million related to hurricanes that occurred in 2018. In 2020 30 events were focused on by the Emergency Management team. They ranged from hurricanes, fires, power shutoffs, and other events. The total spends for 2020 was over \$95M for all these events. We estimate the financial impact as being between 0 and 95,000,000 by using the actual figure for 2020 as a stand-in for potential risk.

Cost of response to risk

350000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

T-Mobile evaluates our sites for how vulnerable they are to environmental changes. We have strong backup systems and built in redundancy for our network operations including critical data centers and other facilities. We deploy a variety of fuel cells, generators, batteries and other alternative energy sources depending on the location and needs of the site. Overall, we are spending more than \$350,000,000 over a three-year period to harden our network. Case study: Acute physical risk 2017 saw three of the costliest hurricanes in US history. These extreme weather events affected T-Mobile's [physical infrastructure] and in some cases disrupted day-to-day business which affected our ability to provide reliable service to our customers. This led to the upgrade of our Business Disruption risk to a standalone risk (partially taking aspects from network reliability and BCP from a technology risk). The severe impacts of the storms led to a reevaluation of the potential effects of physical climate risk on T-Mobile's operations by the Enterprise Risk Management team. In response, T-Mobile actively updated its insurance coverage and action plans related to carrier network redundancy should such storms be expected to increase in frequency in the short, medium, and/or long-term. Upon the completion of these efforts, we moved this risk from 'managed' to monitored' and continue to assess acute physical risk regularly.

Comment

The financial impact depends on the nature of the extreme weather events we face in a given year.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our ability to provide services and generate revenues could be harmed by adverse regulatory action or changes to existing laws and regulations. This is true across a variety of issues the company faces, including any regulation that creates higher cost burdens on our products or services. Additionally, we could lose revenue as regulation could have the impact of raising taxes or fees for wireless service for our customers. One possible example of this risk could be future state or federal regulation that requires us to operate without reliance on the power grid in times of extreme weather events. This would require more backup power amongst other costs and burdens on our ability to deliver service safely in a state of emergency.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

350000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

If by regulation we were required to operate without reliance on the power grid in times of extreme weather events we would require more backup power amongst other costs and burdens. We are currently investing more than \$350,000,000 over a three-year period in hardening our network, this figure could potentially double if we needed to supply power without the utility for extended periods of time.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We report a cost of zero as staying informed of current and emerging regulation is part of our normal operations. We stay informed of current and emerging regulation through our Government Affairs department as well as our membership in Industry organizations such as GeSI.

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

We depend on suppliers, their subcontractors, and other third parties in order for us to efficiently operate our business. While we do not operate in all of the areas in which our suppliers operate, we understand that to some extent our suppliers, for example network hardware suppliers, ability to withstand and recover from climate shocks in their regions (such as Southeast Asia) has a direct impact on our company's business. We commonly rely upon the suppliers to provide contractual assurances and accurate information regarding risks associated with their provision of products or services in accordance with our expectations and standards such as our supplier code of conduct and our third party-risk management standards. Disruptions or failure of such suppliers to adequately perform could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

For example, if a large vendor that supplies hardware for our network was to experience a supply chain shock, they could face higher costs that they could pass on to us as a customer. If that vendor raised their prices 10% and we were unable to find a cost mitigation strategy we would be spending potentially an additional \$100M if the event raised prices for the entire year

Cost of response to risk

400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

A third-party risk management process is conducted through a program called Enterprise Supplier Risk Assessment Program (ESRAP). The program assesses risk exposure to a third-party based on the goods or services to be provided by that entity (this includes suppliers, vendors, consultants, service providers and any other entity with whom we have a business relationship). The outcome of ESRAP informs what additional due diligence risk assessments may be required of the third-party before they can be engaged, or re-engaged, by T-Mobile. While there are a few limited classes of engagement (such as working with taxing authorities) that do not require an ESRAP, the vast majority of third-parties are required to go through the process. The Sustainability team is also currently adopting enhanced environmental and social screening of our suppliers. Our management of supply chain related climate risk is integrated into our standard operating procedures, but we are spending approximately \$400,000 over a three-year period to upgrade our screening capabilities.

Comment

N/A

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

T-Mobile utilizes approximately 7 million megawatt hours (MWh) of energy across our headquarters, stores, cell towers, call centers and other locations . To address this energy use, T-Mobile has taken the initiative to enter the renewable energy space. Through our renewable energy use we plan to cut our energy costs by around \$100 million in the next 15 years with the executed Renewable Energy Purchase Agreements. The REPAs consists of two components: (1) an energy forward agreement that is net settled based on energy prices and the energy output generated by the facility and (2) a commitment to purchase environmental attributes ("EACs") in the same amount as the energy output generated by the facility. T-Mobile USA will net settle the forward agreement and acquire the EACs monthly by paying, or receiving, an aggregate net payment based on two variables (1) the facility's energy output (2) the difference between (a) an initial fixed price, subject to annual escalation, and (b) current local marginal energy prices during the monthly settlement period. We are also working to lower our carbon footprint by taking advantage of our merger with Sprint. Finding ways to increase our service coverage while reducing the energy load of our combined assets.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

T-Mobile utilizes approximately 7 million megawatt hours (MWh) of energy across our headquarters, stores, cell towers, call centers and other locations. To address this energy use, T-Mobile has taken the initiative to enter the renewable energy space. Through our renewable energy use we plan to cut our energy costs by around \$100 million in the next 15 years with the executed Renewable Energy Purchase Agreements. The REPAs consists of two components: (1) an energy forward agreement that is net settled based on energy prices and the energy output generated by the facility and (2) a commitment to purchase environmental attributes ("EACs") in the same amount as the energy output generated by the facility. T-Mobile USA will net settle the forward agreement and acquire the EACs monthly by paying, or receiving, an aggregate net payment based on two variables (1) the facility's energy output (2) the difference between (a) an initial fixed price, subject to annual escalation, and (b) current local marginal energy prices during the monthly settlement period.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To respond to this cost-saving opportunity, T-Mobile has taken the initiative to enter the renewable energy space. Through our renewable energy use we plan to cut our energy costs by around \$100 million in the next 15 years. The cost to realize this opportunity is \$0 as the capital costs on these projects have thus far been negligible. Below are three case studies of active major renewable energy projects: 1. Red Dirt Wind Project – Located in Oklahoma it started producing renewable energy for T-Mobile in December 2017. Our long-term agreement is for up to 160MW of the overall 300MW Red Dirt wind project. The Red Dirt wind project is owned and operated by Enel Green Power North America, Inc. ("EGPNA") and is one of EGPNA's largest wind farms in Oklahoma. 2. In January 2018, T-Mobile unveiled its second major wind project, Infinity Renewables' Solomon Forks Wind Project in Kansas, with power generation began operating in July 2019. The power purchase agreement adds another 160MW of wind energy to the T-Mobile portfolio. 3. Otter Creek Wind Project, located in LaSalle County, Illinois adds 158MW of capacity to our portfolio and is online as of March 2020. Combined, the three projects give T-Mobile nearly 480 MW of Renewable Energy capacity. Overall, we have signed deals for over 1 GW of new capacity, diversifying our portfolio in scale, technology and geography. By 2021 we will be producing over 3,000 GWh of renewable energy annually.

Comment

N/A

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We are constantly looking to innovate, making our service the best it can be for our customers while reducing our environmental impact in the process. Finding efficiency through technological innovation can improve our network and lower our cost to operate. We do this by employing existing technology as well as devoting research to boost energy efficiency and reduce energy usage across T-Mobile's entire business. This leads to sizable effects in our energy reduction given the energy intensity of network towers and data centers.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

A decrease in energy use of 15% could potentially result in a savings of over \$100,000,000 with the assumption of energy priced at \$.10 per kWh.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Through the lens of sustainability, we are finding new ways to use emerging technologies to make our network more powerful and/or efficient. This has the result of both decreasing our cost to operate and improve our service to our customers. This is a double win for T-Mobile and our customers. Even though data flowing through T-Mobile's network has increased by over 300% in the last five years, using energy-efficient technologies has allowed our energy intensity to decline by over 50%. Efficiency gains in cell towers have been made primarily through improvements in heating and cooling. By implementing new methods of efficiently controlling the on-site temperature of cell towers, T-Mobile is reducing the amount of propane, diesel and electricity needed for power. Other innovations in lighting controls, power factor improvements and on-site solar technology are continuously being developed to improve the performance and reliability of cellular equipment. This achievement is an example of how T-Mobile fundamentally incorporates sustainability into its long-term growth strategy while providing customers with more reliable service. These innovations are a result of our R&D team's regular responsibilities. Therefore, there is no additional cost to realize this opportunity and have evaluated the figure to be \$0.

Comment

Capital costs are not estimated but would be necessary to achieve some sustainability opportunities.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Through our Un-carrier strategy, we've disrupted the wireless communications services industry by listening to our customers and providing them with added value and an exceptional experience. Over the past 7 years our growth has skyrocketed. We have proven that doing what's right for the customer is also good for business. Embedded in our mission to be the best in the world at connecting customers to their world are three simple elements: the world we live in, the people that live in it, and the technology that connects us to this world. This is at the heart of our strategy and how we view our ability to impact and influence the world around us. We understand that everything is connected. People can't thrive unless our planet, the world that sustains us, is thriving. The health, well-being and livelihoods of generations to come, and our business, depends on the actions we take NOW to ensure that our planet thrives. We view combatting climate change and making our business more sustainable through investments in areas like renewable energy as a tremendous opportunity for T-Mobile to challenge the status quo and seize both financial opportunity and show leadership on an issue that our customers care about.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

600000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Customer growth fuels our business and an improved competitive position could lead to an expansion of our customer base. We estimate financial impact of this opportunity based on a potential increase in T-Mobile's customer share as a direct or indirect of our leadership in tackling climate change. A 1% gain in customers could result in an increase revenue of over \$600 million or more.

Cost to realize opportunity

500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We have made a public commitment to 100% renewable energy by 2021, and challenged AT&T and Verizon to match us with the #CleanUpWireless Challenge. We have signed deals for over 1 GW of new capacity, diversifying our portfolio in scale, technology and geography. By 2021 we will be producing over 3,000 GWh of renewable energy annually. We support the Nature Conservancy. In 2017 we made a \$500,000 commitment to support the Conservancy's work toward a low-carbon, clean energy future across all 50 U.S. states. In 2018 we planted 27,000 trees through our #TreeMobile program. In 2019 we have planted over 300,000 trees with a goal of planting 500,000 trees in partnership with the Nature Conservancy.

Comment

N/A

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify (Internal Scenario Analysis)	<p>i) The energy and sustainability team use climate-related scenarios to plan our goals and evaluate risk. T-Mobile has created an internal scenario analysis which takes inputs from RCP 2.6 scenario. The scenario includes business implications such as higher utility costs and higher spend on supply chain resilience. We incorporate company specific data on our operating costs, capital costs, revenue, balance sheet and other company specific factors. Analysis also considers likelihood and magnitude of impacts. ii) The team examines risk across the short (0-1 year), medium (1-3 years) and long-term (3-40 years) horizons as suggested and defined by our Enterprise Risk Management team. iii) The internal scenario analysis examines the potential climate-related risks and opportunities across the entire organization and our operations which covers the US and Puerto Rico. iv) Through the analysis process, T-Mobile has identified several key risks including the financial implications associated with an unstable environment, stricter regulation on emissions and reporting, and the uncertainty in future energy costs and energy availability. The specific impacts to T-Mobile could be becoming subject to carbon pricing and increased costs to operation our communications networks due to rising energy costs, instability in grid electricity, and more disruptions due to extreme weather-related events which would then require additional investments to improve network resiliency. v) Considering the above outcomes, we have devised a set of management actions that would be undertaken to pursue our climate action plan to mitigate keys risks and realize key opportunities. This includes creating an internal carbon price, an active disaster recovery team, and setting a number of goals to decrease our carbon footprint including our 1.5 degree aligned Science-Based Target. vi) Case Study: T-Mobile has set an internal carbon price of \$3.00/MWh. This internal price places a monetary value on greenhouse gas emissions, which then factor into project selection decisions and business operations, prioritizing those that lower the company’s carbon footprint. Case Study: T-Mobile has created an active disaster recovery team which does further specific scenario planning for acute physical risks associated with the unstable environment identified in the scenario. This team’s planning is crucial to enacting a strategy that will allow us to avoid downtime on our mobile networks and keep communication lines up during extreme weather events. Additionally, this helps us prioritize our deployment of backup systems and built-in redundancies. Case Study: As result of our internal scenario analysis, T-Mobile to set a number of goals to decrease our carbon footprint, including sourcing 100% of our electricity from renewable energy by 2021. Our goals are driven by our interest in reducing our dependence on fossil fuels, improving the cost and security of our fuel supply and reducing the harmful impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on the planet. In line with the examined RCP 2.6 scenario, T-Mobile has committed to reduce combined absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 95% by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. Additionally, T-Mobile also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 15 % per customer by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. We want to inspire action by setting industry-leading environmental goals and amplifying our message to take action on climate change. This is apparent as T-Mobile is the first telecommunication company to join the RE 100 commitments.</p>

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We have set a number of goals to decrease our carbon footprint, including sourcing 100% of our electricity from renewable energy by 2021. We have made the strategic decision to set this goal because of our interest in reducing our dependence on fossil fuels, improving the cost and security of our fuel supply and reducing the harmful impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on the planet, all while providing reliable service for our customers.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We depend on suppliers, their subcontractors, and other third parties for us to efficiently operate our business. While we do not operate in all of the areas in which our suppliers operate, we understand that to some extent our suppliers, for example network hardware suppliers, ability to withstand and recover from climate shocks in their regions (such as Southeast Asia) has a direct impact on our company’s business over the medium-term (next 1-3 years). In 2019, we took steps to increase transparency in our supply chain, investing in new screening tools to evaluate the social and environmental risk of our suppliers. The new screening tool called EcoVadis, evaluates companies across four main themes including environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement.
Investment in R&D	Yes	As we look for new strategic opportunities, the ability of our technologies to reduce carbon emissions is one area that could see growth in the coming decades. According to Digital with Purpose, a T-Mobile sponsored report, by 2030 digital technologies will deliver reductions in carbon emissions equivalent to nearly seven times the size of the growth in the total information and communications technology (ICT) sector emissions footprint over the same period. According to the report over \$3 trillion is likely to be spent on research and development in the ICT sector in the ten years up to 2030, indicating huge potential for innovative solutions to the SDGs if effectively directed and as existing technologies mature.
Operations	Yes	In 2018, T-Mobile became the first US telecommunications company to join RE100. Since then, the company has implemented a number of initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint of its operations. Central to this aim is its portfolio approach to its renewable energy program, with an energy mix of several wind and solar projects through a power purchasing agreement (PPA) financial structure. Although there have been some delays in projects during this last unprecedented year, at the end of 2020, renewable energy accounted for 25.3 percent of our total electricity consumed (1,752,257 MWh of total renewable energy). As more projects are scheduled to come online in the coming months, we’re tracking to reach 100% by the end of 2021. This focus on renewable energy has enabled us to make progress on our industry leading Science-Based Targets. We have achieved 23.4% of our goal to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 95% by the year 2025 from a 2016 baseline. Our focus on low-carbon solutions has already paid dividends for our company, such as our large wind Power Purchase Agreements. Since 2017 we’ve signed renewable energy contracts worth over three-million-megawatt hours (MWh). And we continue to set ambitious new goals to focus our ambition on renewable energy and GHG reduction.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs	As a result of increased severe weather events we are building more resilient networks. We have strong backup systems and built in redundancy for our network operations including critical data centers and other facilities. We deploy a variety of fuel cells, generators, batteries and other alternative energy sources depending on the location and needs of the site. T-Mobile utilizes about 7 million megawatt hours (MWh) of energy across our headquarters, stores, cell towers, call centers and other locations. To address this energy use, T-Mobile has taken the opportunity to enter the renewable energy space. Through our renewable energy use we plan to cut our energy costs by around \$100 million in the next 15 years, from a 2018 baseline year. In 2018, T-Mobile became the first telecommunication company to join RE100. Since then, the company has implemented a number of initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint of its operations. Central to this aim is its portfolio approach to its renewable energy program, with an energy mix of several wind and solar projects through a power purchasing agreement (PPA) financial structure.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2016

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO₂e)

2456912

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

122845.6

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1911386

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

23.3723427919617

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

We have an officially validated Science-Based Target. T-Mobile commits to reduce combined absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 95% by 2025 from a 2016 base year. This commitment includes emissions from Sprint, which was acquired by T-Mobile in 2020. With all current and future reporting values now consolidated under the T-Mobile brand, the base year emissions value was adjusted to account for historical Sprint emissions to allow for an accurate comparison. Our emissions declined by 7% in 2020 Y/Y as we have taken steps to expand our network while signing renewable energy deals that will help us meet our target. In previous years, standalone T-Mobile reported separate absolute targets (Abs 2-5) for each business unit. As a combined entity, this Science-Based Target and our 100% renewable electricity commitment for the entire enterprise (C4.2a Low 1) have replaced these separate targets.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (Co2e per 1,000 customers)

Base year

2016

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

60.78

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

51.663

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

15

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

51.95

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

96.8520346605243

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

We have set an officially validated Science-Based Target. T-Mobile commits to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions 15% per customer by 2025 from a 2016 base year. This commitment includes emissions from Sprint, which was acquired by T-Mobile in 2020. With all current and future reporting values now consolidated under the T-Mobile brand, the base year emissions value was adjusted to account for historical Sprint emissions to allow for an accurate comparison. As T-Mobile continues to win in the marketplace, we believe measuring our Scope 3 reductions on a per customer basis is the best approach. Achieving greater market share could increase absolute Scope 3 emissions.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2016

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

25.3

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

25.3

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain (including target coverage)

T-Mobile is committed to making sustainability a fundamental part of its strategy, culture and activities, and has committed to source 100% renewable energy for all its electricity usage by 2021. Although the acquisition of Sprint in 2020 nearly doubled the size of T-Mobile's operations and electricity consumption, T-Mobile remains committed to achieving this target by 2021. This commitment is the driving force behind the company reaching an ambitious carbon emission reduction target, alongside implementing energy efficiency savings in facilities and networks.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh
----------------------------------	-----

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit of service provided

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

95

Figure or percentage in reporting year

7.7

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

8.10526315789474

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

T-Mobile understands that reducing energy consumption is the most efficient way to reduce emissions. As such, T-Mobile set an updated company-wide energy efficiency target in 2019. This target is a 95% reduction in energy consumption (MWh) per petabyte (PB) of data traffic on T-Mobile's network by 2030.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2215	
To be implemented*	3240	336269
Implementation commenced*	22	0
Implemented*	557	382991
Not to be implemented	2	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Wind
-------------------------------	------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

245569

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5792731

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

748490

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Generation and retirement of renewable energy certificates (RECs) from one of our wind energy Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Wind
-------------------------------	------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

69243

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Deregulated procurement and retirement of renewable energy certificates (RECs) from various wind energy projects.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55450

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1115018

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Generation and retirement of renewable energy certificates (RECs) from one of our solar energy Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10474

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

97254

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Generation and retirement of renewable energy certificates (RECs) from one of our solar energy Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1249

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

325032

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2770000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Interior and exterior LED lighting retrofits and new lighting control installations at T-Mobile call centers.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41.02

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8300

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

25420

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

LED lighting retrofits at a T-Mobile switch.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

772

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

174315

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1935730

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

LED remodels and upgrades at T-Mobile retail stores.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

194

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

62400

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1665342

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Proactive HVAC RTU replacements at T-Mobile retail stores.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	T-Mobile has quickly established itself as the benchmark for the telecommunications industry in renewable energy performance. In April 2017, we made the largest ever wind power investment to date by a US wireless company, signing a long-term agreement of up to 160MW from the new Red Dirt wind project in Oklahoma. T-Mobile has since added three massive wind farms, with the Solomon Forks, Otter Creek, and White Mesa projects contributing approximately 340MW. We've also begun diversifying our renewable energy portfolio by adding the Myrtle and Greenville solar farms and participating in Puget Sound Energy's Green Direct program, altogether adding approximately 130MW to our portfolio. Currently, our projects are producing over 1.7 million MWh of electricity on annual basis. Our strategy has been to set ambitious goals (such as RE 100) and diversify our renewable portfolio in scale, technology and geography.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

T-Mobile SyncUp (<https://www.t-mobile.com/offers/syncup>) gives our customers a variety of ways to drive safer and also save gas (and GHG emissions). The SyncUp system allows maintenance reminders, recall information, fuel levels, battery life, car trouble alerts, and more to be sent straight to our customers phones. Safer and more efficient driving keeps families secure and lowers the cost of driving on the environment. One example of this can be found in Cobb County, Georgia. The county has equipped nearly 300 vehicles with T-Mobile SyncUP FLEET, including fire and emergency services vehicles. Implementing T-Mobile's services has been seamless, and SyncUP FLEET alone is expected to save the county \$50,000 each year in fuel costs and more.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

0

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

Our service enables a number of third-party products and activities that help avoid GHG emissions. This includes enabling emission reducing solutions in mobility, manufacturing, agriculture, building, and energy.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

0

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

n/a

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61266

Comment

Our approved SBTI goal is the following: "T-Mobile commits to reduce combined absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 95% by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. T-Mobile also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 15% per customer by 2025 from a 2016 base-year." This commitment includes emissions from Sprint, which was acquired by T-Mobile in 2020. With all current and future reporting values now consolidated under the T-Mobile brand, the base year emissions value was adjusted to account for historical Sprint emissions to allow for an accurate comparison.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2395646

Comment

Our approved SBTI goal is the following: "T-Mobile commits to reduce combined absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions 95% by 2025 from a 2016 base-year. T-Mobile also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 15 % per customer by 2025 from a 2016 base-year." This commitment includes emissions from Sprint, which was acquired by T-Mobile in 2020. With all current and future reporting values now consolidated under the T-Mobile brand, the base year emissions value was adjusted to account for historical Sprint emissions to allow for an accurate comparison.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2395646

Comment

For Scope 2, T-Mobile's base year emissions are equal to its location-based emissions as supplier-specific market-based data was not available.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53180

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

T-Mobile's market-based Scope 2 emissions include large-scale renewable energy purchases made by the company in 2020. The renewable energy credits from renewable energy projects are retained by T-Mobile.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

2755796

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1858206

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We had five operational renewable projects active in 2020: Solomon Forks, Red Dirt, and Otter Creek wind farms, and Greenville and Myrtle solar farms. We also procured green power in deregulated markets and received bridge RECs from a future renewable project. This led to avoided emissions of 897,590 MT CO2e.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2801782

Emissions calculation methodology

Purchased Goods and Services activity data was obtained from suppliers and T-Mobile's financial and data analytics team. Supplier-specific emission factors were collected and aggregated based on the type of good or service provided, using a \$/metric ton CO2e basis. To convert to metric tons of CO2e, these aggregated emission factors were then multiplied by T-Mobile's 2020 \$ purchase volume for each good or service type.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

T-Mobile is continuously looking to improve the accuracy of its Scope 3 calculations. All purchase volume categorization is reviewed annually for potential improvements. All supplier-specific emission factors are updated annually based on the most current supplier disclosures. Any non-supplier-specific emission factors are reviewed annually to determine if supplier-specific ones are available to replace them.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1654473

Emissions calculation methodology

Capital Goods activity data was obtained from suppliers and T-Mobile's financial and data analytics team. Supplier-specific emission factors were collected and aggregated based on the type of capital good provided, using a \$/metric ton CO2e basis. For capital goods without available supplier-specific emission factors, emission factors were obtained from the US 2002 Benchmark Model using a \$/metric ton CO2e basis. To convert to metric tons of CO2e, all emission factors were then multiplied by T-Mobile's 2020 \$ purchase volume for each capital good type.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

98

Please explain

T-Mobile is continuously looking to improve the accuracy of its Scope 3 calculations. All purchase volume categorization is reviewed annually for potential improvements. All supplier-specific emission factors are updated annually based on the most current supplier disclosures. Any non-supplier-specific emission factors are reviewed annually to determine if supplier-specific ones are available to replace them.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

430000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-and-energy-related activities data was obtained from T-Mobile's Scope 1 and 2 inventories. Electricity consumption data was multiplied by the appropriate upstream electricity factor based on real-world conditions, while fuel and heating data was multiplied by the appropriate fuel-specific upstream factor based on real-world conditions.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

T-Mobile is continuously looking to improve the accuracy of its Scope 3 calculations. All purchase volume categorization is reviewed annually for potential improvements. All supplier-specific emission factors are updated annually based on the most current supplier disclosures. Any non-supplier-specific emission factors are reviewed annually to determine if supplier-specific ones are available to replace them.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

858288

Emissions calculation methodology

Upstream transportation and distribution activity data was obtained from suppliers and T-Mobile's financial and data analytics team. Supplier-specific emission factors for transportation and distribution services were collected and aggregated using a \$/metric ton CO2e basis. To convert to metric tons of CO2e, this aggregated emission factor was then multiplied by 5% of T-Mobile's 2020 \$ purchase volume for goods and capital goods, which is the approximate average share of freight cost to purchase price.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Upstream Transportation emissions for T-Mobile incorporates transportation services from supplier/manufacturer sites to T-Mobile's distribution center in the USA.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

7180

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste generated in operations activity data was obtained from T-Mobile's third party service contractors. Municipal waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater generation data were multiplied by the appropriate Ecoinvent v3 emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Negative or avoided emissions associated with recycling are handled separately.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

8390

Emissions calculation methodology

Business travel activity data is obtained from T-Mobile's third party service contractors. Travel mileages by air, train, rental car, and private car were multiplied by the appropriate Ecoinvent v3 emission factors. Emissions from nightly hotel stays are also included and calculated using publicly available emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Business travel emissions decreased by 85% in 2020 compared to 2019, largely due to COVID-related travel restrictions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

40146

Emissions calculation methodology

Employee commuting activity data is obtained from T-Mobile employee counts, surveys, and security records. Average commuting distances and modes of transportation utilized by the company's employees are based on survey data of over 1,500 employees. Commuting distances by transportation mode were then multiplied by the appropriate Ecoinvent v3 emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Employee commuting emissions decreased by 82% in 2020 compared to 2019, largely due to COVID-related remote working.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

T-Mobile's scope of boundary is operational control. Since there is no distinction between the data collection of T-Mobile assets and leased assets, a separate calculation is not possible. Thus, all GHG emissions related to T-Mobile upstream leased assets are already included in Scope 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

203347

Emissions calculation methodology

Downstream transportation and distribution activity data was obtained from suppliers and T-Mobile's financial and data analytics team. Supplier-specific emission factors for transportation and distribution services were collected and aggregated using a \$/metric ton CO2e basis. To convert to metric tons of CO2e, this aggregated emission factor was then multiplied by T-Mobile's 2020 \$ purchase volume for downstream transportation and distribution services.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Downstream warehouse activities and transportation from T-Mobile's distribution centers to the point of sale are taken into account.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

T-Mobile does not produce intermediate products for processing of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

996288

Emissions calculation methodology

Use of sold products activity data was obtained from suppliers and T-Mobile's financial and data analytics team. T-Mobile collected the quantity of devices sold to customers, e.g. smartphones, simple phones, tablets and wearables, as well as the total number of T-Mobile contracts in the reporting year. These quantities were then multiplied by product-specific electricity consumption factors to determine the lifetime electricity consumption of the sold devices. To convert to metric tons of CO2e, the electricity consumption totals for each device type were multiplied by the carbon intensity of the U.S. grid mix.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

62

Please explain

Product specific energy consumption was based on publicly-available LCA data for supplier products when possible.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

33929

Emissions calculation methodology

End of life (EOL) treatment of sold products activity data was obtained from suppliers and T-Mobile's financial and data analytics team. T-Mobile collected the quantity of devices sold to customers, e.g. smartphones, simple phones, tablets and wearables, in the reporting year. These quantities were then multiplied by product-specific EOL emission factors to determine the metric tons of CO2e associated with EOL treatment. These emission factors were based on publicly-available LCA data for supplier products and internal product carbon footprint studies.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

74

Please explain

End-of-life treatment for sold products is considered for reporting. Emissions avoided through recycling are reported separately.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

T-Mobile's scope of boundary is operational control. Since there is no distinction between the data collection of T-Mobile assets and leased assets, a separate calculation is not possible. Thus, all GHG emissions related to T-Mobile upstream leased assets are already included in Scope 1 and 2.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The category has been excluded from the calculation because franchises do not fall within T-Mobile's operational control boundary.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

T-Mobile's Investments were negligible in 2020. Therefore, the category was excluded for the Scope 3 calculation.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All upstream categories defined in the GHG protocol guide have been accounted for in T-Mobile's GHG emissions

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

All downstream categories defined in the GHG protocol guide have been accounted for in T-Mobile's GHG emissions

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

27.17

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1911386

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

68397000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

While T-Mobile's Scope 1+2 emissions decreased by 7% in 2020 compared to the combined T-Mobile and Sprint total in 2019, T-Mobile's gross revenue decreased by 13% compared to the combined T-Mobile and Sprint total in 2019. This decrease in revenue is due to decreased Sprint business activity once acquired by T-Mobile in 2020.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	50886	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	60	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	141	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	497	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (Halon-1301)	1596	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	53180

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Direct emissions fossil fuels	8955
Direct emissions vehicle fleet fuels	35142
Direct emissions generator fuels	6990
Gaseous Agents	2092
Refrigerants	1

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	2755796	1858206	6934055	1752257

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
T-Mobile Network: Cells, DAS Hubs, DAS Nodes, Labs, Small Cells, Switches, Backhaul, Cableheads, Earth Stations, Mini Macros, POPs, Regenerators, Repeaters	2450390	1858206
T-Mobile Data Centers	82825	0
T-Mobile Retail and Commercial: Call Centers, Kiosks, Offices, Stores, Warehouses	222580	0

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	233343	Decreased	11	We increased our renewable energy purchases by 111% year over year which resulted in an 11% decrease in emissions year over year. The percentage change is calculated by dividing the change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions attributable to additional renewable energy consumption by the previous year's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: $(233,343 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 2,060,817 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100\% = 11\%$.
Other emissions reduction activities	225855	Decreased	11	We had an average efficiency increase of 11% across our portfolio. The percentage change is calculated by dividing the change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions attributable to other emissions reduction activities by the previous year's Scope 1 and 2 emissions: $(225,855 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 2,060,817 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100\% = 11\%$. T-Mobile has been working diligently to upgrade our cellular network equipment to handle a larger data and customer demand utilizing equipment that is more energy efficient. High efficiency rectifiers, antennas, and cabinet designs have achieved an efficiency across our network. Lighting, cooling, controls and design projects in our retail and commercial spaces are also yielding efficiencies.
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	249437	Increased	12	Output increased by 12% from the previous year, largely driven by an 18% increase in data usage. We calculate this figure by taking the difference in the values of the previous year and dividing it by the starting year. We also increased our customer count by approximately 3 million customers. Despite this massive growth, our Scope 1 and 2 total increase was minimal, due to our purchases of renewable energy and energy efficiency activities conducted by T-Mobile on its network and commercial buildings.
Change in methodology	173013	Decreased	8	Updated EPA eGRID2018 emission factors for electricity led to a 9% reduction in Scope 2 emissions, and an 8% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This figure is calculated by applying the prior year's electricity carbon intensity (tCO2e/MWh) to the current year's electricity consumption, and then subtracting the current year's Scope 2 emissions. While this is a change in methodology, it reflects the real-world benefits of a greening electricity grid.
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	224721	224721
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1752257	5181798	6934055
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>		<Not Applicable>	
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1752257	5406519	7158776

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

142280

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

8.821

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

1. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (2020). "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". 2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)".

Comment**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

885

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

10.354

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

1. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (2020). "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". 2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)".

Comment

Diesel usage by fleet vehicles (mobile combustion).

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Jet Kerosene

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3163

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

9.83

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

1. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (2020). "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". 2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)".

Comment**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19778

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

19778

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

10.243

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

1. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (2020). "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". 2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)".

Comment

Diesel usage by backup generators.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

9205

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

9205

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

63.113

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

1. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (2020). "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". 2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)".

Comment

Propane usage by backup generators.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

49410

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

53.115

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

1. EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership (2020). "Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories". 2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)".

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	28983	28983	0	0
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1603810

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

17971

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

130476

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
105

Metric numerator
7,158,776

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
68,397,000,000

% change from previous year
25

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain

We utilized approximately 25% more energy per million dollars of revenue we generated. Emissions increased by 7% on a tCo2 per million of revenue basis. While T-Mobile's energy usage increased by 9% in 2020 compared to the combined T-Mobile and Sprint total in 2019, T-Mobile's gross revenue also decreased by 13% compared to the combined T-Mobile and Sprint total in 2019. This decrease in revenue is due to decreased Sprint business activity once acquired by T-Mobile in 2020.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Capital goods

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-4

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020 final.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised	Energy use was verified along with the emissions data by Apex Companies, LLC.
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 Revised	Renewable energy procurement was verified by Apex Companies, LLC.

T-Mobile Assurance Statement_RY2020
final.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Stakeholder expectations
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

Carbon Pricing is currently not implemented by US legislation. T-Mobile has its own internal carbon price at \$3.00/MWh. This internal price places a monetary value on energy (and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions), which then factor into project selection decisions and business operations, prioritizing those that lower the company's carbon footprint progress towards 100% renewable energy.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

3

Variance of price(s) used

Uniform Pricing

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Carbon Pricing is currently not implemented by US legislation. T-Mobile has its own internal carbon price at \$3.00/MWh. This internal price places a monetary value on energy (and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions), which then factor into project selection decisions and business operations, prioritizing those that lower the company's carbon footprint. Our energy team has prioritized LED lighting improvements as they lower our spend on electricity and reduce our need to purchase REC's at our internal carbon price of \$3.00.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

% of suppliers by number

10

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

95

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We look for suppliers who remind us of ourselves— ethical, hard-working, and customer-focused. And we want them to share our commitment to the environment. Before selecting or retaining suppliers, we consider their business integrity and let them know about our ethical expectations To expand our ability to better evaluate our supply chain, we engaged a leading third-party evaluation tool, the EcoVadis IQ tool to assess the basic environmental, social and ethical performance of our suppliers. We were able to evaluate approximately 2,450 companies which makes up over 99% of sourceable procurement spend. This effort enables our enterprise risk management team and our procurement managers to gain better insight on the social and environmental risks and performance of our suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the impact of our engagement based on the number of suppliers we evaluate. We have so far evaluated approximately 2,450 companies on a basic risk assessment level and we plan on continuing our efforts to look broadly and deeply at our supply chain for sustainability risk and performance. Our engagement with suppliers includes conversations on ways to collaborate on energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change advocacy. As a measurement of success, in 2018, one of our major suppliers, Ericsson published a Science-Based Target. We believe that as we are able to assess more of our supply chain for environmental and social risk, and as we incorporate sustainability measures into more of our purchasing, we are building a stronger and more climate resilient company.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We engage with 100% of our customers by making available educating customers information on our climate actions, advocating for change, inspiring our customers and setting ambitious goals. We believe our entire customer base has the capacity to enact change, including increasing the number of recycled and reused devices to reduce environmental impact. Some examples of our engagement include: T-Mobile informs customers through the Sustainability section of our corporate website, a link which can be found on our home page or at <https://www.t-mobile.com/responsibility/sustainability>. We publish for our customers easy to read explanations of how we approach renewable energy and climate change, from explaining our Science-Based Target setting to revealing our industry leading goal to use 100% renewable energy by 2021. T-Mobile also advocates for change, in September 2019, T-Mobile participated in NYC Climate Week, sponsoring Digital With Purpose: Delivering a Smarter 2030, a report released by the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) and Deloitte. The report calls upon global governments, businesses, and individuals to identify ways to use digital technology to actualize the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. T-Mobile believes in inspiring our customers: In 2020 T-Mobile collected 7.9 million used devices including phones, smartwatches, tablets, hotspots and IOT items. These devices were then given new life by being reused or resold or sent to be responsibly recycled by certified third-party facilities. which were either reused, resold or recycled. For every one million devices that are recycled, 35,000 pounds of copper, 772 pounds of silver, 75 pounds of gold and 33 pounds of palladium are recovered, which can be used again in new devices, preventing over-extraction. We also demonstrate leadership by setting ambitious goals. We support the commitment of the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and world governments to prevent dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. To do our part, we have set science-based emissions targets. Our goals have been officially verified by the SBTi and we will continue to work with leading environmental non-profit organizations to adopt best practices in target setting.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure the impact of our engagement based on the number of phones reused or recycle. We have steadily increased that number since our program inception in 2008. As a measurement of the success of the program, In in 2020, we reused, resold or recycled over 7.9 million devices, the equivalent of avoiding over 100,000 tons of emissions compared to their impact if discarded in a landfill. T-Mobile uses Social Media, including Facebook (@TMobile) with over 8M followers, and Twitter with 1.4M followers, to post, share and tweet about T-Mobile's commitment to energy efficiency and resource conservation. T-Mobile encourages our customers across the globe to save energy, through smart phone use to surf the web as well as encouraging the use of apps, like those that track habits, adjust thermostats, and turn on & off lights remotely. In 2018 we planted 27,000 trees through our #TreeMobile program. In 2019 we planted over 300,000 trees with a goal of planting 500,000 trees in partnership with the Nature Conservancy.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

T-Mobile continues to be recognized as a global leader in defining and advancing the standards of ethical business practices as a World's Most Ethical Company by the Ethisphere Institute. 2020 marks 12 consecutive years T-Mobile has been the only US wireless provider to receive this award for aligning principle with action, keeping trust part of its corporate DNA, and shaping future industry standards by creating the gold standard. We aim to inspire our business partners and to hold them to the same standard, including environmental standards, through our Supplier Code of Conduct.

We also engage our employees internally. With T-Mobile's internal social network, our Corporate Social Responsibility team shares information regarding energy efficiency and sustainability to approximately 75,000 (as of 12/31/2020) [\[RA1\]](#) [\[NA2\]](#) T-Mobile employees, including the promotion of our green energy usage and commitments. Our employees are our greatest asset and can spread the word about how seriously T-Mobile takes its environmental responsibility and what steps we are taking to positively impact climate change.

In 2019 we held an in-person event for our headquarters employees on Earth Day, as well a streaming webcast to our employees around the country. We reviewed our [RE100 commitment](#), learned about our real estate sustainability, and heard about our partnership with the [Nature Conservancy](#).

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Trade associations

Other

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

The Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) is a leading source of impartial information, resources and best practices for achieving integrated social and environmental sustainability through ICT. GeSI helps key policymakers, industries, stakeholders, and households understand the role ICT can perform in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

GeSI is committed to sustainability actions and outcomes. Our members and partners use their collective knowledge and experience to identify opportunities and develop solutions for improving energy and resource efficiency, reducing carbon emissions and footprints, ensuring sustainable practices in the supply chain, encouraging access to sustainable technologies, and supporting ICT-enabled transformation across all industries and sectors around the globe.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We participate as member of the Board of Directors of the GeSI organization. We also sit on the Climate Change and Human Rights committees.

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

In 2017, T-Mobile joined the RE 100, a collaborative, global initiative uniting more than 100 influential businesses committed to 100% renewable electricity, working to massively increase demand for—and delivery of—renewable energy. As a member we have set a public goal to source 100% of our global electricity from renewable sources by 2021 and to publicly report our progress on an annual basis.

In March of 2018, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) welcomed T-Mobile to the Green Power Partnership – a collective of companies leading the way in renewable energy. T-Mobile is the only major wireless company in the Partnership for its entire U.S. footprint. T-Mobile joins Apple, Google, Microsoft and other tech giants as a Green Power Partner.

In October of 2018, T-Mobile was recognized by both the [Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) and [Center for Resource Solutions \(CRS\)](#) for its industry-leading green energy initiatives. At the [Green Power Leadership Awards](#) in Houston, the EPA recognized the Un-carrier for “exemplary action and dedication to significantly advance the development of U.S. renewable energy markets through voluntary green power use.” Plus, the CRS also named T-Mobile “as an industry leader that is innovating and championing renewable energy and whose actions are supporting the accelerated development of green power markets.”

In September of 2019, T-Mobile sponsored [Digital With Purpose: Delivering a Smarter 2030](#), a report released by the Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) and Deloitte during NYC Climate Week. The report calls upon global governments and businesses to identify ways to use digital technology to actualize the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In March 2021 we were recognized by the EPA as a Gold Tier member of the 2020 Sustainable Material Management Electronics challenge. The challenge recognizes electronics manufacturers, retailers, and brand owners who have shown commitment to and innovations in sustainable materials management and responsible electronics recycling. The data supporting this award was inclusive of legacy T-Mobile locations and operations.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our T-Mobile Code of Business Conduct describes how we ensure consistency in our lobbying efforts. All employees are trained on the code annually and the code says only authorized employees of T-Mobile are allowed to lobby government officials and employees on behalf of T-Mobile. The code details that business decisions be consistent with the minimization of environmental impact, which is in line with T-Mobile's commitment to make sustainability a fundamental part of its strategy.

Read more about our policies here <https://investor.t-mobile.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents/default.aspx>

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

TMUS-2021-Proxy-Statement.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 8 & 9

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

__DIGITAL WITH PURPOSE_Summary_A4-WEB.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 36 - 39

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Digital with Purpose , Case Study on T-Mobile.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	President, Technology	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	68397000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	8725901040

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53180

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

ALLOCATION CALCULATION NOT PERFORMED: In 2020, T-Mobile's entire Scope 1 total was 53,180 tons. To properly perform the allocation calculation, the customer should divide the 53,180 tons by T-Mobile's 2020 revenue (provided in SC0.1), then multiply by the customer's 2020 spend with T-Mobile. Major sources of emissions are as follows: Scope 1: Fleet gasoline, fleet diesel, jet fuel, diesel generator fuel, propane generator fuel, gaseous agents, refrigerants Scope 2: Purchased electricity (enterprise-wide) Scope 3: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Use of Sold Products

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The following are the boundaries used by T-Mobile for reporting sustainability data: • Operational Control • United States and Puerto Rico Primary data is collected from utility billing statements and internal consumption logs. For operationally-controlled sites where electricity billing data does not exist, approved estimation methodologies are used to approximate electricity consumption.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1858206

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

ALLOCATION CALCULATION NOT PERFORMED: In 2020, T-Mobile's entire Scope 2 market-based total was 1,858,206 tons. To properly perform the allocation calculation, the customer should divide the 1,858,206 tons by T-Mobile's 2020 revenue (provided in SC0.1), then multiply by the customer's 2020 spend with T-Mobile.

Major sources of emissions are as follows: Scope 1: Fleet gasoline, fleet diesel, jet fuel, diesel generator fuel, propane generator fuel, gaseous agents, refrigerants Scope 2: Purchased electricity (enterprise-wide) Scope 3: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Use of Sold Products

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The following are the boundaries used by T-Mobile for reporting sustainability data: • Operational Control • United States and Puerto Rico Primary data is collected from utility billing statements and internal consumption logs. For operationally-controlled sites where electricity billing data does not exist, approved estimation methodologies are used to approximate electricity consumption.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5800258

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

ALLOCATION CALCULATION NOT PERFORMED: In 2020, T-Mobile's entire Scope 3 upstream (Cat. 1-8) total was 5,800,258 tons. To properly perform the allocation calculation, the customer should divide the 5,800,258 tons by T-Mobile's 2020 revenue (provided in SC0.1), then multiply by the customer's 2020 spend with T-Mobile. Major sources of emissions are as follows: Scope 1: Fleet gasoline, fleet diesel, jet fuel, diesel generator fuel, propane generator fuel, gaseous agents, refrigerants Scope 2: Purchased electricity (enterprise-wide) Scope 3: Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Upstream Transportation & Distribution

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The following are the boundaries used by T-Mobile for reporting sustainability data: • Operational Control • United States and Puerto Rico Primary data is collected from internal spend and employee travel reports. Per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Technical Guidance (Pg. 14), if the customer is using this data to calculate T-Mobile's contribution to their Scope 3 Cat. 1 or 2 emissions, only cradle-to-gate (upstream) emission factors should be used. If needed, T-Mobile's entire Scope 3 (Cat. 1-15) total was 7,033,821 tons in 2020.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Please see T-Mobile's 2020 Assurance Statement or Climate Change disclosure for a breakdown of emissions by individual Scope 3 category.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify (T-Mobile's revenue and spend data are managed by different internal teams, making it difficult to access the data required to allocate emissions by company.)	Better organizational alignment and internal communication.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Continuous engagement and education of all relevant stakeholders.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Bank of America

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Other, please specify (Supply Chain sustainability assessment)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (N/A)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

Estimated payback

Other, please specify (N/A)

Details of proposal

T-Mobile is always interested in engaging suppliers and customers in sustainability conversations. T-Mobile utilizes a third-party sustainability scorecard to assess supply chain partners' sustainability programs and identify opportunities for improvement. Perhaps there is an opportunity to share scorecards?

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms