

AMERICA MOVIL SAB DE CV/
Form 20-F
July 02, 2007
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 2, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Commission file number for securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: 0-32245

Commission file number for securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: 1-16269

AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V.

(exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

America Mobile

(translation of registrant's name into English)

United Mexican States

(jurisdiction of incorporation)

Lago Alberto 366, Colonia Anáhuac, 11320 México, D.F., México

(address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered pursuant to

Name of each exchange on which registered:

Section 12(b) of the Act:

American Depositary Shares, each representing

New York Stock Exchange

20 L Shares, without par value

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L Shares, without par value

New York Stock Exchange

(for listing purposes only)

Securities registered pursuant to

Section 12(g) of the Act:

American Depositary Shares, each representing 20 A Shares, without par value

A Shares, without par value

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

The number of outstanding shares of each of the registrant's classes of capital or common stock as of December 31, 2006:

10,859 million	AA Shares
571 million	A Shares
23,872 million	L Shares

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by checkmark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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PART I

Item 3. Key Information

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

This annual report includes our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (Mexican FRS) and are presented in Mexican pesos. The financial statements of our non-Mexican subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to Mexican FRS and translated to Mexican pesos. See Note 2(a)(ii) to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Mexican FRS differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP. Note 21 to the audited consolidated financial statements provides a description of the principal differences between Mexican FRS and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income and total stockholders' equity and a condensed statement of cash flows under U.S. GAAP.

Pursuant to Mexican FRS, in our financial statements and the selected financial information set forth below:

nonmonetary assets (excluding plant, property and equipment of non-Mexican origin) and stockholders' equity are restated for inflation based on the Mexican National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor*); plant, property and equipment of non-Mexican origin are restated based on the rate of inflation in the country of origin and converted into Mexican pesos using the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date;

gains and losses in purchasing power from holding monetary liabilities or assets are recognized in income; and

all financial statements are restated in constant pesos as of December 31, 2006.

The effect of inflation accounting under Mexican FRS has not been reversed in the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income and total stockholders' equity, except with respect to the methodology for restatement of imported telephone plant. See Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

On July 19, 2005, we effected a three-for-one stock split. Unless otherwise noted, all share and per share data in this annual report have been adjusted to reflect the stock split for all periods presented.

On December 13, 2006, our shareholders approved the merger of América Telecom, S.A.B. de C.V., or Amtel, our then controlling shareholder, and its subsidiary Corporativo Empresarial de Comunicaciones, S.A. de C.V., or Corporativo, with us. As a result of the merger, we assumed approximately Ps. 14,426 million in liabilities (principally indebtedness, Ps. 13,895 million) and acquired Ps. 945 million in assets (principally cash, Ps. 815 million) based on Amtel's unaudited financial statements as of October 31, 2006. See Merger with Amtel under Item 4.

In accordance with Mexican FRS, the merger with Amtel has been accounted for on a historical basis similar to a pooling of interest basis and we have adjusted our financial information and selected financial information presented in this annual report to include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Amtel and its subsidiary for all periods presented. See Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

References herein to U.S.\$ are to U.S. dollars. References herein to pesos, P. or Ps. are to Mexican pesos.

This annual report contains translations of various peso amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates solely for your convenience. You should not construe these translations as representations by us that the nominal peso

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or constant peso amounts actually represent the U.S. dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated. Unless otherwise indicated, we have translated U.S. dollar amounts from constant pesos at the exchange rate of Ps. 10.8810 to U.S.\$1.00, which was the rate reported by Banco de México for December 29, 2006.

The selected financial and operating information set forth below has been derived in part from our audited consolidated financial statements, which have been reported on by Mancera S.C., a Member Practice of Ernst & Young Global, a public registered firm. The selected financial and operating information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements.

	2002	2003	As of and for the year ended December 31, 2004			2005	2006	2006
	(As adjusted) ⁽¹⁾						(millions of	
	(millions of constant pesos as of December 31, 2006) ⁽²⁾						U.S. dollars) ⁽²⁾	
Income Statement Data:								
<i>Mexican FRS</i>								
Operating revenues	Ps.67,569	Ps.97,195	Ps.144,873	Ps.189,530	Ps.234,222	U.S.\$	21,526	
Operating costs and expenses	52,722	76,707	119,378	154,142	175,063		16,089	
Depreciation and amortization	9,734	15,695	19,992	22,125	27,132		2,493	
Operating income	14,847	20,488	25,495	35,388	59,158		5,437	
Comprehensive financing cost (income)	1,335	(2,098)	(2,080)	2,690	27		2	
Net income (loss)	5,411	16,911	17,923	31,858	42,816		3,935	
Net income (loss) per share:								
Basic ⁽³⁾	0.14	0.44	0.49	0.89	1.21		0.11	
Diluted ⁽³⁾	0.14	0.44	0.49	0.89	1.21		0.11	
Dividends declared per share ⁽⁴⁾	0.015	0.020	0.040	0.37	0.063		0.006	
Dividends paid per share ⁽⁵⁾	0.011	0.015	0.029	0.239	0.063		0.006	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (millions) ⁽⁶⁾ :								
Basic	39,307	38,421	36,848	35,766	35,459			
Diluted	39,307	38,427	36,860	35,766	35,459			
<i>U.S. GAAP</i>								
Operating revenues ⁽⁷⁾	Ps.62,992	Ps.92,525	Ps.136,217	Ps.176,787	Ps.223,141	U.S.\$	20,507	
Operating costs and expenses	47,771	71,385	112,028	144,014	165,947		15,251	
Depreciation and amortization	9,203	15,356	19,622	24,132	29,190		2,683	
Operating income	15,221	21,140	24,189	32,773	57,194		5,256	
Comprehensive financing cost (income)	984	(1,927)	(2,570)	135	1,045		96	
Net income (loss)	6,829	16,761	18,084	31,834	39,170		3,600	
Net income (loss) per share:								
Basic ⁽³⁾	0.18	0.44	0.49	0.89	1.10		0.10	
Diluted ⁽³⁾	0.18	0.44	0.49	0.89	1.10		0.10	

(see footnotes on following page)

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	As of and for the year ended December 31,					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006
	(As adjusted) ⁽¹⁾					(millions of U.S. dollars) ⁽²⁾
(millions of constant pesos as of December 31, 2006) ⁽²⁾						
Balance Sheet Data:						
<i>Mexican FRS</i>						
Property, plant and equipment, net	Ps. 71,246	Ps. 80,484	Ps. 91,295	Ps.116,370	Ps.137,918	U.S.\$ 12,675
Total assets	133,104	170,018	209,393	240,165	320,699	29,473
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	15,200	15,220	12,364	21,374	25,266	2,322
Long-term debt	45,338	52,187	73,967	65,876	85,819	7,887
Total stockholders' equity ⁽⁸⁾	52,449	67,236	63,419	75,093	109,635	10,076
Capital stock	35,381	35,330	35,258	35,243	35,234	3,238
Number of outstanding shares (millions) ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁹⁾						
AA Shares	10,941	10,941	10,941	10,915	10,859	
A Shares	873	837	795	761	571	
L Shares	26,840	26,227	24,263	23,967	23,872	
<i>U.S. GAAP</i>						
Property, plant & equipment, net	Ps. 72,538	Ps. 86,962	Ps.102,263	Ps.131,924	Ps.150,794	U.S.\$ 13,859
Total assets	136,574	179,745	223,956	258,775	336,929	30,965
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	15,200	15,220	12,364	21,374	25,266	2,322
Long-term debt	45,338	52,187	73,967	65,876	85,819	7,887
Minority interest	1,385	5,766	1,783	1,063	659	61
Total stockholders' equity	51,591	69,444	71,565	88,921	120,394	11,065
Capital stock	35,825	35,775	35,704	35,688	35,679	3,279
Subscriber Data:						
Number of subscribers (in thousands)	31,600	43,725	61,107	93,329	124,776	
Subscriber growth	18.8%	38.4%	39.8%	52.7%	33.7%	

- (1) In accordance with Mexican FRS, the merger with Amtel has been accounted for on a historical basis similar to a pooling of interest basis and we have adjusted our financial information and selected financial information presented in this annual report to include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Amtel and its subsidiary for all periods presented. See Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Except per share, share capital and subscriber data.
- (3) We have not included net income or dividends on a per ADS basis. Each L Share ADS represents 20 L Shares and each A Share ADS represents 20 A Shares.
- (4) Nominal amounts. Figures provided represent the annual dividend declared at the general shareholders' meeting.
- (5) Nominal amounts. For more information on dividends paid per share translated into U.S. dollars, see Financial Information Dividends under Item 8. Amount in U.S. dollars translated at the exchange rate on each of the respective payment dates.
- (6) All share figures have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a reduction in L Shares as a result of our merger with Amtel. See Notes 3 and 18 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (7) The differences between our Mexican FRS and U.S. GAAP operating revenues include the reclassification of (1) the application of EITF 01-9, Accounting Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer, which we have applied to all periods presented in this table and which resulted in a reclassification of certain commissions paid to distributors from commercial, administrative and general expenses under Mexican FRS to reductions in operating revenues under U.S. GAAP, and (2) the application in 2004 of EITF 00-21, Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, which addresses certain aspects of accounting for sales that involved multiple revenue generating products and/or services sold under a single contractual agreement. See Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements.
- (8) Includes minority interest.
- (9) As of year-end.

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Mexico has a free market for foreign exchange, and the Mexican government allows the peso to float freely against the U.S. dollar. There can be no assurance that the Mexican government will maintain its current policies with regard to the peso or that the peso will not depreciate or appreciate significantly in the future.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high, low, average and period-end noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in pesos published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, expressed in pesos per U.S. dollar. The rates have not been restated in constant currency units and therefore represent nominal historical figures.

Period	High	Low	Average⁽¹⁾	Period End
2002	10.4250	9.0020	9.7458	10.4250
2003	11.4063	10.1130	10.8463	11.2420
2004	11.6350	10.8050	11.3095	11.1540
2005	11.4110	10.4135	10.8680	10.6275
2006	11.4600	10.4315	10.9023	10.7995
December	10.9860	10.7675		
2007				
January	11.0920	10.7650		
February	11.1575	10.9170		
March	11.1846	11.0130		
April	11.0305	10.9240		
May	10.9308	10.7380		

(1) Average of month-end rates.

On June 29, 2007, the noon buying rate was Ps. 10.7901 to U.S.\$1.00.

We will pay any cash dividends in pesos, and exchange rate fluctuations will affect the U.S. dollar amounts received by holders of American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, on conversion by the depository of cash dividends on the shares represented by such ADSs. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the peso and the U.S. dollar affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the peso price of our shares on the Mexican Stock Exchange (*Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, S.A. de C.V.*, or the Mexican Stock Exchange) and, as a result, can also affect the market price of the ADSs.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements. We may from time to time make forward-looking statements in our periodic reports to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or "SEC", on Forms 20-F and 6-K, in our annual report to shareholders, in offering circulars and prospectuses, in press releases and other written materials, and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to analysts, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others. Examples of such forward-looking statements include:

projections of operating revenues, net income (loss), net income (loss) per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items or ratios;

statements of our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to acquisitions, competition, regulation and rates;

statements about our future economic performance or that of Mexico or other countries in which we operate;

competitive developments in the telecommunications sector in each of the markets where we currently operate;

other factors or trends affecting the telecommunications industry generally and our financial condition in particular; and

statements of assumptions underlying the foregoing statements.

We use words such as believe, anticipate, plan, expect, intend, target, estimate, project, predict, forecast, guideline, should, or similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but they are not the only way we identify such statements.

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors, some of which are discussed under "Risk Factors", include economic and political conditions and government policies in Mexico, Brazil or elsewhere, inflation rates, exchange rates, regulatory developments, technological improvements, customer demand and competition. We caution you that the foregoing list of factors is not exclusive and that other risks and uncertainties may cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake any obligation to update such statements in light of new information or future developments.

You should evaluate any statements made by us in light of these important factors.

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RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Our Businesses

Substantial and increasing competition in the wireless industry could adversely affect the revenues and profitability of our business

Our wireless businesses face substantial competition from other wireless providers. We also face competition from fixed-line telephone companies and, increasingly, other service providers such as cable, paging, trunking and Internet companies because of the trend towards convergence of telecommunication services.

Competition in our markets has intensified in recent periods, and we expect that it will continue to intensify in the future as a result of the entry of new competitors, the development of new technologies, products and services, and the auction of additional spectrum. We also expect the current consolidation trend in the wireless industry to continue, as companies respond to the need for cost reduction and additional spectrum. This trend may result in larger competitors with greater financial, technical, promotional and other resources to compete with our businesses. Telefónica Móviles, which has important operations in Mexico and Brazil, as well as other of our markets, consolidated its position as our largest regional competitor through recent acquisitions.

Among other things, our competitors could:

provide increased handset subsidies;

offer higher commissions to retailers;

provide free airtime or other services (such as Internet access);

expand their networks faster; or

develop and deploy improved wireless technologies faster.

We anticipate that competition will lead to increases in advertising and promotional spending and reductions in prices for services and handsets. In addition, portability requirements, which enable customers to switch wireless providers without changing their wireless numbers, have been introduced in some of our markets, including Mexico and Brazil, and may be introduced in other markets in the near future.

In June 2007, the Federal Telecommunications Commission (*Comisión Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or Cofetel) published the rules for the portability of fixed-line and mobile telephone numbers in Mexico. One of Cofetel's objectives for introducing telephone number portability is to increase competition among operators. Cofetel expects that the rules and regulations will be fully implemented by the first quarter of 2008.

These developments may lead to smaller operating margins, greater choices for customers, possible consumer confusion and increasing movement of customers among competitors, which may make it difficult for us to retain customers or add new customers. The cost of adding new customers may also continue to increase, reducing profitability even if customer growth continues.

Our ability to compete successfully will depend on customer service, on marketing and on our ability to anticipate and respond to various competitive factors affecting the telecommunications industry, including new services and technologies, changes in consumer preferences, demographic trends, economic conditions and discount pricing strategies by competitors. If we are unable to respond to competition and compensate for declining prices by adding new customers, increasing usage and offering new services, our revenues and profitability could decline.

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Changes in government regulation could hurt our businesses

Our businesses are subject to extensive government regulation and can be adversely affected by changes in law, regulation or regulatory policy. The licensing, construction, operation, sale, resale and interconnection arrangements of wireless telecommunications systems in Latin America and elsewhere are regulated to varying degrees by government or regulatory authorities. Any of these authorities having jurisdiction over our businesses could adopt or change regulations or take other actions that could adversely affect our operations. In particular, the regulation of prices operators may charge for their services could have a material adverse effect on us by reducing our profit margins. In Mexico, the business of Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V., or Telcel, is subject to extensive government regulation, principally by Cofetel, the Federal Antitrust Commission (*Comisión Federal de Competencia*, or Cofeco) and the Federal Consumer Bureau (*Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor*, or Profeco), and may be adversely affected by changes in law or by actions of Mexican regulatory authorities.

During 2006, for example, Cofetel extended the calling party pays system in Mexico to national and international long-distance calls and issued new resolutions regarding the framework for interconnection fees applicable under the local calling party pays system. Local fixed-line telephone companies have requested that Cofetel approve a reduction of the calling party pays interconnection fees for calls originating from their networks. If Cofetel approves such a reduction, we may be forced to further reduce our interconnection fees. See Mexican Operations Interconnection and Regulation under Item 4.

In April 2006, the Mexican Congress approved an amendment to the Federal Antitrust Law (*Ley Federal de Competencia Económica*, or Federal Antitrust Law), which, among other things, strengthens Cofeco's authority, including the ability of Cofeco to issue opinions that are binding on other governmental entities. As a result of this amendment, it is likely that Cofeco will take a more active role in enforcing the Federal Antitrust Law. A stricter or different interpretation and enforcement of the Federal Antitrust Law could affect our operations and markets.

Many Latin American countries have recently deregulated and privatized the provision of communications services, including wireless services, and many of the laws, regulations and licenses that regulate our businesses became effective only recently. Consequently, there is only a limited history that would allow us to predict the impact of these legal regulations on our future operations. Furthermore, in 2005, the Brazilian National Telecommunications Agency (*Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações*, or ANATEL) defined a series of cost-based methods, including the fully allocated cost methodology, for determining interconnection fees charged by operators belonging to an economic group with significant market power. ANATEL has not published the applicable regulations, but the implementation of the cost-based methodology is expected to take effect in 2008. It is uncertain how ANATEL will define the criteria for determining whether an operator belongs to an economic group with significant market power for purposes of this new regulation. However, given the size of our operations in Brazil, it is likely that we would be deemed to belong to an economic group with significant market power. When these methods are ultimately implemented and if we are deemed to be an economic group with significant market power, the revenues and results of operations of our Brazilian operations may be affected. In addition, changes in political administrations could lead to the adoption of policies concerning competition, privatization and taxation of communications services that may be detrimental to our operations throughout Latin America. These restrictions, which may take the form of preferences for local over foreign ownership of communications licenses and assets, or for government over private ownership, may make it impossible for us to continue to develop our businesses. These restrictions could result in our incurring losses of revenues and require capital investments all of which could materially adversely affect our businesses and results of operations.

Dominant carrier regulations could hurt our business by limiting our ability to pursue competitive and profitable strategies

Cofetel is authorized to impose specific rate and other requirements on any wireless operator that is determined by Cofeco to have substantial market power in a specific market. While no determination has been

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made with respect to whether the wireless market in Mexico is a specific market for purposes of dominant carrier regulations or whether Telcel has substantial market power in any such market, we cannot provide any assurances that the regulatory authorities will not make such a determination with respect to the wireless market or Telcel. We cannot predict whether Cofeco or Cofetel will issue resolutions or regulations that would apply specifically to dominant carriers in the wireless market. We believe that if dominant carrier regulations are imposed on our business in the future, they will reduce our flexibility to adopt competitive market policies and impose specific tariff requirements or other special regulations on us, such as additional requirements regarding disclosure of information or quality of service. Any such new regulation could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We will, in the future, either have to acquire additional radio spectrum capacity or build more cell and switch sites in Mexico in order to expand our customer base and maintain the quality of our services

Licensed radio spectrum is essential to our growth and the quality of our services, particularly for GSM and UMTS services. In order to utilize less spectrum for GSM services, we could increase the density of our network by building more cell and switch sites, but such measures could be costly and would be subject to local restrictions and approvals.

In 2005, we acquired the right to use 10 megahertz in the 1900 megahertz spectrum in each of Mexico's nine regions, through a public auction. We also bid and won the auction for an additional 10 megahertz of capacity in three principal regions, but were subsequently prohibited from acquiring this additional spectrum based on restrictions imposed by Cofeco. We cannot assure that we will be allowed to participate in any new auctions for additional spectrum capacity in Mexico.

Participation in spectrum auctions requires prior governmental authorization (including prior approval from Cofeco).

Our concessions and licenses are subject to the imposition of fines or termination

The terms of our concessions and licenses typically require the operator to meet specified network build-out requirements and schedules, as well as to maintain minimum quality, service and coverage standards. If we fail to comply with these and other criteria, the result could be the revocation of, or our inability to renew, our concessions or licenses, the imposition of fines or other government actions. Our ability to comply with these criteria is subject in certain respects to factors beyond our control. We cannot assure that our international businesses will be able to comply fully with the terms of their concessions or licenses or that fines imposed on us could not materially affect our business.

In Mexico, the Mexican Federal Telecommunications Law (*Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or the Telecommunications Law) and Telcel's concessions include various provisions under which the concessions may be terminated by the Mexican Ministry of Communications and Transportation (*Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes*, or SCT) before their scheduled expiration dates. Among other things, these concessions may be terminated if we fail to meet specified network build-out requirements and schedules or to maintain minimum quality, service and coverage standards by, for example, interrupting service without justified cause or failing to meet interconnection requirements. Also, the Telecommunications Law gives certain rights to the Mexican government, including the right to revoke the concessions pursuant to an expropriation or to take over the management of Telcel's networks, facilities and personnel in cases of imminent danger to national security, internal peace or the national economy, natural disasters and public unrest. Furthermore, in connection with the renewal of a concession, the SCT may impose additional conditions. The loss of, or failure to renew, any one concession could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

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We continue to look for investment opportunities, and any future acquisitions and related financings could have a material effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition

We continue to look for other investment opportunities in telecommunication companies primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean, including in markets where we are already present, and we often have several possible acquisitions under consideration. For example, we may pursue further market consolidation opportunities in Argentina and Brazil depending on their terms and conditions. Any future acquisitions and related financings could have a material effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, but we cannot give any assurances that we will complete any of them. In addition, we may incur in significant costs and expenses as we integrate these companies in our systems, controls and networks.

We may be unsuccessful in addressing the challenges and risks presented by our investments in countries outside Mexico

We have invested in a growing number of telecommunications businesses outside our historical activity of providing wireless telecommunications services in Mexico, and we plan to continue to do so in the rest of Latin America. Whereas Mexico accounted for 63.0% of our total wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2002 and 71% of our consolidated revenues during 2002, it accounted for 34.6% of our total wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006 and 46.6% of our consolidated revenues during 2006. During that period, Brazil, as a result of rapid subscriber growth and the acquisitions of BSE S.A., or BSE, and BCP S.A., or BCP, increased its share of our total wireless subscribers from 16.3% as of December 31, 2002 to 19.1% as of December 31, 2006, and it accounted for 16.9% of our consolidated revenues during 2006. These investments outside Mexico may involve risks to which we have not previously been exposed. Some of the investments are in countries that may present different or greater risks, including from competition, than Mexico. We cannot assure you that these investments will be successful.

We are subject to significant litigation

Some of our subsidiaries (including Telcel) are subject to significant litigation, which if determined adversely to our interests may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects. In Mexico, Telcel is subject to proceedings for alleged antitrust practices and has been informed of pending administrative investigations regarding antitrust practices in the interconnection services market. We cannot predict how these proceedings or administrative investigations will be resolved and, if resolved contrary to our interests, what fines or restrictions may be imposed on our Mexican operations. These restrictions, which could be imposed by means of special regulations, may include significant limitations on our ability to conduct business as currently conducted or require us to divest of assets. Telcel is also subject to proceedings regarding the calculation of interconnection fees. Our significant litigation is described in **Legal Proceedings** under **Item 8**.

A system failure could cause delays or interruptions of service, which could cause us to lose customers and revenues

We will need to continue to provide our subscribers with reliable service over our network. Some of the risks to our network and infrastructure include the following:

physical damage to access lines;

power surges or outages;

limitations on the use of our radiobases;

software defects;

natural disasters; and

disruptions beyond our control.

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Disruptions may cause interruptions in service or reduced capacity for customers, either of which could cause us to lose subscribers and incur additional expenses.

If our current churn rate increases, our business could be negatively affected

The cost of acquiring a new subscriber is much higher than the cost of maintaining an existing subscriber. Accordingly, subscriber deactivations, or churn, could have a material negative impact on our operating income, even if we are able to obtain one new subscriber for each lost subscriber. Because a substantial majority of our subscribers are prepaid, we do not have long-term contracts with those subscribers. Our weighted monthly average churn rate on a consolidated basis for both twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was 2.8%. If we experience an increase in our churn rate, our ability to achieve revenue growth could be materially impaired. In addition, a decline in general economic conditions could lead to an increase in churn, particularly among our prepaid subscribers.

We depend on key suppliers and vendors to provide equipment that we need to operate our business

We depend upon various key suppliers and vendors, including Nokia, Sony-Ericsson, Motorola, LG and Samsung, to provide us with handsets and network equipment, which we need to operate our business. If these suppliers or vendors fail to provide equipment or service to us on a timely basis, we could experience disruptions, which could have an adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations. In addition, we might be unable to satisfy the requirements contained on our concessions.

Our ability to pay dividends and repay debt depends on our subsidiaries' ability to transfer income and dividends to us

We are a holding company with no significant assets other than the shares of our subsidiaries and our holdings of cash and marketable securities. Our ability to pay dividends and repay debt depends on the continued transfer to us of dividends and other income from our subsidiaries. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other transfers to us may be limited by various regulatory, contractual and legal constraints that affect our subsidiaries.

Risks Relating to the Wireless Industry Generally

Changes in the wireless industry could affect our future financial performance

The wireless communications industry is experiencing significant changes as new technologies are developed that offer subscribers an array of choices for their communications needs. These changes include, among others, regulatory changes, evolving industry standards, ongoing improvements in the capacity and quality of digital technology, shorter development cycles for new products, and changes in end-user needs and preferences. In Mexico and in the other countries in which we conduct business, there is uncertainty as to the pace and extent of growth in subscriber demand, and as to the extent to which prices for airtime and line rental may continue to decline. If we are unable to meet future advances in competing technologies on a timely basis or at an acceptable cost, we could lose subscribers to our competitors. In general, the development of new services in our industry requires us to anticipate and respond to the varied and continually changing demands of our subscribers. We may not be able to accurately predict technological trends or the success of new services in the market. In addition, there could be legal or regulatory restraints to our introduction of new services. If these services fail to gain acceptance in the marketplace, or if costs associated with implementation and completion of the introduction of these services materially increase, our ability to retain and attract subscribers could be adversely affected.

There are three existing digital technologies for wireless communications, none of which is compatible with the others. In the past, Telcel and certain of our international businesses used time division multiple access

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(TDMA) technology for their digital networks, while certain of our other international businesses used code division multiple access (CDMA) as their digital wireless technology. We are introducing global system for mobile communications (GSM) technology in all of our markets. Telcel launched GSM services in Mexico in October 2002, and we have since launched GSM services in many of our markets. Also, Telcel and our international businesses expect to migrate to the UMTS third generation technology during the following years. If future wireless technologies that gain widespread acceptance are not compatible with the technologies we use, we may be required to make capital expenditures in excess of our current forecasts in order to upgrade and replace our technology and infrastructure.

The intellectual property rights utilized by us, our suppliers or service providers may infringe on intellectual property rights owned by others

Some of our products and services use intellectual property that we own or license from others. We also provide content services we receive from content distributors, such as ring tones, text games, video games, wallpapers or screensavers, and outsource services to service providers, including billing and customer care functions, that incorporate or utilize intellectual property. We and some of our suppliers, content distributors and service providers have received, and may receive in the future, assertions and claims from third parties that the products or software utilized by us or our suppliers, content distributors and service providers infringe on the patents or other intellectual property rights of these third parties. These claims could require us or an infringing supplier, content distributor or service provider to cease engaging in certain activities, including selling, offering and providing the relevant products and services. Such claims and assertions also could subject us to costly litigation and significant liabilities for damages or royalty payments, or require us to cease certain activities or to cease selling certain products and services.

We may incur significant losses from wireless fraud and from our failure to successfully manage collections

Our wireless businesses incur losses and costs associated with the unauthorized use of these wireless networks, particularly their analog cellular networks. These costs include administrative and capital costs associated with detecting, monitoring and reducing the incidence of fraud. Fraud also affects interconnection costs, capacity costs, administrative costs and payments to other carriers for unbillable fraudulent roaming. Although we seek to combat this problem through the deployment of anti-fraud technologies and other measures, we cannot assure you that these efforts will be effective or that fraud will not result in material costs for us in the future.

Cloning, which is one form of wireless fraud, involves the use of scanners and other electronic devices to obtain illegally telephone numbers and electronic serial numbers during cellular transmission. Stolen telephone and serial number combinations can be programmed into a cellular phone and used to obtain improper access to cellular networks. Roaming fraud occurs when a phone programmed with a number stolen from one of our subscribers is used to place fraudulent calls from another carrier's market, resulting in a roaming fee charged to us that cannot be collected from the subscriber.

Concerns about health risks relating to the use of wireless handsets and base stations may adversely affect our business

Portable communications devices have been alleged to pose health risks, including cancer, due to radio frequency emissions from these devices. Lawsuits have been filed in the United States against certain participants in the wireless industry alleging various adverse health consequences as a result of wireless phone usage, and our businesses may be subject to similar litigation in the future. Research and studies are ongoing, and there can be no assurance that further research and studies will not demonstrate a link between radio frequency emissions and health concerns. Any negative findings in these studies could adversely affect the use of wireless handsets and, as a result, our future financial performance.

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Risks Relating to Our Controlling Shareholders, Capital Structure and Transactions with Affiliates

Members of one family may be deemed to control us

According to reports of beneficial ownership of our shares filed with the SEC, Carlos Slim Helú, together with his sons and daughters (together, the Slim Family), including his son and chairman of our board of directors, Patrick Slim Domit, may be deemed to control us through their beneficial ownership held by a trust and another entity and their direct ownership of shares. The Slim Family may be able to elect a majority of the members of our board of directors and to determine the outcome of other actions requiring a vote of our shareholders, except in very limited cases that require a vote of the holders of L Shares. We cannot assure you that the Slim Family will not take actions that are inconsistent with your interests.

We have significant transactions with affiliates

We engage in transactions with Teléfonos de México, S.A.B. de C.V., or Telmex, and certain of its subsidiaries and with certain subsidiaries of Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V. and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A. de C.V., all of which are affiliates of América Móvil. Many of these transactions occur in the ordinary course of business and, in the case of transactions with Telmex, are subject to applicable telecommunications regulations in Mexico. Transactions with affiliates may create the potential for conflicts of interest.

We also make investments together with affiliated companies, sell our investments to related parties and buy investments from related parties. We may pursue joint investments in the telecommunications industry with Telmex. For more information about our transactions with affiliates see Related Party Transactions under Item 7.

Our bylaws restrict transfers of shares in some circumstances

Our bylaws provide that any acquisition or transfer of more than 10% of our capital stock by any person or group of persons acting together requires the approval of our board of directors. If you acquire or transfer more than 10% of our capital stock, you will not be able to do so without the approval of our Board of Directors.

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Mexico are different from those in the United States

Under Mexican law, the protections afforded to minority shareholders are different from those in the United States. In particular, the law concerning fiduciary duties of directors is not as fully developed as in other jurisdictions, there is no procedure for class actions, and there are different procedural requirements for bringing shareholder lawsuits. As a result, in practice it may be more difficult for minority shareholders of América Móvil to enforce their rights against us or our directors or controlling shareholder than it would be for shareholders of a company incorporated in another jurisdiction, such as the United States.

Holders of L Shares and L Share ADSs have limited voting rights, and holders of ADSs may vote only through the depositary

Our bylaws provide that holders of L Shares are not permitted to vote except on such limited matters as, among others, the transformation or merger of América Móvil or the cancellation of registration of the L Shares with the National Securities Registry (*Registro Nacional de Valores*) maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores*, or CNBV) or any stock exchange on which they are listed. If you hold L Shares or L Share ADSs, you will not be able to vote on most matters, including the declaration of dividends, that are subject to a shareholder vote in accordance with our bylaws.

Holders of ADSs are not entitled to attend shareholders' meetings, and they may only vote through the depositary

Under our bylaws, a shareholder is required to deposit its shares with a custodian in order to attend a shareholders' meeting. A holder of ADSs will not be able to meet this requirement, and accordingly is not entitled

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to attend shareholders' meetings. A holder of ADSs is entitled to instruct the depository as to how to vote the shares represented by ADSs, in accordance with procedures provided for in the deposit agreements, but a holder of ADSs will not be able to vote its shares directly at a shareholders' meeting or to appoint a proxy to do so.

Mexican law and our bylaws restrict the ability of non-Mexican shareholders to invoke the protection of their governments with respect to their rights as shareholders

As required by Mexican law, our bylaws provide that non-Mexican shareholders shall be considered as Mexicans in respect of their ownership interests in América Móvil and shall be deemed to have agreed not to invoke the protection of their governments in certain circumstances. Under this provision, a non-Mexican shareholder is deemed to have agreed not to invoke the protection of his own government by asking such government to interpose a diplomatic claim against the Mexican government with respect to the shareholder's rights as a shareholder, but is not deemed to have waived any other rights it may have, including any rights under the U.S. securities laws, with respect to its investment in América Móvil. If you invoke such governmental protection in violation of this agreement, your shares could be forfeited to the Mexican government.

Our bylaws may only be enforced in Mexico

Our bylaws provide that legal actions relating to the execution, interpretation or performance of the bylaws may be brought only in Mexican courts. As a result, it may be difficult for non-Mexican shareholders to enforce their shareholder rights pursuant to the bylaws.

It may be difficult to enforce civil liabilities against us or our directors, officers and controlling persons

América Móvil is a *sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable* organized under the laws of Mexico, with its principal place of business (*domicilio social*) in Mexico City, and most of our directors, officers and controlling persons reside outside the United States. In addition, all or a substantial portion of our assets and their assets are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability against such persons in Mexico, whether in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws.

You may not be entitled to participate in future preemptive rights offerings

Under Mexican law, if we issue new shares for cash as part of certain capital increases, we must grant our shareholders the right to purchase a sufficient number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage in América Móvil. Rights to purchase shares in these circumstances are known as preemptive rights. Our shareholders do not have preemptive rights in certain circumstances such as mergers, convertible debentures, public offers and placement of repurchased shares. We may not legally be permitted to allow holders of ADSs or holders of L Shares or A Shares in the United States to exercise any preemptive rights in any future capital increase unless we file a registration statement with the SEC, with respect to that future issuance of shares. At the time of any future capital increase, we will evaluate the costs and potential liabilities associated with filing a registration statement with the SEC and any other factors that we consider important to determine whether we will file such a registration statement.

We cannot assure you that we will file a registration statement with the SEC to allow holders of ADSs or U.S. holders of L Shares or A Shares to participate in a preemptive rights offering. As a result, the equity interest of such holders in América Móvil may be diluted proportionately. In addition, under current Mexican law, it is not practicable for the depository to sell preemptive rights and distribute the proceeds from such sales to ADS holders.

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Risks Relating to Developments in Mexico and Other Countries

Latin American economic, political and social conditions may adversely affect our business

Our financial performance may be significantly affected by general economic, political and social conditions in the markets where we operate, particularly Mexico, Brazil and Central America. Many countries in Latin America, including Mexico and Brazil, have suffered significant economic, political and social crises in the past, and these events may occur again in the future. Many of these countries, including Chile, Peru and Mexico, recently held elections. We cannot predict whether changes in administrations will result in changes in governmental policy and whether such changes will affect our business. Instability in the region has been caused by many different factors, including:

significant governmental influence over local economies;

substantial fluctuations in economic growth;

high levels of inflation;

changes in currency values;

exchange controls or restrictions on expatriation of earnings;

high domestic interest rates;

wage and price controls;

changes in governmental economic or tax policies;

imposition of trade barriers;

unexpected changes in regulation; and

overall political, social and economic instability.

Adverse economic, political and social conditions in Latin America may inhibit demand for wireless services and create uncertainty regarding our operating environment, which could have a material adverse effect on our company.

Our business may be especially affected by conditions in Mexico and Brazil, our two principal markets. Mexico has experienced a prolonged period of slow growth since 2001, primarily as a result of the downturn in the U.S. economy. According to preliminary data, during 2006, Mexico's gross domestic product, or GDP, grew by 4.7% in real terms. In 2005, GDP grew by 3.0%. Mexico has also experienced high levels of inflation and high domestic interest rates. The annual rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor*) as published by the Banco de México, was 4.05% for 2006.

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On July 2, 2006, federal presidential and congressional elections were held in Mexico in which Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa, candidate of the *Partido Acción Nacional*, was elected president. Mr. Calderón Hinojosa's six-year term in office started in December 2006. We cannot provide any assurances that political developments in Mexico, over which we have no control, will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Brazil has also experienced slow economic growth over the past several years. Brazil's GDP grew by an estimated 3.1% in real terms in 2006, compared to a growth rate of 2.1% in 2005. Brazil has in the past experienced extremely high rates of inflation, with annual rates of inflation during the last years reaching as high as 2,489% in 1993 and 929% in 1994, as measured by the Brazilian National Consumer Price Index. More recently, Brazil's rates of inflation were 7.6% in 2004, 5.7% in 2005 and an estimated 3.4% in 2006. Inflation, governmental measures to combat inflation and public speculation about possible future actions have in the past had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy.

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Our business may be affected by recent political developments in certain Latin American countries. In Ecuador, the newly-elected government announced plans to possibly nationalize various industries. We cannot predict whether these recent events will affect our business or our ability to renew our licenses and concessions or will have an impact on future strategic acquisition efforts.

Depreciation or fluctuation of the currencies in which we conduct operations relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations

We are affected by fluctuations in the value of the currencies in which we conduct operations compared to the U.S. dollar, in which a substantial portion of our indebtedness is denominated. Changes in the value of the various currencies in which we conduct operations against the Mexican peso, which we use as our reporting currency in our financial statements, and against the U.S. dollar may result in exchange losses or gains on our net U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness and accounts payable. In 2006, 2005 and 2004, changes in currency exchange rates led us to report foreign exchange gains of Ps. 2,237 million, Ps. 2,281 million and Ps. 2,273 million, respectively. In prior years, however, we have reported foreign exchange losses. In addition, currency fluctuations between the Mexican peso and the currencies of our non-Mexican subsidiaries affect our results as reported in Mexican pesos. Currency fluctuations are expected to continue to affect our financial income and expense.

Major devaluation or depreciation of any such currencies may also result in disruption of the international foreign exchange markets and may limit our ability to transfer or to convert such currencies into U.S. dollars and other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal on our indebtedness. The Mexican government does not currently restrict, and for many years has not restricted, the right or ability of Mexican or foreign persons or entities to convert pesos into U.S. dollars or to transfer other currencies out of Mexico. The government could, however, institute restrictive exchange rate policies in the future. Also, the Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the conversion of Brazilian reals into foreign currencies and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from investments in Brazil. Brazilian law permits the government to impose these restrictions whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments or a reason to foresee a serious imbalance.

Additional Mexican taxes and contributions levied on services we offer and on the exploitation of frequencies could affect our results of operations

Taxes applicable to certain telecommunications services, as well as taxes and contributions on the exploitation of frequencies, have been enacted from time to time in Mexico, including changes to previously established fiscal regimes. Taxes or contributions of this nature could adversely affect our business and our results of operations.

Currently in Mexico, concessionaires for the 800 megahertz (Band B) radio spectrum are required to pay the Mexican government a semi-annual fee (*aprovechamiento*) ranging from 5% to 10% of the gross revenues under such concessions, whereas concessionaires for the 1900 megahertz (Bands A and D) radio spectrum are not required to pay semi-annual fees. During 2005, a Mexican court permitted Telcel to eliminate from its 800 megahertz concession for the Mexico City area (Region 9) the obligation to make this semi-annual payment, against an increase of Ps. 2,071.8 million in the up-front consideration payable for the concession (from Ps. 112.2 million to Ps. 2,184.0 million). The SCT approved the necessary adjustments to the concession in April 2006. In paying this increase in consideration, Telcel made a cash payment of Ps. 145.5 million and was able to credit Ps. 1,926.3 million of previously paid semi-annual fees (*aprovechamientos*).

Pursuant to amendments to the Federal Contributions Law (*Ley Federal de Derechos*) enacted in 2003, owners of concessions in Mexico granted or renewed on or after January 1, 2003 are required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) for the use and exploitation of radio spectrum bands. The amount of annual fees (*derechos*) payable could be significant and vary depending on the relevant region and radio spectrum band. These annual fees

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(*derechos*) would be payable in respect of all spectrum bands, including bands, such as Band B, that are already subject to the payment of semi-annual fees based on gross revenues (*aprovechamientos*). Currently, we are not required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) in respect of our Bands A, B and D concessions since they were awarded prior to 2003, but we are required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) in respect of the right to use additional 10 megahertz of capacity in the 1900 megahertz spectrum (Band F) acquired during 2005. Telcel has challenged our obligation to pay such annual fees (*derechos*) as we believe it is contrary to the Mexican Constitution (*Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*) and certain provisions of the Telecommunications Law. Telcel obtained a preliminary injunction against the payment of these fees. The authorities appealed the injunction before the corresponding court, which referred this matter to the Mexican Supreme Court (*Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación*, or the Mexican Supreme Court) for final resolution. We expect the Mexican Supreme Court to resolve this matter shortly. Based on the current terms of the law, the fees applicable to the 10 megahertz acquired during 2005 amount to approximately Ps. 255 million (subject to adjustment for inflation as provided by the applicable law) annually for 20 years for all 9 regions.

The application of this annual fee (*derecho*) to renewals of concessions granted prior to 2003 is the subject of debate in Mexico, as it could affect competitors differently and impact competition. Currently we do not expect to renew any of our concessions until 2010.

Item 4. Information on the Company

GENERAL

We are the largest provider of wireless communications services in Latin America based on subscribers. As of December 31, 2006, we had 124.8 million subscribers in fifteen countries, compared to 93.3 million at year-end 2005. On an equity basis (representing our economic interest in our subsidiaries subscribers), we had 124.4 million subscribers as of December 31, 2006. Because our focus is on Latin America, a substantial majority of our wireless subscribers are prepaid customers. We also had an aggregate of approximately 2.8 million fixed lines in Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic as of December 31, 2006, making us the largest fixed-line operator in Central America based on the number of subscribers. We operate GSM networks in all of our principal markets in Latin America, except in Puerto Rico.

Our principal operations are:

Mexico. Through Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V., which operates under the name Telcel, we provide mobile telecommunications service in all nine regions in Mexico. As of December 31, 2006, Telcel had 43.2 million subscribers. Telcel is the largest provider of mobile telecommunications services in Mexico.

Brazil. With approximately 23.9 million subscribers as of December 31, 2006, we are one of the three largest providers of wireless telecommunications services in Brazil based on the number of subscribers. We operate in Brazil through our subsidiaries, BCP and Americel S.A., or Americel, under the unified brand name Claro. Our network covers the main cities in Brazil (including São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro).

Southern Cone. We provide wireless services in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile. As of December 31, 2006, we had 13.2 million subscribers in the Southern Cone region. In Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay we operate under the CTI Móvil brand. In Chile, we operate under the Claro brand.

Colombia. We provide wireless services in Colombia under the Comcel brand. As of December 31, 2006, we had 19.5 million wireless subscribers and were the largest wireless provider in Colombia.

Andean Region. We provide wireless services in Peru and Ecuador. As of December 31, 2006, we had 9.0 million subscribers in the Andean region. We operate under the Porta brand in Ecuador and under the Claro brand in Peru.

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Central America. We provide fixed-line and wireless services in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua. We also provide wireless services in Honduras. In September 2006, our Central American subsidiaries began offering wireless services under the Claro brand. As of December 31, 2006, our subsidiaries had 5.9 million wireless subscribers and over 2.1 million fixed-line subscribers in Central America.

United States. Our U.S. subsidiary, TracFone Wireless Inc., is engaged in the sale and distribution of prepaid wireless services and wireless phones throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It had approximately 7.9 million subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

Caribbean. On December 1, 2006, we consummated our acquisition of Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, C. por A., or Codetel. Codetel is the largest telecommunications service provider in the Dominican Republic with over 2.1 million wireless subscribers and 734,000 fixed-line subscribers and 84,500 broadband subscribers as of December 31, 2006. We provide fixed-line and broadband services in the Dominican Republic under the Codetel brand and wireless services under the Claro brand. On March 30, 2007, we consummated our acquisition of Telecomunicaciones de Puerto Rico, Inc., or TELPRI. TELPRI is the largest telecommunications service provider in Puerto Rico with over 1.02 million fixed-line subscribers and 554,000 wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006. We provide fixed-line and broadband services in Puerto Rico under the PRT brand and wireless services under the Claro brand.

América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. is a sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable organized under the laws of Mexico with its principal executive offices at Lago Alberto 366, Edificio Telcel I, Piso 1, Colonia Anáhuac, 11320, México D.F., México. Our telephone number at this location is (5255) 2581-4449.

Our Markets

We operate pursuant to concessions, licenses or authorizations to provide wireless telecommunications services in each of the countries in which we operate. We seek to provide a full range of wireless telecommunications services in each of our markets. Our networks are consistently optimized to try to ensure maximum coverage and high quality service. We have deployed or upgraded GSM networks in all of our principal markets, except in Puerto Rico. We are also currently analyzing the infrastructure and systems of our recent acquisitions in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico for the purpose of deploying GSM networks in those markets. In 2006, we invested Ps. 33,684 million (nominal amounts) in our networks in capital expenditures. We have recently begun providing in our markets many of the voice and data services supported by GSM technology, such as SMS, CSD, high-speed CSD, GPRS and EDGE. We also seek to expand market share by exploring strategic acquisition opportunities in Latin America.

Our principal markets of operations are Mexico and Brazil, the two largest economies in Latin America. We are the largest provider of wireless communication services in Mexico and one of the three largest in Brazil, based on the number of subscribers at December 31, 2006. In contrast to U.S. practices, both of these markets operate under a form of calling party pays billing system, under which the person who initiates the call is billed for that call. During 2006, our Mexican operations represented 46.6% of our operating revenues and our Brazilian operations represented 16.9% of our operating revenues.

We believe our countries of operation offer considerable growth potential. Our markets are characterized by relatively low fixed line and wireless penetration rates as compared to the United States and Europe.

In most of our markets, the regulatory environment has become increasingly more open and flexible over the past decade. These changes have increased competition as markets have become more open to new entrants. In Mexico, these changes have exposed us to competition from domestic competitors and from international operators. In other markets, these changes have allowed us an opportunity to enter as a competitor and capture market share from local providers.

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Our Strategy

We intend to capitalize on our position as the leader in wireless telecommunications in Latin America to continue to expand our subscriber base, both by development of our existing businesses and selected strategic acquisitions in the region. We seek to become a leader in each of our markets by providing better coverage and services and benefiting from economies of scale. We closely monitor our costs and expenses, and we will continue to explore alternatives to further improve our operating margins.

Operating Information

We count our wireless subscribers by the number of lines activated. We continue to count post-paid subscribers for the length of their contracts. We continue to count prepaid subscribers for so long as they continue to use our service, and then for a prescribed period of time thereafter, which differs according to the particular market. When a subscriber voluntarily disconnects his service, or there is a payment default, the subscriber is cancelled or churned, and we no longer count the subscriber. We calculate our subscriber market share by dividing our own subscriber figures into the total market subscriber figures periodically reported by the regulatory authorities in the markets in which we operate. We understand that these regulatory authorities compile total market subscriber figures based on subscriber figures provided to them by market participants, and we do not independently verify these figures.

Throughout this annual report, we make reference to certain operating data, such as average revenues per subscriber (also referred to as ARPU^s), average minutes of use per subscriber (also referred to as average MOUs per subscriber) and churn rate, that are not included in our financial statements. We calculate ARPUs for a given period by dividing service revenues for such period by the average number of subscribers for such period. The figure includes both prepaid and postpaid customers. We calculate churn rate as the total number of customer deactivations for a period divided by total subscribers at the beginning of such period.

We provide this operating data because it is regularly reviewed by management and because management believes it is useful in evaluating our performance from period to period. We believe that presenting information about ARPUs and MOUs is useful in assessing the usage and acceptance of our products and services, and that presenting churn rate is useful in assessing our ability to retain subscribers. This additional operating information may not be uniformly defined by our competitors. Accordingly, this additional operating information may not be comparable with similarly titled measures and disclosures by other companies.

History

We were established in September 2000 in a spin-off from Telmex, a leading provider of local and long-distance telephone services in Mexico. The spin-off was implemented using a procedure under Mexican corporate law called *escisión*. The shares of our company were delivered to Telmex shareholders on February 7, 2001.

Our wireless business in Mexico is conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary Telcel, which traces its history to the establishment in 1956 of Publicidad Turística, S.A., an affiliate of Telmex that published telephone directories. In 1981, the SCT granted Publicidad Turística, S.A. a concession for the installation and operation of a wireless telephone system in Mexico City. In 1984, Publicidad Turística, S.A. changed its name to Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V., and in 1989, the company began operating under the trademark Telcel.

Between 1988 and 1990, Telcel expanded its cellular network on the 800 megahertz (Band B) frequency spectrum to cover the Mexico City metropolitan area and the cities of Cuernavaca, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tijuana and Toluca, and in 1990, Telcel began offering cellular services in all nine geographic regions of Mexico. Telcel launched a PCS system in Mexico City in 1999 and currently offers the service in all nine geographic regions of Mexico. In October 2002, Telcel launched its GSM network. Since December 2002, Telcel has been authorized to provide long-distance services.

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In 1999, we began acquiring our international subsidiaries and investing in Telecom Americas and our other international affiliates. We made significant acquisitions in Latin America during the past 8 years, and our non-Mexican operations have generally experienced higher subscriber growth rates in recent periods than our Mexican operations. As a result, as of December 31, 2006, approximately 65.38% of our wireless subscribers were located outside Mexico.

On December 2006, we changed our corporate form from a *sociedad anónima de capital variable* (variable stock corporation) to a *sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable* (publicly listed variable stock corporation).

See Mexican Operations, Non-Mexican Operations and Other Investments under this Item 4.

Merger with Amtel

On December 13, 2006, our shareholders approved the merger of Amtel, our then controlling shareholder, and its subsidiary Corporativo, with us by offering 4.07128 América Móvil shares for each Amtel share. As of October 31, 2006, Amtel held 14,630 million of our shares, representing 40.74% of our outstanding capital stock (consisting of 7,587,453,264 AA Shares and 7,042,546,736 L Shares). The merger was registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City on January 8, 2007.

As of October 31, 2006, Amtel's only significant asset, other than cash and cash equivalents, was our capital stock. In connection with the merger, we assumed Amtel's net indebtedness. As of October 31, 2006, Amtel had approximately Ps. 14,426 million in liabilities (principally indebtedness, Ps. 13,895 million) and Ps. 945 million in assets (principally cash, Ps. 815 million).

The merger resulted in the elimination of the management fee that we previously paid to Amtel. The merger also increased by approximately Ps. 11,628 million the amount we may use under applicable Mexican tax rules (*cuenta de utilidad fiscal neta*, or CUFIN) to repurchase shares or pay dividends without incurring additional taxes.

In connection with the merger, Amtel's shareholders received AA and L Shares of our capital stock proportionally, based on the shares transferred pursuant to the merger or as otherwise requested by them if and as allowed by our bylaws. The merger also resulted in a reduction in our share capital of approximately 603 million L Shares, in respect of the net indebtedness that we assumed as part of the merger.

Major Subsidiaries

The table below sets forth our principal subsidiaries, our percentage ownership in each such entity and the main activity of such entity as of the date of this annual report.

Name of Company	Jurisdiction	Ownership Interest ⁽¹⁾	Main Activity
Sercotel, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.0%	Holding company
Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.0	Wireless
CTI Holdings, S.A.	Argentina	100.0	Holding company
CTI PCS, S.A.	Argentina	100.0	Wireless
CTI Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior, S.A.	Argentina	100.0	Wireless
Telecom Americas Ltd.	Bermuda	100.0	Holding company
Americel S.A.	Brazil	99.3	Wireless
BCP S.A.	Brazil	99.9	Wireless
Claro Chile S.A.	Chile	100.0	Wireless
Comunicación Celular S.A. (COMCEL)	Colombia	99.4	Wireless

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Name of Company	Jurisdiction	Ownership Interest⁽¹⁾	Main Activity
Consortio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (CONECEL)	Ecuador	100.0%	Wireless
Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de El Salvador (CTE)	El Salvador	95.8	Fixed-line
CTE Telecom Personal, S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	95.8	Wireless
TracFone Wireless, Inc.	Florida	98.2	Wireless
Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala, S.A.	Guatemala	99.2	Fixed-line
Servicios de Comunicaciones Personales Inalámbricas, S.A.	Guatemala	99.2	Wireless
Servicios de Comunicaciones de Honduras, S.A. de C.V.	Honduras	100.0	Wireless
Empresa Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (ENITEL) ⁽²⁾	Nicaragua	99.3	Fixed-line/Wireless
AMX Paraguay, S.A.	Paraguay	100.0	Wireless
América Móvil Perú, S.A.C.	Peru	100.0	Wireless
Telecomunicaciones de Puerto Rico, Inc. (TELPRI)	Puerto Rico	100.0	Fixed-line/Wireless
AM Wireless Uruguay, S.A.	Uruguay	100.0	Wireless
AMX Tenedora, S.A de C.V.	Mexico	100.0	Holding company
Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, C. por A. (CODETEL)	Dominican Republic	100.0	Fixed-line/Wireless

(1) Percentage of equity owned by América Móvil directly or indirectly through subsidiaries or affiliates.

(2) Servicios de Comunicaciones de Nicaragua, S.A. (Sercom Nicaragua) merged into ENITEL in July 2006.

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Our subsidiary Telcel is the leading provider of wireless communications services in Mexico. As of December 31, 2006, Telcel's cellular network covered more than 63% of the geographical area of Mexico, including all major cities, and 90% of Mexico's population. Telcel holds concessions to operate a wireless network in all nine geographic regions in Mexico using both the 800 megahertz and 1900 megahertz radio spectrums. As of December 31, 2006, Telcel had approximately 43 million cellular subscribers and, according to Cofetel, as of December 2006, an approximately 77.2% share of the Mexican wireless market. Approximately 87.8% of Telcel's cellular subscribers as of December 31, 2006 were prepaid customers.

In 2006, Telcel had revenues of Ps. 109,200 million (U.S.\$10,036 million), representing 46.6% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2006, Telcel accounted for approximately 34.6% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 38.5% at December 31, 2005.

The following table sets forth information on our Mexican operations' financial results, subscriber base, coverage and related matters at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	2002	2003	December 31, 2004	2005	2006
	(peso amounts in constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006)				
Operating revenues (millions)	Ps. 47,963	Ps. 59,337	Ps. 76,144	Ps. 93,214	Ps. 109,200
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	Ps. 187	Ps. 200	Ps. 208	Ps. 200	Ps. 189
Operating income (millions) ⁽²⁾	Ps. 13,900	Ps. 20,013	Ps. 27,457	Ps. 35,807	Ps. 48,326
Cellular lines in service (thousands)	20,067	23,444	28,851	35,914	43,190
Subscriber growth during preceding 12 months	18.3%	16.8%	23.1%	24.5%	20.3%
Company penetration ⁽³⁾	19.7%	22.1%	27.3%	34.8%	41.4%
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	67	81	99	103	113
Churn rate ⁽⁴⁾	3.5	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Employees	7,943	8,624	9,354	11,129	12,370

(1) Average for the year of the amount obtained each month by dividing service revenues by the average number of customers during such month. The figure includes both prepaid and postpaid customers.

(2) See Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

(3) Number of Telcel cellular lines in service divided by the population of Mexico based on the latest census data available.

(4) Total number of customer deactivations for the period divided by total subscribers at the beginning of such period.

The business of Telcel is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the SCT, Cofetel, Cofeco and Profeco. The SCT is part of the executive branch of the Mexican federal government, and Cofetel is an independent agency of the SCT. Cofeco and Profeco are independent agencies of the Ministry of Economy (*Secretaría de Economía*). Regulation and oversight are governed by the General Communications Law (*Ley de Vías Generales de Comunicación*, or the General Communications Law), the Telecommunications Law, the telecommunications regulations adopted under both the General Communications Law and the Telecommunications Law, the Federal Antitrust Law, the Federal Customer Protection Law (*Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor*) and the concessions and license agreements granted by the SCT. See Regulation.

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Services and Products

Voice services

Telcel offers voice services under a variety of rate plans to meet the needs of different user segments. The rate plans are either postpaid, where the customer is billed monthly for the previous month, or prepaid, where the customer pays in advance for a specified volume of use over a specified period.

Telcel's postpaid plans include the following charges:

monthly charges, which usually include a number of minutes of use and short text messages that are included in the monthly service charge;

usage charges, for usage in excess of the specified number of minutes or short text messages included in the monthly charge; and

additional charges, including charges for data services, voicemail and general information.

Certain plans include the cost of national roaming and long-distance in the price per minute so that all calls within Mexico cost the same amount per minute. Some postpaid plans are designed for high and moderate usage subscribers, who are typically willing to pay higher monthly fees in exchange for larger blocks of minutes that are included in the monthly service charge, services such as voicemail, call forwarding, call waiting, caller ID and three-way calling, and lower per minute airtime charges under a single contract. To satisfy the more limited needs of low-usage postpaid subscribers, Telcel also offers plans which provide a moderately priced, fixed monthly charge coupled with a high per minute airtime charge and relatively few included minutes. As part of postpaid plans, Telcel typically offers additional digital services such as voicemail, call forwarding, call waiting, caller ID and three-way calling, which are all included in the monthly fee. In addition, Telcel offers its postpaid customers the flexibility to manage their additional usage costs by contracting additional minutes of use under the prepaid system. Telcel also offers customized services to its corporate clients. Postpaid customers may terminate plans at any time, except customers that receive a handset as part of subscribing to a plan, which must remain with the plan for at least between one year and 18 months, depending on the cost of the handset.

Rates for postpaid plans have not increased since April 1999 and are expected to remain stable as long as the Mexican economic environment remains stable. In recent periods, Telcel has offered postpaid plans that include effective price-per-minute reductions. In addition, Telcel offers discounts that reduce the effective rates paid by its customers for calls to fixed lines or other Telcel wireless customers.

Telcel also offers several prepaid plans, none of which includes activation or monthly charges. Prepaid customers purchase a prepaid card for a specific amount of airtime and also receive additional services such as voicemail and caller ID, although these services are less comprehensive than those available under postpaid plans.

Prepaid customers typically generate lower levels of cellular usage and are often unwilling to make a fixed financial commitment or do not have the credit profile to purchase postpaid plans. Prepaid plans serve the needs of distinct consumer segments such as the youth market, families, customers with variable income who otherwise would not be able to obtain service due to their credit profile, and customers who prefer to pay in cash. Prepaid customers also include parents who wish to control costs for their children.

Basic rates for prepaid plans have remained unchanged since 2002. However, Telcel offers effective price-per-minute seasonal discounts and effective discounts under certain friends and family programs. Beginning in 2006, Telcel offers a preferential rate to customers who have remained active for a period of at least one year with respect to certain outgoing calls. Telcel's prepaid subscribers may choose to be billed per minute (rounding each call to the next full minute), per second (paying a fixed rate for the first minute and another fixed rate for additional seconds), and beginning on April 2007, per call (consisting of a fixed rate for any call lasting up to 20 minutes).

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National long distance rates for prepaid plans decreased in August 2006 from Ps. 2.61 per minute to Ps. 2.25 per minute and are expected to continue to decrease.

Telcel believes the prepaid market represents a large and growing under-penetrated market in Mexico. Compared to the average postpaid plan, prepaid plans involve higher average per minute airtime charges, lower customer acquisition costs and billing expenses, and low credit or payment risk. However, prepaid customers on average have substantially lower minutes of use than postpaid customers and do not pay monthly fees and, as a result, generate substantially lower average monthly revenues per customer.

Mexico uses the calling party pays system for cellular calls within a local area, under which subscribers only pay for outgoing calls. This replaced the mobile party pays system, under which subscribers also paid for incoming calls, in May 1999. Subscribers have the option of retaining the mobile party pays system but must change their mobile telephone number to do so.

In April 2006, Cofetel extended the calling party pays system to national and international long-distance calls. Under the new regulations, long-distance calls received by mobile subscribers are paid for by the calling parties, and mobile operators do not charge airtime fees to customers receiving calls, except for roaming and certain long-distance fees applicable when subscribers receive calls outside their local areas. Pursuant to the regulations, long-distance operators and mobile operators had to negotiate interconnection agreements to establish the terms and conditions for the implementation of the new system, including applicable interconnection fees, prior to October 2006. Effective November 4, 2006, Telmex and certain long-distance operators, on the one hand, and all mobile operators in Mexico, on the other hand, reached an agreement establishing the conditions under which the system would operate until December 31, 2006. On December 15, 2006, Telmex and certain long-distance operators (including other long-distance operators, such as Alestra and Maxcom) and all mobile operators in Mexico reached a new agreement establishing the conditions under which the system would operate until 2010. Telcel's customers can receive calls from long-distance operators that did not subscribe the agreement or from customers of other operators that did not subscribe to the agreement, but will be charged airtime fees.

Data services

Short Message Services (SMS)

In January 2002, Telcel began to offer two-way SMS to its customers as part of its value-added services. Since the launch of two-way SMS, Telcel has experienced significant growth in traffic. Through arrangements with other mobile operators, Telcel began to offer to its customers the ability to send and receive short messages to and from users of networks of other carriers throughout Mexico in the fourth quarter of 2003. Since December 2004, postpaid and prepaid customers may send and receive short messages to and from users of networks in the United States and more recently to and from 34 other countries. In 2007, Telcel began to offer to its customers the ability to send and receive short messages to and from users of Nextel México, the largest trunking carrier in Mexico.

Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS)

As an enhanced version of SMS, MMS allows customers the capability to send, in a single message, multiple color images, sounds and different size text to another mobile phone or e-mail account. Telcel began to offer MMS through GSM technology to postpaid and prepaid customers in March 2003. Beginning in 2007, Telcel customers can also send and receive multimedia messages to and from users of networks of other Mexican carriers.

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Premium SMS, Premium MMS and Content Community

In April 2002, Telcel became the first Mexican operator to offer premium information services through its SMS capabilities, including weather reports, financial quotes and entertainment news. Other content services include personalized ring tones, text and video games, wallpapers, screensavers, themes, video clips and interactive forums.

Starting in June 2006, Telcel was the first Mexican operator to offer to its postpaid customers premium information services through its MMS capabilities, including news and weather reports, horoscopes and soccer score alerts and match results.

To further enhance its content offerings with well-known brands, Telcel has built a Content Community through agreements and special alliances with nationally and internationally renowned entertainment companies. These agreements and special alliances allow Telcel to offer premium content services, through the *Ideas Telcel* portal.

Ideas Telcel

Through the *Ideas Telcel* portal, Telcel offers its customers mobile entertainment services, including SMS, MMS, e-mail, news and personalized downloads, such as ringtones and screensavers.

In May 2006, Telcel launched TV content services which allow certain customers to access news, cartoon, documentary and sports channels through their handsets. Telcel provides these services through an agreement with a content distributor. Telcel's TV content services are available for EDGE users with compatible handsets.

Internet

Wireless application protocol, or WAP, is a global standard designed to make Internet services available to mobile telephone users. At present, Telcel offers WAP including e-mail, data and information services and electronic commerce transactions. WAP allows a micro browser in a mobile phone to link into a gateway service in Telcel's network enabling users to scroll through different pages of information of third parties on the Internet.

Telcel launched its WAP gateway in September 2000, enabling its prepaid and postpaid users in those regions to access e-mail, banking, and a variety of reservation and other types of electronic commerce services.

Data transmission

Telcel offers the following data transmission services through its GSM network: circuit switch data (CSD), high speed circuit switch data (HSCSD), packet switch data through general packet radio services (GPRS) and enhanced data rates for GSM evolution (EDGE).

CSD is a system based on circuit switch platforms that provides data services by integrating the existing voice infrastructure. HSCSD offers the same service as CSD but with increased speed and data capacity.

GPRS is a non-voice value added service that allows information to be sent and received across a mobile telephone network. GPRS radio resources are used only when users are actually sending or receiving data. Rather than dedicating a radio channel to a mobile data user for a fixed period of time, the available radio resource can be concurrently shared between several users. This efficient use of scarce radio resources means that large numbers of GPRS users can share the same bandwidth and be served from a single cell. The number of users supported depends on the application being used and how much data is being transferred. Because of the spectrum efficiency of GPRS, there is less need to build in idle capacity that is only used during peak hours. GPRS therefore lets Telcel maximize the use of its network resources.

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EDGE is a standardized set of improvements to the GSM radio interface. EDGE and GPRS traffic can function on any GPRS network, provided the carrier implements certain upgrades, which include certain modifications, installations and upgrades to base stations. The implementation of EDGE effectively triples the rate of gross data transmission offered by GPRS.

Because GPRS and EDGE transmit information through data channels rather than voice channels, they facilitate faster connections than previous technologies, such as CSD and HSCSD. No dial-up modem connection is necessary. The speed of GPRS and EDGE is an important feature for time critical applications, and Telcel's GPRS and EDGE services are able to accommodate corporate applications such as:

Transmission of Still Images Still images such as photographs, pictures, postcards, greeting cards and presentations and static web pages can be sent and received over the mobile network as they are across fixed telephone networks. GPRS and EDGE permit users to post images from a digital camera connected to a GPRS or EDGE radio device directly to an Internet site, allowing near real-time desktop publishing.

Transmission of Moving Images The capacity of GPRS and EDGE to facilitate transmission of moving images has market applications such as monitoring parking lots or building sites for intruders and sending images of patients from ambulances to hospitals.

Web Browsing GPRS and EDGE permit more rapid web browsing and enhanced access to web images.

Document Sharing GPRS and EDGE facilitate document sharing and remote collaboration, permitting people in different locations to work on the same document at the same time.

Job Dispatch GPRS and EDGE can be used to communicate assignments from office-based staff to mobile field staff. These job dispatch applications can then be combined with vehicle positioning applications to allow the nearest available suitable personnel to be deployed to serve a customer.

Push E-mail and Remote LAN Access GPRS and EDGE facilitate the extension of push e-mail systems beyond an employee's office PC. Remote LAN applications provide an employee with remote access to desk-top applications, such as intranet, push e-mail and database applications.

Internet E-mail Internet e-mail users can receive SMS message notifications on their mobile phones of incoming e-mail at their e-mail server.

Vehicle Positioning Vehicle positioning applications integrate satellite positioning systems with nonvoice mobile services. These applications can be used to deliver services including remote vehicle diagnostics and ad-hoc stolen vehicle tracking.

File Transfer Users can download large files from the mobile network, such as presentation documents, appliance manuals or software applications.

Home Automation Home automation applications will permit customers to monitor home security from outside of the office and perform other functions, such as operating certain home appliances.

Push-to-Talk Services

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In 2004, Telcel began to offer push-to-talk services (two-way half duplex voice service) over its GSM network. Postpaid customers may use push-to-talk over cellular , or POC , to communicate with other Telcel customers that subscribe to this service across Mexico at no cost in addition to the fixed monthly charge. POC is geared mainly towards potential customers in the business environments.

Oficina Móvil Telcel

Oficina Móvil allows Telcel customers to access e-mail and personal information management tools, such as calendars and address books, through their handsets. Through strategic alliances with renowned companies such as BlackBerry and Windows Mobile, Telcel customers can manage multiple e-mail accounts and review and edit e-mail attachments. Telcel also offers data coverage in Mexico and other countries where we have roaming agreements.

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Products

Telcel offers a variety of products as complements to its wireless service, including handsets and accessories such as chargers, headsets, belt clips and batteries. As part of its prepaid service offering, Telcel provides new customers with an *Amigo Kit*, which includes airtime, a handset, a charger and other accessories at a discounted price. For prepaid customers that own GSM handsets, Telcel also offers an *Amigo Chip*, which includes airtime and the chip for the handset. New postpaid customers also receive a handset, a charger and other accessories complimentary or at a discounted price, if they enter into a long-term contract with Telcel.

Most of the handsets that Telcel currently offers are GSM dual-band, which can switch between the 800 and 1900 megahertz radio spectrums. In addition, Telcel offers tri-band and four-band handsets, which can also operate in the 900 megahertz radio spectrum and/or the 1800 megahertz radio spectrum. Telcel no longer offers analog handsets.

Interconnection

Telcel earns interconnection revenues from calls to any of its subscribers that originate with another service provider in the same local area within Mexico (mobile or fixed). Telcel charges the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for every minute Telcel's network is used in connection with the call. Telcel must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by its subscribers to customers of other service providers (mobile and fixed) in the same local area within Mexico. See Regulation Interconnection under this Item 4.

Telcel has interconnection agreements with other service providers, including Telmex. The interconnection agreements specify a number of connection points, locations of interconnection points, the method by which signals must be transmitted and received and the costs and fees of interconnection. We apply the interconnection fees for local calls mandated by Cofetel in a September 2006 ruling to operators that have not become parties to an interconnection agreement with Telcel. See Regulation Interconnection under this Item 4.

In addition, under the new national and international calling party pays system, Telcel earns revenues from any national and international long distance calls made to any of its subscribers that originate from another service provider.

On December 15, 2006, Telcel reached an agreement with Telmex and certain long-distance-operators, on the one hand, and all mobile operators in Mexico, on the other hand, establishing the conditions under which the system would operate until 2010. Telcel's customers can receive calls carried by long-distance operators that did not subscribe to the agreement or from customers of other operators that did not subscribe to the agreement, but will be charged airtime fees. See Regulation Interconnection under this Item 4.

Roaming

Telcel offers international roaming services to its subscribers. Subscribers paying the international roaming fees are able to roam outside of Mexico, using the networks of cellular service providers with which Telcel has entered into roaming agreements. Telcel has entered into approximately 385 such agreements covering GSM and TDMA networks around the world. As of the date of this annual report, Telcel had commercially launched roaming voice services covering 155 countries and GPRS services covering 95 countries. Roaming payments are channeled through Cibernet Corporation, which functions as a central international clearing house that collects and redistributes roaming fees from and to the participating providers.

Telcel offers international roaming services under a variety of rates including special rates to subscribers roaming in the U.S. border, the U.S., Canada and other markets.

GPRS roaming features provide push-to-talk and push e-mail service customers with unlimited usage within certain zones on daily or monthly bases.

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Telcel launched a Virtual Home Environment feature for customers roaming in the Telcel network, which simulates the behavior of their home networks and offers customers the same services they have at home such as dialing contact numbers directly from the phone book (automatically correcting the dialing codes), short codes and direct access to voice mail and customer services.

Pursuant to a cooperation agreement we signed in 2005 with Vodafone, both groups deliver international roaming services to the other's customers. This agreement extends to Telcel and all our subsidiaries in Latin America. Initially, the services offered pursuant to the agreement include voice and GPRS roaming services, preferred roaming and virtual home environment. The parties also plan to offer pre-paid roaming and pre-paid roaming top-up services at a later stage.

Marketing

Telcel develops customer and brand awareness through its marketing and promotion efforts and high-quality customer care. It builds upon the strength of its well-recognized brand name to increase consumer awareness and customer loyalty, employing continuous advertising efforts through print, radio, television, sponsorship of sports events and other outdoor advertising campaigns. In addition, Telcel employs concentrated advertising efforts to promote specific products and services such as the Amigo Kit and related products, certain GSM postpaid plans and certain value-added services. In October 2003, Telcel launched *Círculo Azul*, a loyalty rewards program that offers postpaid customers points that can be redeemed for handsets and other goods or services provided by third parties.

Telcel targets groups of customers who share common characteristics or have common needs. Telcel then assembles a packet of services that meets the particular needs of that targeted group through one of its various pricing plans.

Sales and Distribution

Telcel markets its wireless services primarily through exclusive distributors located throughout Mexico. In the year ended December 31, 2006, approximately 88% of Telcel's sales of handsets were generated by cellular distributors, with approximately 11% from sales in company-owned stores, and approximately 1% from direct sales to corporate accounts.

As of March 31, 2007, Telcel had relationships with a network of approximately 1,171 exclusive distributors, who sell Telcel's services and products through approximately 48,320 points of sale and receive commissions. Telcel operates permanent training and evaluation programs for distributors to help maintain the level of service quality.

Telcel's company-owned retail stores offer one-stop shopping for a variety of cellular services and products. Walk-in customers can subscribe for postpaid plans, purchase prepaid cards and purchase handsets and accessories. Company-owned stores also serve as points of customer service, technical support and payment centers. As of March 31, 2007, Telcel owned and operated 190 customer sales and service centers throughout the nine regions of Mexico and will continue to open new service centers as necessary in order to offer its products directly to subscribers in more effective ways.

Telcel also distributes prepaid cards and handsets, the latter as part of the Amigo Kit consisting of handsets and free airtime ranging from 25 to 250 minutes, through distributors that include Telmex, Sears, Sanborns and its network of retail outlets. Telmex purchases the Telcel prepaid cards and handsets on the same or similar commercial terms offered to other cellular distributors. We estimate that, as of March 31, 2007, pre-paid cards are available through approximately 150,000 points of sale in Mexico.

Telcel sells prepaid airtime principally through the sale of cards. Telcel also offers customers the option of buying airtime through other means.

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To service the needs of its large corporate and other high-usage customers, Telcel has a dedicated corporate sales group.

Billing and Collection

Telcel bills its postpaid customers through monthly invoices, which detail itemized charges such as usage, services such as voicemail, call forwarding, call waiting, caller ID and three-way calling, and long-distance and roaming charges, in addition to applicable taxes. Customers may pay their bills through pre-authorized debit or credit charges, in person at banks (including through banks' Internet websites), at Telcel retail stores and other designated retail stores, and through Telcel's Internet website.

If a postpaid customer's payment is overdue, service may be suspended until full payment for all outstanding charges is received. If the subscriber's payment is more than 60 days past due, service may be discontinued. Accounts that are more than 90 days past due are considered doubtful accounts.

A prepaid customer who purchases a prepaid card has 30 or 60 days from the date of activation of the card to use the airtime. After 30 or 60 days, the customer can no longer use that airtime for outgoing calls unless the customer activates a new card. After 180 days, unless the customer has activated a new card, the service is discontinued and the balance on the card, if any, is recognized as revenue.

Customer Service

Telcel places a high priority on providing its customers with quality customer care and support. Approximately 55% of Telcel's employees are dedicated to customer service. Customers may call a toll-free telephone number or go to one of the customer sales and service centers located throughout the nine regions for inquiries regarding their service or plan options. In addition, using Telcel's website, subscribers may learn about the various offered rate plans, products and promotions, as well as subscribe for additional services and pay bills on line.

Wireless Network

Telcel's wireless networks use principally digital technologies. Telcel uses time division multiple access (TDMA) digital technology in the 800 megahertz frequency spectrum. TDMA is a digital technology that divides radio spectrum into assigned time slots to transmit signals. In October 2002, Telcel launched a new network using global system for mobile communications (GSM) digital technology in the 1900 megahertz frequency spectrum. GSM is a digital standard used in Europe, North America and elsewhere. Because it is so widely used, it provides higher quality and faster availability of new products and services and a wider variety of suppliers than TDMA technology. In addition, GSM provides access to a better developed path toward third generation wireless technologies. In 2006, Telcel started deploying the GSM, GPRS and EDGE technologies in the 800 megahertz frequency spectrum.

TDMA network

Telcel has a nationwide TDMA network. TDMA permits the use of advanced dual-band handsets that allow for roaming across analog and digital systems and across 800 megahertz and 1900 megahertz spectrums. TDMA digital technology also allows for enhanced services and features, such as SMS, extended battery life, added call security and improved voice quality.

GSM network

Telcel has built and installed a GSM network in the 1900 megahertz frequency spectrum in all nine regions in Mexico, which began commercial operation in October 2002. Telcel continues with the expansion of its GSM

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network, using the 800 megahertz spectrum since 2006. The GSM network allows Telcel to augment its digital capacity and progress in its evolution toward the third generation of wireless technology. GSM technology supports a wide range of voice and data services, including SMS, MMS, CSD, high-speed CSD, GPRS and EDGE, and is currently the most widely used and tested wireless system in the world. GSM technology, which is used in all nine regions, is expected to yield global economies of scale in developing network equipment and handsets, as well as seamless global roaming capabilities.

Currently, Telcel's GSM network offers service in all nine regions in Mexico. As of December 31, 2006, Telcel covered approximately 1,153 cities with the GSM network, and Telcel's GSM subscriber base accounted for approximately 78.5% of Telcel's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. As Telcel continues to roll out the GSM network, it plans to expand GSM coverage throughout the nine regions. Telcel expects that many customers will choose GSM equipment when they replace their existing TDMA equipment.

Third generation development strategy

Third generation technologies will provide high-speed wireless packet data services and ultimately voice services over the Internet. Any successful third generation strategy must allow the wireless provider to achieve a pervasive footprint quickly and cost effectively and on a global scale through international roaming capacities.

Telcel upgraded the GSM/GPRS network with EDGE technology. It has implemented EDGE technology in more than 57,000 localities, including all the major cities in Mexico. Telcel expects that EDGE will facilitate the ultimate deployment of third generation technology. One benefit of EDGE is that it can be deployed in existing spectrum with minimum changes in hardware. As customers upgrade their equipment to EDGE, Telcel expects that all the applications developed and deployed today will be able to operate at significantly higher speeds and in more places.

The evolution from 2.5G to third generation technology is expected to make wireless networks capable of transmitting voice, data and video over a single network. The GSM wireless industry has agreed to converge towards a common standard called wideband UMTS for the development of third generation technology. UMTS is a type of third generation cellular network that offers configurations that allow multifaceted processing and enable the transmission of large volumes of data, such as video data, at high speeds. HSDPA is the higher speed transmission standard used in UMTS networks, designed as a replacement for the transmission standards used in the aging 2G and 2.5G GSM networks deployed worldwide.

Telcel has launched EDGE with the existing GSM technology and plans to migrate to the UMTS (W-CDMA) third generation technology using the existing 850 megahertz spectrum by 2008, and, if made available by Cofetel, a new set of broadband frequencies.

Spectrum

Telcel currently holds concessions in each of the nine regions of Mexico in both the 800 megahertz and 1900 megahertz radio spectrums and has a functioning nationwide network. Three other companies also hold concessions for nationwide service using the 1900 megahertz spectrum.

Telcel currently holds 28.4 megahertz of capacity in the 1900 megahertz spectrum in each of Mexico's nine regions. It acquired 10 megahertz (Band D) of this capacity in 1998 and 10 megahertz (Band F) in 2005, in each case through public auctions. Telcel acquired 8.4 megahertz (Band A) as a result of the assignment of capacity from Unefon, S.A. de C.V. during 2005. This assignment was approved by Cofeco and the SCT and no consideration in addition to the U.S.\$267.7 million (Ps. 3,309 million) paid to Unefon in 2003 for the service agreement was paid for the assignment.

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Fixed wireless

Fixed wireless technology provides wireline quality voice telephony available over cellular networks. Voice channels are delivered over the existing telephone wiring within the residence or small business premises, allowing customers to utilize their existing telephones.

Telcel provides public fixed wireless services in rural, semi-urban and urban regions in Mexico.

Property

Telcel's wireless network includes transport and computer equipment, as well as exchange and transmission equipment consisting primarily of switches (which set up and route telephone calls either to the number called or to the next switch along the path, and which may also record information for billing and control purposes), cellular base stations (radio transmitters or receivers that maintain communications with the cellular telephones within given geographical areas or "cells"), microcells (small cells covered by low-power base stations), and local links and repeaters (equipment for radio or fiberoptic transmission between network elements). Telcel owns all of its network routing and switching equipment. During 2003 and 2004, Telcel sold its reception and transmission equipment for Ps. 4,633 million to unrelated financial institutions and subsequently leased back this property for periods of three to four years. Telcel has the option to reacquire this property at the end of the lease period. Telcel owns certain properties for commercial and administrative offices, the installation of some of its equipment, and 190 customer sales and service centers, while it leases other locations. Telcel operates certain equipment on Telmex property under a co-location agreement. See "Related Party Transactions" under Item 7.

Telcel currently relies on Ericsson for the supply of more than 61% (measured in terms of cost) of its switch and cell site equipment. Telcel purchases handsets and other customer equipment primarily from the major vendors, including Nokia, Sony-Ericsson, Motorola, LG and Samsung.

Competition

Telcel faces competition from other mobile providers using the 800 megahertz spectrum and from providers with PCS licenses that have developed and continue to develop wireless service on the 1900 megahertz spectrum. Telcel's principal competitors in Mexico are Grupo Iusacell, S.A. de C.V. and Telefónica Móviles. We also compete with Nextel in certain segments. According to Cofetel, Telcel's share of the Mexican cellular market was approximately 77.2% as of December 31, 2006.

The effects of competition on Telcel depend, in part, on the business strategies of its competitors and the general economic and business climate in Mexico, including demand growth, interest rates, inflation and exchange rates. The effects could include loss of market share and pressure to reduce rates. Telcel believes that its strategies to meet competition will continue to help limit its loss of market share and that any loss of market share will be partly offset by increasing demand.

Regulation

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the General Communications Law, the Telecommunications Law and the telecommunications regulations applicable to Telcel and of the various concessions held by Telcel.

General

The General Communications Law, the Telecommunications Law and the telecommunications regulations provide the general legal framework for the regulation of telecommunications services in Mexico. The Telecommunications Law replaced certain provisions of the General Communications Law and established that only those provisions of the General Communications Law not opposed to the Telecommunications Law would

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remain in effect. Other regulations implementing particular provisions of the Telecommunications Law have been adopted or are pending. The main objectives of the Telecommunications Law are to promote the efficient development of the telecommunications industry, to encourage fair competition in the provision of quality, low-priced services and to assure satisfactory breadth of coverage of the Mexican population.

Under the Telecommunications Law, an operator of public telecommunications networks, such as Telcel, must operate under a concession granted by the SCT. Such a concession may only be granted to a Mexican citizen or corporation and may not be transferred or assigned without the approval of the SCT. A concession to provide services which utilize electro-magnetic frequencies, such as cellular telecommunications services, may have a term of up to twenty years and may be extended for additional terms of equal duration.

The Telecommunications Law requires public telecommunications concessionaires to establish open network architecture which permits interconnection and interoperability. Operators of private networks that do not use electro-magnetic frequencies or provide services to the public are not required to obtain a concession, permit or registration.

Regulatory oversight

The SCT, through Cofetel, is the government agency principally responsible for regulating telecommunications services. The SCT's approval is required for any change in Telcel's bylaws. It also has broad powers to monitor Telcel's compliance with the concessions, and it can require Telcel to supply it with such technical, administrative and financial information as it may request. Telcel is required to publish its annual network expansion program and must advise the SCT of the progress of its expansion and modernization program on a quarterly basis.

Cofetel is an independent agency within the SCT, with five commissioners appointed by the President of Mexico and ratified by the Senate, one of whom is appointed as chairman. Cofetel's mandate is to regulate the Mexican telecommunications sector. Many of the powers and obligations of SCT under the Telecommunications Law and the telecommunications regulations have been delegated to Cofetel.

The Telecommunications Law gives certain rights to the Mexican government in its relations with concessionaires, including the right to take over the management of an operator's networks, facilities and personnel in cases of imminent danger to national security, internal peace or the national economy, natural disasters and public unrest. The Telecommunications Law also provides that at the expiration of Telcel's concessions, the Mexican government has a right of first refusal to acquire Telcel's assets. See "Termination of the Concessions" under this Item 4.

The Telecommunications Law authorizes SCT to impose specific rate and other requirements on any wireless operator that is determined by Cofeco to have substantial power in a specific market according to the Federal Antitrust Law. Pursuant to the Telecommunications Law, SCT has the power to adopt specific regulations on rates, quality of service, disclosure of information or other special regulations. Although there can be no assurance SCT will not make a determination with respect to the wireless market in Mexico or any other market that could affect our business with respect to Telcel, to date, the SCT has not made any such determination.

In addition, we are subject to regulation from Profeco under the Federal Consumer Protection Law. This law regulates publicity, the quality of services and information required to be provided to consumers and provides a mechanism to address consumer complaints. Profeco has the authority to impose fines, which can be significant.

Recent Developments in Regulation

There have been recent changes to Mexican law that may affect our business:

On June 20, 2007, President Felipe Calderón submitted to the Mexican Congress proposed amendments to the Mexican tax laws. We are unable to predict the outcome of this proposal or the effect that the proposal, if enacted, will have on our business.

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On June 12, 2007, Cofetel published the rules for the portability of fixed-line and mobile telephone numbers in Mexico. One of Cofetel's objectives for introducing telephone number portability is to increase competition among operators. The portability rules allow customers to change fixed-line or mobile providers without contacting their current provider and, therefore, we may lose customers without having the opportunity to influence their decision. The rules also require that we bear the costs of changes in our network and any other investments necessary to implement portability, without being able to charge other operators. Cofetel expects that the rules and regulations will be fully implemented by the first quarter of 2008.

The Mexican Congress enacted amendments to the Telecommunications Law of April 11, 2006 aimed at strengthening the regulatory power of Cofetel, stimulating increased investment in telecommunications and increasing competition. All members of Cofetel resigned upon effectiveness of the amendments, and new members were elected. Some members of the Mexican Congress initiated a constitutional proceeding (*acción de inconstitucionalidad*) before the Mexican Supreme Court with respect to certain of the amendments. In June 2007, the Mexican Supreme Court declared unconstitutional certain of such challenged amendments. The Mexican Supreme Court has not yet issued the terms of the final ruling. We expect the Mexican Congress to prepare a new proposal of amendments as a result of this ruling. Therefore, we are unable to predict the effect that this resolution, any proposal of amendment by the Mexican Congress or the adopted amendments to the Telecommunications Law will have on our business.

In April 2006, the Mexican Congress approved an amendment to the Federal Antitrust Law, which was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (*Diario Oficial de la Federación*) on June 28, 2006. New regulations pursuant to the amended Federal Antitrust Law are expected to be published during the next Congressional term. The amendment strengthens the authority of Cofeco, by, among other things, providing Cofeco with the ability to issue opinions that are binding on other governmental entities, including SCT. The amendment also expands the definition of monopolistic practices, provides a more rigorous approval process for business combinations and establishes more stringent penalties, including substantially higher fines and the forced divestiture of assets. As a result of this amendment, it is likely that Cofeco will take a more active role in enforcing the Federal Antitrust Law. A stricter or different interpretation and enforcement of the Federal Antitrust Law could affect our operations and markets.

Rates

The Telecommunications Law provides that concessionaires may freely determine the rates for telecommunications services within the limits of their concessions. Mobile rates are not subject to a price cap or any other form of price regulation. However, Telcel and other mobile carriers operating in Mexico are required to disclose to, and register with, Cofetel their rates for mobile service prior to implementing such rates. Cofetel is authorized to impose specific rate requirements on any operator that is determined to have substantial market power under the Federal Antitrust Law. Although no such determination has been made with respect to the wireless market in Mexico or any other market that could affect our business, there can be no assurance that such a determination will not be made in the future.

Concessions

Telcel operates under several different concessions covering particular frequencies and regions. It holds nine separate regional concessions, which together cover all of Mexico, to provide cellular telecommunications services using the 800 megahertz (Band B) radio spectrum. It also holds nationwide concessions to use the 1900 megahertz (Bands A, D and F) radio spectrum and a related concession to provide cellular telecommunications services on that frequency. The 800 megahertz (Band B) concessions, except for Region 9 which covers Mexico City and the states of Mexico, Morelos and Hidalgo, require Telcel to pay semi-annual continuing fees (*aprovechamientos*) determined as a percentage of gross revenues derived from the concessioned services. The percentage is between 5% and 10%. During 2005, a Mexican court permitted Telcel to eliminate from its 800 megahertz concession for the Mexico City area (Region 9) the obligation to make this semi-annual payment,

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against an increase of Ps. 2,071.8 million in the up-front consideration payable for the concession (from Ps. 112.2 million to Ps. 2,184.0 million). The SCT approved the necessary adjustments to the concession in April 2006. In paying this increase in consideration, Telcel made a cash payment of Ps. 145.5 million and was able to credit Ps. 1,926.3 million of previously paid semi-annual fees (*aprovechamientos*). The 1900 megahertz (Band D) concessions, which were purchased for a fixed amount in 1998, and the 1900 megahertz (Band A) concessions, which were acquired by assignment from Unefon, do not require Telcel to pay continuing fees (*aprovechamientos*).

Pursuant to amendments to the Federal Contributions Law (*Ley Federal de Derechos*) enacted in 2003, owners of concessions in Mexico granted or renewed on or after January 1, 2003 are required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) for the use and exploitation of radio spectrum bands. The amount of annual fees (*derechos*) payable could be significant and vary depending on the relevant region and radio spectrum band. These annual fees (*derechos*) would be payable in respect of all spectrum bands, including bands, such as Band B, that are already subject to the payment of semi-annual fees based on gross revenues (*aprovechamientos*). Currently, we are not required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) in respect of our Bands A, B and D concessions since they were awarded prior to 2003, but we are required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) in respect of additional 10 megahertz of capacity in the 1900 megahertz spectrum (Band F) acquired during 2005. Telcel has challenged our obligation to pay such annual fees (*derechos*) as we believe it is contrary to the Mexican Constitution (*Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*) and certain provisions of the Telecommunications Law. Telcel obtained a preliminary injunction against the payment of these annual fees (*derechos*). The authorities appealed the injunction before the corresponding court, which referred this matter to the Mexican Supreme Court for final resolution. We expect the Mexican Supreme Court to resolve this matter shortly. Based on the current terms of the law, the fees applicable to the 10 megahertz acquired during 2005 amount to approximately Ps. 255 million (subject to adjustment for inflation as provided by the applicable law) annually for 20 years for all 9 regions.

The eight Band B concessions covering regions other than the Mexico City area were granted for initial terms of twenty years that will expire in 2010 or 2011. The Band B concession covering the Mexico City area (Region 9) was renewed effective October 2000 for a term of fifteen years that will expire in October 2015. The Band D concessions will expire in 2018, the Band A concessions in 2019 and the Band F concessions in 2025. All of these concessions are subject to renewal for additional 20-year terms.

In December 2002, the SCT granted Telcel a new concession to install, operate and exploit a telecommunications network to provide national and international long distance services, as well as data transmission services. The concession was granted for an initial term of 15 years, and it is subject to extension for an additional 15-year period. The concession limited Telcel to provide these services only to its wireless subscribers until December 2005. In 2006, Telcel built its long distance network which allows Telcel to carry all the national long distance traffic originated from Telcel's customers to other customers. Also, since May 2007, Telcel opened its interconnection with the local network of Telmex in Mexico City and expects to open it in other 20 cities during 2007.

Expansion and modernization requirements

Telcel's concessions impose a number of requirements for expansion and modernization of its network. The concessions establish certain minimum network capacities that Telcel must achieve, to extend service coverage to a targeted percentage of population. Telcel is in compliance with these requirements.

Service quality requirements

The concessions also set forth extensive requirements for the quality and continuity of Telcel's service, including, in some cases, maximum rates of incomplete and dropped calls and connection time. In May 2003, Cofetel issued the Fundamental Technical Plan for Quality of Local Mobile Services Networks, applicable to all operators, including Telcel. We monitor service quality for compliance with the requirements of the concessions

and have shown marked improvement according to recent measurements conducted by Cofetel. Telcel is ready to

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comply with the requirements of the Fundamental Technical Plan for Quality of Local Mobile Services Networks.

Competition

The telecommunications regulations and the concessions contain various provisions designed to introduce competition in the provision of communications services. In general, the SCT is authorized to grant concessions to other parties for the provision of any of the services provided by Telcel under the concessions.

Interconnection

Terms of interconnection (including fees) are negotiated between Telcel and other public telecommunications providers. In the event they are unable to agree, Cofetel may impose terms on Telcel and the other public telecommunications networks. As further explained below, following a Cofetel ruling in September 2006, Telcel reached an agreement on December 15, 2006 with fixed-line, long-distance and mobile operators comprising a substantial majority of the local and long-distance traffic delivered through Telcel's network. Under the agreement, the interconnection charge payable to us by another operator for a local or long-distance call from its customer to our network is Ps. 1.34 per minute for 2007 (it was Ps. 1.54 during the latter part of 2006). This fee is scheduled to decrease in an annual basis, to Ps. 1.00 per minute in 2010.

In September 2006, Cofetel ruled on the challenges presented by certain fixed-line operators to the framework for interconnection fees applicable under the local calling party pays system that had been agreed in December 2004 by Telcel with certain other telecommunications service providers. Cofetel established a framework of interconnection fees applicable to the operators that challenged the previous framework. Under the resolution, interconnection fees are: Ps. 1.71 per minute for 2005; Ps. 1.54 per minute from January through September 2006; Ps. 1.23 per minute for the period between October 2006 and December 2007; Ps. 1.12 per minute for 2008; Ps. 1.00 per minute for 2009; and Ps. 0.90 per minute for 2010. In addition, Cofetel ruled that starting in 2007, interconnection fees would be charged based on the total number of seconds used during all completed calls for the month rounded to the next minute, rather than by rounding each call to the next minute, as had been the practice. In order to mitigate the effects of this change, Cofetel ruled that mobile operators were entitled to a premium based on the total amount of interconnection minutes invoiced of 25% in 2007, 18% in 2008 and 10% in 2009 over the interconnection fees billed to fixed-line operators.

Following the Cofetel resolution, Telcel began participating in negotiations among fixed-line and mobile operators to establish a mutually acceptable interconnection tariff framework and resolve disputes arising from the resolution. On December 15, 2006, Telcel reached an agreement with fixed-line and mobile operators comprising a substantial majority of the local and long-distance traffic delivered through Telcel's network. Under the agreement, the following interconnection fees apply instead of the fees that otherwise would have applied under the Cofetel resolution: Ps. 1.54 per minute for the period between September 2006 and December 2006; Ps. 1.34 per minute for 2007; Ps. 1.21 per minute for 2008; Ps. 1.09 per minute for 2009; and Ps. 1.00 per minute for 2010. The interconnection fees are not based on the actual number of seconds of use, but rather on rounding each call to the next minute. Certain long-distance operators that had opposed the long-distance calling party pays system withdrew their administrative and judicial objections to it and became parties to the agreement. Although Telcel is continuing to negotiate with the operators that have not become parties to the agreement, we cannot assure you that these operators will decide to join the agreement.

We are currently applying the tariff framework established by Cofetel to those operators that have not become parties to the agreement. However, Telcel does not agree with Cofetel's resolution and has initiated judicial proceedings (*juicio de amparo*) to challenge the resolution. We have obtained an injunction (*suspensión definitiva*) suspending the effects of some aspects of the resolution, but the injunction (as requested by us) does not suspend the application of the Cofetel tariff scheme, a suspension in respect of which would have exposed us to the risk of potentially having to return collected interconnection fees to other operators. We cannot predict the

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outcome of these proceedings; however, although the Cofetel tariff framework will reduce Telcel's revenues from interconnection fees paid by the operators that are not party to the agreement, we do not currently anticipate that the Cofetel tariff framework will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated revenues. Also, the fixed-line operators that are not parties to the agreement, including Axtel and Avantel, initiated proceedings (*juicios de nulidad*) requesting the resolution to be declared null. As of the date hereof, no final resolution has been issued. See Legal Proceedings - Telcel Interconnection Fees under Item 8. The current interconnection charge for calls made from a mobile line to a fixed line, which Telcel pays to fixed-line operators, including Telmex, is U.S.\$0.00975 per minute.

In April 2006, Cofetel extended the calling party pays system to national and international long-distance calls. Under the new regulations, long-distance calls received by mobile subscribers are paid for by the calling parties, and mobile operators do not charge airtime fees to customers receiving calls, except for roaming and certain long-distance fees applicable when subscribers receive calls outside their local areas. Pursuant to the regulations, long-distance operators and mobile operators had to negotiate interconnection agreements to establish the terms and conditions for the implementation of the new system, including applicable interconnection fees, prior to October 2006. Effective November 4, 2006, Telmex and certain long-distance operators, on the one hand, and all mobile operators in Mexico, on the other hand, reached an agreement establishing the conditions under which the system will operate until December 31, 2006. On December 15, 2006, Telmex and the long-distance operators (now including other long-distance operators, such as Alestra and Maxcom) and all mobile operators in Mexico reached a new agreement establishing the conditions under which the system would operate until 2010. Telcel's customers can receive calls carried by long-distance operators that did not subscribe to the agreement or from customers of other operators that did not subscribe to the agreement, but will be charged airtime fees.

Termination of the concessions

The General Communications Law, the Telecommunications Law and the concessions include various provisions under which the concessions may be terminated before their scheduled expiration dates. Under the Telecommunications Law, the SCT may cause early termination of any of the concessions in certain cases, including:

failure to exercise rights under a concession during the 180 days after that concession is granted;

failure to expand telephone services at the rate specified in the concession;

interruption of all or a material part of the services provided by Telcel;

acts by Telcel with the effect of impeding the operations of other concessionaires;

refusing interconnection arrangements with other concessionaires;

change of jurisdiction by Telcel;

transfer, assignment of, or grant of liens to, Telcel's concessions or any asset used to provide service without SCT's approval;

failure to pay certain government fees;

violation of the prohibition against ownership of shares of Telcel by foreign states;

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any material modification of the nature of Telcel's services without prior SCT's approval; and

breach of certain other obligations under the General Communications Law.

In addition, the concessions provide for early termination by the SCT following administrative proceedings in the event of:

a material and continuing violation of any of the conditions set forth in the concessions;

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material failure to meet any of the service expansion requirements under the concessions;

material failure to meet any of the requirements under the concession for improvement in the quality of service;

engagement in any telecommunications business not authorized under the concession and requiring prior approval of the SCT;

following notice and a cure period, failure without just cause to allow other concessionaires to interconnect their networks to Telcel's network; or

bankruptcy of Telcel.

The General Communications Law and all but one of Telcel's 800 megahertz concessions provide that in the event of early termination of Telcel's mobile concessions, all assets that are the subject of such concession would revert to the Mexican government without compensation to Telcel. In the event of early termination of any of Telcel's PCS concessions, the Mexican government would have the option to purchase the equipment, installations and other assets used directly for the exploitation of the frequencies which are the subject of such concession. The latter regime also applies to one of Telcel's 800 megahertz concessions.

Speedy Móvil

Speedy Móvil, S.A. de C.V. is a Mexican company that develops mobile data solutions for SMS, wireless Internet (WAP) and voice-activated data applications for Telcel and our other subsidiaries and investments.

In addition to developing mobile data applications, Speedy Móvil evaluates content and application providers and enters into contracts with them in order to provide our wireless providers with content and applications. No concessions or licenses are necessary for Speedy Móvil's operations.

At December 31, 2006, Speedy Móvil had 20 employees.

Table of Contents**NON-MEXICAN OPERATIONS**

We have subsidiaries or businesses in the telecommunications sector in Brazil, the Southern Cone region (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile), Colombia, the Andean region (Ecuador and Peru), Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), the United States and the Caribbean (the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico). Our principal subsidiaries outside Mexico are described below. The revenues of our subsidiaries other than Telcel represented 53.4% of our consolidated revenues for 2006, as compared to 50.8% of our consolidated revenues for 2005.

In addition, we expect to have opportunities to invest in other telecommunications companies outside Mexico, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, because we believe that the telecommunications sector will continue to be characterized by growth, technological change and consolidation. We may take advantage of these opportunities through direct investments or other strategic alliances.

The following table sets forth financial and operating information for certain of our non-Mexican operations for the periods indicated. Lines in service are presented as of year-end. For some segments or periods, information may not be comparable to prior periods because it includes the results of operations of acquired companies as for the date of consolidation in our financial statements. See Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

	2004	December 31, 2005	2006
	(in constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006, except lines in service, minutes of use and churn)		
BRAZIL			
Consolidated operating revenues from continuing operations (millions)	Ps. 24,715	Ps. 31,802	Ps. 39,565
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	132	118	131
Operating loss from continuing operations (millions)	(7,074)	(9,136)	(4,160)
Cellular lines in service (thousands)	13,657	18,659	23,881
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	98	81	70
Churn rate ⁽²⁾	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
SOUTHERN CONE⁽³⁾			
Operating revenues (millions)	Ps. 5,999	Ps. 13,192	Ps. 19,858
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	183	159	126
Operating income (loss) (millions)	(470)	223	1,306
Cellular lines in service (thousands)	3,587	8,851	13,247
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	163	153	134
Churn rate ⁽²⁾	2.0%	2.3%	1.9%
COLOMBIA			
Combined operating revenues (millions)	Ps. 10,040	Ps. 16,196	Ps. 21,448
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	155	120	90
Operating income (millions)	658	1,271	4,594
Cellular lines in service (thousands)	5,814	13,775	19,521
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	114	119	110
Churn rate ⁽²⁾	2.9%	1.5%	1.7%

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	2004	December 31, 2005	2006
	(in constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006, except lines in service, minutes of use and churn)		
ANDEAN REGION⁽⁴⁾			
Combined operating revenues (millions)	Ps. 4,609	Ps. 8,417	Ps. 12,401
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	156	141	111
Operating income (millions)	951	1,188	2,711
Cellular lines in service (thousands):	2,326	6,050	9,026
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	50	51	51
Churn rate ⁽²⁾	3.7%	2.9%	3.0%
CENTRAL AMERICA⁽⁵⁾			
Combined operating revenues (millions)	Ps. 13,773	Ps. 15,337	Ps. 16,497
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	172	156	116
Operating income (millions)	4,465	5,196	4,921
Lines in service (thousands)			
Wireless	2,276	3,946	5,875
Fixed	1,688	1,996	2,097
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	167	166	149
Churn rate ⁽²⁾	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%
UNITED STATES			
Operating revenues (millions)	Ps. 9,632	Ps. 11,412	Ps. 14,215
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾	178	161	145
Operating income (millions)	342	743	731
Cellular lines in service (thousands)	4,393	6,134	7,897
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months	59	63	66
Churn rate ⁽²⁾	4.3%	4.6%	5.3%
CARIBBEAN⁽⁶⁾			
Operating revenues (millions)	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. 951
Average monthly revenues per subscriber during preceding 12 months ⁽¹⁾			139
Operating income (millions)			272
Lines in service (thousands)			
Fixed			2,140
Cellular			734
Average monthly minutes of use per subscriber during preceding 12 months			122
Churn rate ⁽²⁾			5.4

- (1) Average for the year of the amount obtained each month by dividing service revenues by the average number of customers during such month. The figure includes both prepaid and postpaid customers.
- (2) Total number of customer deactivations for a period divided by total subscribers at the beginning of such period.
- (3) Includes our operations in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. We started consolidating the results of our Chilean and Paraguayan operations on September 2005 and August 2005, respectively.

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- (4) Includes our operations in Ecuador and Peru. We started consolidating the results of our Peruvian operations in September 2005.
- (5) Includes our operations in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. For our operations in Central America, average monthly revenues per subscriber, average monthly minutes of use per subscriber and churn rate are presented only with respect to our wireless services in these countries and do not take into consideration our fixed-line services. In March 2006, Sercom Nicaragua was sold to ENITEL.
- (6) We acquired Codetel in December 1, 2006. We began consolidating the results of Codetel on December 2006. For Codetel, average monthly revenues per subscriber, average monthly minutes of use per subscriber and churn rate are presented only with respect to our wireless services in these countries and do not take into consideration our fixed-line services. These figures do not include information for TELPRI which we acquired on March 2007.

We own, directly or indirectly, a substantial majority of the telephone plant of our non-Mexican operations.

Brazil (Telecom Américas)

General

Telecom Américas is one of the three largest providers of wireless telecommunication services in Brazil, with an estimated nationwide market share in Brazil at December 31, 2006, of approximately 23.9%. Brazil is the largest market in Latin America in terms of wireless customers.

Telecom Américas provides services in Brazil under a unified brand name and it offers a variety of rate plans to its postpaid customers and offers prepaid services in all of its markets. At December 31, 2006, Telecom Américas served approximately 23.9 million subscribers compared to 18.7 million subscribers at December 31, 2005 and covered approximately 168 million licensed points of presence (POPs). At December 31, 2006, approximately 83% of Telecom Américas subscribers were prepaid customers.

Telecom Américas owns and operates cellular networks using both GSM and TDMA digital technology. We operate in Brazil under the PCS (*Serviço Móvel Pessoal*) regime. Telecom Américas launched its GSM network in 2003 in certain major urban areas, and as of December 31, 2006, the GSM network covered more than 2,340 cities and was used by 87% of Telecom Américas wireless subscribers. We continue rolling out the GSM network with the goal of providing similar coverage as the Band A incumbent providers in the major markets. We intend to focus our commercial and marketing efforts towards encouraging use of GSM technology by new subscribers and existing subscribers renewing their contracts. GSM is gradually becoming our principal wireless technology in Brazil.

We have built our operations in Brazil through a number of transactions commencing in 2000 and ending with the acquisitions of operators in the metropolitan area of São Paulo and in the states of Ceará, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Alagoas during 2003 and the acquisition of a license in the Minas Gerais region in 2005. In April 2005, Stemar, a company owned by BCP, was awarded a license to operate wireless services in the Minas Gerais region. At December 31, 2006, our two principal operating subsidiaries, BCP and Americel, had approximately 7,588 employees. We own all of our network equipment in Brazil.

We operate in Brazil through two principal operating subsidiaries, BCP and Americel. BCP is licensed to operate in the metropolitan area of São Paulo and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná (except for the cities of Londrina and Tamarana), Ceará, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, Sergipe and Minas Gerais and Americel in seven states in the central-west and northern regions of Brazil.

Telecom Américas Ltd., our Bermudan holding company, and its subsidiary, Claro Telecom Ltd., own more than 99.97% of the share capital of BCP and 99.38% of the share capital of Americel. BNDESPar (the private

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equity arm of BNDES, the Brazilian development bank) holds approximately 0.03% and 0.62% of the share capital of BCP and Americel, respectively. We own 100% of the share capital of Claro Telecom through Telecom Americas. In October 2006, the former minority shareholder of Telecom Americas exercised its right to sell us its remaining shares in the company (representing approximately 1% of the share capital) for U.S.\$172.5 million. We currently own 100% of the shares of Telecom Americas.

Sales and Distribution

Telecom Américas markets its wireless services primarily through retail chains (approximately 5,542 points of sale) and exclusive distributors (dealers) (approximately 3,749 points of sale) located throughout the regions where it operates in Brazil. In the year ended December 31, 2006, approximately 42% of Telecom Américas sales of handsets were generated by retail chains, 36% by exclusive distributors (dealers) and approximately 11% from sales in company-owned stores, of which there are approximately 138. Telecom Américas also sells and distributes its products and services over the Internet.

Telecom Américas has implemented permanent training and evaluation programs for dealers to help maintain the level of service quality.

Telecom Américas company-owned retail stores offer one-stop shopping for a variety of cellular services and products. Walk-in customers can subscribe for postpaid plans, prepaid plans, purchase prepaid cards and purchase handsets. Telecom Américas stores serve as customer sales and service centers and Telecom Américas expects to continue to open new service centers as necessary in order to offer its products directly to subscribers in more effective ways.

Telecom Américas has a corporate sales group to service the needs of its large corporate and other high-usage customers.

Billing and Collection

Telecom Américas bills its postpaid customers through monthly invoices, which detail itemized charges such as usage, services such as voicemail, and long-distance and roaming charges, in addition to applicable taxes. Customers may pay their bills with a credit card, through online banking, or in person at the post office, outlets of federal lottery houses (*Casas Lotéricas*) or some of Telecom Américas stores.

If a postpaid customer's payment is overdue, service may be suspended until the payment for outstanding charges is received. If the subscriber's payment is more than 60 days past due, service may be discontinued. Accounts that are more than 180 days past due are categorized as doubtful accounts.

Depending on the value of a prepaid card, a prepaid customer who purchases a card has between 30 and 90 days from the date of activation of the card to use the airtime. After such time, the customer can no longer use that airtime for outgoing calls unless the customer activates a new card. Sixty days after the card expires, unless the customer activates a new card, the balance on the card, if any, is recognized as revenue.

Competition

Although the number of competitors has decreased primarily as a result of consolidation, competition in the Brazilian wireless industry is substantial and varies by region. In addition to us, there are four other groups in Brazil with significant nationwide coverage. The largest is Vivo, a joint venture between Telefónica Móviles of Spain and Portugal Telecom. The joint venture or one of its partners owns interests in some of the wireless companies that were created upon the breakup of Telebrás. The others are Telecom Italia Mobile (TIM), Oi, and Brasil Telecom. Other regional competitors are Telemig/Amazonia Celular, CTBC and Sercomtel. We also face competition from Nextel, a joint venture between Motorola and Nextel Communications, Inc., for trunking services to the corporate segment in urban areas.

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Regulatory environment

In conjunction with the breakup and privatization of the Telecomunicações Brasileiras S.A. Telebrás telecommunications monopoly, Brazil opened its cellular mobile telephone service industry to private enterprises. Starting in 1997, ten cellular licenses covering all of Brazil were auctioned to wireless operators to compete against the eight incumbent providers that emerged from the Telebrás breakup and that were subsequently auctioned to private enterprises. Accordingly, there were two cellular service providers in all markets in Brazil, including the city of São Paulo, one operating in subfrequency Band A and another in subfrequency Band B. Starting in 1999, the entire Brazilian telecommunications sector has been open to competition.

In 1997, Brazil enacted the General Telecommunications Law (*Lei Geral de Telecomunicações*) to promote competition among service providers and establish an independent regulatory agency, ANATEL, to regulate its telecommunications industry. ANATEL has the authority to grant concessions and licenses for all telecommunications services, except for broadcasting services.

In September 2000, ANATEL published guidelines for the implementation of PCS (*Serviço Móvel Pessoal*) operations in Brazil. Under the guidelines, Brazil is divided into three regions for PCS operation within the 1800 megahertz frequency, as opposed to ten regions for the cellular service providers. Under the September 2000 guidelines, the Band A and Band B cellular providers have the option to switch to PCS, and migration to PCS is a condition for the extension of their concessions. All concessionaires in Brazil have migrated to the PCS regime. Upon migration to PCS, the Band A and Band B cellular providers have the right to apply for long distance services licenses and are no longer subject to cellular regulations that restricted them from operating in more than two regions per Band. Regulations require that migrating companies adopt PCS service plans and provide for the establishment of charges for the use of one operator's network by another. During 2003, our operating companies in Brazil exchanged their original concessions for 15-year PCS authorizations. The 15-year period started from the time the original concessions were granted, generally in 1997 or 1998. This change will allow the operating companies to extend the life of the license for an additional 15 years, upon the payment of a fee.

The September 2000 guidelines also established rules regarding the selection of up to three additional wireless providers per region, corresponding to Bands C, D and E. Beginning in February 2001, ANATEL initiated a series of auctions through which it sold rights to D-Band and E-Band licenses. After canceling the auction of new licenses under the C-Band, ANATEL implemented procedures in May 2002 for the sale of C-Band bandwidth in installments not to exceed 50 megahertz per service provider, through which each of Telecom Americas' principal operating companies acquired bandwidth.

In Brazil, rates for telecommunications services are regulated by ANATEL. In general, PCS licensees are authorized to increase basic plan rates only for inflation (less a factor determined by ANATEL based on the productivity of each operator during the year) and on an annual basis. However, operators are allowed to create non basic plans (known as alternative plans) and modify them, without prior ANATEL approval. Discounts from existing service plans, both basic and non-basic, are allowed without ANATEL approval.

Currently, operators determine interconnection fees by agreement, subject to ANATEL intervention only in case of disputes. On February 2005, ANATEL commenced an arbitration proceeding against all mobile and fixed line operators in Brazil regarding the inflation adjustment applied by operators on the interconnection fees. The operators agreed on an interim price adjustment of 4.5% on mobile interconnection fees. In 2006, the arbitration panel requested that the operators hire a consulting firm to analyze and recommend a resolution to the arbitration. Because operators could not agree on a single firm, two firms were hired and each presented a report to ANATEL. ANATEL has not reached a decision or many announcements regarding the proceedings.

In 2005, ANATEL defined a series of cost-based methods, including the fully allocated cost methodology, for determining interconnection fees charged by operators belonging to an economic group with significant market power. ANATEL has not published the applicable regulations, but the implementation of the cost-based

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methodology is expected to take effect in 2008. It is uncertain how ANATEL will define the criteria for determining whether an operator belongs to an economic group with significant market power for purposes of this new regulation. However, given the size of our operations in Brazil, it is likely that we would be deemed to belong to an economic group with significant market power. When these methods are ultimately implemented and if we are deemed to be an economic group with significant market power, the revenues and results of operations of our Brazilian operations may be affected.

In July 2006, Brazilian regulators adopted a change in the interconnections regime relating to the methodology required for the recognition of interconnection fees. Under the new methodology (full bill), we recognize interconnection revenues (and costs) on a gross basis, rather than on a net basis as required by the prior system (bill and keep).

In 2007, ANATEL expects to issue a new resolution establishing the portability of fixed and mobile numbers. Through this resolution, customers will have the option of retaining the fixed and mobile numbers if and when they change service providers within each state of Brazil. The implementation process of this resolution is expected to take two years, with national rollout expected on March 2009. It is expected that under the resolutions operators will bear the majority costs of implementing this service.

Also, ANATEL has proposed a revision of the current PCS rules, which is expected to be published in 2007. The main expected changes include new obligation to implement service centers in all regions with more than 150 thousand inhabitants, restrictions to charge only delivered SMS messages and reimbursement of unused prepaid credits.

Southern Cone

Argentina (CTI)

CTI Holdings provides nationwide PCS wireless service in Argentina under the CTI Móvil brand name, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries CTI Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior, S.A. (CTI Interior) and CTI PCS, S.A. (CTI PCS). We own a 100% interest in CTI, which we acquired through a series of transactions in 2003 and 2004. Since the acquisition, CTI's subscriber base has grown significantly, from 1.3 million in October 2003 to 10.1 million at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, CTI had approximately a 33.2% share of the Argentine wireless market. Approximately 76% of CTI's subscribers at December 31, 2006 resided in the interior of Argentina and the balance in the greater Buenos Aires region.

CTI began providing services in the interior of Argentina in 1994 and in Greater Buenos Aires in 2000. CTI offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid services. Prepaid customers represented 90% of CTI's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition, CTI offers long distance and value added services.

CTI's cellular network uses GSM, AMPS and CDMA technology and covers approximately 96.2% of Argentina's population. At December 31, 2006, CTI had 1,864 employees.

CTI's principal competitors are: Telecom Personal, a subsidiary of Telecom Argentina, the principal telecom operator in Argentina, which is controlled by Telecom Italia, and Movistar, a subsidiary of Telefónica Móviles of Spain. Movistar is the company resulting from the merger in 2005 of Unifon and Movicom, which was acquired in January 2005 by Telefónica Móviles from Bell South.

CTI Interior and CTI PCS hold licenses covering the entire Argentine territory. These licenses contain coverage, reporting and service requirements, but do not have a fixed expiration date. The Communications Ministry (*Secretaría de Comunicaciones de la Nación*) is in charge of supervising the telecommunications

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industry in Argentina. It is authorized to foreclose and sell the shares of a licensee in case of specified breaches of the terms of a license.

Chile (Claro Chile)

In August 2005, we began providing wireless services in Chile through Claro Chile S.A.

Claro Chile provides nationwide wireless service in Chile under the Claro brand name. We own a 100% interest in Claro Chile, which we acquired in August 2005 from Endesa Participadas, S.A. for U.S.\$505 million. We began including the results of Claro Chile in our audited consolidated financial statements in September 2005. Claro Chile had approximately 2.4 million wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, Claro Chile had approximately a 18.16% share of the Chilean wireless market and was the third largest wireless operator in Chile measured by the number of subscribers.

Claro Chile was granted one of three nationwide PCS licenses in 1997. In 1998, it began providing services in Chile under the Chilesat PCS brand, which was changed in 1999 to Smartcom and in 2006 to Claro. Claro Chile offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid services. Prepaid customers represented 80% of Claro Chile's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition, Claro Chile offers long distance and value added services.

Claro Chile's cellular network uses GSM technology and CDMA technology and covers approximately 95% of Chile's population. Claro Chile is currently deploying a nationwide GSM network in Chile. At December 31, 2006, Claro Chile had 1,086 employees.

Claro Chile's principal competitors are Entel PCS and Movistar, a subsidiary of Telefónica Móviles.

Claro Chile holds a concession covering the entire Chilean territory. The concession was awarded in June 1997 and covers a 30-year period. The concession contains coverage, reporting and service requirements. The Chilean Transportation and Communications Ministry (*Ministerio de Transporte y Telecomunicaciones*) is in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Chile. It is authorized to foreclose and sell the shares of a concessionaire in case of specified breaches of the terms of the concession.

In May 2006, Claro Chile acquired from Telefónica Móviles a concession for the use of 25 megahertz within the 800 megahertz frequency, which permits Claro Chile to increase the wireless services it provides. The term of this concession is for a 25-year period for the Metropolitan area and Region V and for an indefinite period for the rest of Chile.

Paraguay (AMX Paraguay)

In July 2005, we began providing wireless services in Paraguay through AMX Paraguay.

AMX Paraguay provides nationwide wireless service in Paraguay under the CTI Móvil brand. We own 100% interest in AMX Paraguay, which we acquired in July 2005 from Hutchison Telecom for U.S.\$25 million. We began including the results of AMX Paraguay in our audited consolidated financial statements in August 2005. AMX Paraguay had approximately 376,000 wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, AMX Paraguay had approximately 12.6% share of the Paraguayan wireless market and was the fourth largest wireless operator in Paraguay measured by the number of subscribers.

AMX Paraguay offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid services. Prepaid customers represented 86.3% of AMX Paraguay's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition, AMX Paraguay offers value added services.

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AMX Paraguay's cellular network uses GSM technology and covers approximately 72.6% of Paraguay's population. AMX Paraguay is expanding its nationwide GSM network in Paraguay. At December 31, 2006, AMX Paraguay had 137 employees.

AMX Paraguay's principal competitors are: Telecel (Milicom International), Nucleo, a subsidiary of Personal, the wireless operator of Telecom Argentina, and Hola Paraguay (KDDI Corporation).

AMX Paraguay holds a PCS 1900 spectrum license and a data transmission license covering Paraguay's three most populated cities, Asunción, Encarnación and Ciudad del Este. The licenses were granted in December 2003 and October 2004, respectively, and each covers a 5-year period. The licenses are renewable, subject to regulatory approval, and contain coverage, reporting and service requirements. The National Telecommunications Commission of Paraguay (*Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Paraguay*) is in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Paraguay. It is authorized to cancel licenses in case of specified breaches of the terms of a license.

AM Wireless Uruguay

In June 2004, we acquired a 20-year license to operate three broad-band PCS frequencies in Uruguay at a cost U.S.\$13.6 million. We began providing wireless services in Uruguay in December 2004, through AM Wireless Uruguay. AM Wireless Uruguay uses GSM technology to provide service to its customer base. As of December 31, 2006, AM Wireless Uruguay had approximately 428,000 wireless subscribers. AM Wireless Uruguay had 124 employees at December 31, 2006.

As of December 31, 2006, AM Wireless Uruguay had approximately a 21.1% share of the Uruguayan wireless market. AM Wireless Uruguay offers basic cellular services through a variety of rate plans and prepaid services. Prepaid customers represented 87% of total subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

AM Wireless Uruguay's principal competitors are: Ancel, a company controlled by the Uruguayan government, and Movistar, a subsidiary of Telefónica Móviles.

The National Telecommunications Administration (*Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*) is in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Uruguay.

Colombia (Comcel)

Comunicación Celular S.A. (Comcel) provides wireless telecommunications services in the eastern, western and Caribbean regions of Colombia. We have operated in the eastern and western regions of Colombia since 2002 and in the Caribbean region since February 2003. We own approximately 99.4% of the share capital of Comcel.

Comcel's network uses GSM and TDMA technology and covers approximately 93.1% of Colombia's cities and municipalities. In late 2003, Comcel completed the overlay of a GSM network and can now offer GSM services nationwide. At December 31, 2006, Comcel had approximately 19.5 million subscribers, compared to 13.8 million subscribers at December 31, 2005, and believed it had a 65.59% share of the wireless market.

Comcel offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid service. Prepaid customers represented 85.2% of Comcel's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. Purchasers of Comcel's Amigo kit for prepaid service receive a cellular phone together with airtime included, enabling the customer to activate wireless service without contracts, monthly fees or credit checks. Comcel markets its services through independent local distributors and a direct sales force. In addition, Comcel and its distributors have arrangements with various supermarkets for the distribution of all of Comcel's basic services and products as well as the provision of technical service and assistance. The Amigo prepaid card is available in more than 100,000 locations nationwide. Comcel's strategy is to continue to expand its customer base through the build-out of its network.

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At December 31, 2006, Comcel had 3,005 employees.

In each of the three regions of Colombia, we compete with Telefónica Móviles and Colombia Móvil, a consortium acquired by Millicom in 2006. Colombia Móvil started nationwide commercial operations in November 2003. Comcel also competes with traditional fixed-line telephone service operators. In addition, Comcel faces competition from alternative wireless services, including mobile radio and paging services, rural wireless operators and trunking services. These competing wireless services are widely used in Colombia as a substitute for fixed-line services.

The Colombian Ministry of Communications (*Ministerio de Comunicaciones*, or Ministry of Communications) and the Colombian Telecommunications Regulation Commission (*Comisión de Regulación de Telecomunicaciones*) are responsible for regulating and overseeing the telecommunications sector, including cellular operations. The Ministry of Communications, which granted the cellular concessions in 1994, supervises and audits the performances of the concessionaires' legal and contractual obligations. The activities of Comcel are also supervised by the Colombian Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (*Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio*), which enforces antitrust regulations, promotes free competition in the marketplace and protects consumer rights.

Comcel holds ten-year concessions, acquired in 1994, to provide wireless telecommunications services in the eastern, western and Caribbean regions of Colombia. Under the terms of the concessions, each of Comcel is required to make quarterly royalty payments to the Ministry of Communications based on its revenues. Under the terms of an agreement entered into in March 2004, the Ministry of Communications has agreed to renew Comcel's concessions through 2014.

Andean Region

Ecuador (Conecel)

Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Conecel) is a wireless telecommunications operator in Ecuador. We own 100% of the share capital of Conecel.

At December 31, 2006, Conecel had approximately 5.6 million subscribers, compared to approximately 4.1 million at December 31, 2005, representing a 66.5% share of the Ecuadorian wireless market. Prepaid customers represented 89% of Conecel's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

Conecel owns and operates a cellular network that uses TDMA digital technology, and in May 2003, it launched a new GSM network. The two networks cover the same areas, which account for approximately 84% of Ecuador's population. Conecel is focusing its commercial and marketing efforts towards encouraging use of GSM technology by new subscribers and existing subscribers renewing their contracts and expects GSM to become its principal wireless technology within the next five to ten years.

At December 31, 2006, Conecel had 1,285 employees.

Conecel's principal competitor is Telefónica Móviles, which following the purchase of the Bell South properties in Ecuador in 2004 offers wireless local, national and international long-distance and public telephone services in Ecuador.

Conecel is subject to regulation from:

the National Telecommunications Counsel (*Consejo Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*, or Conatel), which is responsible for policy-making in the telecommunications area;

the National Telecommunications Secretariat (*Secretaría Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*), which is responsible for executing Conatel's resolutions; and

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the Telecommunications Agency (*Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones*), which monitors the use of authorized frequencies and compliance with concession provisions.

Conecel holds nationwide concessions, which have been fully paid, to operate its wireless network with 25 megahertz on the 800 megahertz (Band A) radio spectrum. On 2006, Conecel obtained a concession to operate 10 megahertz on the 1900 megahertz (Sub Band E-E) radio spectrum. These include a concession for cellular telephone service that expires in 2008, and concessions for data transmission and Internet services that expire in 2017.

Peru (América Móvil Perú)

In August 2005, we began providing wireless services in Peru through América Móvil Perú, S.A.C.

América Móvil Perú provides nationwide wireless service in Peru under the Claro brand. We own a 100 % interest in América Móvil Perú, which we acquired in August 2005 from TIM International N.V., a member of the Telecom Italia group, for a purchase price of 404 million (330 million after adjustments). We began including the results of América Móvil Perú in our consolidated financial statements in September 2005. América Móvil Perú had approximately 3.4 million wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, América Móvil Perú had approximately 38.4% share of the Peruvian wireless market and was the second largest wireless operator in Peru measured by the number of subscribers.

América Móvil Perú began providing services in certain regions of Peru in 2001. América Móvil Perú offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid services. Prepaid customers represented 90.65% of América Móvil Perú's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition, América Móvil Perú offers long distance and value added services.

América Móvil Perú's cellular network uses GSM technology and covers approximately 76.63% of Peru's population. América Móvil Perú is in the process of expanding its GSM network. At December 31, 2006, América Móvil Perú had 1,026 employees.

América Móvil Perú's principal competitor is Movistar Perú, a subsidiary of Telefónica Móviles.

América Móvil Perú holds concessions to provide PCS, long-distance and value added services covering 24 departments and 72 cities in Perú. The concessions were awarded by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (*Ministerio de Transportación y Comunicaciones*) in May 2000, March 2001 and December 2002, respectively, and each covers a 20-year period. The concessions contain coverage, reporting and service requirements. The Supervising Entity of Private Investment in Telecommunications of Peru (*Organismo Supervisor de Inversión Privada en Telecomunicaciones del Perú*) is in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Peru. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (*Ministerio de Transportación y Comunicaciones*) is authorized to cancel the concessions in case of specified breaches of the terms of a concession.

Amov Perú S.A., our wholly-owned subsidiary, held a Band C 30 megahertz license covering the entire Peruvian territory, which was transferred to América Móvil Perú in April 2006.

Central America

El Salvador (CTE)

Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de El Salvador (CTE) and its subsidiaries provide fixed, mobile and other telecommunications services in El Salvador. In October 2003, we acquired a 51% interest in CTE from France Telecom and certain other investors. In December 2004, we acquired an additional 41.54% interest in CTE from

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the government of El Salvador. As a result of the two transactions and a number of public market transactions in El Salvador, we had a 95.8% interest in CTE at December 31, 2006. We began including the results of CTE in our audited consolidated financial statements in November 2003.

At December 31, 2006, CTE had approximately 837,000 fixed-line subscribers and a market share of approximately 83.73%.

CTE's wireless business is operated by its wholly-owned subsidiary CTE Telecom Personal S.A. de C.V. Personal's cellular network uses GSM digital technology and covers approximately 89.75% of the Salvadorean population. At December 31, 2006, Personal had approximately 1.3 million wireless subscribers, which we estimate represents a market share of approximately 34.30%. Personal offers both prepaid and postpaid plans.

CTE offers a variety of services through its fixed-line and wireless networks, including Internet access, data transmission and satellite television, and also sells handsets and related products. CTE also operates a telephone directory business in El Salvador and offers fixed-line services in Guatemala. CTE markets and distributes its services and products directly to customers and also employs a network of independent distributors for services and products other than basic telephony, such as prepaid calling cards and handsets. At December 31, 2006, CTE and its subsidiaries had approximately 2,594 employees.

CTE is the principal provider of fixed-line services in El Salvador. CTE's principal competitor in the wireless sector is Telemovil, an affiliate of Millicom International, with a market share of approximately 37.78%. CTE also competes with Telefónica de El Salvador, an affiliate of Telefónica Móviles of Spain, Digicel, which is owned by a consortium of international investors and Intelfon.

CTE's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Salvadorean Energy and Telecommunications Agency (*Superintendencia General de Electricidad y Telecomunicaciones*). CTE holds a concession from the Salvadorean government to operate its nationwide fixed-line network and Personal holds a nationwide PCS 1900 concession to operate its cellular network.

Guatemala (Telgua)

Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala, S.A. (Telgua) is a fixed-line telecommunications operator in Guatemala that was privatized in November 1998. Subsidiaries of Telgua also provide wireless, Internet, cable television, paging, data transmission and other services in Guatemala. We own approximately 99.2% of the stock of Telgua.

At December 31, 2006, Telgua had approximately 1.1 million fixed-line subscribers compared to approximately 953,000 at December 31, 2005, a market share of approximately 92.2%.

Telgua's wireless business is operated by its wholly-owned subsidiary Servicios de Comunicaciones Personales Inalámbricas, S.A. (Sercom). Sercom's cellular network uses CDMA digital technology and, as of October 2003, overlaid GSM technology. Telgua's network covers approximately 70% of its population. At December 31, 2006, Sercom had approximately 2.6 million wireless subscribers, representing a market share of approximately 44.2%.

Telgua offers a variety of services through its fixed-line and wireless networks, including Internet access, data transmission, cable television, two-way communication systems used mainly for group communication, and dispatch applications, or trunking, and also sells handsets and related products. Telgua markets and distributes its services and products directly to customers and also employs a network of independent distributors for services and products other than basic fixed-line telephony, such as prepaid calling cards and handsets.

Telgua continues to be the principal provider of fixed-line and mobile services in Guatemala. Telgua's principal competitors in the wireless sector are Millicom (Tigo) and Telefónica Móviles (Movistar).

At December 31, 2006, Telgua had 2,765 employees.

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Telgua's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Guatemalan Telecommunications Agency (*Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones*) under the General Telecommunications Law (*Ley General de Telecomunicaciones*). As of May 2006, Telgua's business is subject to regulation under certain dispositions of the free trade agreement among the Dominican Republic, Central American countries, including Guatemala, and the United States. Telgua holds a license from the Guatemalan government to operate its nationwide fixed-line network and numerous licenses to operate its cellular network on different frequencies and in different regions.

Nicaragua (ENITEL)

In December 2003, the Nicaraguan Government accepted our bid to acquire a 49% interest in Empresa Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (ENITEL) for a purchase price of U.S.\$49.6 million. We consummated this acquisition in January 2004. ENITEL provides fixed, mobile and other telecommunications services in Nicaragua. In August 2004, we acquired an additional 50.03% interest in ENITEL from Megatel LLC and certain other investors for a price of U.S.\$128 million.

At December 31, 2006, ENITEL had approximately 1.27 million wireless subscribers, which we estimate represents approximately 34.9% of the wireless market in Nicaragua, and approximately 260,400 fixed-line subscribers, which represents 100% of the fixed-line market in Nicaragua.

ENITEL's wireless network uses GSM digital technology and covers approximately 24.4% of the Nicaraguan population. ENITEL is also a major provider of fixed-line services in Nicaragua. ENITEL offers a variety of services through its fixed-line and wireless networks, including Internet access and data transmission, and also sells handsets and related products. ENITEL markets and distributes its services and products directly to customers and also employs a network of independent distributors for services and products other than basic telephony, such as prepaid calling cards and handsets.

At December 31, 2006, ENITEL had 1,815 employees.

The principal competitor of ENITEL in the Nicaraguan wireless sector is Telefónica Móviles (Movistar), which has a market share of approximately 30%.

ENITEL's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Nicaraguan Telecommunications Agency (*Instituto Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones y Correos*) under the General Telecommunications and Postal Services Law (*Ley General de Telecomunicaciones y Servicios Postales*).

Honduras (Sercom Honduras)

As part of the same transaction in which we agreed to purchase the additional 50.03% of ENITEL, we agreed to acquire all of the shares of Megatel de Honduras, S.A. de C.V., now called Servicios de Comunicaciones de Honduras, S.A. de C.V. (Sercom Honduras), which provides wireless and other telecommunications services in Honduras. The acquisition of Megatel de Honduras, S.A. de C.V. closed in June 2004.

At December 31, 2006, Sercom Honduras had approximately 736,142 wireless subscribers, representing approximately 40% of the wireless market in Honduras. The Company uses GSM technology to provide service to its customer base. At December 31, 2006, Sercom Honduras had approximately 399 employees.

The principal competitor of Sercom Honduras in the Honduran wireless sector is Celtel, an affiliate of Millicom International, which has a market share of approximately 60%.

Sercom Honduras' business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Honduran Telecommunications Agency (*Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*, or CONATEL) under the Telecommunications Law (*Ley Marco del Sector de Telecomunicaciones*).

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United States (TracFone)

TracFone Wireless, Inc. is engaged in the sale and distribution of prepaid wireless service and wireless phones throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. We own 98.2% of the capital stock of TracFone. We first acquired a controlling interest in TracFone in February 1999.

TracFone currently offers its prepaid wireless service and wireless handsets throughout the United States using an extensive distribution network. At December 31, 2006, TracFone had approximately 7.9 million subscribers, all of which are prepaid subscribers, and is one of the three largest operators in the U.S. prepaid cellular market. TracFone's subscriber base increased by approximately 28.7% in 2006.

TracFone does not own any wireless telecommunications facilities or hold any wireless licenses. Instead, it purchases airtime through agreements with approximately 30 wireless service providers and resells airtime to customers. Through these agreements, TracFone has a nationwide network covering virtually all areas in which wireless services are available. Customer usage is controlled using patented, proprietary software installed in each phone TracFone sells, and TracFone provides customer service and manages customers as though it were a network-based carrier. TracFone has entered into agreements with Nokia, Motorola, LG and Kyocera to enable them to include TracFone's software in various handsets they produce. TracFone's business model does not require any significant recurring capital expenditures. TracFone sells handsets through a variety of U.S. retail stores and sells its prepaid airtime through a large number of independent retailers throughout the United States.

As of December 31, 2006, TracFone had 531 employees.

TracFone competes with the major U.S. wireless operators and other mobile virtual network operators. TracFone expects that many of these entities will increase their focus on prepaid wireless services in the future. TracFone is subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, and to U.S. telecommunications laws and regulations. TracFone is not required to procure wireless licenses to carry out its business.

Caribbean

Dominican Republic (Codetel)

Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, C. por A. (Codetel) provides fixed-line and wireless services in the Dominican Republic.

Codetel provides nationwide fixed-line and wireless services in the Dominican Republic under the Codetel and Claro brands, respectively. We own 100% interest in Codetel, which we acquired on December 1, 2006 from Verizon Communications, Inc. for a purchase price of U.S.\$2.42 billion (U.S.\$2.02 billion before net cash adjustments). We began including the results of Codetel in our audited consolidated financial statements in December 2006.

Codetel had approximately 2.14 million wireless subscribers and 734,000 fixed line subscribers as of December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, Codetel had approximately 83% share of the Dominican fixed line market and was the largest fixed line operator in the Dominican Republic measured by the number of subscribers. Codetel had a 51% share of the wireless market and was the largest wireless operator in the Dominican Republic at December 31, 2006.

Codetel began providing services in the Dominican Republic in 1930. It offers a variety of services through its fixed-line and wireless networks, including Internet access and data transmission, and also sells handsets and related products. It also offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid services. Prepaid customers represented 89% of Codetel's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition, Codetel offers long distance and value added services.

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Codetel's cellular network uses CDMA technology and covers approximately 95% of the Dominican Republic's population. Since May 2007, Codetel also uses GSM technology to provide wireless services. At December 31, 2006, Codetel had 3,287 employees.

Codetel's principal competitor is France Telecom (Orange).

Codetel holds concessions to provide telecommunication services covering the whole territory of the Dominican Republic. The first concession was awarded by the Dominican government in 1930. The latest concession was awarded by the Dominican government in 1995 for a 20-year period retroactive as of April 1990, with automatic 20-year renewals. The concessions do not contain coverage, reporting or service requirements. The Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (*Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones* or Indotel) is in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in the Dominican Republic. Indotel is authorized to cancel the concessions in case of specified breaches of the terms of a concession.

Puerto Rico (Telpri)

In April 2007, we began providing fixed-line and wireless services in Puerto Rico through Telecomunicaciones de Puerto Rico, Inc. or TELPRI.

TELPRI provides nationwide fixed-line and wireless service in Puerto Rico under the Claro brand. On March 30, 2007, we acquired control of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of TELPRI for an aggregate purchase price of U.S.\$1.89 billion (U.S.\$2.21 billion before net debt adjustments). We acquired 62.01% of TELPRI's share capital from Verizon Communications, Inc., 28% from the Puerto Rico Telephone Authority, 12.99% from Popular Inc. and 7% from an employee stock ownership plan. TELPRI had approximately 1.02 million fixed-line subscribers and 554,000 wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, TELPRI had approximately 85% share of the Puerto Rican fixed line market and was the largest fixed line operator in Puerto Rico measured by the number of subscribers. At December 31, 2006, TELPRI had approximately 27% share of the Puerto Rican wireless market and was the second largest wireless operator in Puerto Rico measured by the number of subscribers.

TELPRI began providing services in Puerto Rico in 1914. TELPRI is a major provider of fixed-line services in Puerto Rico. TELPRI also offers basic cellular service through a variety of rate plans and also offers prepaid services. Postpaid customers represented 81% of TELPRI's total subscribers as of December 31, 2006. In addition, TELPRI offers long distance and value added services.

TELPRI's cellular network uses CDMA and TDMA technology and covers approximately 97% of Puerto Rico's population. TELPRI is in the process of analyzing the infrastructure and systems in Puerto Rico for the purposes of deploying a GSM network. At December 31, 2006, TELPRI had 4,649 employees.

TELPRI's principal competitors are Cingular, Centennial, Sprint, SunComm and Movistar. In the fixed-line business TELPRI's principal competitors are Centennial Wireline, Worldnet Communications and other competitive local exchange carriers that resell our services.

TELPRI holds concessions to provide PCS and long-distance services covering all of Puerto Rico. The concessions contain coverage, reporting and service requirements. The Federal Communications Commission and the Telecommunications Regulatory Board of Puerto Rico are in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Puerto Rico. The Federal Communications Commission is authorized to cancel the concessions in case of specified breaches of the terms of a concession.

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OTHER INVESTMENTS

Our principal investments in affiliates other than our subsidiaries are described below. Financial information provided for these affiliates has been prepared in accordance with local accounting principles and restated in constant pesos as of December 31, 2006. We can give no assurance as to the extent, timing or cost of future international investments, and such investments may involve risks to which we have not previously been exposed.

U.S. Commercial Corp. CompUSA

We own a 19.7% interest in U.S. Commercial Corp., S.A.B. de C.V., a Mexican company with shares listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange. Its principal asset is 100% of the shares of CompUSA, Inc. We classify our investment in U.S. Commercial Corp. as available for sale. The Slim Family, our controlling shareholder, also controls U.S. Commercial Corp. See **Related Party Transactions** under Item 7.

CompUSA is a provider of technology solutions and a retailer of personal computing equipment, based in Dallas, Texas, and operates a number of CompUSA Computer Superstores throughout the United States. CompUSA competes with a variety of resellers of personal computers and related products and services, including large format computer retailers, Internet-based retailers, manufacturers and distributors that sell directly to the public, and other personal computer retailers. In addition, CompUSA has numerous competitors in its training and technical service businesses.

Telvista

We own a 44.6% interest in Telvista, a Delaware corporation that operates call centers in the United States.

Genesis Telecom

We own a 99.9% interest in Genesis Telecom, C.A., a wireless and broadband operator in Venezuela. Genesis Telecom has a concession to install, maintain and commercially exploit a private network and to provide value-added services. The use and exploitation of Genesis Telecom's concessions are currently subject to administrative reviews by the Venezuelan telecommunications authorities. Since 2002, we have written off our rights over this investment for accounting purposes.

Table of Contents**CAPITAL EXPENDITURES**

The following table sets forth our consolidated capital expenditures (in nominal amounts) for each year in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006. The table below includes capital expenditures in property, plant and equipment. We have also dedicated resources to acquire new companies and licenses and increase our interest in some of our subsidiaries, which in 2006, 2005 and 2004 amounted to Ps. 24,165 million, Ps. 10,769 million and Ps. 5,962 million, respectively. See Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Requirements under Item 5.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
	(millions of nominal pesos)		
Transmission and switching equipment	Ps. 20,175	Ps. 34,807	Ps. 30,316
Other	2,242	3,867	3,368
Total capital expenditures	Ps. 22,417	Ps. 38,674	Ps. 33,684

Our capital expenditures during 2006 related primarily to expanding the capacity of our GSM networks. We have budgeted capital expenditures of approximately U.S.\$3.3 billion for the year ending December 31, 2007, but this budgeted amount could change as we re-evaluate our expenditure needs during the year or as a result of any acquisitions. This amount excludes payments in connection with the acquisition of TELPRI. We expect that our capital expenditures during 2007 will primarily relate to expanding the capacity of our GSM networks, since we have substantially completed our current GSM network coverage expansion plans throughout our principal markets in Latin America. We expect to spend approximately 32% of our budgeted capital expenditures in Mexico, 21% in Central America and the Caribbean and 47% in South America.

We expect to finance our capital expenditures for 2007 with funds generated from operations and, depending on market conditions and our other capital requirements, new debt financings.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this annual report. Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Mexican FRS, which differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP. Note 21 to the audited consolidated financial statements provides a description of the principal differences between Mexican FRS and U.S. GAAP, as they relate to us, a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of income and total stockholders' equity, a description of how operating income under U.S. GAAP was determined and a condensed statement of cash flows under U.S. GAAP.

Pursuant to Mexican FRS, in our financial statements:

nonmonetary assets (excluding plant, property and equipment of non-Mexican origin) and stockholders' equity are restated for inflation based on the Mexican National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor*); plant, property and equipment of non-Mexican origin are restated based on the rate of inflation in the country of origin and converted into Mexican pesos using the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date;

gains and losses in purchasing power from holding monetary liabilities or assets are recognized in income; and

all amounts are restated in constant pesos as of December 31, 2006.

The following discussion analyzes certain operating data, such as ARPUs, MOUs and churn rate, that is not included in our financial statements. We calculate ARPUs for a given period by dividing service revenues for such period by the average number of subscribers for such period. The figure includes both prepaid and postpaid customers. We calculate churn rate as the total number of customer deactivations for a period divided by total subscribers at the beginning of such period.

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We provide this operating data because it is regularly reviewed by management and because management believes it is useful in evaluating our performance from period to period. We believe that presenting information about ARPUs and MOUs is useful in assessing the usage and acceptance of our products and services, and that presenting churn rate is useful in assessing our ability to retain subscribers. This additional operating information may not be uniformly defined by our competitors. Accordingly, this additional operating information may not be comparable with similarly titled measures and disclosures by other companies.

We count our wireless subscribers by the number of lines activated. We continue to count post-paid subscribers for the length of their contracts. We continue to count prepaid subscribers for so long as they continue to use our service, and then for a prescribed period of time thereafter, which differs according to the particular market. When a subscriber voluntarily disconnects his service, or there is a payment default, the subscriber is cancelled or churned, and we no longer count the subscriber. We calculate our subscriber market share by dividing our own subscriber figures into the total market subscriber figures periodically reported by the regulatory authorities in the markets in which we operate. We understand that these regulatory authorities compile total market subscriber figures based on subscriber figures provided to them by market participants, and we do not independently verify these figures.

Overview

Trends in Operating Results

We have experienced significant growth in our operating revenues (23.6% in 2006 and 30.8% in 2005) and operating income (67.2% in 2006 and 38.8% in 2005) in recent years. Besides acquisitions, the principal factors affecting our operating revenues and operating income relate to growth in subscribers and traffic. Traffic can grow as a result of increased usage by existing customers or as a result of subscriber growth or both. We have generally experienced both increased usage and subscriber growth in recent periods. Due principally to competitive pressures, we have not increased prices in recent periods.

At December 31, 2006, we had approximately 124.8 million wireless subscribers, as compared to 93.3 million at December 31, 2005, a 33.7% increase. During 2005, we experienced a 32.4 million or 53.2% increase in wireless subscribers. Subscriber growth during 2006 and 2005 was substantially attributable to organic growth by our existing subsidiaries rather than acquisitions of new companies.

We believe that the markets we serve provide opportunities for continued growth, and as subscribers and traffic increase, we generally expect to report higher revenue and operating income (before depreciation and amortization) as a result of economies of scale. These effects can be partly or wholly offset, however, by the effects of competition on prices and on subscriber acquisition costs. Our operating margins, particularly in certain geographic segments, have tended to decline during periods of accelerated subscriber growth because of the costs of acquiring new subscribers, which include subsidies for equipment purchases and activation commissions. Each of our markets has different competitive and economic conditions. The market and competitive conditions are independent in the different markets in which we operate, and they are sometimes subject to rapid change.

Effects of Recent Acquisitions

During the last three years, we acquired a total of six companies throughout Latin America. The consolidation of these companies affects the comparability of our recent results. We recorded all of these acquisitions using the purchase method, and the results of each acquired company were consolidated in our financial statements as from the month following the consummation of its acquisition. Our audited consolidated financial statements reflect the consolidation of these companies as follows:

Sercom Honduras (as from July 2004);

ENITEL (as from August 2004);

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AMX Paraguay (as of August 2005);

Claro Chile (as of September 2005);

América Móvil Perú (as of September 2005); and

Codetel (as of December 2006).

The following table sets forth the full-year revenues of the companies acquired during the last three years in millions of constant pesos as of December 31, 2006, as well as the percentage of those revenues that are included in our consolidated revenues. The table does not include results of these companies for years prior to the year during which we consummated the respective acquisitions. Revenues for periods prior to the date on which we acquired these companies are not reflected in our audited consolidated financial statements.

	2004		2005		2006	
	Ps.	% consolidated	Ps.	% consolidated	Ps.	% consolidated
	Annual Revenues (peso amounts in millions of constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006)					
Sercom Honduras	510	65.0%	889	100	1,347	100
ENITEL	1,813	43.8	2,064	100	2,767	100
AMX Paraguay			238	46.9	387	100
Claro Chile			3,383	36.4	3,995	100
América Móvil Perú			3,214	39.6	4,487	100
Codetel					9,799	9.7

Acquisitions only accounted for approximately 6.8% of our wireless subscriber growth during 2006.

On December 1, 2006, we acquired a 100% interest in Verizon Dominicana (now Codetel), for a purchase price of U.S.\$2.42 billion (U.S.\$2.02 billion before net cash adjustments). Codetel is the largest telecommunications service provider in the Dominican Republic, with over 734,000 wireline and broadband subscribers and 2.1 million wireless subscribers as of December 31, 2006.

On March 30, 2007 we acquired control of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of TELPRI for an aggregate purchase price of U.S.\$1.89 billion (U.S.\$2.21 billion before net debt adjustments). TELPRI is Puerto Rico's largest telecommunications service provider and second largest wireless service provider. TELPRI had 1.02 million fixed-line subscribers and 554,000 wireless customers as of December 31, 2006.

Merger with Amtel

On December 13, 2006, our shareholders approved the merger of Amtel, our then controlling shareholder, and its subsidiary Corporativo, with us. The merger was registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City on January 8, 2007. As a result of the merger, we assumed approximately Ps. 14,426 million in liabilities (principally indebtedness, Ps. 13,895 million) and acquired Ps. 945 million in assets (principally cash, Ps. 815 million) based on Amtel's unaudited financial statements as of October 31, 2006. See Merger with Amtel under Item 4.

In accordance with Mexican FRS, the merger with Amtel has been accounted for on a historical basis similar to a pooling of interest basis and we have adjusted our financial information and selected financial information presented in this annual report to include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Amtel and its subsidiary for all periods presented. See Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

The following table sets forth a summary of the effects of our merger with Amtel on our income statement for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006.

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	2004		Year ended December 31, 2005		2006	
	Actual	As adjusted	Actual	As adjusted	Actual	As adjusted
	(in millions of constant pesos as of December 31, 2006)					
Operating revenues	Ps. 144,872	Ps. 144,872	Ps. 189,530	Ps. 189,530	Ps. 234,221	Ps. 234,221
Operating costs and expenses	119,613	119,377	154,469	154,142	175,361	175,063
Operating income	25,259	25,494	35,060	35,388	58,859	59,158
Comprehensive financing cost (income)	2,051	2,079	(1,242)	(2,689)	506	(27)
Net income (loss)	17,754	17,922	32,922	31,858	43,410	42,816
Net income (loss) per share	0.47	0.49	0.90	0.89	1.20	1.21

The impact of our merger with Amtel on our income statement is principally the result of:

the elimination in consolidation of the management fee that we previously paid to Amtel;

interest expense payable on Amtel's indebtedness; and

fair value gains or losses on derivative instruments used by Amtel to manage interest and exchange rate risks.

The adjustment of our financial statements as a result of our merger with Amtel did not affect our operating revenues for any of the periods presented.

Geographic Segments

We have operations in sixteen countries, which are grouped for financial reporting purposes in 8 geographic segments. Segment information is presented in Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. Mexico has traditionally been our principal geographic market, accounting for 46.6% of our total operating revenues in 2006 and 34.6% of our total wireless subscribers at December 31, 2006. The percentage of our total operating revenues represented by Mexico has decreased in recent periods (52.6% in 2004 and 49.2% in 2005) principally as a result of acquisitions outside Mexico. We expect Mexico to remain our principal geographic market in the near future but expect that our non-Mexican operations will continue to grow in importance.

Brazil is our second most important market in terms of revenues and subscribers, accounting for 16.9% of our total operating revenues in 2006 and 19.1% of our total wireless subscribers at December 31, 2006. We have made significant investments in Brazil in recent periods, through acquisitions and expansions of our networks, and the importance of our Brazilian operations has increased significantly with respect to our overall results.

Our Colombian operations have experienced accelerated subscriber growth in recent years, and as a result Colombia has become our third largest market in terms of revenues and subscribers.

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The table below sets forth the percentage of our revenues and total wireless subscribers represented by each of our operating segments for the periods indicated.

	2004		2005		2006	
	% Revenues	% Subscribers ⁽¹⁾	% Revenues	% Subscribers ⁽¹⁾	% Revenues	% Subscribers ⁽¹⁾
Mexico	52.6	47.3	49.2	38.5	46.6	34.6
Brazil	17.1	22.4	16.8	20.0	16.9	19.1
Southern Cone ⁽²⁾	4.1	5.9	7.0	9.5	8.5	10.6
Colombia	6.9	9.6	8.5	14.7	9.2	15.6
Andean Region ⁽³⁾	3.2	3.8	4.4	6.5	5.3	7.2
Central America ⁽⁴⁾	9.5	3.7	8.1	4.3	7.0	4.8
United States	6.6	7.3	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.2
Caribbean ⁽⁵⁾					0.4	1.9
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(1) As of December 31.

(2) Includes our operations in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

(3) Includes our operations in Ecuador and Peru.

(4) Includes our operations in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

(5) Includes our operations in the Dominican Republic.

Our subsidiaries report significantly different operating margins, with Mexico, Central America and the Dominican Republic showing margins higher than our consolidated operating margin in 2006 and the remainder showing lower margins or, in the case of Brazil, operating losses.

The factors that drive financial performance can differ for our operations in different countries, depending on the business model, competitive situation, regulatory environment, economic factors, capital expenditures requirements, debt profile and many other factors. Accordingly, our results of operations in each period reflect a combination of different effects in the different countries.

Effects of Economic Conditions and Exchange Rates

Our results of operations are affected by economic conditions in Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and in the other countries in which we operate. In periods of slow economic growth, demand for telecommunications services tends to be adversely affected.

Our results of operations are also affected by changes in currency exchange rates. Changes in the value of the various operating currencies of our subsidiaries against the U.S. dollar may result in exchange losses or gains on our net U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness and accounts payable. The appreciation of these currencies against the U.S. dollar generally results in foreign exchange gains, whereas the depreciation of these currencies against the U.S. dollar generally results in foreign exchange losses. We recorded a foreign exchange gain of Ps. 2,237 million in 2006, Ps. 2,281 million in 2005 and Ps. 2,273 million in 2004. Changes in currency exchange rates also affect the fair value of financial instruments that we may use to manage our currency risk exposures and consequently our net income. Foreign exchange results have had and may continue to have an important effect on our net income.

In addition, currency fluctuations between the Mexican peso and the currencies of our non-Mexican subsidiaries affect our results of operations as reported in Mexican pesos. Our non-Mexican subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for approximately 53.4% of our 2006 operating revenues, as compared to 50.8% in 2005.

We record monetary gains or losses reflecting the effects of inflation on our net monetary assets or liabilities. During the past three years, our monetary liabilities have exceeded our monetary assets, and as a

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result, we have reported net gains from monetary position. Our levels of net monetary liabilities and inflation have been relatively stable during the last three years, and accordingly, our gains from monetary position have not fluctuated significantly from year to year. This may change, however, if inflation or our level of net monetary liabilities fluctuates significantly in the future.

Composition of Operating Revenues

Most of our operating revenues (83.4% in 2006) come from the sale of airtime and other services. Of our service revenues, the largest portion is from usage charges, which include airtime charges for outgoing calls and interconnection charges billed to other service providers for calls completed on our network. The primary driver of usage charges is traffic, which, in turn, is driven by the number of customers and by their average usage. Postpaid customers generally have an allotment of airtime each month for which they are not required to pay usage charges. Service revenues also include (1) monthly subscription charges paid by postpaid customers, (2) long-distance charges and (3) charges for other services, such as roaming, call forwarding, call waiting, call blocking and short text messaging.

Revenues from sales of prepaid services are deferred and recognized as airtime is used or when it expires, and are included under usage charges. For postpaid service, monthly fees are billed in the month prior to service, and are deferred and recognized in the month that service is provided. Revenues from airtime used by postpaid subscribers above the amount covered by their monthly fees are recognized as airtime is used.

We also have sales revenues from selling handsets and other equipment. Most of our new subscribers purchase a handset, and although we also sell new handsets to existing customers, changes in sales revenues are driven primarily by the number of new customers. The pricing of handsets is not geared primarily to making a profit from handset sales, because it also takes account of the service revenues that are expected to result when the handset is used.

Seasonality of our Business

Our business has been subject to a certain degree of seasonality, characterized by a higher number of new clients during the fourth quarter of each year. We believe this is driven by the Christmas shopping season.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The discussion below includes the results of our transactions with affiliates, including Telmex. Affiliate transaction information is presented in Note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues increased by 23.6% in 2006 and by 30.8% in 2005. The Ps. 44,691 million increase in revenues in 2006 reflects principally subscriber growth and increased traffic. We experienced subscriber growth in all of our markets during 2006.

In 2006 and 2005, we lowered the effective price of our services in some of our markets. This contributed to our ability to attract new subscribers and to an increase in usage, but had an adverse impact on average revenues per subscriber in some of our markets. In addition, our average revenues per subscriber were affected during 2006 by lower effective rates in some of our principal markets resulting from regulatory changes and by a higher portion of our total subscriber base being represented by prepaid subscribers, which generate on average lower revenues than postpaid subscribers.

Service revenues accounted for Ps. 41,322 million of the Ps. 44,691 million increase in operating revenues in 2006. This represents a 26.8% increase in service revenues between 2005 and 2006. We have experienced an

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increase in revenues from other services, such as data-services, including SMS messaging, and other value-added services. Revenues from value-added services and other services increased by 35.1% in 2006 to Ps. 29,394 million, and as a percentage of service revenues increased to 15.04% in 2006 from 14.12% in 2005.

The increase in operating revenues in 2006 includes a Ps. 3,369 million, or 9.5%, increase in equipment revenues reflecting subscriber growth and the migration of customers to GSM services. Subscribers need to purchase a new handset in order to migrate to GSM. Equipment revenues as a percentage of total revenues decreased from 18.7% in 2005 to 16.6% in 2006, reflecting principally a larger and increasing proportion of our equipment revenues represented by sales of SIM cards for GSM equipment, which have a lower price than handsets.

In 2005, our operating revenues increased by Ps. 44,657 million, or 30.8%, compared to 2004. This increase reflected principally subscriber growth and increased traffic.

The increase in operating revenues in 2005 includes a Ps. 9,618 million, or 37.2% increase in equipment revenues which reflected primarily subscriber growth and the migration of customers to GSM services. Subscribers need to purchase a new handset in order to migrate to GSM. Equipment revenues as a percentage of total revenues increased from 17.8% in 2004 to 18.7% in 2005.

Operating Costs and Expenses

Cost of services and equipment Cost of services and equipment represented 46.7% of operating revenues in 2006, 49.5% of operating revenues in 2005 and 48.5% of operating revenues in 2004. Cost of services and equipment increased by 16.6% in 2006 and by 33.4% in 2005. The decrease in cost of services and equipment relative to revenues in 2006 compared to 2005 reflects primarily an improvement in efficiencies in our costs and expenses, principally in infrastructure costs, such as links and network maintenance costs.

We experienced rapid subscriber growth during 2006 and 2005. This impacts our margins since we incur costs, such as equipment subsidies, activation commissions and marketing expenses, when we acquire new subscribers.

Cost of equipment was Ps. 62,372 million in 2006 and Ps. 56,295 million in 2005, and primarily represents the cost of handsets sold to subscribers. Equipment costs increased by 10.8% in 2006 and by 34.2% in 2005. Our cost of equipment significantly exceeded our equipment revenues by 37.8% during 2006 and 37.0% during 2005, since we subsidize the cost of equipment for new subscribers.

Cost of services increased by 24.9% in 2006, to Ps. 46,972 million. This increase in cost of services was slower than the growth in service revenues, which increased by 26.8% in 2006. Cost of services increased by 28.7% in 2005 as compared to 2004, while service revenues increased by 29.4% during the same period. These costs have increased more slowly than our service revenues because of increasing scale, cost control measures and higher usage of GSM services.

Commercial, administrative and general Commercial, administrative and general expenses represented 16.5% of operating revenues in 2006 and 20.1% of operating revenues in both 2005 and 2004. On an absolute basis, commercial administrative and general expenses increased by 1.2% in 2006 and 31.2% in 2005. The improvement in our commercial, administrative and general expenses relative to revenues in 2006 compared to 2005 reflect primarily an improvement in efficiency in our billing efforts, particularly in Brazil, and a decrease in subscriber acquisition costs, such as advertising costs and commissions. Notwithstanding our cost control measures and increasing scale, these expenses outpaced revenue growth in 2005 due principally to increased subscriber acquisition costs, including commissions and marketing expenses.

Depreciation and amortization Depreciation and amortization increased by 22.6% in 2006 and by 10.7% in 2005. The increases in depreciation and amortization in 2006 and 2005 reflect the substantial investments

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made in our networks, particularly in connection with the launch and expansion of GSM services in many of our markets.

In accordance with a recent change in Mexican FRS, as from January 1, 2005 we no longer amortize goodwill. In 2004, the amortization of goodwill was Ps. 1,183 million. If we had continued recording amortization of goodwill during 2005 and 2006, we would have reported Ps. 1,118 million during each year in additional depreciation and amortization expense.

Operating Income

Operating income increased by 67.2% in 2006 and 38.8% in 2005. With the exception of Telecom Americas, all of our subsidiaries reported operating income in 2006. In 2005, all of our subsidiaries other than Telecom Americas reported operating income.

Operating margin (operating income as a percentage of operating revenues) was 25.3% in 2006, 18.7% in 2005 and 17.6% in 2004. The improvement in our operating margin during 2006 reflects principally an improvement in margins on our wireless activities across our geographic segments, particularly in Brazil, Mexico and Colombia. The improvement in our operating margin in 2005 resulted primarily from a decrease in our depreciation and amortization expenses relative to our operating revenues.

Comprehensive Financing (Income) Cost

Under Mexican FRS, comprehensive financing cost reflects interest income, interest expense, foreign exchange gain or loss, gain or loss attributable to the effects of inflation on monetary assets and liabilities, and other financing costs.

We had comprehensive financing cost of Ps. (27) million in 2006, as compared to comprehensive financing cost of Ps. (2,690) million in 2005 and comprehensive financing income of Ps. 2,080 million in 2004. The decrease in our comprehensive financing cost between 2006 and 2005 reflects principally a decrease in net other financing costs of Ps. 2,204 million, a decrease in net interest expense of Ps. 715 million and a decrease in foreign exchange gain of Ps. 44 million. These factors more than offset a decrease in net monetary gain of Ps. 200 million. The change in our comprehensive financing results between 2005 and 2004 reflects principally significant increases in our interest expense and other financing costs.

For 2006 and 2005, changes in the components of comprehensive financing cost were as follows:

In 2006, we had a decrease in net interest expense of Ps. 715 million (not including changes in fair value or costs of our financial derivative instruments). The decrease was primarily related to a decline in the average cost of our indebtedness and higher interest income resulting from an increase in our average cash balance. In 2005, we recorded an increase in net interest expense of U.S.\$2,227 million as compared to 2004, primarily as a result of an increase in our total indebtedness as well as an increase in the percentage of our total debt by longer term debt.

We had a foreign exchange gain, net of Ps. 2,237 million in 2006, as compared to a gain of Ps. 2,281 million in 2005 and Ps. 2,273 million in 2004. The foreign exchange gain in 2006 was primarily attributable to currency appreciation of the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar. Our foreign exchange results are determined on the basis of the exchange exposures faced by our different operating currencies against the U.S. dollar, and not just on the basis of changes between the Mexican peso and the U.S. dollar.

Since 2002, our average monetary liabilities have exceeded our average monetary assets, resulting in net gains from monetary position. In 2006, we reported a Ps. 3,709 million net monetary gain, as compared to Ps. 3,909 million in 2005 and Ps. 3,962 million in 2004. The decrease in 2006 was primarily related to an increase in our average monetary assets, which more than offset an increase in inflation principally in Mexico.

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We reported a net other financing cost of Ps. 1,358 million in 2006, Ps. 3,562 million in 2005 and Ps. 1,194 million in 2004. Net other financing costs include valuation of financial instruments, commissions, fair-value gains and losses on investments, and gains and losses on the sale of investments. In 2006, our net financing costs were principally attributable to losses of Ps. 1,326 million on the value of our investment in CompUSA. Our net financing costs in 2005 were principally attributable to fair value losses recorded on derivative instruments held by the Company.

Income Tax and Employee Profit-Sharing

Our effective rates of provisions for corporate income tax as a percentage of pretax income were 27.5%, 1.05% and 31.4% for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in our effective tax rate in 2006 principally reflects an increase in operating income, as well as the absence of tax losses in 2006 as compared to 2005. The decrease in our effective tax rate in 2005 principally reflects lower provisions as a result of significant tax losses recognized in Mexico arising from an internal corporate reorganization undertaken during the fourth quarter of 2005. As part of this reorganization, AM Latin America LLC, a Delaware limited liability company through which we held our interests in the non-Mexican operations, sold its interests in our non-Mexican operations to other subsidiaries generally located in our different geographic markets. The one-time capital loss recorded in connection with this reorganization resulted in a reduction of Ps. 10,519 million to our income tax expense during 2005. See Note 19(a) to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report. The increase in our effective tax rate in 2004 reflects principally an increase in deferred taxes relating mainly to our operations in Mexico. These deferred taxes recognized in Mexico were recorded principally in connection with losses or expenses arising from the sale and leaseback of a telephone plant in December 2004, licensing payments made in respect of our trademarks and an increase in inventories. The statutory rate of Mexican corporate income tax was 29% in 2006, 30% in 2005 and 33% in 2004. The Mexican corporate income tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 28% in 2007.

Telcel, like other Mexican companies, is required by law to pay to its employees, in addition to their agreed compensation and benefits, profit sharing in an aggregate amount equal to 10% of Telcel's taxable income.

Other Income (Loss), Net

In 2006, we recorded other net income of Ps. 466 million, compared to other net loss of Ps. 426 million in 2005 and other net income of Ps. 96 million in 2004. The income in 2006 reflects principally a gain recorded in connection with the modification of Telcel's 800 megahertz concession for Region 9. See Note 9.1 to our audited consolidated financial statements. The loss in 2005 reflects losses on the sale of a telephone plant by Telcel in connection with a sale and leaseback transaction.

Equity in Results of Affiliates

Our proportionate share of the results of equity-method affiliates resulted in net gains of Ps. 36 million in 2006, losses of Ps. 44 million in 2005 and losses of Ps. 100 million in 2004. The net gains in 2006 reflect principally our share of the net gains reported by Telvista. The net losses in 2005 and 2004 reflect principally our share of the net losses reported by Telvista.

Net Income

We had net income of Ps. 42,816 million in 2006, Ps. 31,858 million in 2005 and Ps. 17,923 million in 2004. The increase in net income in 2006 reflects principally the increase in operating income. The increase in net income in 2005 principally reflects the increase in operating income and the decrease in income tax expense.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations by Geographic Segment**

We discuss below the operating results of our subsidiaries that provide telecommunication services in our principal markets. All amounts discussed below are presented in accordance with Mexican FRS. Note 2(a)(ii) to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report describes how we translate the financial statements of our non-Mexican subsidiaries. We restate the financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries for inflationary effects using restatement factors of the relevant country and then convert foreign currency amounts into Mexican pesos, using, for items from the statement of operations, the exchange rate between the Mexican peso and the local currency at the end of the applicable year. Accordingly, changes in the rates of inflation in our markets and exchange rate changes between the Mexican peso and those currencies could significantly affect reported results in Mexican pesos and the comparability of reported results with those of prior years. Financial statements for 2004 and 2005 are restated at constant pesos as of December 31, 2006 based on the annual rate of inflation in Mexico. The data reported for the year ended December 31, 2005 was restated in constant pesos as of December 31, 2006 by applying a factor of 1.0405.

The following table sets forth the exchange rate used to translate the results of our significant non-Mexican operations, as expressed in Mexican pesos per foreign currency unit, and the change from the rate used in the prior year.

	Mexican pesos per foreign currency unit					
	2004	% Change	2005	% Change	2006	% Change
Guatemalan quetzal	1.4525	3.9%	1.4092	(3.0)%	1.4324	1.6%
U.S. dollar ⁽¹⁾	11.2648	0.3	10.7109	(4.9)	10.881	1.5
Brazilian real	4.2438	9.1	4.5759	7.8	5.0893	11.2
Colombian peso	0.0047	17.5	0.0047	(0.0)	0.0049	4.2
Argentine peso	3.7814	(1.3)	3.5326	(6.6)	3.55	0.5
Dominican peso					0.322	

(1) The U.S. dollar is the sole monetary instrument and unit of account and the main currency for transaction purposes in Ecuador. Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements includes certain financial information of our operations by country. Except as discussed below, the following discussion is based on the segment data included in that note.

The following table sets forth the number of subscribers and the rate of subscriber growth by geographic segment during the last three years.

	Number of subscribers (in thousands) as of December 31, ⁽¹⁾					
	2004	% Change	2005	% Change	2006	% Change
Wireless						
Mexico	28,851	23.1%	35,914	24.5%	43,190	20.3%
Brazil	13,657	43.4	18,659	36.6	23,881	28.0
Southern Cone ⁽²⁾	3,587	154.2	8,851	146.8	13,247	49.7
Colombia	5,814	58.2	13,775	136.9	19,521	41.7
Andean Region ⁽³⁾	2,326	51.3	6,050	160.1	9,026	49.2
Central America ⁽⁴⁾	2,276	89.0	3,946	73.4	5,875	48.9
Caribbean ⁽⁵⁾					2,140	
United States	4,393	48.8	6,134	39.6	7,897	28.7
Total wireless	60,904	39.2	93,329	53.2	124,777	33.7

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	Number of subscribers (in thousands) as of December 31, ⁽¹⁾					
	2004	% Change	2005	% Change	2006	% Change
Fixed						
Central America ⁽⁶⁾	1,688	3.4	1,996	18.2	2,097	5.1
Caribbean ⁽⁵⁾					734	
Total Fixed	1,688	3.4	1,996	18.2	2,831	41.8%
Total Lines	62,592	37.9	95,325	52.3	127,608	33.9

- (1) Includes total subscribers of all consolidated subsidiaries in which we hold an economic interest.
- (2) Includes Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. We began consolidating our Chilean and Paraguayan operations in 2005.
- (3) Includes Ecuador and Peru. We began consolidating our Peruvian operations in 2005.
- (4) Includes El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.
- (5) Includes the Dominican Republic. We began consolidating our Dominican operations in 2006.
- (6) Includes El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Mexico

Telcel's operating revenues increased by 17.14% in 2006 and by 22.4% in 2005, benefiting from subscriber growth and increases in traffic and (during 2006) in interconnection revenues. We believe that the increase in traffic and interconnection revenues during 2006 resulted primarily from the implementation of the national calling party pays system in Mexico. The increase in revenues during both years also reflect growth in the sale of value-added services. The number of Telcel subscribers increased by 20.3% between December 31, 2006 and 2005, compared to an increase of approximately 24.5% between December 31, 2005 and 2004.

We experienced increases in average MOUs per subscriber of approximately 10% in 2006 and approximately 4.0% in 2005. ARPUs decreased in 2006 by approximately 5.0% and by approximately 4.3% in 2005. During 2006 and 2005, we lowered the effective price of some of our services in Mexico, which contributed to the increase in subscribers and MOUs but had a negative impact on ARPUs. In addition, in 2006 and 2005, our ARPUs were negatively affected by an increase in the share of our total traffic represented by data services, such as SMS messaging, which on average generate lower revenues per minute of use than voice services. Reductions in interconnection tariffs for calls between fixed and mobile phones became effective in Mexico as of January 2005. The reduction was of 10% in 2005, increasing to 23% in 2006 and 37% in 2007, in each case as compared to 2004 rates. See Information on the Company Mexican Operations Regulation Interconnection under Item 4. Telcel has typically received more revenue from such fees than it has had to pay to fixed line operators for interconnection services. In addition, our ARPUs during 2006 were negatively affected by a reduction in revenues from long distance services, as a result of the implementation of the national and international calling party pays system. Telcel's churn rate increased from approximately 3.0% in 2004 to 3.1% in 2005 and 3.2% in 2006.

Operating income increased by 35% in 2006 and by 30.4% in 2005. Our operating margin was 44.3% in 2006 and 38.4% in 2005. The increase in operating margin in 2006 reflects a reduction in equipment subsidies, royalties (*aprovechamientos*) and advertising and other sales costs and expenses. In recent years, an increasing proportion of Telcel's equipment revenues has been represented by sales of SIM cards, which are not subsidized. The increase in operating margin in 2005 reflects a combination of factors, including lower cost of equipment per subscriber and greater efficiency resulting from increasing scale. In addition, GSM traffic is an increasing component of our total traffic in Mexico, and GSM traffic is not subject to the royalties (*aprovechamientos*) payable in respect of services under our 800 megahertz (Band B) concessions. Finally, with the growth in its subscriber base, Telcel's depreciation and amortization expenses have remained flat as a percentage of its operating revenues, from 6.72% in 2005 to 6.7% in 2006.

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Telecom Americas' operating revenues increased by 24.4% in 2006 and by 28.7% in 2005. The increase in operating revenue in 2006 was primarily attributable to increased traffic and subscriber growth. In addition, the increase in revenues during 2006 reflects a change in the methodology required in Brazil for the recognition of interconnection fees from bill and keep to full bill. Under the new methodology, we recognize interconnection revenues (and costs) on a gross basis, rather than on a net basis as required by the prior system. Had Telecom Americas accounted for interconnection fees on a consistent basis during both 2006 and 2005, operating revenues in 2006 would have increased by 17.7%. The increase in operating revenues in 2005 was attributable primarily to subscriber growth. In addition, the relative appreciation of the Brazilian real against the Mexican peso in 2006 compared to 2005 and in 2005 compared to 2004 contributed to the increase in operating revenues in both years. The number of Telecom Americas' subscribers increased by 5.2 million subscribers from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006, to approximately 23.9 million subscribers. In 2005, the number of Telecom Americas subscribers increased by 5 million subscribers, to approximately 18.7 million subscribers as of December 31, 2005.

During 2006, average MOUs per subscriber declined by 13.7% and ARPUs increased by 10.6%, as compared to 2005. The decline in MOUs during 2006 reflects a larger prepaid subscriber base as a percentage of the total subscriber base, with prepaid subscribers recording on average less minutes of use than postpaid subscribers. The increase in ARPUs during 2006 was primarily attributable to the change in the methodology used for recognizing interconnection bills from bill and keep to full bill. Our churn rate was 2.8% in 2006 and 2.7% in 2005.

Telecom Americas reported an operating loss of Ps. 4,160 million in 2006, as compared to a Ps. 9,136 million operating loss in 2005. The decline in operating losses in Brazil during 2006 reflects primarily an improvement in our cost management, in particular with respect to advertising, interconnection and collection costs and improvement in the efficiency of our billing efforts. In addition, during 2005, we adopted more conservative recognition policies regarding delinquent subscribers, which affected our operating income in Brazil. In addition, our operating margin in Brazil continues to be affected by a high level of depreciation and amortization expenses relative to revenues. Depreciation and amortization expenses represented 24% of our operating revenues in Brazil during 2006, as compared to 11.58% on a consolidated level for the same year.

Southern Cone Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

Our operating revenues in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay increased by 50.5% in 2006. The increase in 2006 was attributable primarily to subscriber growth to the consolidation of Claro Chile during the full year 2006, as compared to four months during 2005. In 2006, the number of subscribers in the Southern Cone increased by 4.4 million subscribers, to approximately 13.3 million subscribers as of December 31, 2006. Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 12.5% in 2006 compared to 2005, while ARPUs declined by 20.5% during the same period, and we experienced a decrease in our churn rate, from 2.28% in 2005 to 1.85% in 2006. The decline in MOUs and ARPUs in 2006 principally reflected subscriber growth and an increase in value added services. New subscribers in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay generally generate lower average revenues than existing subscribers as a result of higher airtime subsidies and lower usage. In addition, ARPUs in 2006 were negatively affected by an increase in the share of total traffic represented by data services, such as SMS messaging, which on average generate lower revenues per minute of use than voice services.

We reported operating income of Ps. 1,306 million in 2006 in our operations in the Southern Cone, as compared to operating income in 2005 of Ps. 223 million. This reflected principally both the increased scale of our business in Argentina and lower acquisition costs per subscriber, principally lower average handset acquisition costs.

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Our operating revenues in Colombia increased by 32.4% in 2006 and by 61.3% in 2005. The increase in operating revenues in 2006 and 2005 was attributable principally to subscriber growth and increased traffic. In 2006, the number of subscribers in Colombia increased by 41.7% to approximately 19.5 million as of December 31, 2006. In 2005, the number of subscribers in Colombia increased by 136.9%, to approximately 13.8 million. We experienced a decrease in average MOUs per subscriber by 7.6% in 2006 and 3.4% in 2005, while ARPUs decreased by approximately 24.5% in 2006 and 22.8% in 2005. The decline in ARPUs during 2006 reflected principally subscriber growth and a reduction in interconnection tariffs. A substantial majority of our subscriber growth in Colombia in recent years was attributable to an increase in prepaid customers, which generate on average less minutes of use and revenues than postpaid customers. Our churn rate in Colombia increased from 1.5% in 2005 to 1.7% in 2006.

Our operating income in Colombia increased by 261% in 2006. Our operating margin was 21.4% in 2006 and 7.8% in 2005. The increase in operating margin during 2006 resulted principally from combination of factors, including the increased scale of our business in Colombia and a reduction in subscriber acquisition costs.

Andean Region Ecuador and Peru

Our operating revenues in Ecuador and Peru increased by 47.3% in 2006 and by 82% in 2005. The increase in operating revenues in 2006 and 2005 was attributable principally to subscriber growth and increased traffic, as well as to the acquisition of América Móvil Perú in August 2005. We started consolidating the results of América Móvil Perú in September 2005. If we had consolidated América Móvil Perú during the full-year 2005, our operating revenues in the Andean Region would have increased by 39.6% during 2006. In 2006, the number of subscribers in the Andean Region increased by 49.2% to approximately 9.0 million as of December 31, 2006. In 2005, the number of subscribers increased by 160.1%, to approximately 6.0 million as of December 31, 2005. We experienced no material changes in average MOUs per subscriber during 2006 or 2005, while ARPUs decreased by approximately 21.1% in 2006 and by approximately 9.8% in 2005. The decline in ARPUs during 2006 reflected principally subscriber growth and a reduction in interconnection tariffs. Our churn rate in the Andean Region increased from 2.9% in 2005 to 3.0% in 2006.

Our operating income in the Andean Region increased by 128% in 2006. Our operating margin was 21.9% in 2006 and 14.1% in 2005. The increase in operating margin during 2006 resulted principally from a combination of factors, including lower depreciation and amortization expenses and lower handset acquisition costs.

Central America El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

Operating revenues in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua increased by 7.5% in 2006 and by 11.4% in 2005. The increase reflected principally subscriber growth in the wireless sector, which more than offset a decrease in international and domestic fixed line traffic and long distance revenues. In 2006, the number of wireless subscribers in Central America increased by 48.9%, to approximately 5.9 million as of December 31, 2006, and the number of fixed line subscribers increased to approximately 2.1 million as of December 31, 2006 from 2.0 as of December 31, 2005. For the year ended December 31, 2006, wireless services accounted for approximately 41.7% of our operating revenues in Central America, and fixed-line and other services for approximately 58.3%, as compared to 38.2% and 61.8%, respectively, in 2005 for fixed-lines.

During 2006, we experience a 10.2% decline in average MOUs and a 25.6% decline in ARPUs, as compared to 2005. These declines primarily reflected increased competition for wireless customers in the region.

Our operating income in Central America decreased slightly in 2006, to Ps. 4,921 million from Ps. 5,196 million in 2005, and decreased slightly by 5.3% in 2006. Operating margin for this segment was 29.8% in

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2006 and 33.9% in 2005. The decrease in operating income and margin in 2006 reflected principally increased maintenance costs in El Salvador and Guatemala in connection with damage and losses caused by hurricanes in the region and plant theft and increased advertising costs as a result of promotions to reinforce our Claro brand for wireless services in the region.

United States

Tracfone's operating revenues increased by 24.6% in 2006 and by 18.5% in 2005. The increase in operating revenues in 2006 was attributable principally to subscriber growth and increased traffic. In 2006, the number of TracFone subscribers increased by 28.7%, to approximately 7.9 million as of December 31, 2006, and in 2005, the number of TracFone subscribers increased by 39.6%, to approximately 6.1 million as of December 31, 2005. Although average MOUs per subscriber increased in 2006 as compared to 2005 (by 5.1%) and in 2005 as compared to 2004 (by 6.8%), ARPUs declined by approximately 10.3% in 2006 compared to 2005. The decline in ARPUs in 2006 was primarily attributable to the increasing portion of TracFone's traffic that is comprised of digital traffic, which results in lower revenues per minute than analog traffic. The churn rate increased from 4.6% in 2005 to 5.3% in 2006.

Tracfone's operating income was Ps. 731 million in 2006 and Ps. 743 million in 2005. Tracfone's operating margin decreased from 6.5% in 2005 to 5.1% in 2006. The decline in operating margin principally reflected an increase in handset subsidies driven by greater discounts and promotions in equipment sales.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital Requirements

Our capital requirements are primarily for the following purposes (figures in the following paragraphs are in nominal amounts):

We must make substantial capital expenditures to continue expanding and improving our networks in each country in which we operate. In 2006 and 2005, we invested approximately Ps. 33,684 million and Ps. 38,674 million, respectively, in plant, property and equipment. We have budgeted capital expenditures for 2007 to be approximately U.S.\$3.3 billion. See "Capital Expenditures" under Item 4.

We pay dividends, and we also repurchase our own shares from time to time. We paid Ps. 4,164 million in dividends in 2006 and Ps. 12,948 million in dividends in 2005, and our shareholders have approved the payment of a Ps. 0.20 dividend per share in July 2007. Dividends for 2005 include an extraordinary dividend of Ps. 0.30 per share paid in December 2005, for a total of Ps. 10,877 million. We also spent (including commissions and value-added taxes) Ps. 6,528 million repurchasing our own shares in the open market in 2006 and Ps. 6,470 million in 2005. We also reduced our share capital by approximately 603 million L Shares, in respect of the Ps. 13,746 in net indebtedness that we assumed as part of the merger with Amtel. Our shareholders have authorized additional repurchases, and whether we do so will depend on considerations including market price and our other capital requirements. We have made additional repurchases in 2007.

During 2006 and 2005, we spent approximately Ps. 24,165 million (principally for the acquisition of Codetel) and Ps. 10,778 million, respectively, in order to acquire new companies and licenses and increase our interests in some of our subsidiaries. On March 30, 2007, we acquired control of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of TELPRI, for an aggregate purchase price of U.S.\$1.89 billion (U.S.\$2.21 billion before net debt adjustments).

We must pay interest on our indebtedness and repay principal when due.

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The following table summarizes certain contractual liabilities as of December 31, 2006. Our purchase obligations and approximately 64.5% of our debt described below are denominated in U.S. dollars. The table does not include accounts payable or pension liabilities, and amounts set forth in the table do not include interest.

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
(millions of constant pesos as of December 31, 2006)					
Contractual obligations as of December 31, 2006:					
Equipment leases	Ps. 4,507	Ps. 319	Ps. 4,188	Ps.	Ps.
Real estate leases	11,445	3,049	3,767	2,218	2,411
Long-term debt	85,819		20,270	24,268	41,281
Short-term debt	25,266	25,266			
Purchase obligations ⁽¹⁾	24,485	20,568 ⁽²⁾	3,917		
Total	Ps. 151,522	Ps. 49,202	Ps. 32,142	Ps. 26,486	Ps. 43,692

(1) See discussion below.

(2) Includes approximately U.S.\$1.89 billion (after net debt adjustments) in connection with our agreement to acquire TELPRI. We consummated the acquisition of TELPRI on March 30, 2007.

We have entered into agreements to purchase equipment for the expansion of our networks. Total amounts payable under those contracts that are not reflected in our accounts payable or paid are approximately U.S.\$360 million (Ps. 3,917 million). We recognize a liability in our financial statements under these agreements when we have tested and accepted the equipment. Our payment obligations under these agreements are contingent on the suppliers' compliance with their terms. América Móvil guarantees amounts payable by our subsidiaries under these agreements. Other than the amounts described in the table above, we had no other outstanding material purchase commitments as of December 31, 2006. We enter into a number of supply, advertising and other contracts in the ordinary course of business, but we do not believe that any of those contracts are material to our liquidity.

Under many of our concessions and licenses, we are required to make annual royalty payments in order to continue using such concessions and licenses. These payments are typically calculated as a percentage of gross revenues generated under such concessions and licenses. In the case of the 1900 megahertz spectrum (Band F) concessions in Mexico, however, we are required to pay Ps. 255 million (subject to adjustment for inflation) annually for 20 years in respect of the 10 megahertz acquired during 2005.

We could have opportunities in the future to invest in other telecommunications companies outside Mexico, primarily in Latin America and the Caribbean, because we believe the telecommunications sector in Latin America will continue to undergo consolidation. For example, we may pursue further market consolidation opportunities in Brazil and Argentina depending on their terms and conditions. We can give no assurance as to the extent, timing or cost of such investments. Some of the assets that we acquire may require significant funding for capital expenditures. See the discussion included earlier in this Item 5 under *Overview* *Effects of Recent Acquisitions* for more information about these transactions.

Capital Resources

We generate substantial resources from our operations. On a consolidated basis, operating activities provided Ps. 71,047 million in 2006 and Ps. 60,864 million in 2005.

In addition to funds generated from operations, we have used new borrowings to fund acquisitions and capital expenditures and refinance debt. We have traditionally relied on a combination of equipment financings, borrowings from international banks and borrowings in the Mexican and international capital markets.

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We believe that our working capital is sufficient for our present requirements.

Outstanding Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2006, our total consolidated indebtedness was Ps. 111,085 million. This compares to a total consolidated indebtedness of Ps. 87,250 million as of December 31, 2005.

Our cash and cash equivalents amounted to Ps. 43,472 million at December 31, 2006. This compares to cash and cash equivalents of Ps. 13,899 million as of December 31, 2005.

Without taking into account the effects of hedging instruments that we use to manage our interest rate and currency risk liabilities, approximately 63.5% of our indebtedness at December 31, 2006 was denominated in currencies other than Mexican pesos (approximately 56.7% in U.S. dollars and 6.8% in other currencies, principally in Colombian pesos), and approximately 39.5% of our consolidated debt obligations bore interest at floating rates. Of our total debt at December 31, 2006, Ps. 25,266 million (or 22.7%) was classified as short-term.

Our net debt (total debt minus cash and cash equivalents) at December 31, 2006 decreased by 7.8% as compared to December 31, 2005. Net debt at December 31, 2006 decreased to Ps. 67,613 million as compared to Ps. 73,351 at December 31, 2005. This decrease reflects the accumulation of cash during 2006, which was used to pay for the acquisition of TELPRI.

Since 2004, we have relied on the international debt markets as a principal source of financing, and in September 2006, we established a shelf registration for debt securities with the SEC. We have issued eight series of senior notes in the international debt markets U.S.\$3.6 billion in dollar-denominated senior notes and Ps. 13,000 million in peso-denominated senior notes. As a result of these offerings, we were able to extend the average life of our indebtedness at attractive rates. Our ability to access the international debt capital markets on these terms has been largely a function of the credit ratings given to our debt. As of the date of this annual report, our dollar-denominated senior notes are rated A3 by Moody's Investors Service, BBB+ by Standard and Poor's Rating Group and BBB+ by Fitch Ratings, which ratings are generally considered to connote investment grade debt with moderate to low credit risk. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances may, however, cause our ratings to be downgraded. There are only a few Mexican companies with an investment grade rating, and the ability of those companies, including us, to maintain an investment grade rating is in large part contingent on Mexico maintaining its investment grade rating which it attained in 2000. The weighted average cost of all our third-party debt at December 31, 2006 (excluding commissions and reimbursement of certain lenders for Mexican taxes withheld) was approximately 6.9%.

Our major categories of indebtedness at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

U.S. dollar-denominated senior notes. At December 31, 2006, we had approximately U.S.\$3,593 billion (Ps. 39,095 million) outstanding under several series of U.S. dollar-denominated senior notes issued in the international capital markets during 2004, 2005 and 2006:

U.S.\$495 million (Ps. 5,386 million) senior notes due 2009, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.125%;

U.S.\$798 million (Ps. 8,683 million) senior notes due 2014, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.500%;

U.S.\$500 million (Ps. 5,440 million) senior notes due 2015, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.750%; and

U.S.\$300 million (Ps. 3,264 million) senior notes due 2007, bearing interest at a floating rate of LIBOR plus 0.625%;

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U.S.\$1,000 billion (Ps. 10,881 million) senior notes due 2035, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 6³/₈%; and

U.S.\$500 (Ps. 5,440 million) senior notes due 2008, bearing interest at a floating rate of LIBOR plus 0.10%.

The senior notes are all guaranteed by Telcel and limit our ability to incur secured debt and prohibit us from selling control of Telcel.

Mexican- peso denominated senior notes. On October 5, 2005, we issued Ps. 5,000 million in principal amount of 9.0% senior notes due January 2016, which were issued under our SEC shelf registration and sold in the international and Mexican debt capital markets. On December 18, 2006 we issued Ps. 8,000 million in principal amount of 8.46% senior notes due 2036 sold in the international debt capital markets. These notes are denominated in Mexican pesos, but all amounts in respect of the notes are payable in U.S. dollars, unless a holder of notes elects to receive payment in Mexican pesos in accordance with certain specified procedures. These notes are guaranteed by Telcel and limit our ability to incur secured debt and prohibit us from selling control of Telcel.

Mexican peso-denominated domestic senior notes (certificados bursátiles). At December 31, 2006, we had Ps. 7,050 million in senior notes that had been sold in the Mexican capital markets. These senior notes were issued by us with a guarantee from Telcel, between 2002 and 2004, and have varying maturities, ranging from 2007 through 2010. Some bear interest at fixed rates, and others at variable rates based on Cetes (a rate based on the cost of Mexican treasuries) or TIIE (a Mexican interbank rate).

As a result of our merger with Amtel, as of December 31, 2006, we had an additional Ps. 9,000 million in domestic senior notes that were sold in the Mexican capital markets. These notes were issued by Amtel during 2006 and were fully paid by us in January 2007.

Mexican peso-denominated commercial paper. At December 31, 2006, we had Ps. 3,000 in commercial paper that had been sold in the Mexican capital markets. This commercial paper was issued by us in December 2006 and matures in 2007. It bears interest at fixed rates.

Bank loans. At December 31, 2006, we had approximately Ps. 39,862 million outstanding under a number of bank facilities bearing interest principally at variable rates based on TIIE or LIBOR. In April 2006, we borrowed U.S.\$2,000 million under a syndicated loan facility. The loan matures in April 2011, bears interest at LIBOR plus a spread and is guaranteed by Telcel. The proceeds from the loan were used to prepay indebtedness, principally bank loans, and for general corporate purposes. The facility limits our ability to incur on secured debt and pledge assets, to effect a merger as a result of which the surviving entity would not be América Móvil or Telcel, or sell substantially all of our assets, to sell control of Telcel. The facility also does not permit restrictions on the ability of Telcel to pay dividends or make distributions to us. In addition, the facility require us to maintain a consolidated ratio of debt to EBITDA not greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and a consolidated ratio of EBITDA to interest expense not less than 2.5 to 1.0. The loan is subject to acceleration if there is a change of control.

As a result of our merger with Amtel, at December 31, 2006, we had additional Ps. 4,950 million in debt outstanding under a number of bank facilities bearing interest at fixed rates. These bank loans were repaid by us in January 2007.

Sale and leasebacks. During 2003 and 2004, Telcel entered into sale and leaseback transactions with respect to a portion of its telephone plant. At December 31, 2006, lease payment obligations under these contracts amounted to Ps. 3,534 million. Payments are due on a monthly basis through 2008 and bear interest at a variable rate based on TIIE plus a spread. In addition, in 2004 and 2005, Conecel entered into sale and leaseback transactions with respect to a portion of its telephone plant. At December 31, 2006, lease payment obligations under the contract amounted to U.S.\$89 million (Ps. 973 million). Payments are due on a monthly basis through 2008 and bear interest at LIBOR plus a spread.

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Colombian peso-denominated notes. In 2004, Comcel issued Colombian peso-denominated notes that were sold in the Colombian capital markets in three different series. These notes bear interest at a variable rate based on the Colombian consumer price index rate (IPC) plus a spread, and mature in 2010 and 2013. These notes are guaranteed by América Móvil. In 2006, Comcel issued Colombian peso-denominated notes that were sold in the Colombian capital markets. These notes bear interest at a 7.59% fixed rate, and mature in 2016. These notes are not guaranteed by América Móvil. At December 31, 2006, the aggregate principal amount outstanding under these notes was Ps. 4,374 million.

Colombian peso-denominated commercial paper. In 2006, Comcel issued Colombian peso-denominated commercial paper that had been sold in the Colombian capital markets. This commercial paper bears interest at a 7.8% fixed rate and matures in 2007. At December 31, 2006, the aggregate principal amount outstanding was Ps.729 million.

At December 31, 2006, Telcel had, on an unconsolidated basis, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations under indebtedness and guarantees of parent company and subsidiary indebtedness of approximately Ps. 99,268 million (U.S.\$9,123 million), excluding subordinated debt owed to us or our other subsidiaries. In addition, at December 31, 2006, our operating subsidiaries other than Telcel had indebtedness of Ps. 9,694 million (U.S.\$891 million).

On March 13, 2007, Claro Chile entered into a syndicated loan facility for an aggregate amount of Ps. 4,323 (U.S.\$400 million). This loan matures in April 2012, bears interest at TAB plus a spread and is guaranteed by América Móvil.

Risk Management

We regularly assess our interest rate and currency exchange exposures in order to determine how to manage the risk associated with these exposures. We use derivative instruments to hedge or adjust our exposures. We have also used derivative instruments from time to time to seek to reduce our costs of financing. Our practices vary from time to time depending on our judgment of the level of risk, expectations as to exchange or interest rate movements and the costs of using derivative instruments. We may stop using derivative instruments or modify our practices at any time. As of December 31, 2006, after taking into account derivative transactions, approximately 34.2% of our total debt was effectively denominated in U.S. dollars and approximately 42.3% was effectively subject to floating rates.

As of December 31, 2006, we had entered into U.S. dollar-Mexican peso cross currency swaps in respect of U.S.\$1,300 million of our total U.S. dollar-denominated debt. Under these swaps, we have effectively replaced our obligation to make payment in U.S. dollars with an obligation to make payment in Mexican pesos. In addition, we had entered into U.S. dollar-Mexican peso forwards for a total of U.S.\$770 million to hedge our exposure to our U.S. dollar denominated debt.

As of December 31, 2006, we had entered into Mexican peso-U.S. dollar cross currency and interest rate swaps in respect of Ps.1,000 million of our total Mexican peso at a variable rate denominated debt. Under these swaps we have effectively replaced our obligation to make payment in Mexican pesos at a variable rate with an obligation to make payment in U.S. dollars at a variable rate.

A significant portion of our peso-denominated indebtedness bears interest at floating rates. We have entered into interest rate coverage transactions to reduce our exposure to changes in Mexican interest rates. Specifically, we have entered into interest rate swaps in which we pay interest at a fixed rate and receive interest on a floating rate, on a notional amount in Mexican pesos. As of December 31, 2006, the aggregate notional amount of domestic interest rate swaps was Ps. 3,000 million.

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In addition, as of December 31, 2006, we had U.S. dollar-Mexican peso cross currency and interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of U.S.\$400 million that were not at the time hedging any underlying liability. We had originally entered into these instruments to hedge underlying risks arising from debt, but during 2004 or 2005 we refinanced the underlying debt and decided to maintain the derivative instruments.

The aggregate effect of all of our derivative instruments during 2006 was a gain of Ps. 486.52 million reflected as other financing costs, net of comprehensive financing income (cost) in our financial statements.

As of December 31, 2006, the fair value of our derivative instruments was Ps. 1,338.69 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2006, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements that require disclosure under applicable SEC regulations.

U.S. GAAP Reconciliation

We had net income under U.S. GAAP of Ps. 39,170 million in 2006, Ps. 31,834 million in 2005, and Ps. 18,084 million in 2004. Compared to Mexican FRS, net income under U.S. GAAP was approximately 8.70% lower in 2006 and 0.30% lower in 2005.

There are several differences between Mexican FRS and U.S. GAAP that significantly affect our net income and stockholders' equity. The most significant differences in their effect on 2006 net income related to the recording of deferred income taxes, the restatement of the carrying value of property, plant and equipment to reflect the effects of inflation, the recognition and depreciation of capitalized interest on assets under construction and the recognition of gains in respect of changes made to Telcel's 800 megahertz concession for Region 9. Under Mexican FRS, in order to reflect the effects of inflation on our imported telephone plant and equipment, we restate its value based on the rate of inflation in the respective country of origin and the prevailing exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The use of this method, which is known as the specific indexation method, is not permitted under U.S. GAAP, and as a result, for purposes of U.S. GAAP, we restate nonmonetary assets based on the Mexican National Consumer Price Index (*Índice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor*). During 2006, restatement based on the Mexican National Consumer Price Index would have resulted in a higher carrying value for our plant and equipment and higher depreciation expenses, and the corresponding U.S. GAAP reconciliation adjustments resulted in decreases in our net income and increases in our stockholders' equity under U.S. GAAP as compared to Mexican FRS. Under Mexican FRS, we expense net financing costs on assets under construction, whereas for U.S. GAAP purposes, these costs must be capitalized in property, plant and equipment and depreciated over the lives of the related assets. During 2005 and 2006, we had significant financing costs with respect to assets under construction, and the corresponding U.S. GAAP reconciliation adjustments resulted in increases to our net income and stockholders' equity under U.S. GAAP as compared to Mexican FRS. Finally, during 2006, for U.S. GAAP purposes, we recorded significant deferred income tax expenses in respect of some of our reconciliation adjustments, including on the restatement of the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. In April 2006, the SCT approved changes to Telcel's 800 megahertz concession for Region 9, reflecting a definitive court judgment eliminating our obligation to pay semi-annual fees (*aprovechamientos*) in respect of that concession, which was renewed in 2000. In exchange, we made a one-time payment of Ps. 2,184 million, which we were able to credit against previously paid semi-annual fees. Under Mexican FRS, we recognized a gain in respect of previously paid semi-annual fees, which was reversed in the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP because under the latter such gain is considered a contingency gain that can only be recognized when realized. Other differences that had a significant effect on 2006 net income relate to the recording of deferred employee profit sharing, the presentation of minority interests and the effect of inflation accounting on U.S. GAAP adjustments. The differences in stockholders' equity under Mexican FRS and U.S. GAAP reflect principally these same matters, as well as the reversal of the amortization of goodwill under Mexican FRS through 2004 and of net gains on sales to affiliates and the application of EITF 00-21 (relating to revenue

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arrangements with multiple deliverables). For a discussion of the principal differences between Mexican FRS and U.S. GAAP, see Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates in Certain Accounting Policies

In preparing our financial statements, we make estimates concerning a variety of matters. Some of these matters are highly uncertain, and our estimates involve judgments we make based on the information available to us. In the discussion below, we have identified several of these matters for which our financial presentation would be materially affected if either (1) we used different estimates that we could reasonably have used or (2) in the future we change our estimates in response to changes that are reasonably likely to occur.

The discussion addresses only those estimates that we consider most important based on the degree of uncertainty and the likelihood of a material impact if we used a different estimate. There are many other areas in which we use estimates about uncertain matters, but the reasonably likely effect of changed or different estimates is not material to our financial presentation.

Purchase accounting purchase price allocation

During 2006, 2005 and 2004, we made a number of acquisitions applying the purchase method of accounting. Accounting for the acquisition of a business under the purchase method requires the allocation of the purchase price to the various assets and liabilities of the acquired business. For most assets and liabilities, purchase price allocation is accomplished by recording the asset or liability at its estimated fair value. The most difficult estimations of individual fair values are those involving properties, plants and equipment and identifiable intangible assets, such as our licenses and trademarks. We use all available information to make these fair value determinations, including the retention of appraisers to determine the fair value of trademarks and an examination of the market value of licenses with similar characteristics to determine the fair value of licenses.

Estimated useful lives of plant, property and equipment

We estimate the useful lives of particular classes of plant, property and equipment in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded in each period. Depreciation expense is a significant element of our costs and expenses, amounting in 2006 to Ps. 19,060 million, or 10.9% of our operating costs and expenses. See Note 8 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

The estimates are based on our historical experience with similar assets, anticipated technological changes and other factors, taking into account the practices of other telecommunications companies. We review estimated useful lives each year to determine whether they should be changed, and at times, we have changed them for particular classes of assets. We may shorten the estimated useful life of an asset class in response to technological changes, changes in the market or other developments. This results in increased depreciation expense, and in some cases, it can result in our recognizing an impairment charge to reflect a write-down in value.

Impairment

When there are indications of impairment in the value of long-lived assets, the recoverable value of the related assets is estimated. The recoverable value of the related assets is defined as the higher of the asset's net selling price or its value in use, which is computed based on discounted cash flows. When the net carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

Deferred Taxes

We are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves the jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction estimation of actual current tax exposure and the assessment of

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temporary differences resulting from the differing treatment of certain items, such as accruals and amortization, for tax and financial reporting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our consolidated balance sheets. We must assess in the course of our tax planning procedures the fiscal year of the reversal of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and if there will be future taxable profits in those periods. We reverse in the current year deferred tax assets and liabilities for timing differences that have been recorded if we anticipate that the future reversal will take place in a tax-loss year. If we estimate that timing differences of a current year will be reversed in a later tax-loss year, we do not record deferred tax assets and liabilities for those timing differences. Significant management judgment is required in determining our provisions for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities. The analysis is based on estimates of taxable income in the jurisdictions in which the group operates and the period over which the deferred tax assets and liabilities will be recoverable. If actual results differ from these estimates, or we adjust these estimates in future periods, our financial position and results of operations may be materially affected.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets to an amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. In assessing the need for the valuation allowance, we considered future taxable income and ongoing tax planning strategies. In the event that our estimates of projected future taxable income and benefits from tax planning strategies are lowered, or changes in current tax regulations are enacted that would impose restrictions on the timing or extent of our ability to utilize the tax benefits of net operating loss carry-forwards in the future, an adjustment to the recorded amount of net deferred tax assets would be made, with a related charge to income. As of December 31, 2006, we had a valuation allowance covering approximately 75.08% of our deferred tax assets of Ps. 17,360 million.

Derivative Instruments

On January 1, 2005, Bulletin C-10, *Instrumentos Financieros Derivados y Operaciones de Cobertura* (Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities), went into effect, and the Company adopted the provisions of Bulletin C-10 on a prospective basis. Accordingly, the Company values and records all derivative instruments and hedging activities in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recorded each year in the income statement or as part of other comprehensive income within stockholders equity, based on the type of hedging instrument and the effectiveness of the hedge.

Bulletin C-10 classifies hedges as fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or hedges of net investment in a foreign subsidiary. In a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of both the hedge and the underlying hedged item are recognized in the income statement. In a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the hedge is recognized as part of other comprehensive income within stockholders equity, while any ineffective portion is recorded in the income statement as part of comprehensive financing cost on a current basis. The deferred gain or loss in stockholders equity is reclassified to the income statement during the period in which the underlying hedged item affects income.

Bulletin C-10 provides criteria to determine the effectiveness of the hedge and requires an evaluation by the Company of the effectiveness of the hedge at the time of inception and periodically. Hedges considered as effective are those in which the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item are offset on a period by period or cumulative basis by changes in the fair value or cash flow of the hedge by a range of between 80% and 125%.

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Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

MANAGEMENT

Directors

Our Board of Directors has broad authority to manage our company. The Board of Directors is supported by our committees, especially by our Audit Committee, which is comprised by independent members and oversees our corporate practices. In particular, the Board of Directors must approve prior opinion of the competent committee, among others:

our non-ordinary course transactions with related parties;

the use and disposition of the company's assets;

certain material transactions such as (a) transactions not in the ordinary course of business, (b) transactions representing an investment greater than 5% of the company's assets on a consolidated basis and (c) transactions involving guarantees or the incurrence of financial obligations for more than 5% of the company's assets on a consolidated basis;

executive and director compensation;

appoint and discharge our chief executive officer; and

waivers for board members, executives and other persons with influence on the company, to benefit from business opportunities pertaining to the company. The Company must publicly disclose any case in which the resolution of the board differs from the opinion of the committee regarding any of these matters.

Additionally, in the event that a person or group of persons intend to acquire an amount of shares equal or exceeding 10% of our voting stock, our Board of Directors' authorization is required. In the event that our Board of Directors rejects the relevant authorization, it shall appoint a substitute acquirer.

Our bylaws provide for the Board of Directors to consist of between five and 21 directors and allow for the appointment of an equal number of alternate directors. Directors need not be shareholders. A majority of our directors and a majority of the alternate directors must be Mexican citizens and elected by Mexican shareholders. A majority of the holders of the AA Shares and A Shares voting together elect a majority of the directors and alternate directors, provided that any holder or group of holders of at least 10% of the total AA Shares and A Shares is entitled to name one director and an alternate director. Two directors and two alternate directors, if any, are elected by a majority vote of the holders of L Shares. Each alternate director may attend meetings of the Board of Directors and vote in the absence of a corresponding director. Directors and alternate directors are elected or ratified at each annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders and each annual ordinary special meeting of holders of L Shares, and each serves until a successor is elected and takes office. In accordance with the Mexican Securities Market Law, shareholders are required to make a determination as to the independence of our directors, though the CNBV may challenge this determination. Pursuant to our bylaws and the Mexican Securities Law, at least 25% of our directors must be independent. In order to have a quorum for a meeting of the Board of Directors, a majority of those present must be Mexican nationals.

All of the current members of the Board of Directors and the Executive, Audit, Compensation and Investments Committees were elected or ratified at a shareholders' meeting held in April 27, 2007, with nine directors elected by the AA Shares and A Shares voting together and two directors elected by the L Shares. No alternate directors were appointed.

Our bylaws provide that the members of the Board of Directors are appointed for terms of one year. Pursuant to Mexican law, members of the Board continue in their positions after the expiration of their terms for

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up to an additional 30 day period if new members are not appointed. Furthermore, in certain circumstances provided under the Mexican Securities Law (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*, or the Mexican Securities Market Law), the Board of Directors may appoint temporary directors who then may be ratified or substituted by the shareholders' meetings. The names and positions of the current members of the Board, their year of birth, and information concerning their committee membership and principal business activities outside América Móvil are as follows:

Patrick Slim Domit	Born:	1969
Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee	First elected:	2004
	Term expires:	2008
	Other directorships:	Director of Carso Global Telecom, S.A.B. de C.V., Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V., Telmex and Impulsora del Desarrollo y el Empleo en América Latina, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V. and Vice President of Commercial Markets of Telmex
Daniel Hajj Aboumrad	Born:	1966
Director and Member of the Executive Committee	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of América Móvil
	Other directorships:	Director of Carso Global Telecom and Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer of Hulera Euzkadi, S.A. de C.V.
Jaime Chico Pardo	Born:	1950
Director	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of Carso Global Telecom, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Other directorships:	Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors of Impulsora del Desarrollo y el Empleo en América Latina, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer of Telmex and Grupo Condumex, President of Corporación Industrial Llantera (Euzkadi General Tire de Mexico)
Alejandro Soberón Kuri	Born:	1960
Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Corporación Interamericana de Entretenimiento, S.A.B. de C.V.

Other directorships:

Director of Telmex, Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, S.A. de C.V. and Corporación Interamericana de Entretenimiento, S.A.B. de C.V.

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María Asunción Aramburuzabala Larregui	Born:	1963
Director	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of Tresalia Capital
	Other directorships:	Director of Grupo Modelo, S.A.B. de C.V., Grupo Televisa, S.A., Grupo Financiero Banamex-Accival, S.A. de C.V. and KIO Networks
	Business experience:	President of Tresalia Capital
Rayford Wilkins	Born:	1951
Director and Member of the Executive Committee	First elected:	2005
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	Group President AT&T
	Other directorships:	Various positions in the wireless industry at SBC Group
John Stephens	Born:	1959
Director	First elected:	2005
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	Senior Vice President and Controller AT&T
Pablo Roberto González Guajardo	Born:	1967
Director and Member of the Compensation Committee	First elected:	2007
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of Kimberly Clark de México, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Other directorships:	Member of the board of directors of Corporación Scribe, S.A.P.I. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Various positions in the Kimberly Clark Corporation and Kimberly Clark de México, S.A.B. de C.V.
David Ibarra Muñoz	Born:	1930
Director and Member of the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2008

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Other directorships:	Director of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A. de C.V.
Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer of Nacional Financiera, S.N.C., served in the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (<i>Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público</i>)

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Ernesto Vega Velasco	Born:	1937
Director	First elected:	2007
	Term expires:	2008
	Principal occupation:	In retirement. Member of the board of directors and audit, planning and finance and evaluation and compensation committees of certain companies
	Other directorships:	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Wal-Mart de México, S.A.B. de C.V. and director of Kuo, S.A.B. de C.V., Dine, S.A.B. de C.V. and Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacífico, S.A.B. de C.V., and alternate director of Industrias Peñoles, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Since 1971, various positions in the Desc group, where he was eventually appointed Corporate Vice-president
Carlos Bremer Gutiérrez	Born:	1960
Director and Member of the Audit Committee	First elected:	2004
	Term expires:	2008
	Other directorships:	Director of Grupo Financiero Value, S.A. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Chief Operating Officer of Abaco Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.

Alejandro Cantú Jiménez, our General Counsel, serves as Corporate Secretary and Rafael Robles Miaja as Corporate Pro-Secretary.

Daniel Hajj Aboumrad is the son-in-law of Carlos Slim Helú. Patrick Slim Domit is the son of Carlos Slim Helú.

Executive Committee

Our bylaws provide that the Executive Committee may generally exercise the powers of the Board of Directors, with certain exceptions. In addition, the Board of Directors is required to consult the Executive Committee before deciding on certain matters set forth in the bylaws, and the Executive Committee must provide its views within ten calendar days following a request from the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors. If the Executive Committee is unable to make a recommendation within ten calendar days or if a majority of the Board of Directors or any other corporate body duly acting within its mandate determines in good faith that action cannot be deferred until the Executive Committee makes a recommendation, the Board of Directors is authorized to act without such recommendation. The Executive Committee may not delegate its powers to special delegates or attorneys-in-fact.

The Executive Committee is elected from among the directors and alternate directors by a majority vote of the holders of common shares (AA Shares and A Shares). The Executive Committee is currently comprised of three members. The majority of its members must be Mexican citizens and elected by Mexican shareholders. Pursuant to an agreement between Amtel, our former controlling shareholder, and AT&T, two members of the Executive Committee are named by our Mexican controlling shareholders and one member by AT&T, Inc. (formerly SBC International, Inc.). According to reports of beneficial ownership of our shares filed with the SEC on May 4, 2007, the Slim Family and a Mexican trust that holds AA Shares for the benefit of the Slim Family (the Control Trust) expect to enter into amendments of the agreement with AT&T pursuant to which the Slim

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Family and the Control Trust will act as successors to Amtel (except that we do not expect to enter into a Management Services Agreement with the Control Trust or the Slim Family). See Major Shareholders under Item 7. The current members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Patrick Slim Domit and Daniel Hajj Aboumrada, named by the Mexican controlling shareholders, and Mr. Rayford Wilkins, named by AT&T.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of Messrs. Alejandro Soberón Kuri, chairman, David Ibarra Muñoz and Carlos Bremer Gutiérrez. The mandate of the Audit Committee is to assist our Board of Directors in overseeing our operations, establish and monitor procedures and controls in order to ensure that the financial information we distribute is useful, appropriate and reliable and accurately reflects our financial position. In particular, the Audit Committee is required to, among other things:

provide opinions to the Board of Directors on certain matters as provided by the Mexican Securities Market Law;

call shareholders meetings and recommend inclusion of matters it deems appropriate on the agenda;

informing the Board of Directors of our internal controls and their adequacy;

select our auditors, review the scope and terms of their engagement, and determine their compensation;

monitor the performance of our auditors and re-evaluate the terms of their engagement;

recommend procedures for preparing financial statements and internal controls;

monitor internal controls and accounting for specified types of matters;

propose procedures for the preparation of financial statements for internal use that are consistent with the published financial statements;

assist the Board of Directors in preparing reports provided by the Mexican Securities Market Law;

review with the auditors the annual financial statements and the accounting principles being applied in the annual and the interim financial statements;

resolve disagreements between our management and auditors relating to our financial statements;

request the opinion of independent experts, when deemed appropriate or when required by law;

approve services to be provided by our auditors, or establish policies and procedures for the pre-approval of services by our auditors;

obtain from our auditors an audit report that includes a discussion of critical accounting policies used by the Company, any alternative treatments within generally accepted accounting principles for material items that have been discussed by management with our auditor, and any other written communications between our auditors and management;

report to the Board of Directors on its activities;

develop procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters, including for the confidential submission of concerns regarding such matters by employees;

evaluation of performance of the external auditors;

review and discussion of the financial statements of the company and advising the board of directors of the committee's recommendations for approval of such financial statements;

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the receipt and analysis of recommendations and observations to its functions from shareholders, members of the board of directors and senior management, and the authority to act upon such recommendations and observations; and

perform any other functions the Board of Directors may delegate to the Audit Committee.

In addition, pursuant to our bylaws, the Audit Committee is in charge of our corporate governance functions under the Mexican securities laws and is required to submit an annual report to the Board of Directors with respect to our corporate and audit practices. The Audit Committee shall request opinions of our executive officers for purposes of preparing the annual report. The Board of Directors must seek the opinion of the Audit Committee regarding any transaction with a related party that is outside the ordinary course of our business as defined under the Mexican Securities Market Law. Each member of the Audit Committee is independent, as independence is determined by our shareholders pursuant to the Mexican Securities Market Law and as defined under Rule 10A-3 of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

External Auditor

Our external auditor is Mancera, S.C., a Member Practice of Ernst & Young Global, a public registered firm. Pursuant to our bylaws, the external auditor is required to issue a report in connection with our financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted audit procedures and accounting principles. The external auditor may be called to participate in meetings of our Board of Directors. However, the external auditor shall have no vote and shall not engage in any discussion which may affect his independent status or may create a conflict of interest. The external auditor is responsible for the preparation of the audit report (*dictamen*) of our financial statements. The auditing firm is selected by the Board of Directors based on the opinion of the Audit Committee.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee consists of Messrs. David Ibarra Muñoz and Pablo Roberto González Guajardo. The mandate of the Compensation Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in evaluating and compensating our senior executives. In particular, the Compensation Committee is required to:

recommend to the Board of Directors procedures for the selection and succession of our chief executive officer and our principal executives;

propose criteria for evaluating executive performance;

analyze the proposals of the chief executive officer concerning the structure and amount of compensation for our senior executive and raise them with the Board of Directors;

review new executive compensation programs and the operations of existing programs;

establish contracting practices to avoid excessive payments to executives;

assist the Board of Directors in developing appropriate personnel policies;

participate with the Board of Directors in developing a plan for employees to invest in our L Shares and review the implementation of such plan;

report to the Board of Directors on its activities; and

perform any other functions the Board of Directors may delegate to the Compensation Committee.

Investments Committee

The Investments Committee consists of Messrs. Patrick Slim Domit, Daniel Hajj Aboumrad, Pablo Roberto Gonzalez Guajardo, Alejandro Soberón Kuri, David Ibarra Muñoz, Rayford Wilkins and María Asunción Aramburuzabala Larregui. The mandate of the Investments Committee is to analyze, approve and execute the

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terms and conditions of proposed investments and acquisitions. The Committee has authority to review, approve and execute any and all actions required to consummate proposed investments and acquisitions.

Senior Management

The names, responsibilities and prior business experience of our senior officers are as follows:

Daniel Hajj Aboumrاد	Appointed:	2000
Chief Executive Officer	Business experience:	Director of Telmex's Mexican subsidiaries, Chief Executive Officer of Compañía Hulera Euzkadi, S.A. de C.V.
Carlos José García Moreno Elizondo	Appointed:	2001
Chief Financial Officer	Business experience:	General Director of Public Credit at the Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Managing Director of UBS Warburg, Associate Director of financing at Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex)
Carlos Cárdenas Blásquez	Appointed:	2000
Latin American Operations	Business experience:	Various positions at Telmex, including Operating Manager for the paging service company Buscatel, S.A. de C.V. and Vice-President of operations for Telmex USA, Manager at Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A. de C.V.
Alejandro Cantú Jiménez	Appointed:	2001
General Counsel	Business experience:	Mijares, Angoitia, Cortés y Fuentes, S.C.
José Elías Briones Capetillo	Appointed:	2001
Administration and Finance	Business experience:	Comptroller of Telcel

Mr. Carlos Cárdenas Blásquez is the son-in-law of Jaime Chico Pardo, one of our directors.

Chief Executive Officer

Under our bylaws, the chief executive officer is entrusted with the performance, conduct and execution of our day-to-day business activities. The chief executive officer is responsible for recommending our internal control and internal audit guidelines and presenting business strategies for the approval of the Board of Directors. The chief executive officer is also required to present an annual report to the Board of Directors discussing, among other things:

the operations of the Company in the relevant year, as well as the policies followed and, if applicable, the principal pending projects;

the financial condition of the Company;

the recent results of the Company; and

the changes in the Company's financial condition.

Compensation of Directors and Senior Management

The aggregate compensation paid to our directors (including compensation paid to members of our Audit Committee) and senior management in 2006 was approximately Ps. 3.3 million and Ps. 27.2 million,

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respectively. We do not provide pension, retirement or similar benefits to our directors in their capacity as directors. Our executive officers are eligible for retirement and severance benefits required by Mexican law on the same terms as all other employees, and we do not separately set aside, accrue or determine the amount of our costs that is attributable to executive officers.

Share Ownership

According to beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC on May 4, 2007, Carlos Slim Helú holds 120,000 of our A Shares, 433 million of our AA Shares and 564 million of our L Shares directly, and his son and chairman of our Board of Directors, Patrick Slim Domit, holds 444 million of our AA Shares, 55,074 A Shares and 131 million of our L Shares directly. In addition, according to beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, Carlos Slim Helú, together with his sons and daughters, including Patrick Slim Domit, may be deemed to control us through their beneficial ownership held by a trust and another entity and their direct ownership of shares. See Major Shareholders under Item 7 and Bylaws Share Capital under Item 8.

Except as described above, according to the ownership reports of shares or other securities or rights in our shares prepared by our directors and members of senior management and provided to us, none of our directors or executive officers is the beneficial owner of more than 1% of any class of our capital stock. Directors and members of senior management are requested to provide ownership information of Company shares or other securities or rights in our shares on a yearly basis.

Table of Contents**EMPLOYEES**

The following table sets forth the number of employees and a breakdown of employees by main category of activity and geographic location as of the end of each year in the three-year period ended December 31, 2006:

	December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Number of employees	23,303	34,650	39,876
Category of activity:			
Wireless	16,624	28,453	31,047
Fixed	6,679	6,197	8,829
Geographic location:			
Mexico	9,354	11,129	12,370
United States	428	515	531
Other Latin America	13,521	23,006	26,975

As of December 31, 2006, the Progressive Union of Communication and Transport Workers of the Mexican Republic (*Sindicato Progresista de Trabajadores de Comunicación y Transporte de la República Mexicana*) represented approximately 84.9% of the employees of Telcel. All management positions at Telcel are held by non-union employees. Salaries and certain benefits are renegotiated every year. In April 2007, Telcel and the union agreed to a 4% nominal increase in basic wages, retroactive to March 1, 2007.

Under our labor agreements and Mexican labor law, we are obligated to pay seniority premiums to retiring employees and pension and death benefits to retired employees. Retirees will be entitled to receive pension increases whenever salary increases are granted to current employees.

Some of our foreign subsidiaries, including Telecom Americas, Telgua, ENITEL, CTE, CTI and TELPRI, also have active employee unions.

We believe that we have good current relations with our workforce.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions**MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth our capital structure as of April 30, 2007:

Series	Number of Shares (millions)	Percent of Capital	Percent of Voting Shares(*)
L Shares (no par value)	22,949	65.15%	
AA Shares (no par value)	11,712	33.25	95.40%
A Shares (no par value)	564	1.60	4.60
Total	35,225	100.00%	100.00%

(*) Except on limited matters for which L Shares have voting rights.

The AA Shares represented 95.40% of the full voting shares (AA Shares and A Shares) and 33.25% of the total capital stock of América Móvil as of April 30, 2007.

According to reports of beneficial ownership of our shares filed with the SEC on May 4, 2007, Carlos Slim Helú, together with his sons and daughters (together, the Slim Family), may be deemed to control us through their beneficial ownership held by a trust and another entity and their direct ownership of shares.

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Our former controlling shareholder, Amtel, and AT&T Inc., as successors of Carso Global Telecom and SBC International, Inc., respectively, were parties to an agreement relating to their ownership of AA Shares. Among other things, the agreement subjects certain transfers of AA Shares by either party to a right of first offer in favor of the other party, although the right of first offer does not apply to the conversion of AA Shares to L Shares, as permitted by our bylaws, or the subsequent transfer of L Shares. The agreement also provides for the composition of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and for each party to enter into a Management Services Agreement with us. According to reports of beneficial ownership of our shares filed with the SEC on May 4, 2007, the Slim Family and a Mexican trust that holds AA Shares for the benefit of the Slim Family (the Control Trust) expect to enter into amendments of the agreement with AT&T pursuant to which the Slim Family and the Control Trust will act as successor to Amtel (except that we do not expect to enter into a Management Services Agreement with the Control Trust or the Slim Family). According to reports of beneficial ownership filed with the SEC, the Slim Family may be deemed to control us through their beneficial ownership of shares held by the Control Trust and Inmobiliaria Carso and their direct ownership of shares. See Directors and Executive Committee under Item 6 and Related Party Transactions under this item 7.

The following table identifies each owner of more than 5% of any series of our shares as of April 30, 2007. Except as described in the table below and the accompanying notes, we are not aware of any holder of more than 5% of any series of our shares.

Shareholder (1)	AA Shares		A Shares		L Shares		Percent of Voting Shares(*)
	Shares Owned (millions)	Percent of Class	Shares Owned (millions)	Percent of Class	Shares Owned (millions)	Percent of Class	
Control Trust(2)	5,446	46.5		%		%	44.4%
AT&T Inc.	2,869	24.5					23.4
Inmobiliaria Carso(3)	691	5.9			709	3.1	5.6

(*) Except on limited matters for which L Shares have voting rights.

- (1) Based on beneficial ownership reports on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 15, 2007, we believe that as of December 31, 2006, FMR Corp was the beneficial owner of approximately 1,540 million of our L Shares. This holding would have represented 6.7% of our outstanding L Shares as of April 30, 2007. We do not know whether this institution has changed its investment in our L Shares since December 31, 2006.
- (2) Based on beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC on May 4, 2007, the Control Trust is a Mexican trust which directly holds AA Shares for the benefit of the members of the Slim Family. Members of the Slim Family, including Carlos Slim Helú, directly own an aggregate of 1,779,218,535 AA Shares and 1,979,425,027 L Shares representing 15.19% and 8.63%, respectively, of each series and 14.50% of the total voting shares. According to such reports, none of these members of the Slim Family individually directly own more than 5% of any of our shares. According to reports of beneficial ownership of shares filed with the SEC on May 4, 2007, the Slim Family may be deemed to control us through their beneficial ownership of shares held by the Control Trust and Inmobiliaria Carso and their direct ownership of shares.
- (3) Inmobiliaria Carso, S.A. de C.V. is a *sociedad anónima de capital variable* organized under the laws of Mexico. Inmobiliaria Carso is a real estate holding company. The Slim Family beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, a majority of the of the outstanding voting equity securities of Inmobiliaria Carso. Ownership of all A Shares, L Shares and AA Shares owned or controlled by Inmobiliaria Carso and other Mexican entities is deemed to be shared among each member of the Slim Family. The Slim Family may be deemed to control us through their beneficial ownership held by the Control Trust and Inmobiliaria Carso and their direct ownership of shares.

As of April 30, 2007, 65.6% of the outstanding L Shares were represented by L Share ADSs, each representing the right to receive 20 L Shares, and 99.98% of the L Share ADSs were held by 12,596 registered holders with addresses in the United States. As of such date, 29.8% of the A Shares were held in the form of A Share ADSs, each representing the right to receive 20 A Shares, and 99.83% of the A Share ADSs were held by

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5,564 registered holders with addresses in the United States. Each A Share may be exchanged at the option of the holder for one L Share.

We may repurchase our shares on the Mexican Stock Exchange from time to time up to a specified maximum aggregate value authorized by the holders of AA Shares and A Shares. As of December 31, 2006, we had been authorized by our shareholders to repurchase shares with an aggregate value of up to Ps. 40,000 million, and in April 2007 we were authorized to repurchase an additional Ps. 10,000 million. As of April 30, 2007, we had repurchased 6,111 million L Shares and 29 million A Shares, with an aggregate value of approximately Ps. 36,787 million.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Telmex and subsidiaries

We have, and expect to continue to have, a variety of contractual relationships with Telmex and its subsidiaries, including some of its international subsidiaries. These relationships include agreements arising out of the spin-off and certain transitional arrangements.

According to beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, Telmex may be deemed to be under common control with us. Telmex is the only nationwide provider of fixed-line telephony in Mexico and a leading provider of fixed local and long-distance services. Telmex also offers voice, data and Internet services in Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Peru and Colombia.

Continuing Commercial Relationships

Because both we and Telmex provide telecommunications services in some of the same geographical markets, we have extensive operational relationships. These relationships include interconnection between their respective networks; use of facilities, particularly for the co-location of equipment on premises owned by Telmex; use of Telmex's private circuits; the provision of long distance services by Telmex to our customers; and use by each of the services provided by the other. These relationships are subject to a variety of different agreements, and the most significant of these relationships are between Telcel and Telmex in Mexico and between the operating subsidiaries of Telecom Americas and Embratel, a subsidiary of Telmex that provides fixed-line telecommunication services, in Brazil. Many of them are also subject to specific regulations governing telecommunications services. The terms of these agreements are similar to those on which each company does business with unaffiliated parties.

These operational relationships between us and Telmex are material to our financial performance. In 2006, Ps. 13,407 million of our total operating revenues were attributable to interconnection with Telmex and its subsidiaries, primarily representing payments under the calling party pays system arising from fixed-to-mobile calls. We had Ps. 967 million in accounts receivable from Telmex and certain of its subsidiaries, and accounts payable of Ps. 1,973 million to Embratel at December 31, 2006. Also in 2006, Ps. 6,305 million of our cost of sales was attributable to payments to Telmex and its subsidiaries, primarily representing interconnection payments for long-distance calls carried by Telmex or its subsidiaries and use of facilities under leases and collocation agreements with Telmex or its subsidiaries.

Other Commercial Relationships

In 2006, Telmex Perú, a subsidiary of Telmex in Peru, together with our subsidiary, América Móvil Perú, agreed to jointly build a fiber optic network along the coast of Peru of approximately 2,823 kilometers. The project will be completed in different phases. The first phase entails the construction of a portion of the network for an amount of U.S.\$43 million. The construction of this phase was awarded through a private beauty-contest process to our affiliates Carso Infraestructura y Construcción, S.A. de C.V. (CICSA) and Grupo Condumex, S.A. de C.V. We may consider awarding additional phases of the project to CICSA, Condumex or other affiliated entities.

In addition, in 2005, Telmex Argentina, a subsidiary of Telmex, together with CTI Móvil, our subsidiary in Argentina, agreed to jointly build a fiber optic backbone network in Argentina of approximately 1,943 kilometers. The project will be completed in different phases. One of these phases entails the construction by CICSA of a portion of the network for an amount of U.S.\$12.5 million. We may consider awarding additional phases or portions of the phases of the project to CICSA or other of our affiliated entities.

In November 2005, Embratel entered into an agreement with our subsidiary Telecom Americas to provide backbone network capacity to our operating companies in Brazil for a period of 20 years. Under this agreement

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our subsidiaries in Brazil are required to pay Embratel a monthly fee that ranges between R\$5.0 million and R\$ 6.0 million, depending on the capacity provided under the agreement.

In the ordinary course of business, our subsidiaries in Brazil lease real property from Embratel. The aggregate amount of consideration paid for these leases is approximately R\$6.8 million on an annual basis. We may, from time to time, lease additional real estate from Embratel. In addition, Embratel leases real property from our subsidiaries in Brazil. The aggregate amount of annual payments received by our subsidiaries under the leases is R\$1.2 million.

In July 2005, Claro Chile and Telmex Chile, a subsidiary of Telmex, entered in to an agreement for the provision of capacity and infrastructure by Telmex Chile for a period of 20 years. Pursuant to the agreement, Claro Chile pays a monthly disbursement of U.S.\$17.5 million (Ps. 195.1 million) as from August 2005.

Telmex distributes Telcel handsets and prepaid cards on commercial terms, and Embratel provides call center services to the operating subsidiaries of Telecom Américas.

The terms of these agreements are similar to those on which each company does business with unaffiliated parties.

Other Transactions

From time to time, we make investments together with affiliated companies and sell or buy investments to or from affiliated companies. We have pursued joint investments in the telecommunications industry with Telmex. See *Other Investments* under Item 4. Some of these transactions are described below.

In April 2006, we announced that Telmex and we had entered together into an agreement with Verizon to acquire through an equally-owned joint venture Verizon's 28.5% indirect equity interest in CANTV for an aggregate purchase price of U.S.\$676.6 million in cash. However, the agreement was terminated by the parties in February 2007 as a result of failure to obtain necessary governmental and other regulatory approvals in Venezuela.

Transactions with Other Affiliates

We have an agreement to receive consulting services from AT&T. In 2006, we paid U.S.\$28.5 million to Amtel (with whom we had a consulting services agreement before the merger) and U.S.\$1.0 million to AT&T in compensation for their respective services. Our board of directors approved the payment of U.S.\$30 million in fees to América Telecom during 2006 for consulting services under our consulting services agreement with Amtel. This agreement was terminated as part of our merger with Amtel.

Telcel purchases materials or services from a variety of companies that, according to beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, are under common control with us. These services include insurance and banking services provided by Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A. de C.V. and its subsidiaries. In addition, we sell products in Mexico through the Sanborns and Sears store chains. Telcel purchases these materials and services on terms no less favorable than it could obtain from unaffiliated parties, and would have access to other sources if our affiliates ceased to provide them on competitive terms.

Note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report provides additional information about our related party transactions.

Table of Contents**Item 8. Financial Information**

See Item 18 Financial Statements and pages F-1 through F-68.

DIVIDENDS

We have paid cash dividends on our shares each year since 2001. The table below sets forth the nominal amount of dividends paid per share in each year indicated, in pesos and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on each of the respective payment dates. The figures presented below, for all periods, have been adjusted to reflect the three-for-one stock split effected on July 19, 2005.

Year ended December 31,	Pesos per Share	Dollars per Share
2006	Ps. 0.1000	U.S.\$ 0.0091
2005(1)	0.3700	0.0345
2004	0.0350	0.0030

(1) Includes the payment of an extraordinary dividend in December 2005, as described below.

The declaration, amount and payment of dividends by América Móvil is determined by majority vote of the holders of AA Shares and A Shares, generally on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, and depends on our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the holders of AA Shares and A Shares. We declared a dividend in April 2004 of Ps. 0.04 per share, payable in four installments of Ps. 0.013 per share in June, September and December 2004 and March 2005. We declared a dividend in April 2005 of Ps. 0.07 per share, payable in four installments of Ps. 0.0175 per share in June, September and December 2005 and March 2006. In addition, in December 2005, we declared an extraordinary dividend of Ps 0.30 per share, which was paid in a single installment on December 23, 2005. In April 2006, our shareholders authorized a dividend of Ps. 0.10 per share, payable in a single installment in July 2006. In April 2007, our shareholders authorized a dividend of Ps. 0.20 per share, payable in a single installment in July 2007. These dividends were or will be paid on each series of our shares.

Our bylaws provide that holders of AA Shares, A Shares and L Shares participate on a per-share basis in dividend payments and other distributions, subject to certain preferential dividend rights of holders of L Shares. See Bylaws Dividend Rights and Bylaws Preferential Rights of L Shares under Item 10.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In each of the countries in which we conduct operations, we are party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. These proceedings include, without limitation, tax, labor, antitrust and contractual claims and claims regarding interconnection practices or agreements and tariffs. See Note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Our concessions are generally subject to early termination for violations of certain service, quality, coverage standards and certain interconnection obligations. We are also party to a number of proceedings regarding our compliance with concession standards. As of the date of this annual report, we believe that none of these proceedings is likely to result in the revocation of any of our material concessions.

Below is a summary of the most significant legal proceedings in which we are currently involved.

Table of Contents**Telcel*****Cofeco***

Administrative proceedings have been commenced by Cofeco against Telcel for alleged anti-competitive behavior in connection with: (i) actions by certain distributors of Telcel with regard to the purchase and sale of cellular equipment; (ii) exclusivity agreements with certain content providers; (iii) the refusal to grant interconnection to a certain provider of trunking services for the exchange of SMS short messages; and (iv) antitrust practices in the interconnection market. These proceedings are in varying procedural stages and no final ruling against Telcel has been issued. Also, we have been informed of pending administrative investigations regarding antitrust practices in the interconnection services market. If we are unsuccessful in challenging any of the aforementioned proceedings, they may result in significant fines or specific regulations applicable to Telcel. We have not made provisions in our financial statements for these potential liabilities because at the time our most recent financial statements were published, we could not reasonably determine the amount of such contingencies.

Interconnection Fees

In December 2004, Telcel reached an agreement with various other telecommunications service providers as to the interconnection fees applicable under the calling party pays system for the period from January 1, 2005 until December 31, 2007. The agreement called for a gradual reduction of 10% per year in interconnection fees charged under the calling party pays system from the 2004 rate of Ps. 1.90 per minute to Ps. 1.39 by the end of 2007. The agreement also contemplated that these reductions would be reflected in the tariffs charged by fixed operators to their users. The new framework was promoted by Cofetel, and the related agreements were registered with Cofetel. Certain telecommunications service providers challenged the framework, arguing that the proposed interconnection fees did not properly take into account costs associated with the interconnection fee applicable under the calling party pays, and have initiated proceedings with Cofetel to obtain their intervention in resolving the matter.

In September 2006, Cofetel ruled on the challenges and established a framework of interconnection fees applicable to the operators that challenged the previous framework. Under the resolution, interconnection fees applicable to such operators are: Ps. 1.71 per minute or fraction during 2005; Ps. 1.54 per minute or fraction for the period between January and September 2006; Ps. 1.23 per minute for the period between October and December 2006. In addition, Cofetel ruled that starting in 2007, interconnection fees would be charged based on the total number of seconds used during all completed calls for the month rounded to the next minute, rather than by rounding each call to the next minute, as had been the practice. In order to mitigate the effects of this change, Cofetel ruled that wireless operators were entitled to a surcharge of 25% in 2007, 18% in 2008 and 10% in 2009 over the interconnection fees billed to fixed-line operators.

Following the Cofetel resolution, Telcel began participating in negotiations among fixed-line and wireless operators to establish a mutually acceptable interconnection tariff framework and resolve disputes arising from the resolution. During the last quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007, Telcel reached an agreement with fixed-line and wireless operators comprising a substantial majority of the local and long-distance traffic delivered through Telcel's network. Under the agreement, the following interconnection fees apply instead of the fees that otherwise would have applied under the Cofetel resolution: Ps. 1.54 per minute for the period between September 2006 and December 2006; Ps. 1.34 per minute for 2007; Ps. 1.21 per minute for 2008; Ps. 1.09 per minute for 2009; and Ps. 1.00 per minute for 2010. The interconnection fees are not based on the actual number of seconds of use, but rather on rounding each call to the next minute. Certain long-distance operators that had opposed the long-distance calling party pays system withdrew their administrative and judicial objections to it and became parties to the agreement. Although Telcel is continuing to negotiate with the operators that have not become parties to the agreement, we cannot assure you that these operators will decide to join the agreement.

We are currently applying the tariff framework established by Cofetel to those operators that have not become parties to the agreement. However, Telcel does not agree with Cofetel's resolution and has initiated

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judicial proceedings (*juicio de amparo*) to challenge the resolution. We have obtained an injunction (*suspensión definitiva*) suspending the effects of some aspects of the resolution, but the injunction (as requested by us) does not suspend the application of the Cofotel tariff scheme, a suspension in respect of which would have exposed us to the risk of potentially having to return collected interconnection fees to other operators. We cannot predict the outcome of these proceedings; however, although the Cofotel tariff framework will reduce Telcel's revenues from interconnection fees paid by the operators that are not party to the agreement, we do not currently anticipate that the Cofotel tariff framework will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated revenues. Also, the fixed-line operators that are not parties to the agreement, including Axtel and Avantel, initiated proceedings (*juicios de nulidad*) requesting the resolution to be declared null. As of the date hereof, no final resolution has been issued.

Short Message Services (SMS)

Under the terms of its concessions for the 800 megahertz spectrum, Telcel must pay to the Mexican government a royalty based on gross revenues from concessioned services. The royalty is levied at rates that vary from region to region but average approximately 6%. We believe that short message services are value-added services, which are not concessioned services, and that revenues from short message services should not be subject to this royalty. In related proceedings, Cofotel has ruled that short text messages are subject to the interconnection regulatory regime and that such services do not constitute value-added services. We are currently disputing these issues in an administrative proceeding, but have made provisions in our financial statements with respect to this potential liability for an amount of Ps. 375 million.

Tax Assessment

On March 3, 2006, the Mexican Tax Administration System (*Sistema de Administración Tributaria*, or SAT) notified Telcel of an assessment of Ps. 271.6 million (Ps. 150.2 million plus adjustments, fines and late fees) as a result of a tax deduction made by Telcel in 2003 of Ps. 1,221.9 million in connection with royalty payments made to another subsidiary of América Móvil related to the use of certain trademarks. We believe that these deductions were made in accordance with applicable law and have challenged the validity of this assessment. Also, on June 4, 2007, the SAT notified us of an additional assessment of Ps. 522 million (Ps. 249.2 million plus adjustments, fines and late fees) as a result of a tax deduction made by us in 2003 of Ps. 733.1 million in connection with the aforementioned royalty payments. Based on the foregoing, Telcel expects that the SAT will challenge similar deductions for royalty payments made during 2004, 2005 and 2006. We have not made provisions in our financial statements with respect to this potential liability because, based on our evaluation of available legal arguments, we believe that we will successfully challenge these assessments.

Comcel***Voice over IP***

In March 2000, the Colombian Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (*Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio*, or SIC) issued Resolution No. 4954, requiring Comcel to pay a fine of approximately U.S.\$100 thousand for alleged anti-competitive behavior. In addition to this administrative fine, the SIC ordered Comcel to pay damages to other long distance operators. The long distance operators estimated their damages to be U.S.\$70 million. Comcel requested an administrative review of the damages decision, which was denied in June 2000. Comcel appealed, and the appeal was rejected in November 2000. Comcel resubmitted the appeal in February 2001. Comcel also filed a special action in court challenging the denial of the administrative review. Following a series of court proceedings, a Colombian appeals court in June 2002 ordered that Comcel's February 2001 appeal be granted and that the administrative decision against Comcel be reviewed. After additional proceedings, the Constitutional Court revoked the previous decision and ordered the continuance of the procedure for the determination of damages to the other operators.

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In the opinion of counsel representing Comcel in this matter, in the event the SIC decides to award damages to the long distances service providers, the amount of such damages should not exceed the income received by Comcel from the provision of Voice over IP services, which amount is substantially lower than the amount estimated by the long distance service providers. We have made provisions in our financial statements with respect to this potential liability. There can be no assurance that the amount of damages ultimately determined by the SIC will be consistent with our counsel's opinion. Comcel expects to continue pursuing all available legal actions after a decision on damages is rendered.

Distributors

In 2005, Comcel was notified of arbitration proceedings initiated against it by Celcenter Ltda., Punto Celular, Ltda. and Concelular, S.A., which were distributors of Comcel until May 2004. In October 2006, Comcel was also notified of an arbitration proceeding initiated against it by Movitel, Ltda., which was a distributor of Comcel until September 2006. The proceeding relates to Comcel's decision to reduce the commissions paid to distributors. In the proceedings, the distributors allege: (i) abuse of dominant position on Comcel's part; (ii) the existence of an agency relationship between Comcel and the distributors; and (iii) breach of contract and commercial liability on the part of Comcel. Claimants seek to recover approximately U.S.\$22 million from Comcel. In February 2007, Comcel was notified of an arbitration proceeding initiated against it by Tecnoquímicas, S.A., which was a distributor of prepaid cards of Comcel until July 2006. In the proceeding, the distributor alleges breach of contract and commercial liability on the part of Comcel. Claimant seeks to recover approximately U.S.\$34 million from Comcel. We have made provisions in our financial statements with respect to these potential liabilities.

In the opinion of counsel representing Comcel in these matters, in the event the decision awards payment to the distributors by Comcel, the amount of these payments would not be as requested by the distributors. There can be no assurance that the awards would be consistent with our counsel's opinion.

Telecom Americas

Anatel Inflation-Related Adjustments

ANATEL has challenged each of Tess, S.A., or Tess, and ATL-Telecom Leste, S.A., or ATL, regarding the calculation of inflation-related adjustments due under these companies' concession agreements with ANATEL. Forty percent of the concession price under each of these agreements was due upon execution and 60% was due in three equal annual installments (subject to inflation-related adjustments and interest) beginning in 1999. Both companies have made these concession payments, but ANATEL has rejected the companies' calculation of the inflation-related adjustments and requested payment of the alleged shortfalls. The companies have filed declaratory and consignment actions in Brazilian courts seeking resolution of the disputes. The court of first instance ruled against ATL's filing for declaratory action in October 2001 and ATL's filing for consignment action in September 2002. Subsequently, ATL filed appeals, which are pending. In September 2003, the court of first instance ruled against Tess' filing for consignment action. Subsequently, Tess filed an appeal, which is still pending. No ruling has been made to date in respect of the declaratory action filed by Tess. At December 31, 2006, the aggregate contested amounts were approximately U.S.\$178 million, including potential penalties and interest. We have made provisions in our financial statements for these potential liabilities.

BNDESPar

Prior to our acquisition of Telet and Americel, BNDESPar, a subsidiary of BNDES, the Brazilian development bank, had entered into investment and other shareholder agreements with Americel, Telet and certain of their significant shareholders. Under these agreements, BNDESPar had the right, among others, to participate in the sale of shares of Telet and Americel in the event of certain transfers of control, for so long as BNDESPar held 5% of the share of capital in those companies. In October 2003, we increased the capital of each of Telet and Americel and BNDESPar's ownership fell below 5% from approximately 20% in each as it elected

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not to exercise its preemptive rights. Subsequently, BNDESPar sent official notices to Telet and Americel reserving its rights under the agreements in respect of certain past transfers of shares. In November 2004, BNDESPar filed a lawsuit with the competent court of Rio de Janeiro claiming that BNDESPar is entitled to sell its shares in Telet and Americel to Telecom Americas for approximately U.S.\$164 million. We do not believe that BNDESPar has valid grounds for its claims against Telecom Americas. Telecom Americas is defending itself vigorously against these claims. There can be no assurance, however, that we will ultimately prevail. We have not made provisions in our financial statements for this potential liability.

Lune Patent Case

A Brazilian company claims that wireless operators in Brazil have infringed its patent over certain caller ID technology. The plaintiff first brought a patent infringement case in a state court in Brasília, Federal Capital of Brazil, against Americel and later brought cases, as part of two separate proceedings, against other 23 defendants, including all of our other operating subsidiaries in Brazil. Although we believe that the patent does not cover the technology that is used by Americel to provide caller ID services, Americel lost the case at the trial level and on first appeal. After the judgment against Americel was rendered, a federal court in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, rendered a preliminary injunction decision suspending the effects of the patent, in an action filed by a supplier of caller ID technology. Americel filed three special appeals against the decision of the state court in Brasília, seeking review at the Superior Court of Justice (which is the highest court in Brazil to decide on questions of federal law) and Supreme Court (the highest court in Brazil to decide on questions of constitutional law). The Court of Appeals has determined that two of our special appeals will be heard by the Superior Court of Justice. Our request for a special appeal before the Supreme Court has been denied. Americel filed a motion requesting the reversal of this decision, which is still pending. Americel intends to continue vigorously defending itself against this claim.

The cases against the other operators are still on their initial stages. Plaintiff has brought these other cases in the same state trial court that heard the case against Americel, but defendants have requested that the cases be transferred to another court on jurisdictional grounds. The Americel judgment does not bind other state courts or the federal courts of Brazil. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves from these claims, and do not expect that there will be a resolution of these other cases within the next following years.

In the case of Americel, the plaintiff has requested the initiation of the necessary proceedings relating to the determination of damages. The court has estimated that the award for damages could amount to as much as approximately U.S.\$ 270 million. In September 2006, the Higher Court of Justice of Brazil unanimously ruled to stay the trial due to a court order that suspended the validity of the patent in question. The trial shall remain stayed as long as the patent remains suspended. The court is scheduled to review the preliminary injunction suspending the effect of the patent at the end of September 2007. Furthermore, Americel is benefited from limited contractual compensation from its equipment suppliers (Nortel Networks) in respect of intellectual property infringement claims. We have not made provisions in our financial statements for these potential liabilities.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

TRADING MARKETS

Our shares and ADSs are listed or quoted on the following markets:

L Shares	Mexican Stock Exchange Mexico City
	Mercado de Valores Latinoamericanos en Euros (LATIBEX) Madrid, Spain
L Share ADSs	New York Stock Exchange New York
	FWB Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse Frankfurt
A Shares	Mexican Stock Exchange Mexico City
A Share ADSs	NASDAQ National Market New York

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sales prices for the L Shares on the Mexican Stock Exchange and the reported high and low sales prices for the L Share ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. Prices for all periods have been adjusted to reflect the three-for-one stock split effected in July 2005, but have not been restated in constant currency units.

	Mexican Stock Exchange		NYSE	
	High	Low	High	Low
	(pesos per L Share)		(U.S. dollars per L Share ADS)	
Annual highs and lows				
2002			U.S.	U.S.
	Ps. 3.08	Ps. 1.91	\$ 6.79	\$ 3.84
2003	5.15	2.33	9.11	4.16
2004	9.82	5.24	17.99	9.44
2005	16.62	8.90	30.99	15.96
2006	24.84	15.66	45.71	27.80
Quarterly highs and lows				
2005:				
First quarter	Ps. 10.89	Ps. 8.94	U.S.\$ 19.63	U.S.\$ 15.96
Second quarter	11.05	8.90	20.38	16.14
Third quarter	14.19	10.66	26.32	19.85
Fourth quarter	16.62	12.45	30.99	22.90
2006:				
First quarter	Ps. 19.25	Ps. 15.66	U.S.\$ 35.73	U.S.\$ 31.15
Second quarter	22.27	15.94	41.07	27.80
Third quarter	21.71	17.21	39.37	31.29
Fourth quarter	24.84	21.28	45.71	38.61
Monthly highs and lows				
2006:				
December	Ps. 24.84	Ps. 23.17	U.S.\$ 45.71	U.S.\$ 42.57
2007:				
January	Ps. 25.15	Ps. 23.52	U.S.\$ 46.21	U.S.\$ 42.91
February	26.45	24.28	48.50	43.45
March	26.44	23.58	47.88	42.10
April	29.79	27.37	54.60	49.74
May	32.92	29.12	61.19	51.94

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The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sales prices for the A Shares on the Mexican Stock Exchange and the high and low bid prices for A Share ADSs published by NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc., or NASDAQ. Bid prices published by NASDAQ for the A Share ADSs are inter-dealer quotations and may not reflect actual transactions. Prices for all periods have been adjusted to reflect the three-for-one stock split effected in July 2005, but have not been restated in constant currency units.

	Mexican Stock Exchange		NASDAQ	
	High	Low	High	Low
	(pesos per A Share)		(U.S. dollars per A Share ADS)	
Annual highs and lows				
2002			U.S.	U.S.
	Ps.3.07	Ps.1.87	\$ 6.73	\$ 3.86
2003	5.12	2.31	9.01	4.19
2004	9.77	5.15	17.34	9.33
2005	16.64	9.00	30.94	15.83
2006	24.80	15.60	45.70	27.60
Quarterly highs and lows				
2005:				
First quarter	Ps.10.87	Ps.9.10	U.S.\$ 19.96	U.S.\$ 15.83
Second quarter	11.00	9.00	20.33	16.01
Third quarter	14.00	10.63	26.24	19.80
Fourth quarter	16.64	12.30	30.94	22.73
2006:				
First quarter	Ps.19.00	Ps.15.60	U.S.\$ 35.63	U.S.\$ 30.90
Second quarter	22.25	15.70	40.91	27.60
Third quarter	21.70	17.00	39.52	31.11
Fourth quarter	24.80	23.30	45.70	38.46
Monthly highs and lows				
2006:				
December	Ps.24.80	Ps.23.20	U.S.\$ 45.70	U.S.\$ 42.50
2007:				
January	Ps.25.00	Ps.23.48	U.S.\$ 46.10	U.S.\$ 42.83
February	26.50	24.42	48.35	43.36
March	26.42	23.60	47.73	42.10
April	29.52	27.30	54.67	49.74
May	32.89	29.00	61.08	51.95

TRADING ON THE MEXICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The Mexican Stock Exchange (*Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, S.A. de C.V.*), located in Mexico City, is the only stock exchange in Mexico. Founded in 1907, it is organized as a corporation and operates under a concession from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*). Its shares are held by 30 brokerage firms, which are exclusively authorized to trade on the Exchange. Trading on the Mexican Stock Exchange takes place principally through automated systems between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Mexico City time, each business day. The Mexican Stock Exchange operates a system of automatic suspension of trading in shares of a particular issuer as a means of controlling excessive price volatility, but under current regulations this system does not apply to securities such as the A Shares or the L Shares that are directly or indirectly (for example, through ADSs) quoted on a stock exchange (including for these purposes NASDAQ) outside Mexico.

Settlement is effected three business days after a share transaction on the Mexican Stock Exchange. Deferred settlement, even by mutual agreement, is not permitted without the approval of the CNBV. Most

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securities traded on the Mexican Stock Exchange, including those of América Móvil, are on deposit with S.D. Indeval Institución para el Depósito de Valores, S.A. de C.V., a privately owned securities depository that acts as a clearinghouse for Mexican Stock Exchange transactions.

Item 10. Additional Information

BYLAWS

Set forth below is a brief summary of certain significant provisions of our bylaws and Mexican law. This description does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to our bylaws, which have been filed as an exhibit to this annual report. For a description of the provisions of our bylaws relating to our Board of Directors, Executive and Audit Committees and External Auditor, see Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees.

Mexican Securities Market Law

In July 2006 a new Mexican Securities Market Law came into effect. Such new law introduced significant changes to the then current legal regime, including:

the establishment of a separate corporate form of organization for issuers with stock registered in the CNBV and listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange;

the redefinition of the functions and structure of the board of directors, including (i) increasing the number of members of the board of directors (up to 21, with independent members comprising at least 25%) and (ii) requiring that the status of the members of the board of directors as independent be determined by the shareholders' meeting, subject to the CNBV's authority to challenge such determination;

a legal framework applicable to the chief executive officer (*director general*) and executive officers (*directivos relevantes*) entrusted with the day-to-day management of the company;

a more precise definition of fiduciary duties, including the duty of care and the duty of loyalty, for members of the board of directors and its secretary, the chief executive officer and other executive officers;

more defined liability for members of the board of directors and its secretary with respect to the operations and performance of the company, including (i) the payment of damages and losses resulting from their lack of care or loyalty and (ii) criminal penalties of up to 12 years of imprisonment for certain illegal acts involving willful misconduct. The company or shareholders that represent 5% or more of the capital stock of the company may bring civil actions to enforce the new liability provisions described under (i) above, whereas criminal actions under (ii) above may only be brought by the Mexican Ministry of Finance, after consulting with the CNBV and, in certain cases, by the victim;

the elimination of the requirement that a company have a statutory auditor, and the delegation to the committee performing corporate governance and audit functions and the external auditors of specific obligations regarding corporate governance and oversight;

the requirement that all members of the committees that performed the audit and corporate governance functions be independent as qualified by the shareholders;

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enhanced functions and responsibilities of the audit committee, including (i) evaluation of performance of the external auditors, (ii) review and discussion of the financial statements of the company and advising the board of directors of the committee's recommendations for approval of such financial statements, (iii) oversight of internal controls and internal audit procedures of the company, (iv) the receipt and analysis of recommendations and observations to its functions from shareholders, members

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of the board of directors and senior management, and the authority to act upon such recommendations and observations and (v) the authority to call a shareholders meeting and to contribute to the meeting's agenda;

the requirement that the shareholders meeting approve all transactions that represent 20% or more of the consolidated assets of the company within a given fiscal year; and

the inclusion of a new set of rules requiring a company to obtain prior authorization from the CNBV to carry out public offerings of securities and tender offers.

On December 13, 2006, we amended our bylaws in order to reflect the amendments to the Mexican Securities Market Law.

Organization and Register

América Móvil is a *sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable* organized in Mexico under the Mexican General Corporations Law (*Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles*) and the Mexican Securities Market Law. It was registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City on October 13, 2000 under the number 263,770.

Share Capital

Our capital stock comprises AA Shares, without par value, A Shares, without par value and L Shares, without par value. All of the outstanding shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

AA Shares and A Shares have full voting rights. Holders of L Shares may vote only in limited circumstances as described under Voting Rights under this Item 10. The rights of holders of all series of capital stock are identical except for the voting rights and the limitations on non-Mexican ownership of AA Shares. The AA Shares, which must always represent at least 51% of the combined AA Shares and A Shares, may be owned only by holders that qualify as Mexican investors as defined in the Foreign Investment Law (*Ley de Inversión Extranjera*) and our bylaws. See Limitations on Share Ownership under this Item 10.

Each AA Share or A Share may be exchanged at the option of the holder for one L Share, provided that the AA Shares may never represent less than 20% of our outstanding capital stock or less than 51% of our combined AA Shares and A Shares.

Voting Rights

Each AA Share and A Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of our shareholders. Each L Share entitles the holder to one vote at any meeting at which holders of L Shares are entitled to vote. Holders of L Shares are entitled to vote only to elect two members of the Board of Directors and the corresponding alternate directors and on the following matters:

the transformation of América Móvil from one type of company to another;

any merger of América Móvil;

the extension of our corporate life;

our voluntary dissolution;

a change in our corporate purpose;

a change in our state of incorporation;

removal of our shares from listing on the Mexican Stock Exchange or any foreign stock exchange; and

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any action that would prejudice the rights of holders of L Shares.

A resolution on any of the specified matters requires the affirmative vote of both a majority of all outstanding shares and a majority of the AA Shares and the A Shares voting together.

Under Mexican law, holders of shares of any series are also entitled to vote as a class on any action that would prejudice the rights of holders of shares of such series, and a holder of shares of such series would be entitled to judicial relief against any such action taken without such a vote. The determination whether an action requires a class vote on these grounds would initially be made by the Board of Directors or other party calling for shareholder action. A negative determination would be subject to judicial challenge by an affected shareholder, and the necessity for a class vote would ultimately be determined by a court. There are no other procedures for determining whether a proposed shareholder action requires a class vote, and Mexican law does not provide extensive guidance on the criteria to be applied in making such a determination.

Shareholders Meetings

General shareholders meetings may be ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Extraordinary general meetings are those called to consider certain matters specified in Article 182 of the Mexican General Corporations Law (*Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles*), including, principally, amendments of the bylaws, liquidation, merger and transformation from one type of company to another, as well as to consider the removal of our shares from listing on the Mexican Stock Exchange or any foreign stock exchange. General meetings called to consider all other matters are ordinary meetings. The two directors elected by the holders of L Shares are elected at a special meeting of holders of L Shares. All other matters on which holders of L Shares are entitled to vote would be considered at an extraordinary general meeting.

A special meeting of the holders of L Shares must be held each year for the election or ratification of directors. An ordinary general meeting of the holders of AA Shares and A Shares must be held each year to consider the approval of the financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, to elect or ratify directors and to determine the allocation of the profits of the preceding year. An ordinary general shareholder meeting of all shareholders, including holders of L Shares, must be held to consider the approval of all transactions that represent 20% or more of our consolidated assets within the corresponding immediately preceding quarter of any fiscal year.

The quorum for an ordinary general meeting of the AA Shares and A Shares is 50% of such shares, and action may be taken by a majority of the shares present. If a quorum is not available, a second meeting may be called at which action may be taken by a majority of the AA Shares and A Shares present, regardless of the number of such shares. Special meetings of holders of L Shares are governed by the same rules applicable to ordinary general meetings of holders of AA Shares and A Shares. The quorum for an extraordinary general meeting at which holders of L Shares may not vote is 75% of the AA Shares and A Shares, and the quorum for an extraordinary general meeting at which holders of L Shares are entitled to vote is 75% of the outstanding capital stock. If a quorum is not available in either case, a second meeting may be called and action may be taken, provided a majority of the shares entitled to vote is present. Whether on first or second call, actions at an extraordinary general meeting may be taken by a majority vote of the AA Shares and A Shares outstanding and, on matters which holders of L Shares are entitled to vote, a majority vote of all the capital stock.

Holders of 20% of our outstanding capital stock may have any shareholder action set aside by filing a complaint with a court of law within 15 days after the close of the meeting at which such action was taken and showing that the challenged action violates Mexican law or our bylaws. In addition, any holder of our capital stock may bring an action at any time within five years challenging any shareholder action. Relief under these provisions is only available to holders:

who were entitled to vote on, or whose rights as shareholders were adversely affected by, the challenged shareholder action; and

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whose shares were not represented when the action was taken or, if represented, were voted against it. Shareholders' meetings may be called by the Board of Directors, its chairman, its corporate secretary, the President of the Audit Committee or a court. The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the President of the Audit Committee may be required to call a meeting of shareholders by the holders or 10% of the outstanding capital stock. Notice of meetings must be published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (*Diario Oficial de la Federación*) or a newspaper of general circulation in Mexico City at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

In order to attend a meeting, shareholders are required to deposit their shares at the office of our corporate secretary with a Mexican or foreign banking institution or with a Mexican exchange broker. The depositary for the L Share ADSs and the A Share ADSs does not satisfy this requirement, so ADS holders are not entitled to attend shareholder meetings. However, ADS holders may still vote through the depositary.

Dividend Rights

At the annual ordinary general meeting of holders of AA Shares and A Shares, the Board of Directors submits our financial statements for the previous fiscal year, together with a report thereon by the Board, to the holders of AA Shares and A Shares for approval. The holders of AA Shares and A Shares, once they have approved the financial statements, determine the allocation of our net profits for the preceding year. They are required by law to allocate 5% of such net profits to a legal reserve, which is not thereafter available for distribution except as a stock dividend, until the amount of the legal reserve equals 20% of our capital stock. The remainder of net profits is available for distribution.

All shares outstanding at the time a dividend or other distribution is declared are entitled to participate in such dividend or other distribution, subject to certain preferential rights of the L Shares. See **Preferential Rights of L Shares** under this Item 10.

Preferential Rights of L Shares

Holders of L Shares are entitled to receive a cumulative preferred annual dividend of 0.00042 pesos per share before any dividends are payable in respect of any other class of América Móvil capital stock. If we pay dividends with respect to any fiscal year in addition to the L Share preferred dividend, such dividends must be allocated:

first, to the payment of dividends with respect to the A Share and AA Shares, in an equal amount per share, up to the amount of the L Share preferred dividend, and

second, to the payment of dividends with respect to all classes of América Móvil shares such that the dividend per share is equal. Upon liquidation of América Móvil, holders of L Shares will be entitled to a liquidation preference equal to:

accrued but unpaid L Share preferred dividends, plus

0.00833 pesos per share (representing the capital attributable to such shares as set forth in our bylaws) before any distribution is made in respect of our other capital stock in accordance with Article 113 of the Mexican General Corporations Law (*Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles*).

Following payment in full of any such amount, holders of AA Shares and A Shares are entitled to receive, if available, an amount per share equal to the liquidation preference paid per L Share. Following payment in full of the foregoing amounts, all shareholders share equally, on a per share basis, in any remaining amounts payable in respect of our capital stock.

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Limitation on Capital Increases

Our bylaws require that any capital increase be represented by new shares of each series in proportion to the number of shares of each series outstanding.

Preemptive Rights

In the event of a capital increase, except in certain circumstances such as mergers, convertible debentures, public offers and placement of repurchased shares, a holder of existing shares of a given series has a preferential right to subscribe for a sufficient number of shares of the same series to maintain the holder's existing proportionate holdings of shares of that series. Preemptive rights must be exercised within the next 15 calendar days following the publication of notice of the capital increase in the Official Gazette of the Federation (*Diario Oficial de la Federación*) and a newspaper of general circulation in Mexico City. Under Mexican law, preemptive rights cannot be traded separately from the corresponding shares that give rise to such rights. As a result, there is no trading market for the rights in connection with a capital increase. Holders of ADSs may exercise preemptive rights only through the depositary. We are not required to take steps that may be necessary to make this possible.

Limitations on Share Ownership

Our bylaws provide that at least 20% of our capital stock must consist of AA Shares. Our bylaws also provide that A Shares and L Shares together cannot represent more than 80% of our capital stock. AA Shares can only be held or acquired by:

Mexican citizens;

Mexican corporations whose capital stock is held completely by Mexican citizens;

Mexican corporations in which at least 51% of their capital stock may only be held or acquired by (i) Mexican citizens or (ii) Mexican corporations;

Mexican credit and insurance companies;

Mexican investment companies operating under the Investment Companies Law (*Ley de Sociedades de Inversión*) and Mexican institutional investors as defined in the Mexican Securities Market Law; and

Trusts expressly permitted to acquire AA Shares in accordance with Mexican law and in which (i) the majority of the trustee's rights are held by Mexican citizens, corporations whose capital stock is completely held by Mexican citizens, and Mexican credit, insurance and investment companies, or (ii) the AA Shares controlled by the trust represent a minority of the outstanding AA Shares and are voted in the same manner as the majority of the outstanding AA Shares.

If foreign governments or states acquire our AA Shares, such shares would immediately be rendered without effect or value.

Non-Mexican investors cannot hold AA Shares except through trusts that effectively neutralize their votes. AT&T, one of our shareholders, holds its AA Shares through a trust that has been approved by relevant authorities in Mexico for this purpose.

Restrictions on Certain Transactions

Our bylaws provide that any transfer of more than 10% of the combined A Shares and AA Shares, effected in one or more transactions by any person or group of persons acting in concert, requires prior approval by our Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors denies such approval, however, Mexican law and our bylaws require it to designate an alternate transferee, who must pay market price for the shares as quoted on the

Mexican Stock Exchange.

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Further, the ordinary shareholders meeting shall approve all transactions that represent 20% or more of our consolidated assets within the corresponding immediately preceding quarter of any fiscal year.

Restrictions on Deregistration in Mexico

Our shares are registered with the National Securities Registry (*Registro Nacional de Valores*) maintained by the CNBV, as required under the Mexican Securities Market Law and regulations issued by the CNBV.

If we wish to cancel our registration, or if it is cancelled by the CNBV, we are required to conduct a public offer to purchase all the outstanding shares prior to such cancellation. Such offer shall be addressed exclusively to those persons other than the members of the controlling group of shareholders, who were shareholders or holders of other securities representing such shares (i) as of the date set forth by the CNBV, if the registration is cancelled by resolution thereof, or (ii) as of the date of the resolution adopted by the general extraordinary shareholders meeting, if the registration is cancelled voluntarily.

Our bylaws provide that if, after the public offer is concluded, there are still outstanding shares held by the general public, América Móvil will be required to create a trust for a period of six months, into which we will be required to contribute funds in an amount sufficient to purchase, at the same price as the offer price, the number of outstanding shares held by the general public.

Unless the CNBV authorizes otherwise, upon the prior approval of the Board of Directors which must take into account the opinion of the audit committee, the offer price will be the higher of: (i) the average of the closing price during the previous 30 days on which the shares may have been quoted, or (ii) the book value of the shares in accordance with the most recent quarterly report submitted to the CNBV and to the Mexican Stock Exchange.

The voluntary cancellation of the registration shall be subject to (i) the prior authorization of the CNBV, and (ii) the authorization of not less than 95% of the outstanding capital stock in a general extraordinary shareholders meeting.

Tender Offer Rules

Our bylaws provide that any purchasers or group of purchasers that obtain or increase a significant participation (*i.e.*, 30% or more) in the capital stock of the company, without conducting a previous public offer in accordance with the applicable rules issued by the CNBV, would not have the right to exercise the corporate rights of their shares, and that the company will not register such shares in the share registry book.

Other Provisions

Variable capital. We are permitted to issue shares constituting fixed capital and shares constituting variable capital. All of our outstanding shares of capital stock constitute fixed capital. The issuance of variable-capital shares, unlike the issuance of fixed-capital shares, does not require an amendment of the bylaws, although it does require a majority vote of the AA Shares and the A Shares.

Forfeiture of shares. As required by Mexican law, our bylaws provide that any alien who at the time of incorporation or at any time thereafter acquires an interest or participation in the capital of the corporation shall be considered, by virtue thereof, as Mexican in respect thereof and shall be deemed to have agreed not to invoke the protection of his own government, under penalty, in case of breach of such agreement, of forfeiture to the nation of such interest or participation. Under this provision a non-Mexican shareholder is deemed to have agreed not to invoke the protection of his own government by asking such government to interpose a diplomatic claim against the Mexican government with respect to the shareholder's rights as a shareholder, but is not deemed to have waived any other rights it may have, including any rights under the U.S. securities laws, with respect to its investment in América Móvil. If the shareholder invokes such governmental protection in violation

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of this agreement, its shares could be forfeited to the Mexican government. Mexican law requires that such a provision be included in the bylaws of all Mexican corporations unless such bylaws prohibit ownership of shares by non-Mexican persons.

Exclusive jurisdiction. Our bylaws provide that legal actions relating to the execution, interpretation or performance of the bylaws shall be brought only in Mexican courts.

Duration. América Móvil's existence under the bylaws continues indefinitely.

Purchase of our own shares. According to the bylaws, we may repurchase our shares on the Mexican Stock Exchange at any time at the then prevailing market price. Any such repurchase must conform to guidelines established by the Board of Directors, and the amount available to repurchase shares must be approved by the general ordinary shareholders meeting. The economic and voting rights corresponding to repurchased shares may not be exercised during the period in which we own such shares, and such shares are not deemed to be outstanding for purposes of calculating any quorum or vote at any shareholders' meeting during such period.

Conflict of interest. A shareholder that votes on a business transaction in which its interest conflicts with América Móvil's may be liable for damages, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without its vote.

Appraisal rights. Whenever the shareholders approve a change of corporate purposes, change of nationality of the corporation or transformation from one type of company to another, any shareholder entitled to vote on such change that has voted against it may withdraw from América Móvil and receive the book value attributable to its shares, provided it exercises its right within 15 days following the adjournment of the meeting at which the change was approved.

Rights of Shareholders

The protections afforded to minority shareholders under Mexican law are different from those in the United States and many other jurisdictions. The substantive law concerning fiduciary duties of directors has not been the subject of extensive judicial interpretation in Mexico, unlike many states in the United States where duties of care and loyalty elaborated by judicial decisions help to shape the rights of minority shareholders. Mexican civil procedure does not contemplate class actions, which permit shareholders in U.S. courts to bring actions on behalf of other shareholders. Shareholders cannot challenge corporate action taken at a shareholders' meeting unless they meet certain procedural requirements, as described above under Shareholders' Meetings.

As a result of these factors, in practice it may be more difficult for our minority shareholders to enforce rights against us or our directors or controlling shareholders than it would be for shareholders of a U.S. company.

In addition, under the U.S. securities laws, as a foreign private issuer we are exempt from certain rules that apply to domestic U.S. issuers with equity securities registered under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including the proxy solicitation rules and the rules requiring disclosure of share ownership by directors, officers and certain shareholders. We are also exempt from the corporate governance requirements of the NYSE and NASDAQ, except that since July 2005 we are subject to the requirements concerning audit committees and independent directors adopted pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. For a comparison of our corporate governance policies and the corporate governance requirements of the NYSE and NASDAQ, see Corporate Governance under this Item 10.

Enforceability of Civil Liabilities

América Móvil is organized under the laws of Mexico, and most of our directors, officers and controlling persons reside outside the United States. In addition, all or a substantial portion of our assets and their assets are

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located in Mexico. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States on such persons. It may also be difficult to enforce against them, either inside or outside the United States, judgments obtained against them in U.S. courts, or to enforce in U.S. courts judgments obtained against them in courts in jurisdictions outside the United States, in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability against such persons in Mexico, whether in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws.

CERTAIN CONTRACTS

Telcel holds concessions granted by the SCT with respect to its licenses in each of the nine regions in Mexico. See Mexican Operations Regulation under Item 4. A number of our subsidiaries and affiliates also hold concessions granted by regulatory authorities in the countries in which they operate. See Mexican Operations, Non-Mexican Operations Telecom Americas and Other Investments under Item 4.

Our agreements with related parties are described in Related Party Transactions under Item 7.

EXCHANGE CONTROLS

Mexico has had a free market for foreign exchange since 1991, and the government has allowed the peso to float freely against the U.S. dollar since December 1994. There can be no assurance that the government will maintain its current foreign exchange policies. See Exchange Rates under Item 3.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Pursuant to Section 303A.11 of the Listed Company Manual of the NYSE and Rule 4350(a)(1) of the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules, we are required to provide a summary of the significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those required for U.S. companies under the NYSE and NASDAQ listing standards.

The table below discloses the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the NYSE and NASDAQ standards. This table includes only a brief summary description of our corporate governance practices. Some of our practices are summarized in further detail above under Item 6.

NYSE Standards	NASDAQ Standards	Our Corporate Governance Practices
<p><i>Distribution of Annual and Interim Reports.</i> <i>Annual reports must be distributed to shareholders no later than 120 days after the close of each fiscal year. §203.01</i></p>	<p><i>Distribution of Annual and Interim Reports.</i> <i>Annual reports must be filed with NASDAQ and distributed to shareholders prior to a listed company's annual meeting. Rule 4350(b)</i></p>	<p><i>Distribution of Annual and Interim Reports.</i> We make available an annual report containing audited consolidated financial statements during our annual meeting of shareholders. We distribute a copy of the report to our ADS holders of record. We also file an annual report on Form 20-F with the SEC. This filing is required to be made within six months after fiscal year end.</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">We publish our quarterly interim results within 45 days after quarter end. Our interim results are not reconciled to U.S. GAAP. A copy of our interim results is submitted to the SEC on Form 6-K. We make our annual and interim reports available to shareholders at our corporate headquarters and on our website.</p>

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NYSE Standards

Director Independence. Majority of board of directors must be independent. Controlled companies, which would include our company if we were a U.S. issuer, are exempt from this requirement. A controlled company is one in which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company, rather than the public. §303A.01

NASDAQ Standards

Director Independence. Majority of board of directors must be independent and directors deemed independent must be identified in a listed company's proxy statement (or annual report on Form 10-K or 20-F if the issuer does not file a proxy statement). Controlled companies, which would include our company if we were a U.S. issuer, are exempt from this requirement. A controlled company is one in which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company, rather than the public. Rules 4350(c)(1) & (c)(5).

Our Corporate Governance Practices

Director Independence. Pursuant to the Mexican Securities Market Law, our shareholders are required to appoint a board of directors of no more than 21 members, 25% of whom must be independent. Certain persons are *per se* non-independent, including insiders, control persons, major suppliers and any relatives of such persons. In accordance with the Mexican Securities Market Law, our shareholders' meeting is required to make a determination as to the independence of our directors, though such determination may be challenged by the CNBV. There is no exemption from the independence requirement for controlled companies.

Our bylaws provide for an executive committee of our board of directors. The executive committee is currently composed of three members, and the applicable Mexican rules do not require any of the members to be independent. The executive committee may generally exercise the powers of our board of directors, subject to certain exceptions, and our board of directors is required to consult with the executive committee with respect to certain matters. Our Chief Executive Officer is a member of our board of directors and the executive committee.

Executive Sessions. Non-management directors must meet regularly in executive sessions without management. Independent directors should meet alone in an executive session at least once a year. §303A.03

Executive Sessions. Independent directors must meet regularly in executive sessions at which only independent directors are present. Rule 4350(c)(2).

Executive Sessions. Our non-management directors have not held executive sessions without management in the past, and they are not required to do so.

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NYSE Standards

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. *Nominating/corporate governance committee of independent directors is required. The committee must have a charter specifying the purpose, duties and evaluation procedures of the committee.*

Controlled companies are exempt from these requirements. §303A.04

NASDAQ Standards

Nominating Committee. *Director nominees must be selected, or recommended for the board's selection, either by a nominating committee comprised solely of independent directors or by a majority of independent directors. Each listed company also must certify that it has adopted a formal charter or board resolution addressing the nominations process. Controlled companies are exempt from this requirement. Rules 4350(c)(4) & (c)(5).*

Our Corporate Governance Practices

Nominating Committee. We currently do not have a nominating committee or a corporate governance committee. We are not required to have a nominating committee. However, Mexican law requires us to have one or more committees that oversee certain corporate practices, including appointment of directors and executives. Under the Mexican Securities Markets Law, committees overseeing certain corporate practices must be composed of independent directors. However, in the case of controlled companies, such as ours, only a majority of the committee members must be independent.

Under the Mexican Securities Markets Law, certain corporate governance functions must be delegated to one or more committees. Under our bylaws, the Audit Committee performs our corporate governance functions. *See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Audit Committee.*

As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.

Compensation Committee. *Compensation committee of independent directors is required, which must evaluate and approve executive officer compensation. The committee must have a charter specifying the purpose, duties and evaluation procedures of the committee. Controlled companies are exempt from this requirement. §303A.05*

Compensation Committee. *CEO compensation must be determined, or recommended to the board for determination, either by a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors or a majority of the independent directors and the CEO may not be present during voting or deliberations. Compensation of all other executive officers must be determined in the same manner, except that the CEO, and any other executive officers, may be present. Controlled companies are exempt from this requirement. Rules 4350(c)(3) & (c)(5).*

Compensation Committee. As recommended by the Mexican Code of Best Corporate Practices, we have a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors under the Mexican Securities Market Law.

The compensation committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding executive compensation.

As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.

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NYSE Standards

Audit Committee. *Audit committee satisfying the independence and other requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and the more stringent requirements under the NYSE standards is required. §§303A.06, 303A.07*

NASDAQ Standards

Audit Committee. *Audit committee satisfying the independence and other requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and the more stringent requirements under the NASDAQ standards is required. Rule 4350(d)*

Our Corporate Governance Practices

Audit Committee. We have an audit committee of three members. Each member of the audit committee is independent, as independence is defined under the Mexican Securities Market Law, and also meets the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our audit committee operates primarily pursuant to (1) a written charter adopted by our board of directors, which assigns to the committee responsibility over those matters required by Rule 10A-3 (2) our bylaws and (3) Mexican law. For a more detailed description of the duties of our audit committee, see *Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees-Audit Committee.*

Equity Compensation Plans. *Equity compensation plans require shareholder approval, subject to limited exemptions. §§303A.08 & 312.03*

Equity Compensation Plans. *Equity compensation plans require shareholder approval, subject to limited exemptions. Rule 4350(i)(1)(A).*

We also have an internal audit department.

Equity Compensation Plans. Shareholder approval is expressly required under Mexican law for the adoption and amendment of an equity-compensation plan. Such plans must provide for similar treatment of executives in comparable positions.

Shareholder Approval for Issuance of Securities. *Issuances of securities (1) that will result in a change of control of the issuer, (2) that are to a related party or someone closely related to a related party, (3) that have voting power equal to at least 20% of the outstanding common stock voting power before such issuance or (4) that will increase the number of shares of common stock by at least 20% of the number of outstanding shares before such issuance, require shareholder approval. §§312.03(b)-(d)*

Shareholder Approval for Issuance of Securities. *Issuances of securities (1) that will result in a change of control of the issuer, (2) in connection with certain acquisitions of the stock or assets of another company or (3) in connection with certain transactions other than public offerings, require shareholder approval. Rules 4350(i)(1)(B)-(D).*

Shareholder Approval for Issuance of Securities. Mexican law requires us to obtain shareholder approval of the issuance of equity securities. Treasury stock, however, may be issued by the board of directors without shareholder approval.

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NYSE Standards

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Corporate governance guidelines and a code of business conduct and ethics is required, with disclosure of any waiver for directors or executive officers. The code must contain compliance standards and procedures that will facilitate the effective operation of the code. §303A.10

Conflicts of Interest. Determination of how to review and oversee related party transactions is left to the listed company. The audit committee or comparable body, however, could be considered the forum for such review and oversight. §307.00. Certain issuances of common stock to a related party require shareholder approval. §312.03(b)

Solicitation of Proxies. Solicitation of proxies and provision of proxy materials is required for all meetings of shareholders. Copies of such proxy solicitations are to be provided to NYSE. §§402.00 & 402.04

NASDAQ Standards

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Corporate governance guidelines and a code of business conduct and ethics is required, with disclosure of any waiver and the reasons for such waiver for directors or executive officers. The code must include an enforcement mechanism. Rule 4350(n).

Conflicts of Interest. Appropriate review of all related party transactions for potential conflict of interest situations and approval by an audit committee or another independent body of the board of directors of such transactions is required. Rule 4350(h).

Solicitation of Proxies. Solicitation of proxies and provision of proxy materials is required for all meetings of shareholders. Copies of such proxy solicitations are to be provided to NASDAQ. Rule 4350(g).

Our Corporate Governance Practices

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. We have adopted a code of ethics, which has been accepted by all of our directors and executive officers and other personnel. A copy of our code of ethics is available on our website www.americamovil.com.

Conflicts of Interest. In accordance with Mexican law, an independent audit committee must provide an opinion to the board of directors regarding any transaction with a related party that is outside of the ordinary course of business, which must be approved by the board of directors. Pursuant to the new Mexican Securities Market Law, our board of directors will establish certain guidelines regarding related party transactions that do not require specific board approval.

Solicitation of Proxies. We are not required to solicit proxies from our shareholders. In accordance with Mexican law and our bylaws, we inform shareholders of all meetings by public notice, which states the requirements for admission to the meeting. Under the deposit agreement relating to our ADSs, holders of our ADSs receive notices of shareholders meetings and, where applicable, instructions on how to instruct the depositary to vote at the meeting. Under the deposit agreement relating to our ADS, we may direct the voting of any ADS as to which no voting instructions are received by the depositary, except with respect to any matter where substantial opposition exists or that materially and adversely affects the rights of holders.

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NYSE Standards

NASDAQ Standards

Our Corporate Governance Practices

***Peer Review.** A listed company must be audited by an independent public accountant that (i) has received an external quality control review by an independent public accountant (peer review) that determines whether the auditor's system of quality control is in place and operating effectively and whether established policies and procedures and applicable auditing standards are being followed or (ii) is enrolled in a peer review program and within 18 months receives a peer review that meets acceptable guidelines. Rule 4350(k)*

Peer Review. Under Mexican law, we must be audited by an independent public accountant that has received a quality control review as defined by the CNBV.

Mancera, S.C., a Member Practice of Ernst & Young Global, a public registered firm, our independent auditor, is not subject to peer review as such term is defined in Marketplace Rule 4350(k).

TAXATION

The following summary contains a description of certain Mexican federal and U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of L Shares, A Shares, L Share ADSs or A Share ADSs, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase or hold shares or ADSs.

The Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion and the Protocols thereto (the Tax Treaty) between the United States and Mexico entered into force on January 1, 1994. The United States and Mexico have also entered into an agreement concerning the exchange of information with respect to tax matters.

This discussion does not constitute, and should not be considered as, legal or tax advice to holders. The discussion is for general information purposes only and is based upon the federal tax laws of Mexico (including the Mexican Income Tax Law and the Mexican Federal Tax Code) and the United States as in effect on the date of this annual report (including the Tax Treaty), which are subject to change, and such changes may have retroactive effect. Holders of shares or ADSs should consult their own tax advisers as to the Mexican, U.S. or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs, including, in particular, the effect of any foreign, state or local tax laws.

Mexican Tax Considerations

The following is a general summary of the principal consequences under the Mexican Income Tax Law (*Ley del Impuesto sobre la Renta*, or the Mexican Income Tax Law) and rules and regulations thereunder, as currently in effect, of an investment in shares or ADSs by a holder that is not a resident of Mexico and that will not hold shares or ADSs or a beneficial interest therein in connection with the conduct of a trade or business through a permanent establishment in Mexico (a nonresident holder).

For purposes of Mexican taxation, tax residency is a highly technical definition that involves the application of a number of factors. Generally, an individual is a resident of Mexico if he or she has established his or her home in Mexico, and a corporation is considered a resident if it is incorporated under the laws of Mexico or it has

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its center of interests in Mexico. However, any determination of residence should take into account the particular situation of each person or legal entity.

Tax Treaties

Provisions of the Tax Treaty that may affect the taxation of certain U.S. holders (as defined below) are summarized below.

The Mexican Income Tax Law has established procedural requirements for a holder disposing of his shares to be entitled to the benefits under any of the tax treaties to which Mexico is a party. These procedural requirements include among others the obligation to (i) prove tax treaty residence, (ii) present tax calculations made by authorized certified public accountants, and (iii) appoint representatives in Mexico for taxation purposes.

Payment of Dividends

Dividends, either in cash or in kind, paid with respect to the L Shares, A Shares, L Share ADSs or A Share ADSs will not be subject to Mexican withholding tax.

Taxation of Dispositions

Under current Mexican law and regulations, there is no basis for the Mexican tax authorities to impose taxes on income realized by a nonresident holder from a disposition of ADSs, provided that (i) the transaction is carried out through (a) the Mexican Stock Exchange, (b) other securities exchanges or markets approved by the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*), or (c) other securities exchanges or markets with ample securities trading that are located in countries with which Mexico has entered into an income tax treaty, such as the NYSE, the *FWB Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse*, NASDAQ and the *Mercado de Valores Latinoamericanos en Euros* (LATIBEX), and (ii) certain other requirements are met, including that the acquisition was made pursuant to a non-restricted offer. In addition, income realized by a nonresident holder from tendering shares or ADSs pursuant to a public tender offer may be exempt from Mexican taxation, provided that certain requirements are met. Sales or other dispositions of shares or ADSs carried out in other circumstances generally are subject to Mexican tax, except to the extent that a nonresident holder is eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty to which Mexico is a party.

For non-resident corporations and individuals that do not meet the requirements above mentioned, gross income obtained on the sale or disposition of shares will be subject to 5% tax if the transaction is carried out through the Mexican Stock Exchange or other securities markets approved by the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*). Under certain circumstances, non-resident corporations and individuals, alternatively, may elect to pay a 20% tax on the net amount of the transaction.

Pursuant to the Tax Treaty, gains realized by a U.S. resident which is eligible to receive benefits pursuant to the Tax Treaty from the sale or other disposition of shares, even if the sale or disposition is not carried out under the circumstances described in the preceding paragraphs, will not be subject to Mexican income tax, provided that the gains are not attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base in Mexico, and further provided that such U.S. holder owned less than 25% of the shares representing our capital stock (including ADSs), directly or indirectly, during the 12-month period preceding such disposition. U.S. residents should consult their own tax advisors as to their possible eligibility under the treaty.

Gains realized by other nonresident holders that are eligible to receive benefits pursuant to other income tax treaties to which Mexico is a party may be exempt from Mexican income tax in whole or in part. Non-U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisers as to their possible eligibility under such treaties.

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In other cases, nonresident holders will be subject to Mexican income tax on the sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs at a 25% rate on the gross amount. Such nonresident holders should consult with their own tax advisers as to how Mexican income tax would apply to their circumstances.

If a corporation is a resident in a tax haven (as defined by the Mexican Income Tax Law), the applicable rate will be 40% on the gross income obtained.

Other Mexican Taxes

Under certain circumstances, a nonresident holder will not be liable for estate, inheritance or similar taxes with respect to its holdings of shares or ADSs; provided, however, that gratuitous transfers of shares may in certain circumstances result in imposition of a Mexican tax upon the recipient. There are no Mexican stamp, issue registration or similar taxes payable by a nonresident holder with respect to shares or ADSs.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders (as defined below) of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership or disposition of shares or ADSs. The summary applies only to U.S. holders that will hold their shares or ADSs as capital assets and does not apply to special classes of U.S. holders such as dealers in securities or currencies, holders with a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, holders of 10% or more of our voting shares (whether held directly or through ADSs or both), tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, holders liable for the alternative minimum tax, securities traders electing to account for their investment in their shares or ADSs on a mark-to-market basis, and persons holding their shares or ADSs in a hedging transaction or as part of a straddle or conversion transaction.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a holder of shares or ADSs that is:

a citizen or resident of the United States of America,

a corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America or any state thereof, or

otherwise subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis with respect to the shares or ADSs.

Each U.S. holder should consult such holder's own tax advisor concerning the overall tax consequences to it of the ownership or disposition of shares or ADSs that may arise under foreign, state and local laws.

Treatment of ADSs

In general, a U.S. holder of ADSs will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by those ADSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Deposits or withdrawals of shares by U.S. holders in exchange for ADSs will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. U.S. holders that withdraw any shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of any foreign currency gain or loss on any pesos received in respect of such shares.

Taxation of Distributions

In this discussion, we use the term dividends to mean distributions paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits with respect to shares or ADSs. In general, the gross amount of any dividends will be includible in the gross income of a U.S. holder as ordinary income on the day on which the dividends are received by the U.S. holder, in the case of shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs. Dividends will be paid in pesos and will be includible in the income of a U.S. holder in a U.S. dollar amount calculated by

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reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date that they are received by the U.S. holder, in the case of shares, or by the depository, in the case of ADSs (regardless of whether such pesos are in fact converted into U.S. dollars on such date). If such dividends are converted into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder generally should not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividends. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of foreign currency gain or loss, if any, on any pesos received by a U.S. holder or depository that are converted into U.S. dollars on a date subsequent to receipt. Dividends paid by us will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the U.S. dollar amount of dividends received by an individual prior to January 1, 2011 with respect to the ADSs will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends are qualified dividends. Dividends paid on the ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends if (i) the ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States and (ii) we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC"). The ADSs are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. Based on our audited consolidated financial statements and relevant market and shareholder data, we believe that we were not treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to the 2006 taxable year. In addition, based on our audited consolidated financial statements and our current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income, and relevant market and shareholder data, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for our 2007 taxable year. Based on existing guidance, it is not entirely clear whether dividends received with respect to the shares will be treated as qualified dividends, because the shares are not themselves listed on a U.S. exchange. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has announced its intention to promulgate rules pursuant to which holders of ADSs or common stock and intermediaries through whom such securities are held will be permitted to rely on certifications from issuers to establish that dividends are treated as qualified dividends. Because such procedures have not yet been issued, it is not clear whether we will be able to comply with them. Holders of ADSs and common shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in the light of their own particular circumstances.

Distributions of additional shares or ADSs to U.S. holders with respect to their shares or ADSs that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all of our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Taxation of Dispositions

A U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of the shares or ADSs in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. holder's basis in such shares or ADSs (in U.S. dollars) and the amount realized on the disposition (in U.S. dollars, determined at the spot rate on the date of disposition if the amount realized is denominated in a foreign currency). Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on such sale or other disposition generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of disposition, the shares or ADSs have been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gain recognized by a U.S. holder that is an individual is taxed at reduced rates of tax. The deduction of a capital loss is subject to limitations for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Gain, if any, realized by a U.S. holder on the sale or other disposition of the shares or ADSs generally will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Consequently, if a Mexican withholding tax is imposed on the sale or disposition of the shares, a U.S. holder that does not receive significant foreign source income from other sources may not be able to derive effective U.S. foreign tax credit benefits in respect of these Mexican taxes. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the foreign tax credit rules to their investment in, and disposition of, the shares.

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Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividends on, and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, the shares or ADSs paid to a U.S. holder generally may be subject to the information reporting requirements of the Code and may be subject to backup withholding unless the holder:

establishes that it is a corporation or other exempt holder, or

provides an accurate taxpayer identification number on a properly completed Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 and certifies that no loss of exemption from backup withholding has occurred.

The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a holder will be allowed as a credit against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is furnished to the Service.

U.S. Tax Consequences for Non-U.S. holders

Distributions. A holder of shares or ADSs that is, with respect to the United States, a foreign corporation or a non-resident alien individual (a non-U.S. holder) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on dividends received on shares or ADSs, unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a U.S. trade or business.

Dispositions. A non-U.S. holder of shares or ADSs will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on gain realized on the sale of shares or ADSs, unless:

such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the holder of a U.S. trade or business, or

in the case of gain realized by an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale and certain other conditions are met.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Although non-U.S. holders generally are exempt from backup withholding, a non-U.S. holder may be required to comply with certification and identification procedures in order to establish its exemption from information reporting and backup withholding.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the SEC pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC that apply to foreign private issuers. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at its public reference rooms in Washington, D.C. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. As a foreign private issuer, we have been required to make filings with the SEC by electronic means since November 2002. Any filings we make electronically will be available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov> and at our website at <http://www.americamovil.com>. (This URL is intended to be an inactive textual reference only. It is not intended to be an active hyperlink to our website. The information on our website, which might be accessible through a hyperlink resulting from this URL, is not and shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this annual report.)

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

EXCHANGE RATE AND INTEREST RATE RISKS

We are exposed to market risk principally from changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. Interest rate risk exists principally with respect to our net financial liabilities bearing interest at floating rates. Interest rate risk also exists with respect to the fair value of fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities. Exchange

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rate risk exists with respect to our financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Mexican pesos, principally on our U.S. dollar denominated debt. We are also subject to exchange rate risks with respect to our investments outside Mexico.

At December 31, 2006, we had approximately Ps. 25,507 million (as compared to Ps. 7,639 million as of December 31, 2005) in financial assets denominated in currencies other than Mexican pesos, principally consisting of cash, short-term investments and marketable securities, and approximately Ps. 70,539 million (as compared to Ps. 42,638 million as of December 31, 2005) in financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than Mexican pesos, consisting of debt. Approximately 89.3% of our non-peso indebtedness as of December 31, 2006 was denominated in U.S. dollars, whereas only a small portion of our operating cash flow is denominated in U.S. dollars. As of December 31, 2006, we had Ps. 46,989 million of debt that bore interest at floating rates.

We regularly assess our interest rate and currency exchange exposures and determine whether to adjust or hedge our position. We may use derivative instruments to hedge or adjust our exposures. Our hedging practices vary from time to time depending on our judgment of the level of risk, expectations as to interest or exchange rate movements and the costs of using derivative instruments. See Risk Management under Item 5. We have also used derivative instruments from time to time to seek to reduce our costs of financing. We may stop using derivative instruments or modify our practices at any time.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS DISCLOSURES

The potential increase in net debt and corresponding foreign exchange loss, taking account our hedging transactions, that would have resulted as a December 31, 2006 from a hypothetical, instantaneous 10% depreciation of all of our operating currencies against the U.S. dollar, would have been approximately Ps. 2,279 million. Such depreciation would have also resulted in additional interest expense of approximately Ps. 265 million per annum, reflecting the increased costs of servicing foreign currency indebtedness.

A hypothetical, immediate increase of 100 basis points in the interest rates applicable to our floating rate financial liabilities at December 31, 2006 would have resulted in additional interest expense of approximately Ps. 219 million per year, assuming no change in the principal amount of such indebtedness.

The above sensitivity analyses are based on the assumption of unfavorable movements in exchange or interest rates applicable to each homogeneous category of financial assets and liabilities. A homogeneous category is defined according to the currency in which financial assets and liabilities are denominated and assumes the same exchange rate or interest rate movement with each homogeneous category. As a result, exchange rate risk and interest rate risk sensitivity analysis may overstate the impact of exchange rate or interest rate fluctuations for such financial instruments, as consistently unfavorable movements of all exchange rates or interest rates are unlikely.

Item 12. Not Applicable

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

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Item 15. Controls and Procedures

(a) *Disclosure controls and procedures.* We carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2006. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) *Management's annual report on internal controls over financial reporting.*

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other personnel, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards, including the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP in accordance with Item 18 of Form 20-F. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Mexican FRS, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 excludes, in accordance with applicable guidance provided by the SEC, an assessment of the internal control over financial reporting of Codetel, which we acquired in December 2006. Codetel represented approximately 12.33% of our net assets at December 31, 2006, and 0.4% and 0.4% of our total consolidated revenues and our net income, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006.

We submitted our management's annual report on internal controls over financial reporting on June 18, 2007, to Mancera, S.C., a Member Practice of Ernst & Young Global, a public registered firm, our independent auditor.

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(c) *Attestation Report of the registered public accounting firm.*

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's report, that América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards, including the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP in accordance with Item 18 of Form 20-F. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards, including the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP in accordance with Item 18 of Form 20-F, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's report, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, C. por A., a 100% subsidiary acquired in early December 2006, which has been included in the consolidated financial statements of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. only for one month of operations and which statements accounted for approximately 12.33% total consolidated assets at December 31, 2006, and approximately 0.4% and 0.4% of total consolidated revenues and net income, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, C. por A.

In our opinion, management's assessment that América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the COSO criteria.

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We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and changes in financial position for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and our report dated June 18, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Mancera, S.C.

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/s/ Agustin Aguilar Laurents

C.P.C. Agustin Aguilar Laurents

Mexico, City, Mexico

June 18, 2007

(d) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has determined that Carlos Bremer Gutiérrez qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, and Mr. Bremer Gutiérrez is independent, within the meaning of this Item 16A.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics, as defined in Item 16B of Form 20-F under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Our code of ethics applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer and comptroller, and persons performing similar functions. Our code of ethics is available on our web site at www.americamovil.com. If we amend any provisions of our code of ethics that apply to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, comptroller and persons performing similar functions, or if we grant any waiver of such provisions, we will disclose such amendment or waiver on our web site at the same address.

**Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services
Audit and Non-Audit Fees**

The following table sets forth the fees billed to us and our subsidiaries by our independent auditors, Mancera, during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006:

	Year ended December 31, 2005 2006 (thousands of constant pesos as of December 31, 2006)	
Audit fees	Ps. 29,113	Ps. 43,154
Audit-related fees	3,226	8,722
Tax fees	12,117	16,569

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Other fees	73	2,563
Total fees	Ps. 44,529	Ps. 71,008

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Audit fees in the above table are the aggregate fees billed by Mancera and its affiliates in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements, the review of our interim financial statements and statutory and regulatory audits.

Audit-related fees in the above table are the aggregate fees billed by Mancera and its affiliates for the review of reports on our operations submitted to Cofetel and attestation services that are not required by statute or regulation.

Tax fees in the above table are fees billed by Mancera and its affiliates for tax compliance services, tax planning services and tax advice services.

Other fees in the above table are fees billed by Mancera and its affiliates primarily related to assistance in connection with information technology services.

Audit Committee Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit committee has not established pre-approval policies and procedures for the engagement of our independent auditors for services. Our audit committee expressly approves on a case-by-case basis any engagement of our independent auditors for audit and non-audit services provided to us or our subsidiaries.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table sets out certain information concerning purchases of our L Shares by us and affiliated purchasers in 2006:

Period	Total Number of L Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per L Share	Total Number of L Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Approximate Peso Value of L Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽³⁾
January 2006	31,178,100	Ps.17.25	31,178,100	Ps. 1,145,959,871
February 2006	27,000,000	17.80	27,000,000	664,525,144
March 2006	32,567,300	18.57	32,567,300	52,181,624
April 2006	2,730,000	19.03	2,730,000	10,000,229,243
May 2006				10,000,229,243
June 2006	69,000,000	17.69	69,000,000	8,779,657,296
July 2006	67,991,500	18.83	67,991,500	7,499,082,538
August 2006	51,500,000	19.89	51,500,000	6,474,689,273
September 2006	28,773,000	20.88	28,773,000	5,873,670,618
October 2006	21,500,000	22.65	21,500,000	5,386,718,501
November 2006	6,400,000	23.35	6,400,000	5,237,261,129
December 2006				5,237,261,129
Total/Average	338,639,900	19.01	338,639,900	

- (1) We do not repurchase our L Shares other than through the share repurchase program. To our knowledge, no L Shares were purchased by our affiliated purchasers during 2006.
- (2) We periodically repurchase our L Shares on the open market using funds authorized by our shareholders specifically for the repurchase of L Shares and A Shares by us at our discretion. In a shareholders' meeting held in April 2007, our shareholders authorized a Ps. 10,000 million increase in our reserve for the repurchase of additional L Shares and A Shares, thereby increasing our reserve to Ps. 50,000 million.
- (3) This is the approximate peso amount (in millions of nominal pesos) available at the end of the period for purchases of both L Shares and A Shares pursuant to our share repurchase program. These are nominal figures and have not been restated for inflation.

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The following table sets out certain information concerning purchases of our A Shares by us and affiliated purchasers in 2006:

Period	Total Number of A Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per A Share	Total Number of A Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Approximate Peso Value of A Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽³⁾
January 2006	24,600	Ps. 16.66	24,600	Ps. 1,145,959,871
February 2006	54,000	17.38	54,000	664,525,144
March 2006	432,700	17.82	432,700	52,181,624
April 2006				10,000,229,243
May 2006				10,000,229,243
June 2006				8,779,657,296
July 2006				7,499,082,538
August 2006				6,474,689,273
September 2006	15,600	20.75	15,600	5,873,670,618
October 2006				5,386,718,501
November 2006				5,237,261,129
December 2006				5,237,261,129
Total/Average	526,900	17.81	526,900	

- (1) We do not repurchase our A Shares other than through the share repurchase program. To our knowledge, no A Shares were purchased by our affiliated purchasers in 2006.
- (2) We periodically repurchase our A Shares on the open market using funds authorized by our shareholders specifically for the repurchase of L Shares and A Shares by us at our discretion. In a shareholders meeting held in April 2007, our shareholders authorized a Ps. 10,000 million increase in our reserve for the repurchase of additional L Shares and A Shares, thereby increasing our reserve to Ps. 50,000 million.
- (3) This is the approximate peso amount (in millions of nominal pesos) available at the end of the period for purchases of both L Shares and A Shares pursuant to our share repurchase program. These are nominal figures and have not been restated for inflation.

Item 17. Not Applicable**Item 18. Financial Statements**

See pages F-1 through F-68, incorporated herein by reference.

Item 19. Exhibits

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC, we have filed certain agreements as exhibits to this annual report on Form 20-F. These agreements may contain representations and warranties by the parties. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other party or parties to such agreements and (i) may be intended not as statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties to such agreements if those statements turn out to be inaccurate, (ii) may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to such other party or parties and that either have been reflected in the company's filings or are not required to be disclosed in those filings, (iii) may apply materiality standards different from what may be viewed as material to investors, and (iv) were made only as of the date of such agreements or such other date(s) as may be specified in such agreements and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe our actual state of affairs at the date hereof.

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Documents filed as exhibits to this annual report:

- 1.1 Amended and restated bylaws (estatutos sociales) of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V., dated as of February 23, 2007 (together with an English translation).
- 2.1 L Share Deposit Agreement (incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-6, File No. 333-126165, filed on June 28, 2005).
- 2.2 A Share Deposit Agreement (incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-6, File No. 333-126155, filed on June 27, 2005).
- 3.1 Shareholders Agreement dated December 20, 2000 between América Telecom, S.A. de C.V. (as successor to Carso Global Telecom, S.A. de C.V.) and SBC International, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the report of beneficial ownership of our shares filed on Schedule 13D on May 16, 2001).
- 4.1 Management Services Agreement dated February 27, 2002 between SBC International Management Services, Inc. and Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.4 to our annual report on Form 20-F, File No. 001-16269, filed on June 30, 2004).
- 4.2 Fourth Amendment dated January 31, 2005 to Management Services Agreement dated February 27, 2002 between SBC International Management Services, Inc., and América Móvil, S.A. de C.V. (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.8 to our annual report on Form 20-F, File No. 001-16269, filed on June 30, 2005).
- 4.3 Fifth Amendment dated December 31, 2005 to Management Services Agreement dated February 27, 2002 between SBC International Management Services, Inc., and América Móvil, S.A. de C.V. (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.6 to our annual report on Form 20-F, File No. 001-16269, filed on June 30, 2006)
- 4.4 Sixth Amendment dated February 1, 2007 to Management Services Agreement dated February 27, 2002 between SBC International Management Services, Inc., and América Móvil, S.A. de C.V.
- 4.5 Operating and Administrative Services Agreement dated January 2, 2006 between América Telecom, S.A de C.V. and América Móvil, S.A. de C.V. (together with an English translation). (incorporated by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F, File No. 001-16269, filed on June 30, 2006).
- 4.6 Indenture dated March 9, 2004 among América Móvil, S.A. de C.V., Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-4, File No. 333-117673, filed on July 26, 2004).
- 4.7 Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated December 14, 2004 among América Móvil, S.A. de C.V., Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to our report on Form 6-K, File No. 00-16269, filed on February 16, 2005).
- 4.8 Eighth Supplemental Indenture dated September 29, 2006 among América Móvil, S.A. de C.V., Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to our registration statement on Form F-3ASR, File No.333-137695, filed on September 29, 2006).
- 8.1 List of certain subsidiaries of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.
- 12.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 12.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 13.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 15.1 Consent of Mancera, S.C.
- 15.2 Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP.

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Omitted from the exhibits filed with this annual report are certain instruments and agreements with respect to long-term debt of América Móvil, none of which authorizes securities in a total amount that exceeds 10% of the total assets of América Móvil. We hereby agree to furnish to the SEC copies of any such omitted instruments or agreements as the Commission requests.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Dated: July 2, 2007

AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V.

By: /s/ Carlos José García Moreno Elizondo
Name: Carlos José García Moreno Elizondo
Title: Chief Financial Officer

By: /s/ Alejandro Cantú Jiménez
Name: Alejandro Cantú Jiménez
Title: General Counsel

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders of

América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of América Móvil, S.A.B de C.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and changes in financial position for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of TracFone Wireless, Inc., a consolidated subsidiary, which statements accounted for approximately 1% of total assets at both December 31, 2005 and 2006 and 6% of total operating revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, of the related consolidated amounts. Those statements, were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for TracFone Wireless, Inc., is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation (including the Company's conversion of the financial statements of TracFone Wireless, Inc. to accounting principles generally accepted in Mexico). We believe that our audits and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and changes in their financial position for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards, which differ in certain respects from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (see Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements).

As mentioned in Note 2k to the accompanying financial statements, effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the requirements of the new Mexican Accounting Bulletin B-7, Business Combinations, with respect to the non-amortization of goodwill, issued by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 18, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Mancera, S.C.

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/s/ C.P.C. AGUSTIN AGUILAR LAURENTS

C.P.C. Agustin Aguilar Laurents

Mexico City, Mexico

June 18, 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Certified Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

TracFone Wireless, Inc.

Miami, Florida

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of TracFone Wireless, Inc. as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of TracFone Wireless, Inc. at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

Miami, Florida

February 12, 2007

Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Amounts in thousands of constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006)

	2005	December 31, 2006	Millions of U.S. dollars 2006
	(As adjusted Note 3)	2006	
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	P. 12,333,183	P. 41,405,066	USD 3,805
Trading securities and available-for-sale instruments (Note 4)	1,565,931	2,067,113	190
Accounts receivable, net (Note 5)	32,295,912	40,893,458	3,759
Related parties (Note 17)	1,028,348	1,343,659	123
Inventories, net (Note 6)	13,477,256	19,343,340	1,778
Other assets, net (Note 8)	2,715,985	3,668,376	337
Total current assets	63,416,615	108,721,012	9,992
Investments in affiliates and others (Note 10)	505,431	559,739	51
Plant, property and equipment, net (Note 8)	116,370,244	137,918,029	12,675
Licenses, net (Note 9)	32,518,903	33,450,632	3,074
Trademarks, net (Note 9)	6,583,403	5,912,267	543
Goodwill, net (Note 9)	12,740,552	25,743,054	2,366
Deferred taxes (Note 19)	726,060	790,918	73
Other assets, net (Note 8)	7,303,473	7,602,956	699
Total assets	P. 240,164,681	P. 320,698,607	USD 29,473
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt (Note 14)	P. 21,374,019	P. 25,266,205	USD 2,322
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 13)	56,351,548	60,347,622	5,546
Taxes payable	5,938,400	21,267,852	1,955
Financial instruments (Note 11)	1,980,549	1,019,145	94
Related parties (Note 17)	654,590	2,217,446	204
Deferred revenues	9,152,720	11,574,570	1,064
Total current liabilities	95,451,826	121,692,840	11,185
Long-term debt (Note 14)	65,875,707	85,819,285	7,886
Deferred taxes (Note 19)	3,624,896	3,395,409	312
Deferred credits	119,308	155,600	14
Total liabilities	165,071,737	211,063,134	19,397
Stockholders' equity (Note 18):			
Capital stock	35,243,395	35,234,119	3,238
Retained earnings:			
Prior years	23,231,463	44,000,958	4,044
Net income for the year	31,858,222	42,816,336	3,935

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	55,089,685	86,817,294	7,979
Other accumulated comprehensive (loss) items	(16,303,813)	(13,075,349)	(1,202)
Total majority stockholders' equity	74,029,267	108,976,064	10,015
Minority interest	1,063,677	659,409	61
Total stockholders' equity	75,092,944	109,635,473	10,076
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	P. 240,164,681	P. 320,698,607	USD 29,473

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

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Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(Amounts in thousands of Constant Mexican Pesos as of December 31, 2006, except for earnings per share)

	Year ended December 31,			Millions of U.S. dollars 2006 except for earnings per share)
	2004	2005	2006	
	(As adjusted Note 3)	(As adjusted Note 3)		
Operating revenues:				
Services:				
Air time	P. 47,861,500	P. 59,701,355	P. 71,696,588	USD 6,589
Interconnection	27,592,497	30,360,657	39,229,834	3,606
Monthly rent	19,510,982	28,357,262	39,212,901	3,604
Long-distance	11,593,041	13,911,676	15,870,297	1,459
Value added services and other services	12,483,683	21,750,005	29,393,556	2,700
Sales of handsets and accessories	25,831,134	35,449,449	38,818,381	3,568
	144,872,837	189,530,404	234,221,557	21,526
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales and services	65,742,413	87,909,009	103,038,952	9,470
Cost of sales and services with related parties (Note 17)	4,589,464	5,989,004	6,305,203	579
Commercial, administrative and general expenses	28,050,561	36,802,054	37,067,330	3,407
Commercial, administrative and general expenses with related parties (Note 17)	1,002,962	1,317,196	1,520,542	140
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 8 and 9) (includes P.14,394,599, P.16,004,948 and P.19,534,429 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively, not included in Cost of sales)	19,992,499	22,125,044	27,131,151	2,493
	119,377,899	154,142,307	175,063,178	16,089
Operating income	25,494,938	35,388,097	59,158,379	5,437
Comprehensive financing income (cost):				
Interest income	2,719,766	3,406,153	4,500,319	414
Interest expense	(5,455,915)	(8,369,439)	(8,748,682)	(804)
Interest paid to related parties, net (Note 17)	(224,465)	(354,335)	(367,024)	(34)
Exchange gain, net	2,272,807	2,281,262	2,237,338	206
Monetary gain, net	3,961,595	3,909,170	3,709,007	341
Other financing costs, net	(1,194,240)	(3,562,404)	(1,357,965)	(125)
	2,079,548	(2,689,593)	(27,007)	(2)
Other income (expense), net	95,724	(425,768)	466,188	42
Income before income tax and employee profit sharing	27,670,210	32,272,736	59,597,560	5,477
Provisions for (Note 19):				
Income tax	8,687,316	294,139	16,403,030	1,508

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Employee profit sharing	580,333	4,975	330,253		30
	9,267,649	299,114	16,733,283		1538
Income before equity interest in net (loss) income of affiliates	18,402,561	31,973,622	42,864,277		3,939
Equity interest in net (loss) income of affiliates	(99,734)	(44,081)	36,413		4
Net income before minority interest	18,302,827	31,929,541	42,900,690		3,943
Minority interest	(379,956)	(71,319)	(84,354)		(8)
Net income	P. 17,922,871	P. 31,858,222	P. 42,816,336	USD	3,935
Weighted average of common shares outstanding (in millions)	36,848	35,766	35,459		35,459
Net earnings per share	P. 0.49	P. 0.89	P. 1.21	USD	0.11

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

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Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

For the Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006

(Amounts in thousands of constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006)

	Retained earnings				Other accumulated comprehensive		Minority interest	Comprehensive income	Total stockholders equity
	Capital Stock	Legal reserve	Unappropriated	Total	income (loss) items	Total			
Balance at December 31, 2003 (As adjusted Note 3)	P. 35,329,541	P. 465,470	P. 42,390,359	P. 42,855,829	P. (16,719,335)	P. 61,466,035	P. 5,766,390		P. 67,232,425
Dividend paid at P.0.029 per share (historical)			(1,051,559)	(1,051,559)		(1,051,559)			(1,051,559)
Cash purchase of Company's own shares	(71,155)		(23,033,014)	(23,033,014)		(23,104,169)			(23,104,169)
Gain on sale of subsidiary to an entity under common control			19,605	19,605		19,605			19,605
Minority interest related to current year acquisitions							(4,628,359)		(4,628,359)
Comprehensive income:									
Net income for the year			17,922,871	17,922,871		17,922,871	379,956	P. 18,302,827	18,302,827
Other comprehensive income items:									
Effect of translation of foreign entities					9,053,473	9,053,473	274,426	9,327,899	9,327,899
Result from holding non-monetary assets, net of deferred taxes					(2,671,153)	(2,671,153)	(8,297)	(2,679,450)	(2,679,450)
Comprehensive income								P. 24,951,276	
Balance at December 31, 2004 (Note 18) (As adjusted)	35,258,386	465,470	36,248,262	36,713,732	(10,337,015)	61,635,103	1,784,116		63,419,219
Cumulative effect of adoption of new accounting principles:			(4,086)	(4,086)	4,086				

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Valuation effect of available-for-sale securities									
Valuation effect of swaps		(45,415)	(45,415)	45,415					
Excess of the book value over price paid to acquire minority interests (Note 10)		484,990	484,990		484,990	(578,455)			(93,465)
Loss on sale of affiliate to an entity under common control (Note 10)		(83,530)	(83,530)		(83,530)				(83,530)
Dividends paid at P.0.046 and P.0.19 per share (historical)		(8,384,073)	(8,384,073)		(8,384,073)				(8,384,073)
Cash purchase of Company's own shares	(14,991)	(5,450,155)	(5,450,155)		(5,465,146)				(5,465,146)
Comprehensive income:									
Net income for the year		31,858,222	31,858,222		31,858,222	71,319	P. 31,929,541		31,929,541
Other comprehensive income items:									
Effect of translation of foreign entities				(373,023)	(373,023)	37,819	(335,204)		(335,204)
Result from holding non-monetary assets, net of deferred taxes				(5,184,791)	(5,184,791)	(251,122)	(5,435,913)		(5,435,913)
Changes in market value of swaps				(96,632)	(96,632)		(96,632)		(96,632)
Changes in market value of available-for-sale securities				(361,853)	(361,853)		(361,853)		(361,853)
Comprehensive income							P. 25,699,939		
Balance at December 31, 2005 (Note 18) (As adjusted Note 3)	35,243,395	465,470	54,624,215	55,089,685	(16,303,813)	74,029,267	1,063,677		75,092,944
Minority interest related to current year acquisitions			(1,374,488)	(1,374,488)		(1,374,488)	(419,714)		(1,794,202)
Dividend paid at P.0.06 per share (historical)			(2,206,476)	(2,206,476)		(2,206,476)			(2,206,476)
Cash purchase of Company's own shares	(9,276)		(7,507,763)	(7,507,763)		(7,517,039)			(7,517,039)
Comprehensive income:									
Net income for the year			42,816,336	42,816,336		42,816,336	84,354	P. 42,900,690	42,900,690

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Other comprehensive income items:					
Effect of translation of foreign entities	1,285,792	1,285,792	(58,509)	1,227,283	1,227,283
Result from holding non-monetary assets, net of deferred Taxes	1,533,688	1,533,688	(10,399)	1,523,289	1,523,289
Changes in market value of swaps	51,217	51,217		51,217	51,217
Changes in market value of available-for-sale securities	357,767	357,767		357,767	357,767
Comprehensive income				P. 46,060,246	

Balance at December 31, 2006 (Note 18)	P. 35,234,119	P. 465,470	P. 86,351,824	P. 86,817,294	P. (13,075,349)	P. 108,976,064	P. 659,409	P. 109,635,473
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION**

(Amounts in thousands of constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006)

	2004	Year ended December 31,		Millions of U.S. dollars 2006
	(As adjusted Note 3)	(As adjusted Note 3)	2006	
Operating activities:				
Net income before minority interest	P. 18,302,827	P. 31,929,541	P. 42,900,690	USD 3,943
Add (deduct) items not requiring the use of resources:				
Depreciation	13,177,868	15,961,139	19,059,881	1,752
Amortization	6,016,444	4,649,851	5,760,816	529
Amortization of loss on sale and lease back	519,824	1,413,761	1,475,061	136
Amortization of prepaid expenses	278,363	100,293	715,688	66
Deferred income tax and deferred employee profit sharing	2,961,353	(3,110,679)	48,279	4
Other income, net			(1,159,614)	(107)
Equity interest in net loss (income) of Affiliates	99,734	44,081	(36,413)	(4)
	41,356,413	50,987,987	68,764,388	6,320
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in:				
Accounts receivable	(9,443,281)	(10,053,052)	(8,597,546)	(790)
Prepaid expenses	186,096			
Inventories	(6,174,124)	(1,389,111)	(5,866,084)	(539)
Other assets	(6,252,709)	(928,621)	(3,562,329)	(327)
(Decrease) increase in:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	16,630,469	17,118,589	3,996,073	367
Related parties	(51,313)	706,666	1,247,545	115
Financial instruments	7,373	1,950,029	(910,186)	(84)
Deferred revenues and credits	2,478,702	1,460,621	2,155,518	194
Taxes payable	2,260,382	153,758	15,329,453	1,409
Marketable securities	18,158	856,892	(1,469,403)	(135)
Resources provided by operating activities	41,016,166	60,863,758	71,047,429	6,530
Financing:				
New loans	62,104,586	43,194,338	64,382,381	5,917
Repayment of loans	(40,065,529)	(38,115,483)	(37,566,979)	(3,453)
Effect of exchange rate differences and variances in debt expressed in constant pesos	(3,113,501)	(4,159,801)	(2,979,638)	(274)
Decrease in capital stock and retained earnings due to purchase of Company's own shares	(23,104,169)	(5,465,146)	(7,517,039)	(691)
Cash dividends paid	(1,051,559)	(8,384,073)	(2,206,476)	(203)
Resources (used in) provided by financing Activities	(5,230,172)	(12,930,165)	14,112,249	1,296
Investing				
Investment in plant, property and equipment	(22,824,182)	(48,783,157)	(45,742,141)	(4,203)
Investment in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	628,002	(2,421,995)	(14,459,887)	(1,329)
Investment in securities available-for-sale	(1,903,874)		1,325,988	122
Minority interest	(4,362,230)	(791,758)	(488,622)	(45)

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Initial cash from companies acquired	346,287	519,894	4,096,372	376
Investments in trademarks		(104,896)	(206,461)	(19)
Investment in licenses	(581,923)	(1,813,259)	(613,044)	(56)
Resources used in investing activities	(28,697,920)	(53,395,171)	(56,087,795)	(5,154)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,088,074	(5,461,578)	29,071,883	2,672
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	10,706,687	17,794,761	12,333,183	1,133
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	P. 17,794,761	P. 12,333,183	P. 41,405,066	USD 3,805

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

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AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**(Amounts in thousands of constant Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2006,
and thousands of U.S. dollars, except when indicated otherwise)**

1. Description of Business

América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (collectively, the Company or América Móvil) provides wireless and fixed communications services in Latin América.

América Móvil obtains its revenues primarily from telecommunications services, including the sale of airtime (including interconnection under the calling party pays program), monthly rent, long-distance charges, other services (including roaming, value added services and other service charges), as well as the proceeds from the sale of cellular phones and accessories.

América Móvil has authorization, licenses, permits and concessions (hereinafter collectively referred to as licenses) to build, install, operate and use both public and private telecommunications networks and provide telecommunication services (mostly mobile and fixed-line telephony) in the countries in which the Company has presence, except in the U.S. These licenses expire on various dates between the years 2008 and 2046.

Some of these licenses require the payment to the respective governments of a share in sales determined as a percentage of revenues from services under concession. The percentage is set as either a fixed rate or in some cases based on the number of channels in operation (except for Guatemala and El Salvador).

Merger

At the extraordinary meeting held on December 13, 2006, the stockholders agreed to merge América Telecom, S.A.B. de C.V. (AMTEL) and Corporativo Empresarial, S.A. de C.V. (Corporativo) (disappearing companies) into América Móvil (surviving company) (see Note 3 for additional information).

Prior to the merger, AMTEL held 66.66% of the voting shares of América Móvil, and 40.74% of the total Company s equity.

Change in name

In 2006, the new Mexican Securities Trading Act came into effect, which, among other provisions, establishes that corporations that are listed on the Mexican stock exchange must change their entity names from Variable Capital Stock Corporation (S.A. de C.V.) to Variable Capital Stock Market Corporations (S.A.B. de C.V.). Consequently, the Company changed its name to América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.

Table of Contents**Equity investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies**

At December 31, 2005 and 2006, América Móvil's equity interest in its principal subsidiaries and affiliated companies is as follows:

Company	Country	Equity interest at	
		December 31, 2005	2006
Subsidiaries:			
AMX Tenedora, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico		100.0%
Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, C. por A. (Dominicana) (5)	Dominican Republic		100.0
Sercotel, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.0%	100.0
Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. and subsidiaries (Telcel)	Mexico	100.0	100.0
TracFone Wireless, Inc. (Tracfone)	United States	98.2	98.2
Telecom Américas, Ltd: (1)	Bermuda	98.9	100.0
Claro Telecom Participacoes, S.A.	Brazil	100.0	100.0
Alecan Telecomunicacoes, Ltda.	Brazil	100.0	100.0
Americel, S.A.	Brazil	98.5	99.3
Telet, S.A. (1)	Brazil	99.0	
BCP, S.A.	Brazil	99.9	99.9
América Central Tel, S.A. (ACT):	Guatemala	100.0	100.0
Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala, S.A. (Telgua)	Guatemala	99.1	99.1
Newcotel, S.A.	Guatemala	99.1	99.1
Servicios de Comunicaciones Personales Inalámbricas, S.A. (Sercom) (2)	Guatemala	99.1	99.1
Arrendadora en Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (2)	Guatemala	98.3	
Servicios de Comunicaciones de Nicaragua, S. A. (2) (Sercom Nicaragua)	Nicaragua	99.1	
Empresa Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Enitel)	Nicaragua	99.3	99.3
AMX El Salvador, S.A. de C. V.	Mexico	100.0	100.0
Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de El Salvador, S.A. de C.V. (CTE) (3)	El Salvador	95.8	95.8
CTE Telecom Personal, S.A. de C.V. (Personal)	El Salvador	95.8	95.8
Cablenet, S.A. de C.V. (Cablenet)	Guatemala	95.8	95.8
Telecomoda, S.A. de C.V. (Telecomoda)	El Salvador	95.8	95.8
Publicom, S.A. de C.V. (Publicom)	El Salvador	95.8	95.8
Comunicación Celular, S.A. (Comcel):	Colombia	99.2	99.2
Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Conecel)	Ecuador	100.0	100.0
CTI Holdings, S.A. (4)	Argentina	100.0	100.0
CTI Compañía de Teléfonos del Interior, S.A., (CTI Interior)	Argentina	100.0	100.0
CTI PCS, S.A. (CTI PCS)	Argentina	100.0	100.0
Servicios de Comunicaciones de Honduras, S.A. de C.V. (Megatel)	Honduras	100.0	100.0
AM Wireless Uruguay, S. A.	Uruguay	100.0	100.0
Claro Chile, S.A. (5)	Chile	100.0	100.0
AMX Paraguay, S.A. (5)	Paraguay	100.0	100.0
América Móvil Peru, S.A.C. (5)	Peru	100.0	100.0
Affiliates:			
Grupo Telvista, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	45.0	45.0
Iberbanda, S.A. (6)	Spain	17.8	17.8

- (1) The name "Telecom Américas" will refer collectively to the companies Claro Participacoes, Alecan, Americel and BCP; all of which operate under the trademark "Claro". In July 2006, Telet was merged into BCP, the surviving company. Such merger was carried out with carrying values at such date. The merger did not affect the Company's consolidated financial statements. At the date on which these financial statements are issued, such mergers have the corresponding legal authorizations.

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- (2) Includes Nicaragua operations. In March 2006, Sercom Nicaragua was merged into Enitel, the surviving company. In April 2006, Arrendadora en Telecomunicaciones, S.A. merged into Sercom. Such mergers had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- (3) The name CTE as used hereinafter will refer collectively to the companies: CTE, Personal, Cablenet, Telecomoda and Publicom.
- (4) The name CTI as used hereinafter will refer collectively to the companies: CTI Holdings, CTI Interior and CTI PCS.
- (5) Companies acquired in 2005 and 2006 (see Note 10).
- (6) The value of these investments is fully impaired and the Company is not required to make additional contributions; therefore, no equity method has been recognized on such investments.

The above mentioned subsidiaries provide mobile telephony services. Telgua, CTE, Enitel and Dominicana provide mainly, among other telecommunication services, fixed-line telephone services.

TracFone resells cellular airtime on a prepaid basis through retailers to customers who use telephones equipped with TracFone software. TracFone does not own a cellular infrastructure but purchases airtime from mobile carriers throughout the United States.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices

The significant accounting policies and practices observed by the Company in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which are in conformity with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (FRS), are comprised of the bulletins issued by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants that have not yet been modified, replaced or abolished by the FRS, as well as the FRS issued by the Mexican Financial Information Standards Research and Development Board (*Consejo Mexicano para la Investigación y Desarrollo de Normas de Información Financiera, A.C.* or CINIF).

On June 18, 2007, América Móvil's Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel and Chief Financial Officer authorized the issuance of the accompanying financial statements and these notes as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 which must be also approved by the Company's Board of Directors, Audit Committee and stockholders at their next meetings.

a) Consolidation and basis of translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries

i) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of América Móvil and those of its subsidiaries. All the companies operate in the telecommunications sector or provide services to companies operating in such sector. Minority interest relates to the Company's foreign subsidiaries.

All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

ii) Basis of translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates, which in the aggregate account for approximately 48%, 51% and 54% of the Company's total operating revenues for 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively, and approximately 78% and 65% of the Company's total assets at December 31, 2005 and 2006, are translated into Mexican pesos, as follows:

The financial statements as reported by the subsidiaries abroad, in the local currency, were adjusted to conform to Mexican Financial Reporting Standard in force and later restated to constant local currency based on the inflation rate of the country in which the subsidiary operates.

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Subsequently balance sheet amounts, except for stockholders' equity, are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at year-end; stockholders' equity accounts are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the time capital contributions were made and earnings were generated. Income statement amounts were translated to Mexican pesos with purchasing power at the prevailing exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Translation differences are included in the caption "Effect of translation of foreign entities" and are included in stockholders' equity as part of the caption "Other comprehensive income (loss) items". At December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, the gain (loss) on translation was P. 9,327,899, P. (335,204) and P. 1,227,283, respectively.

The financial statements at December 31, 2004 and 2005 of the subsidiaries abroad were restated to constant Mexican pesos with purchasing power at December 31, 2006, based on the rate of inflation in Mexico. The effects of inflation and variances in exchange rates were not material.

Exchange differences and the monetary position effect derived from intercompany monetary items are included in the consolidated statements of income.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized at the tim